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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 3RD, 1886.

### DEATH.

At the General Hospital, at 9 p.m. on 2nd July, JAMES GEKKIE.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE authorities intend to establish post offices in all railway stations.

It has been stated that females will be permitted to enter the University.

GENERAL VISCOUNT TANI and party arrived at Vienna on the 25th instant.

At the Osaka Arsenal considerable activity prevails in the turning out of heavy ordnance.

THE Hon. Mr. Hubbard, U.S. Minister in Tôkyô, will go to the Ikao hot springs about the 7th July.

TWELVE cases of cholera occurred in Yokohama on Wednesday night, and six on Thursday and Friday.

COUNTRESS ITO has distributed a number of pictorial fans to the patients of the Union Hospital at Atago, Tôkyô.

THERE has been an increase of about 50 per cent. in the number of cholera cases at Osaka during the week.

THE Minister of State for the Interior has issued an order directing the Korean refugee Kim-yo-kun to leave Japan.

IN order to complete the railway between Naoetsu and Nagano before the next snowfall, a force of 50,000 men is said to be now engaged.

Several deep cuttings and a bridge with stone piers to cross a valley several hundred feet in width, are among the difficulties to be negotiated.

THE output from various mines in Saga prefecture during 1885 was 377,923,485 pounds of coal, worth yen 451,315.85.

THE preliminary arrangements for the starting of a company, which will engage in the export of silk from Kobe, have been made.

ON the 27th ultimo the Minister of State for the Navy paid a visit to the *Naniwa Fan*, which arrived at Shinagawa the previous day.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON who returned to the capital on the 26th ult. from Nikko, will proceed to Hakone after a visit to Yokosuka.

THE Director of the East Honganji has instructed the priests to explain to the people methods for the prevention of the spread of cholera.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR paid a visit to the military college on the 28th ult., returning by half-past two in the afternoon.

THE Iron Works at Tsukiji, Tôkyô, recently under the control of the Navy Department, have been handed over to the Eastern Admiralty.

MR. KIYOURA, of the Police Bureau, who was on leave at Ikao, Joshi, was recalled on official business and attended his office on the 27th inst.

FROM present indications, the orange crop in Kii and Izumi is expected to be very good, and favourable reports are received from other quarters.

AN office is to be established at Honcho Roku-chome, Yokohama, for the inspection of silk by the authorities of the Central Silk Industry Association.

THE seventh conference for Treaty Revision was held at the Foreign Office on the 27 ultimo. The eighth conference was fixed for the 5th October next.

HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT OYAMA, Minister of State for War, paid a visit on the 28th instant, to the military jail at Akasaka and inspected the establishment.

SEVEN hundred and ninety-nine graduates of the Kyodotan School have received appointments, and were attached to various garrisons on the 28th ultimo.

MR. IWAMURA, chief of the Hokkaido Administration, has memorialized the Cabinet to enlarge the scope of the curriculum in the Agricultural College at Sapporo.

ALL the police force of Kyôto have been photographed. The chief of it is that when an officer has satisfied only himself he will be "hung" at the Central Station.

VISCOUNT TANI, on his way to Europe, touched at Ceylon, where he called upon Aali Pasha, and had a conversation with the exile on the condition of Eastern countries. VISCOUNT TANI

visited the Pyramids on his way through Egypt, and had an audience of the President of the French Republic on his arrival in Paris.

ON the 28th ultimo, steam launches for the service of the *Naniwa Kan* and *Takachiho Kan* were launched at Takasaki Dockyard, in Kanasugi, Tôkyô.

A POST OFFICE coolie, who was despatched from Hiroshima Prefecture, was killed by robbers on the night of the 22nd ult., and the goods he carried were stolen.

ONE hundred and eight graduates of the Military College, who received diplomas on the 28th ultimo, have been appointed to the various departments of the army.

THE presidents of the Japan Railway Company and the Japan Mail Navigation Company were summoned to the Agricultural and Commercial Department on the 26th ultimo.

TWO large temples in a fine airy and elevated situation in Kyôto have been appropriated for the purposes of a convalescent hospital for persons recovering from epidemic diseases.

BOYS attending the Yokohama Gakko are now all dressed in foreign style, and the Yokohama Gymnastic Association, composed of the teachers and pupils of the school, is working satisfactorily.

THOSE of the Osaka Police who are unable to swim have commenced to receive instruction, and the swimming drill will be continued as during last year while the warm weather lasts.

IT is said that the Railway Department will undertake the construction of a railway between Kumamoto *ken* and Oita *ken*, a petition having been presented which shows that the line would pay.

IT has been discovered by observation at the cholera hospitals that by far the greater number of recoveries are amongst those who have reported the attack early instead of waiting for developments.

MUSTARD baths having been found effective in cholera cases, the hospitals have been supplied with a number of baths on wheels so that a patient in any ward can be given a bath at a moment's notice.

THE summer vacation will be observed in all government offices from the 1st instant to the 10th September next, and no business will be transacted in the Cabinet office except on extraordinary occasions.

THE castle of the town of Shuri, Okinawa Prefecture, which measures 18,831 *tsubo* (one *tsubo* is equal to six square feet) is to be repaired by the military authorities at an estimated expense of yen 48,535.

THE Minister of State for Home Affairs has obtained the sanction of the Cabinet to organize a complete system of registration in order to prevent the inconveniences arising out of the

present arrangements, and has entrusted Messrs. Shirane and Sawa with the compilation of the new regulations.

IN future only iron vessels are to be built at the Yokosuka Dockyard. A quantity of iron plates required for the construction of the new gunboats *Akagi* and *Atago* have recently arrived from England.

THE people in the village of Imatsu, Hyōgo Prefecture, have sent a memorial to the Department of Communications praying for the construction of a light-house and offering to maintain a fixed white light in the same.

A SPECIAL meeting of the magistrates of urban and rural divisions of the capital was held on the morning of the 28th ult. at the hall of the City Assembly in Tōkyō, to discuss the subject of the sanitation of the City.

THE young salmon at the Nishikawa Fish-breeding Establishment, from ova hatched in January last, have far surpassed in growth those of any previous season, some of the fish being nearly a pound in weight.

THE Minister of State for the Navy having decided to start shortly for Europe, Mr. Sato, of the Eastern Admiralty at Yokosuka, will invite His Excellency and party to an entertainment at Tōkyō, on the 7th July.

THE departure of General Count Saigo to Europe on a tour of inspection has been fixed for the middle of this month. He will be accompanied by three naval officers, one accountant, and two private secretaries.

THE value of the ground at Fukagawa, Tōkyō, and the neighbourhood, has been lately much increased as there is an idea abroad that the foreign settlement of Tōkyō will be laid out there after the revision of the treaties.

MR. HARAI, who went to China to investigate the tea trade, having completed his enquiries at Hankow, Formosa, and other places, is now on his way to India, where he will gather further information for the completion of his report.

ON the 1st July, fifty-five students were admitted to the Naval College. It is said that the students from the Preparatory School of the university, who were well up in the examination, will be largely represented amongst the new entries.

A MARKED change has recently occurred in the proprietary of the shareholders of the Tōkyō Rice Exchange, lawyers and other professional men having taken the place of merchants who are directly connected with the business in rice.

A GOLD cup has been presented to the relatives of the late Mr. Tanaka Heihachi by the authorities, in recognition of public services rendered in repairing the road through Odawara and neighbourhood, at a cost of six thousand *yen*.

AS the hot season is approaching, the closing meeting of the *Buto-kai* (dancing in European fashion) was held by the Committee at the Detached Palace in Shiba, Tōkyō, on the afternoon of the 28th instant, when over a hundred members attended.

AFTER a long spell of dry weather for the time of year, the barley and other crops have been garnered in capital condition, and above the average weight. The young rice flourished well in the beds

and has now been nearly all planted out, though, at the time of transplanting, water in many places was much needed. Rain however came a few days ago, the paddy fields were sufficiently flooded, and the farmer is happy.

A MODEL of a ship's light and its accessories, invented by a Russian officer, having been recently sent to the Naval Department through the Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg, the naval authorities have transmitted a letter of cordial thanks to the inventor.

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. MORI, Minister of State for Education, accompanied by his private secretary, left the capital on the 30th ult. to visit Ishikawa, Yamaguchi, Ehime, Kagoshima, and Hiroshima prefectures, in reference to the establishment of high and middle schools.

AT Tayamura, Niigata Ken, an inflammable gas has issued from a fissure in the ground from time immemorial, and has till now been used by the inhabitants only for cooking and illuminating purposes. It will henceforth be "laid on" for purposes of tea-firing.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Minister of State for Home Affairs has sent a circular to all governors of jails warning them to take every precaution against the outbreak of cholera in the establishments under their charge. To the circular are attached full instructions with regard to food, water, and cleanliness.

THE second engineer of the *Hidesato Maru* and a sailor of the *Satsuma Maru* have received certificates for meritorious conduct from the Tōkyō City Government, for having rescued two sailors from a wrecked vessel near Chichijima in the Ogasawara group.

DR. SANO, of the Kobe Cholera Hospital, has reported that the recoveries are 10 per cent. of cases, and says the percentage will be increased if people can be persuaded to report cases at once. Dr. Sano permits patients to be attended by their own medical men if they so desire, and has done much to restore confidence.

THE daughter of Mr. Goto Shojiro, late Privy Councillor, was baptized according to Christian rites a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Bertin officiated as god-father and god-mother. While in France Mr. Bertin acted as teacher of a Japanese naval officer, to whom the young lady is betrothed.

AT a recent meeting of representatives of the rice exchanges of the country, upon the subject, "whether a joint stock concern is an appropriate form for rice exchanges or not?" opinion was divided, some maintaining that they should be organized in the same way as bourses in Europe and America, while others insisted that the present coöperative form should be preserved by effecting all possible improvements.

THE medical inspectors at Kyōto, whilst recently examining the passengers of a train from Osaka, were struck by the pallor of two young men amongst the travellers. On their removal on suspicion of being ill, they were found to be suffering, not from cholera, but from a plethora of silver, a large quantity of which, in the form of *yen*, was found upon them, and this turned out to be the proceeds of a robbery committed upon their employers.

REPORT says that the authorities intend to open

Ishinomaki in Miyagi Prefecture for foreign trade, and the work of forming a harbour there will be commenced before the conclusion of Treaty Revision. The proposed step is stated to have been conceived from the opinion that the opening of the port is essential in accomplishing the construction of railways in the northern provinces and the establishment of all kinds of manufactories.

A CORRESPONDENT in Korea of a Tōkyō vernacular journal reports that the Korean Government recently requested the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* to terminate the lease of Deer Island, which the Japanese Government rented only a few months ago at *yen* 200 per annum with the view of erecting there a coal depot. It is generally believed that the Korean Government have been prompted to this action by a desire to remove all possibility of other countries, and especially of Russia, proposing to rent small islands belonging to the little Kingdom.

IN Imports there is small change to note. The excitement of last week in Yarns has continued, and about 3,500 bales have been sold, prices having ruled both steady and firm. In Cotton Piece-goods there has been but little change, generally, though a large business (45,000 pieces) has been done in glb. Shirtings. Woolens and Fancies have been in very moderate request, at about recent rates. In Metals, Stocks are piling up, and prices are weak with small sales. Kerosene has been bought to supply consumption only, though deliveries have been fair. There has been only a retail demand for Sugar. Of Exports, Silk has only been put on the market in small lots so far, and as but little Waste has arrived the business has been feeble; both however, will be in large supply immediately, when a turn in the trade may be expected. Tea continues to be largely bought, over 50,000 piculs more having been purchased here and at Kobe than at same time last year, but the market is easy for most kinds of leaf on offer, and a quieter tone appears to be close at hand. Exchange on francs and U.S. gold has slightly weakened, but sterling is without alteration.

#### NOTES.

PROCEEDING at its present rate, the Government will leave little to be legislated upon by the Parliament of 1890. Since its reconstruction six months ago, the Cabinet has displayed admirable industry. Series after series of Ordinances have been published, all marked by statesmanlike thoroughness. The latest refers to Municipal Government. We publish a translation to-day, and commend it to the attention of our fellow residents as the basis of a system which will, we trust, be fully extended to all the foreign settlements. Among the various items we notice with special pleasure that the rule of the road—as observed in England—has at last received official recognition. In old times, when the only wheeled vehicles used in Japan were ox-waggons and hand carts, there was no special occasion to determine by law on which side such conveyances should pass one another. But now that the streets of Tōkyō are crowded with private and hackney carriages and *jinrikisha*, perpetual inconvenience and danger are caused by the indifference or ignorance which prevails with regard to the rule of the road. By what principle the police magistrates have hitherto been guided

when adjudicating in collision cases, we cannot tell. Henceforth it will be a great comfort to know that this question is reduced to fixed rules, and that we may be safely guided by the old distich:—

"The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite:  
"In driving your carriage along,  
"If you go to the left, you're sure to go right;  
"If you go to the right, you go wrong."

It will be observed that the rule is reversed in the case of meeting military detachments. There are kept on the right, the object being, as in western countries, to pass by the pivot flank.

A regulation, probably no longer avoidable, but likely, we fear, to cause much inconvenience to the lower classes, forbids the flying of kites or the playing of battledore and shuttlecock in the streets. These pastimes have often been the occasion of complaints by equestrians and drivers. Their pursuit is not compatible with the increase of wheeled traffic. Yet we cannot contemplate their enforced discontinuance without regret, remembering that no longer at New Year's time will the cities of Japan present the charming aspect of light-hearted gaiety which used to be imparted to them by the presence of brightly dressed lasses and lads engrossed in the merry game of *oyobane*. Trivial as these pursuits may seem, there can be no doubt that they have contributed materially to educate the debonnaire disposition of the Japanese people, and that their cessation will exercise an opposite influence. The great majority of the citizens of Tōkyō have no other place than the streets to carry on their traditional sports, and the new regulations will inevitably deprive them altogether of these pleasures. Such is one of the results of the imported civilization. It may be regretted, though it cannot be avoided.

Unqualified satisfaction will be imparted by the regulations referring to the periodical inspection of hackney coaches and the horses that draw them. Many of the vehicles at present plying in Tōkyō are in a scandalous condition, and the horses yoked to them are a disgrace to humanity. We have so often written on this subject that it is needless to add anything further. We sincerely trust that the police will exercise the supervision now provided for with the utmost strictness. There is, we admit, an easily recognised difficulty in dealing with these hackney coaches. To be serviceable to the bulk of the citizens they must ply for fares quite incompatible with neat appointments and well fed horses. If any harsh attempt is made to improve their condition radically, they will be driven off the road, and their place will be taken by an added number of *jinrikisha*—a result certainly to be deprecated. At present, however, they are nothing better than skeletons of timber and rags dragged by animals that are only kept from the knackers for this purpose. A happier mean might be struck between the miserable and the magnificent.

Like the Marquis Tseng, M. Delyannis, the Greek Premier, seems to have been guided by an inspiration, but, unlike the Marquis Tseng, he proved a very false prophet. The idea at Athens evidently was that any concerted action on the part of the Great Powers was impossible, and that Greece might reap what advantage she pleased of this want of unanimity. And indeed it appeared for a time that this estimate was not altogether erroneous. France showed herself

disposed to take, and actually did take, separate action. What her real purpose may have been in thus dissociating herself from the union, the public has not yet made up its mind, despite Lord Rosebery's statement that her action was doubtless prompted by "the same desire for a peaceful settlement which was entertained by all the other Powers." But with Austria, Italy, Germany, Russia and England acting in concert, poor little Greece had not much room for choice. With regard to two points there seems to have been considerable misapprehension. First, it was supposed that Russia was holding aloof because her Minister did not leave Athens simultaneously with his colleagues. But the fact is that he did not leave because he was not there at the time. Secondly, it was thought, and is still thought, that the Powers showed considerable vacillation. The opposite is the truth. The first collective note was presented to the Government at Athens, April 26th. It demanded that the Greek army should be placed on a peace footing as quickly as possible, and that, within a week, assurances should be given that orders to that effect had been issued. The week expired May 3rd. It happened that May 5th was the King's fête day, and to avoid any appearance of unfriendly haste, the Powers resolved to extend the days of grace to Thursday morning. On that day they addressed another note to M. Delyannis, declaring that the answer given by him to their previous communication was wholly unsatisfactory unless supplemented by further declaration. M. Delyannis replied that he had nothing to add. The following day (Friday) the Representatives of Germany, Italy, and Great Britain were withdrawn. On Saturday, notice was given that all the Greek ports would be blockaded, and on the following Tuesday the blockade was actually in force. From that moment Greece's submission was assured. M. Delyannis, whose false estimate had plunged his country in such difficulties, resigned, and Lord Rosebery won his first substantial bunch of diplomatic laurels.

A few days before the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, an interesting illustration was furnished of the extremely suspicious and uncharitable attitude maintained by the Conservatives towards the Gladstone Cabinet. On Tuesday, May 11th, after the opium debate had come to an end, there remained only one or two notices to be disposed of, and the Government might subsequently have obtained four or five hours for the passing of the estimates. But no attempt was made to keep the House together, and the consequence was that, a count being moved, only 39 members were found to be present and the House was adjourned. A gentleman who was present at the time thereupon wrote indignantly to the *St. James's Budget*, describing the affair as "an incident unparalleled in the recollection of the oldest member of Parliament—the deliberate count-out of the House of Commons, by the direct, undisguised agency of the Government officials." And why, it will be asked, did the Government take this extraordinary course? "The reason was," we quote from the correspondent's letter "that Government, knowing that they will be beaten next week, did not care to provide the new Ministry with funds to carry on the public service, but intrigued to place them in the difficulty—after the delays caused by the long debates on the disruption measures

and the change of Government—of having a great deal of the Estimates to get passed and so being hampered in the measures to secure law and order which will probably be required. This is shortly and tersely described as 'putting Hartington in a hole.' The shocked eyewitness goes on to say: "We have seen many manoeuvres since the general election, and many sharp devices by the 'old parliamentary hand.' This is one of the most transparent and indecent. I hope it will be understood and appreciated." It is now fully appreciated, for since the Gladstone Cabinet, if defeated on the second reading, had no intention of resigning, but purposed appealing to the country, it is evident that their disgraceful scheme to "put Hartington in a hole" was in reality intended to put themselves in a hole.

CHOLERA paid Yokohama a sudden and rather violent visit on Wednesday night. No less than twelve persons, all living in the same place, near the Gas-works, were attacked, and four of them speedily succumbed. The remainder were removed to the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, and a number of the inhabitants of the immediate vicinity were isolated and placed under observation. It is not unreasonable to hope that these vigorous measures may check the spread of the epidemic, but an outbreak so sharp and of such dimensions suggests uncomfortable possibilities.

It is the fashion with the rank and file of Conservatism, now-a-days, to assail Mr. Gladstone's personal character with the greatest bitterness; to call him dishonest, a traitor, a schemer, and even a rebel. Society fosters this tendency. To be a Conservative is to be on the aristocratic side, and for the sake of this vicarious distinction small men vie with one another to abuse one of the greatest men in the world. Arguments are generally wanting, but violence is always ready to take their place. At this particular time, then, it is interesting to read what Professor Dacey writes of Mr. Gladstone, and of the British public's estimate of the Premier's character:—

No foreign observer can fully appreciate the immense influence exerted by Mr. Gladstone's personality. He represents in his person in a very singular way the best and the worst features of the sentiment of the day. He is also one of the few modern politicians who possess the energy which characterized the statesmen of the last generation. When you add to this that he is, to use his own language, an "old Parliamentary hand"—that is to say, a thoroughly trained and very skilful party manager—you understand part, at least, of the sources of his influence; but there is a good deal more in this influence than it is easy to sum up in a few words. High personal character has at all times told very strongly on the imagination of Englishmen. It was admittedly quite as much the superior morality as the genius of Chatham and his son which made the two Pitts the heroes of England. George the Third, with all his dullness and his cunning, was a popular idol because he was the "Good old King"; and Mr. Gladstone is to the electors the "good man" of English politics. In part by his merits and great powers, in part also, in my judgment, by his genuine sympathy with some of the weaker sides of English sentiment, Mr. Gladstone has obtained a hold on popular feeling which he can hardly lose. Fickleness, as Macaulay pointed out long ago, is not really the voice of the people. The masses cling to their idols; it is more doubtful whether they choose the objects of their admiration with perfect discretion. But the influence of the Premier is, it is fair to remember, due to a great extent to a circumstance independent of either the merits or the defects of his character. Modern democracies, in Europe at least, show a marked tendency, which is not in all respects a bad one, to place more store by persons than by principles. The people (they feel) can judge of a man's character; they cannot judge of his policy. The result is, that the one predominant idea which sways the conduct of thousands of electors is that Mr. Gladstone's policy must be supported simply because it is Mr. Gladstone's. No sensible person doubts that his present policy would not have had a hearing if proposed by any other politician. Few cool observers can, I suspect, doubt that if Mr. Gladstone were to vanish



from the political arena, two-thirds of his followers would hasten to explain that they had never meant to favor Home Rule. "I can easily believe that the Prime Minister himself would admit the difficulties besetting his policy far more readily than would his followers. It is quite possible that Mr. Gladstone is not a Gladstonian."

We must surely be on the eve of some great and radical change in the method of propelling ships at sea. The capabilities of steam have become too small to satisfy the impatience of civilization. So long as men were content to travel at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, steam served their purpose well enough. But the demand is always for increased speed, and to obtain this there is required an expenditure of animate and inanimate material too great to be for a moment consistent with the idea that some far simpler, more powerful, and more economical agent of propulsion is not soon to be discovered. The records of the contest for the Blue Riband of the Atlantic irresistibly suggest this reflection. Travellers by those marvels of ocean steamers, the *Arizona*, the *Alaska*, and the *Oregon*, with their splendid saloons and perfect appointments, probably give little thought to the conditions under which the voyage is effected, and feel no concern for the army of wretched stokers and engineers whose bodies, like the fuel they employ, are wasted in the struggle to get an extra knot out of the big ship. Yet these things will ere long force themselves prominently into notice. The expenditure of material must surely have approached its limits in the case of the *Umbria* and *Etruria*. These steamers, the fastest and finest ocean racers now afloat, consume 300 tons of coal each per day; that is to say, 12½ tons per hour. Conceive the labour of shovelling 12½ tons per hour. One hundred and eleven men are required for the operation, and the quantity of fuel which, in the space of 24 hours, they feed to the seventy-two boiler furnaces of one ship would be an ample load for two full-sized mineral trains. Surely there is something exceedingly rough and unscientific in this enormous destruction of matter and employment of labour. Chemistry will soon come to the ship-builder's aid, and supply him with a heat-evolving agent which will relieve him from the necessity of appropriating one half of his vessel to the carriage of materials for her propulsion. Perhaps, indeed, chemistry may go a step farther, and provide something which will revolutionise our modes of progression as much as steam revolutionized them in its time.

SIR CHARLES DILKE still enjoys the unbounded confidence of his constituents. He addressed, May 3rd, a mass meeting of the Liberal electors of Chelsea. His wife was by his side; and the following epitome of his speech shows the line he has taken, and the reception accorded to him:—

He commenced by referring to the blow that had fallen upon him in July last year, when the accusations were first made, which had caused him suffering almost beyond the limits of human endurance, aggravated tenfold by his position in the political world. Life became unbearable to him, and he would gladly have relinquished his existence could he have left a name unsullied by slander. He was, however, sustained by the affection of many friends, and especially by the trust of her who was sitting by his side. (Great cheering.) He would willingly have retired from Parliament if his supporters in Chelsea had consented to his doing so, and he had offered to pay the whole cost of the election if they would accept his resignation. His wishes were, however, overruled. When he first heard of the Crawford case he suggested that a private inquiry should be held, the result of which, if not satisfactory to both parties, should be no bar to further legal action, and volunteered every assistance in promoting the strictest investigation. This was refused; but it was surely unjust after that to charge him with shrinking from investigation. Before the case came

on for hearing he was advised by some of his friends to let it proceed in the ordinary way, and not to volunteer his evidence. Others took the contrary view, and as they disagreed he determined to use his own judgment, and went to the Court prepared to give a public denial to the charge. Eventually his friends all agreed that he ought not to interfere, and he yielded to their wishes. They expressed the opinion that the case against him had utterly collapsed, a view that was supported by the statement of the petitioner's counsel, and also by the learned judge, who not only struck out his (Sir C. Dilke's) name from the case, but gave him his costs. The latter fact was important, because it tended to imply that he had been shown to have committed no act in connection with the case of a doubtful or suspicious character. A portion of the public, however, did not accept this view of the result, and said he ought, nevertheless, to have insisted on answering the charge, while others said he had allowed an innocent woman to be found guilty. This was the most cruel of all, and yet it was absurd, because Mrs. Crawford could at any moment have cleared herself by simply confessing that her statement was untrue. The termination of the suit, instead of bringing him relief, as he had hoped, was the beginning of a relentless persecution, especially on the part of a section of the press, not as he believed from improper motives, but in the defence of public morals. Both he and his wife suffered deeply, but he pledged his honour to them that night that the charge against him was untrue. (Cheers and waving of hats.) Although it might be long before the truth prevailed, and although his life might be worn out in the attempt, he felt that it would be a cowardly preference of present ease of duty if he flinched from the endeavour to prove it. (Here Sir Charles Dilke was unable to proceed for a few moments from emotion.) His duty to his wife and to his constituents, as well as to himself, was to fight the battle. Having referred to the attacks that had been made on the association as not representative of Liberal feeling, Sir Charles Dilke proceeded to state he had urged the Queen's Proctor to intervene, and had offered the fullest and amplest assistance he could render to prevent the divorce being granted; stating, also, that he was prepared to deny on oath the charges that had been made against him, and also to bear the whole of the costs. Eventually, on April 20, the Queen's Proctor informed him that he had entered an appearance in the suit. He therefore now looked forward confidently to the opportunity of stating on oath his assertion that he was entirely innocent of those disgraceful charges, and the day would come when everyone would know that he was free from that matter.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this mass meeting of Liberal electors of Chelsea, having heard Sir Charles Dilke's statement, heartily accepts his denial of the charges with which he has been assailed, and assures him of their continued confidence." Sir Charles Dilke, in acknowledgment, said the unanimous expression of their approval "exceeded his wildest dreams."

TENNYSON'S ODE, written for the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and sung by Madame Albani on that occasion, is as follows:—

I.  
Welcome, welcome with one voice!  
In your welfare we rejoice,  
Sons and brothers, that have sent,  
From isle and cape and continent,  
Produce of your field and flood,  
Mount and mine, and primal wood,  
Works of subtle brain and hand,  
And splendours of the Morning Land,  
Gifts from every British zone!

Britons, hold your own!

II.  
May we find, as ages run,  
The mother featured in the son,  
And may yours for ever be  
That old strength and constancy,  
Which has made your Fathers great  
In our ancient island-state!  
And,—where'er her flag may fly  
Glorious between sea and sky—  
Makes the might of Britain known!

Britons, hold your own!

III.  
Britain fought her sons of yore,  
Britain fail'd; and never more,  
Careless of our growing kin,  
Shall we sin our fathers' sin,  
Men that in a narrower day—  
Unprophetic rulers they—  
Drove from out the Mother's nest  
That young eagle of the West,  
To forage for herself alone!

Britons, hold your own!

IV.  
Shapers of our glorious past,  
Brothers, must we part at last?  
Shall not we thro' good and ill  
Cleave to one another still?  
Britain's myrad voices call  
"Sons, be welded, each and all  
Into one Imperial whole,  
One with Britain heart and soul!  
One life, one flag, one fleet, one Throne!"  
Britons, hold your own!  
And God guard all!

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has the following:—

The anti-Chinese movement on the Pacific coast of the United States of America dates from no recent period, but the anti-Chinese feeling has never burned so fiercely in the bosoms of Americans as at present. Our Consul at San Francisco, apprehending that the movement may produce important effects upon Eastern trade, has made a careful report upon the nature and aims of the Anti-Chinese Association newly started in California. As the report has been published in the *Official Gazette*, our readers must have informed themselves of the principal features of that association. The primary cause which has led to the present extremely unfortunate situation for the Chinese, is undoubtedly their superiority over the whites in the labour market. But in addition to this cardinal point, there are many other circumstances which have more or less contributed to arouse such a deadly feeling of hatred in the hearts of the Anti-Chinese Association. Among those circumstances there is one which deserves our particular notice, and which constitutes one of the complaints raised by the association just named, and that is this, that the Chinese do not immigrate but invade. It is customary to adopt the laws and customs of those peoples among whom one may find oneself. In the intercourse between the East and the West, however, it is practically admitted that the nations of Europe and America may bring with them their own laws and customs, although theoretically it is sometimes asserted that that is a very unjust course on the part of the aliens. What, however, we have to consider just now is the fact that the Chinese are doing the same thing wherever they go. In Hongkong, Annam, Siam, Singapore, Calcutta, and in all other places where a number of Chinamen are gathered, we invariably find a Chinese colony in every way distinct from the rest of the community. In matters of dress, language, manners, education, religion, and even in social intercourse, the Chinaman doggedly adheres to his own ways, and accordingly no sympathy can grow between him and the rest of the population among whom he establishes himself. The presence of a Chinese colony, with all the dirty aspects of an original Chinese community, is especially undesirable in any of the Western cities; it spoils the appearance of the place, while the refinement of the city suffers in no small degree. The establishment of such a colony in a city like San Francisco is as inappropriate as a beggars' quarter could be in the middle of Ginza in Tokyo. It is not surprising that Americans have been roused to the necessity of expelling Chinamen. Had the latter abandoned their national customs and assimilated those of civilized nations, the American people would not have suffered the anti-Chinese tendency of the labouring classes to attain such a degree of violence. Not only in America but in Japan are Chinamen establishing their colonies. In Yokohama, they have what is commonly called the Nankin-machi, and in Nagasaki their quarter is gradually becoming more and extensive. The settlements of Europeans and Americans will be broken up as our customs and manners become Europeanized; but the Chinese settlements, we fear, will continue to exist in their present condition for ever. Observing how we view this matter in our own case, we are persuaded that the American people are not altogether unreasonable in forming such an association as the one we have alluded to.



THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes two circulars addressed by Mr. Watanabe, President of the Imperial University, to Government Departments and chief commercial bodies concerning the education of students in the University. In the first circular, which relates to the training of students in the University Hall, Mr. Watanabe briefly states the object of that institution, classifies its students into two classes, Government and self-supporting, laments the poverty of eight to nine out of every ten students, and proposes that State Departments and private companies should employ graduates of the Colleges, and permit them to study in the Hall, by allowing them one-half of their usual office time at a reduced—say half the usual—rate of wages, which amount would be sufficient for the purpose. Promising youths of small means, the President urges, will in this way be able to procure the benefit not simply of prosecuting their favourite branches of knowledge, but also of testing their theoretical investigations by practical application. In the last place he proposes to give to the graduates of the University Hall the privilege of being directly appointed to the position of Assessors in Departments, or to other official posts of *sonin* rank, and requests that private companies in employing such students should give them a similar status. This public recognition of the value of education, he concludes, is an indispensable means of advancing learning and of nourishing the strength of the country.

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In the second circular, which relates to the education of students in the Colleges, President Watanabe states that the poverty of students has led to the necessity of giving them State aid, but as it is impossible to help all needy students, the State aid has been limited to those who are engaged in purely scientific study. But, he goes on to say, such sciences as law, administration, economy, medicine, sanitation, geology, engineering, etc., are of great importance to the country, and the Government Departments and private companies would therefore do well either to let promising students study at their (Departments' or Companies') expense such branches of knowledge as will be of use in their business, or to give help to students who are already studying the required subjects in the Colleges. Should they consent to adopt this proposal, the Imperial University will take the trouble of pointing out students for their selection, and of watching their studies so that they may become able to discharge the duty that will be required of them. The amount of money needed is from ten to twelve *yen* per month for each student, but the President suggests that if the aid cannot be given in whole, there will be means by which even partial aid will enable students to pursue their studies. He concludes with the hope that both the authorities and private companies will wisely aid in the creation of useful citizens and thus comply with the primary wishes of His Imperial Majesty in establishing the Imperial University.

PICKPOCKETS who frequent railway carriages in Japan evidently have a lively time with the police. We described how one of these curiously quick-fingered gentlemen relieved a traveller of his watch, a few days ago, at the Yokohama ticket-stile, the operation being performed so neatly that the chain was neither twisted nor broken, but the watch gently detached from the swivel.

Information was at once lodged with the police, who soon discovered that three suspicious characters had travelled by that particular train. Steps were accordingly taken to observe these men, and so perfectly were they shadowed that they appear to have finally despaired of turning the stolen property into cash. We stated recently that pickpockets in Japan had not yet risen to the level of breaking up watches and disposing of them with the aid of the melting pot. The story of this case proves that we were wrong. The covers of the watch were removed and converted into a nugget, the works and other portions being preserved intact. But neither for the nugget nor the works could the thieves venture to seek a purchaser, so accurately were all their movements observed. Convinced, at last, that the watch was much more likely to be dangerous than profitable to them, they enclosed the whole affair—not even omitting the glass and a detached fragment of the machinery—in a box, which they addressed to the Postmaster General in Tōkyō, and dropped it into the post at Shinagawa, accompanied by a letter requesting that the property should be handed over to the police. Thus, exactly a week from the time of its loss, the watch was restored to its owner, who has at least the satisfaction of preserving the fragments of his property for his own uses.

THE 6th annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 11th of May, 1886, to declare the results of the business for the past year, and to receive the report on the investigation of the company's affairs and division of profits, the five years ended 16th November 1885. The following results for the year ended 15th November, 1885, were reported:—2,732 new proposals for life assurance were received during the year for £1,510,245; 2,403 proposals were accepted, assuring £1,260,137; the total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1885, amounted to £20,549,466; of which £1,520,493 was re-assured with other offices, the claims during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to £545,197; the annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1885, to £897,870; the accumulated funds at same date amounted to £6,592,972, being an increase during the year of £126,446; amount of assurances accepted, 1880-85, 11,925 policies for £6,714,260; 1875-80, 9,409 policies for £6,193,186; increase during present quinquennium, 2,516 policies, £521,074. After setting aside a guarantee fund of £40,000 from the profits of the previous five years, a bonus was declared—to policies on the colonial scheme at the rate of 28s. per cent. per annum, being an increase of 4s. per cent. per annum above the rate declared at last investigation; with an intermediate bonus at the rate of 20s. per cent. per annum for policies of ten years' standing becoming claims between 15th November, 1886, and 15th November, 1890.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* has the following:—Not only in the interest of Japan but also for the sake of the Western Powers, is it of paramount importance that they should bring a liberal and impartial mind to the task of revising the treaties, which is now in progress. In their eyes the most promising of the Eastern markets is the Chinese Empire, the immense resources of which offer limitless profits in future. But its people are extremely conservative in their ideas, and still re-

fuse to come entirely under the influence of Occidental civilization. Near this conservative empire, however, is the enterprising nation of Japan, which, in the short interval of not more than twenty years, has made wonderful progress in civilization, and is now fairly on the path of harmonious advancement. By the rise of the Japanese Empire under entirely new aspects of promise and strength, the Chinese, conservative as they are, have been surprised; and they are now beginning to open their eyes to the necessity of introducing Western civilization into their country. The desire of the Western Powers to open up the hidden resources of the Middle Kingdom seems, therefore, on the eve of realization. And they have been wise thus to place an encouraging example before the sleepy eyes of the Chinese people, in the form of Japan. If they intend to arrive at the actual realization of their primary object in opening China, they have to continue their normal policy of helping Japan on the path of progress, for without the example of this country the Celestials are liable to fall back into their former mood of inaction. Just at this moment the Western Powers have a rare opportunity of proving their intention to keep up this wise policy; that opportunity is the revision of the treaties. Imagine, for instance, that their liberality and magnanimity are large enough to restore to us our judicial and tariff autonomies and that foreigners and Japanese all live in mutual love as if they were citizens of the same country. What impression would this happy state give to China? Railway lines would be started at various places in that country, Western implements and machinery would be introduced, and with the opening of the whole interior, the Western nations would only regret that their purses are not larger. Now reverse the picture; suppose that, instead of acting wisely as we have just depicted, the Treaty Powers take the disastrous course of denying the aspirations of the Japanese nation, and try to create obstacles in our path of advancement. It is hardly necessary to indicate the consequent effects on the Chinese mind. The Celestials would no longer dread the progress of their eastern neighbours; while their innate hatred of the Western people would be deepened by the latter's unjust treatment of the claims of the Japanese nation. Thus for their own interest, if for no other reason, Occidentals will do well to take care not to commit themselves to any action injurious to the cause of civilization in Japan.

THE repeated reports of rich gold mines discovered along the upper Yukon and in the Stewart River region have again called the attention of the United States to the necessity of properly delimiting the boundary line which is to separate Alaska from British Columbia. American miners even now prefer the route of the Chilcat Valley and Lake LeBarge to the Lewis and Yukon rivers, on account of its greater practicability as compared with any other, though that route is almost exclusively in British territory; and when it is borne in mind that the gold fields are largely situated in disputed and debatable regions, the proposition of a joint frontier survey and a treaty regulating the boundary question comes none too soon. President Cleveland transmitted to Congress last month a detailed report of the Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, in which it is stated that the British Government is ready and prepared to take part in the

preliminary investigation of the pending question, and that no other obstacle delays action but the want of an appropriation by Congress to defray the expenses of the joint survey. "Important and grave international questions of jurisdiction may at any time arise, owing to the circumstance that great mineral wealth exists in the territory which is traversed by the boundary line. The Secretary of State has the honour to recommend that Congress be requested to enact a law to authorize a survey and to appropriate the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of a preliminary survey." The President, in his letter of transmittal, warmly recommends the propositions of Secretary Bayard, and points out the necessity of procuring all the information needed in order to establish by treaty a definite boundary line between Alaska and the British Possessions in North America.

Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the highly civilized life in the model settlement of Shanghai and the savage episodes that occur in the adjoining Chinese town. One of these is related in our last exchanges. A Chinese constable employed at the French Police Station fractured the skull of a prisoner with a hammer. The prisoner had been among the ringleaders in a concerted attempt to break jail, and had freely used the same hammer on the constable's person. It was also urged on behalf of the constable that he had not intended to batter the Chinaman's head, but only to strike him on the shoulders. Still, as he was not acting in self-defence—the disturbance having been previously quelled—his crime was of such a nature that the French authorities were constrained to hand him over to the Chinese. The man was accordingly lodged in the city prison, and there—we quote from the *North China Herald*—"he is said at present to be suffering from one of the most cruel tortures that human ingenuity could devise. His family cannot go to see him or take him food without heavy bribes to the prison-keepers. He is fastened to an iron frame or rack, with his hands and feet bound tightly, standing erect, his neck extended so that he can neither rest nor take food without the greatest difficulty, day and night. From two to three hundred dollars are demanded as the sum for which he can be released from torture, and allowed to lie unmolested in his cell. The family are too poor to collect so much money, and thus the case goes on." This is justice of the rough and ready type. From one of the embarrassments of civilization, at any rate, the Chinese are safe. They have no criminals who go to prison for the sake of its shelter and comforts.

One of the chief charms of a Japanese city ten years ago was the delightfully pellucid atmosphere that brooded over it. There were no architectural grandeurs. The sombre stretches of lowly wooden buildings were only relieved at intervals by graceful curves of massive temple roofs, or by verdure of *yashiki* gardens. But the air in which these humble clusters of habitations slept was of a crystalline softness such as Attica itself might have envied. The very aspect of the place inspired a sensation of brisk, cleanly happiness combined with restful quiet. This is one of the features that are rapidly disappearing before the advance of Western civilization. Looking out now upon

Tōkyō, whether to north, to south, to east or to west, one counts ten or twelve grimy chimneys weaving a pall of smoke which the summer winds spread out everywhere. Tōkyō will soon have its fogs and its blacks after the fashion of the most prosperous European centres. The passage from the old to the new is not entirely without evils.

The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* of April 20, referring to the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, held on the previous day, says:—

The past year has proved a brilliant one for the Company, far more successful indeed in its yield of profit than the directors have had the good fortune to submit to the proprietors on any previous occasion. The proportion of the fire loss to the premium income was under 54 per cent., which is a very moderate rate at any time, and must be regarded as eminently satisfactory when the severe experience which fire business has had to contend with in recent years is taken into account. The resulting profit on the year's operations is £65,490, and interest on investment, &c., £17,423. These sums, added to credit balance from 1885, presented the large total of £130,217 that had to be dealt with. Out of this the sum of £18,520 was appropriated to the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the share capital. It is a favourable feature with this company that the dividend is nearly defrayed by the interest, as it enables the directors to virtually apply the whole of the earnings on the business to strengthening the reserves, and on the present occasion the large sum of £61,303 was disposed of in this manner. The wisdom of building up strong reserves is daily becoming more and more manifest with the best managed fire offices, as by this means provision is made against the contingencies and fluctuations to which the business of fire insurance is peculiarly liable, and the stability and permanent prosperity of the company is placed on a sure basis. It is gratifying, therefore, to observe that great attention has been devoted to the accumulation of the reserve funds by this company, as will be clearly seen by its present financial position as follows:—

Capital fully subscribed	£1,852,000
Of which there is paid up	185,200
Reserve and Re-insurance Fund	210,000
Balance carried forward	71,017

From the foregoing it will be seen that the London and Lancashire is without question a very strong office, and that it is entitled to rank among the leading large fire insurance institutions of the kingdom. In further illustration of the careful way in which the funds of this company have been husbanded, we quote the premium income and the accumulated funds (excluding capital) for the two periods of 1875 and 1885:—

	PREMIUM INCOME	RESERVE FUNDS	PER CENTAGE OF PROFIT TO PREMIUM INCOME
1875	£251,516	£28,285	11½
1885	400,012	251,697	71½

Thus the funds have increased to the extent of 60 per cent. upon the premium income during the period embraced; and to further exemplify the increase of this company in the confidence and estimation of the public, it is sufficient to state that while the value of the shares at the former date was 34, they now stand at 72. The results thus achieved must be of the most gratifying character to the shareholders and all interested in the welfare of the company for the manner in which its affairs have been handled during a most difficult period for fire insurance business.

The mutilated telegram which Reuter sent us on Monday, should obviously read thus:—"The Commander of the Australian Squadron reports the formal French occupation of the New Hebrides, and confirms the report of outrages on French subjects." *Appropos* of this occupation, the following extract from the *St. James's Budget* of May 15th shows what had taken place between London and Victoria on the subject:—"The relations between the Government of Victoria and the Colonial Office are becoming uneasy again, in consequence of the attitude assumed by Lord Granville and Lord Rosebery with reference to the proposed annexation of the New Hebrides by France. On the 24th of March the following strong telegram was forwarded by Mr. Gillies, the Premier of Victoria, to Mr. Murray Smith, who at that time was the Agent-General for that colony:—"To-day's *Age* states English politicians favour cession New Hebrides France, condition no transportation, and that Agents-General have

no hope of successfully opposing this proposal, and are privately convinced France will win. Can this impression prevail? Colonies cannot protest more than they have done. Surely their interests and wishes must be more to England than French aggrandizement. The feeling in colonies is that if Germany or France had Australia peopled by their own, neither would tolerate foreign Powers seizing any of islands—New Hebrides least of all—under the circumstances. What would be the use of speaking of imperial federation in face of an act which would proclaim stronger than any language contemptuous indifference for our wishes and future prospects? Should English Government give way or allow to be taken New Hebrides to-day, Australia will assuredly take them back when able." Mr. Murray Smith remonstrated against being obliged to forward such a message *verbatim et literatim*, but was bluntly directed to do as he had been told; and further, was instructed to "get explicit answer what is real reason why France should have New Hebrides in preference to these colonies." It is not probable that Mr. Murray Smith was successful in obtaining this explicit answer. At any rate no mention of any such reply is given in the published correspondence. A few days ago Sir Andrew Clarke, who is at the present moment acting as Agent-General for Victoria, returned to the charge, and forwarded a despatch to the Colonial Office couched in terms which that Department is not very frequently in the habit of receiving. It is only fair to state that some of the Australian colonies, and notably New South Wales, do not feel inclined to interfere in the quarrel, and consider that the undertaking of France to send no more convicts to any part of the Western Pacific, if only she is allowed to annex the New Hebrides, a very fair settlement of a very difficult question."

No explanation is as yet forthcoming with regard to the bursting of a 43-ton gun on board the *Collingwood*. The gun burst about 8 feet from the muzzle when being fired with a charge of only three-fourths of the service allowance. In a discussion to which the incident gave rise in the House of Lords, the Earl of Ravensworth, quoting Lord Charles Beresford as his authority, said that it was better to lose three ships than to burst one gun, because if men distrust the weapon with which they have to work, it inevitably has a demoralizing effect upon them. It appears that of this particular pattern of 43-ton gun there are eleven in the service, and that, owing to their comparatively light construction, a special opinion about them was asked of the Ordnance Committee last year. The Committee pronounced the guns safe, but recommended that the full charge of 295 lbs. of cocoa powder should not be exceeded with them. All the other 43-ton guns in the service, as well as those now in process of construction, are of considerably stronger make. The Admiralty, without waiting to ascertain the exact cause of the accident on board the *Collingwood*, have ordered that the remaining ten guns of this special pattern shall be strengthened with hoops at the muzzle.

The story of the old woman who recently made such a wonderful journey in a fishing smack has been capped by that of a young lady of Jersey. The Sunday School books will doubtless deduce a valuable moral from this young lady's

experiences, for she fell into trouble by going out boating on Sunday evening. She was accompanied by a cousin, Jules Farne, who sculled their little boat about a mile from the pier at St. Helier, and then, in attempting to return, lost both the oars. Farne, being a good swimmer, jumped into the sea and tried to recover the oars, but before he succeeded the boat had drifted out of sight and he was fain to struggle to the shore, which he reached with great difficulty, only to be arrested and thrown into prison on suspicion of having murdered his cousin. His reputation for veracity must have been rather shady, for people were more ready to conclude that he had killed the girl than to believe that she was drifting about in an open boat within easy reach of succour. Before daylight the boat had been carried miles away, Miss Journeaux exhausting herself by screaming for aid. She had neither food nor drink and was obliged to vary her occupation of screaming by baling out the boat and trying to shelter herself from the heavy rain. Not till Tuesday forenoon was she picked up by a fishing schooner, which carried her to the shores of Newfoundland, so that the end of that Sunday trip was 36 hours of terror and suffering for her, followed by an involuntary voyage across the Atlantic, and for her rash swain, thirty days in prison.

THE *Saturday Review*, writing about India's sufferings in connection with the demonetization of silver, says:—

It is unquestionably true, of course, that an unstable currency is an evil; but the instability of the Indian currency at present is confined entirely, to the foreign trade and the British relations of the Indian Government. In India itself the rupee seems to have retained almost its full purchasing power. And other considerations go to strengthen the plea for caution. For example, it is understood that the Japanese Government is about to adopt a silver currency. If it does so, there will be a considerable rise in the price of silver without any action on our part. And if China, which is contemplating railway construction on a large scale, should also so far conform to European notions as to introduce a regular silver currency, we might see the value of silver restored to what it was before its demonetization by Germany.

It is hard to say which is the more striking, the ignorance or the shallowness of this writing. The article from which we quote appeared last month, yet the *Saturday Review* was then speculating about the chances of Japan and China adopting a silver currency! That is bad enough, but what is even worse is the superficial suggestion with regard to the increased use of silver by China and Japan. Such an increase might certainly improve the gold-value of silver by creating a temporary demand for the latter. But how would it remove the incomparably more momentous financial dilemma into which Europe and America have plunged themselves by throwing all the duties of exchange upon a metal the annual supply of which, already forty per cent. too small, is steadily diminishing?

SIR THOMAS WADE has addressed the following letter to the *Pall Mall Budget*:—"In an article entitled 'A Brother's Tribute,' being a review of Sir Henry Gordon's memoir of events in the life of his distinguished brother Charles, you have the following passage:—Of the care and scrupulous accuracy with which Sir Henry Gordon has performed his task we need not speak; but one illustration will suffice. Sir Thomas Wade, who is somewhat severely reflected on as having favoured the idea that Li Hung-chang should march on Peking and execute a kind of *coup d'état*, raised the question of the accuracy of this assertion. A reference

to the MSS., however, shows that General Gordon had written the passages complained of with his own hand, and that Sir Henry had softened rather than heightened the gravity of of the charge. It is undeniable that General Gordon's papers did justify my good friend his brother in his belief that I had looked with favour on the policy referred to, and that in the memoir just published the charge that I did so has been lightened rather than aggravated. Sir Henry Gordon has had the kindness to communicate all the papers in question to me. I none the less repeat what I have already written to *The Times*, that I never for a moment entertained the idea attributed to me. If you and your contemporaries will do me the favour to wait a little, I shall be enabled, I do not doubt, to show why I never could have entertained it, and at the same time to correct some other impressions regarding the crisis of 1880, the present fashion of discussing which is calculated to injure others rather than myself. To me, indeed, accusations of the kind can now do little injury.

As shown in the following table, the total number of cattle killed for food during last year in Tôkyô and fourteen other localities, was 60,786 head, which exceeds the total number for the preceding year by 7,167 head. The increase was especially remarkable in Hiroshima Prefecture, the rate of increase being in that locality as much as 45 per cent. Next to Hiroshima comes Tôkyô, where there is an increase of 23 per cent. The weight per head was on an average 450 pounds:—

Locality.	NUMBER OF CATTLE KILLED.	WEIGHT OF FRESH MEAT.	PER HEAD OF POPULATION.
	Head.	Pounds.	Kin. Momme.
Tôkyô	18,417	8,348,120	6 70
Osaka	12,873	5,741,250	4 23
Chiba Prefecture	512	210,450	0 24
Mie Prefecture	718	327,250	0 45
Iga Prefecture	529	209,700	0 32
Hiroshima Prefecture.	624	282,500	0 39
Yamaguchi Prefecture.	931	419,810	0 71
Akita Prefecture	495	222,750	0 42
Okayama Prefecture	4,470	2,010,000	1 111
Hiroshima Prefecture	10,120	4,600,500	3 47
Wakayama Prefecture.	2,488	1,074,000	1 87
Kanagawa Prefecture	1,414	636,000	1 19
Oita Prefecture	2,308	1,207,000	1 85
Yamaguchi Prefecture.	2,511	1,120,050	1 15
Miyazaki Prefecture	2,208	1,034,100	2 84
Total	60,786	27,353,700	

—Official Gazette.

—*Official Gazette.*

We take this from *Nature*:—"Some interesting statistics of the Japanese press have lately been published in the *Oesterreichische Monatschrift für den Orient*, in which the newspapers and periodicals of Japan are arranged according to the subjects with which they deal. It appears that 37 publications are devoted to matters connected with education, and that these have a total circulation of 42,649 per month. There are 7 medical papers, with a monthly circulation of 13,514; 9 relating to sanitary matters, with a circulation of 8,195; 2 on forestry; and 2 on pharmacy. There are 7 devoted to various branches of science, with a circulation of 2,528; but to these must be added 29 engaged in popularising science, with a total circulation of 70,666."

The Conference on Treaty Revision met once more last Tuesday, and agreed to discontinue further sessions until the weather becomes cool again; that is to say, until the beginning of October. The weather is an eighteenth Power in this weary business, and though proverbially capricious, it is perhaps as trustworthy as any of its colleagues. Still we keep hoping against hope. The spring is the time for projects. Let us trust that the seed sown—if indeed any has

been sown—during the spring labours of the Conference, may ripen during the summer and be found to have reached maturity in the autumn.

In Osaka and the twelve Prefectures of Mie, Fukushima, Akita, Hiroshima, Oita, Miyazaki, Chiba, Gifu, Miyagi, Okayama, Wakayama, and Kumamoto, the total amount of rice produced in 1885 was *koku* 11,749,063, and the area under cultivation *cho* 888,881. Compared with the preceding year, 1884, there was an increase of *koku* 2,550,647 or 27.7 per cent. in the amount of rice produced, while in area of cultivation there was a decrease of *cho* 12,462; and a comparison with 1883 shows a decrease of *cho* 2,937 in the area of cultivation and an increase of *koku* 1,988,380, or over 20 per cent., in the amount of production.—*Official Gazette.*

THE committee for the construction of the proposed Nikko railway have at last been enabled to report to the authorities that the required capital of *yen* 125,000 has been fully subscribed, and to apply for the necessary permission to commence the work. The railway will extend between Utsunomiya and Imaishi, a distance of about 17 miles, and a branch line will be constructed between an intermediate station and Kanumajiku.—*Nichi Nichi Shinbun.*

We note the arrival, by the *Thibet* on Sunday from Hongkong, of Her Majesty's Minister at Bangkok, Mr. E. M. Satow, C.M.G. Mr. Satow arrived in Tôkyô on Monday, and is staying at H.B.M. Legation. He is suffering from an attack of malarial fever, but it is hoped that the change to Japan will speedily restore his health.

We learn that an authentic telegram arrived in town on Saturday evening from Milan stating that the result of the European silk crop will be rather good than otherwise, in fact a fair average—and that there will be no scarcity of Raw Material. At the same time the prospects of the trade are reported to be good with a fairly buoyant market.

We have received from Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co. the table of sailings, outwards and homewards, of the Postdampfer-Linie des Norddeutschen Lloyd, as approved by the German Chancellor. The first steamer of the main line was to leave Bremen on Wednesday, the local steamer which is to run between Hongkong and Japan having left in advance about a fortnight since.

HEAVY rain fell on Tuesday and was specially welcomed by the farmers on account of the young rice crop, the planting out of which is now all but finished. Already the want of rain had been felt, and it only required a continuance of the late dry weather to seriously injure the crops.

THE wreck of the *Sukune Maru*, submitted to auction recently by Messrs. Bourne & Co., was knocked down to Mr. Mikawaya, a Japanese broker, for the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars.

THE British ships *Endora* and *Carrie Delap*, both for Kobe, from Philadelphia with kerosene, passed New Anger on the 5th June; the *Honauwar*, for Yokohama, passed on the 7th June.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Europe and America, *via* Siberia, is interrupted this morning. The Hongkong route is, however, in good working order.

## FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

AFTER an interval of two years and a half, we find ourselves confronted by a problem which, in a slightly different form, excited some little controversy in these columns at the commencement of 1884. The Minister of Finance had then notified an issue of railway bonds to the amount of five million *yen*, and these were in eager demand by capitalists, especially, it was said, by the national banks. The operation inspired considerable uneasiness. The country was passing through the most acute stage of suffering from currency contraction, and capital, as is invariably the case at such crises, diverted from the ordinary channels of industrial and commercial enterprise, was attracted towards Government securities. It seemed, therefore, injudicious to provide fresh facilities and inducements for the fixing of capital, thus rendering it unavailable for the demand which would certainly spring up when, prices having adjusted themselves to the altered value of the medium of exchange, a revival of trade and industry should take place. Of course there was no doubt in anyone's mind as to the advisability of railway construction. Railways had long been recognised as the great desideratum in Japan. That they ought to be built with all possible speed was universally agreed. The question lay entirely between domestic and foreign capital. Japan is a country where capital accumulates slowly, and rates of interest are—or were two years ago—very high. In such a country to draw capital at any time from the wages fund, even for purposes of ultimately productive expenditure, might seriously curtail the subsistence of the people and the employment of labour, and diminish, in a corresponding degree, the gross annual produce of the nation. But to fix floating capital which had been deprived of its functions by the temporary paralysis of industrial and commercial enterprise, was, in effect, a method of prolonging that paralysis. All this was discussed by us at some length at the time, and since the recorded opinions of great economists—with which Japanese financiers must be quite familiar—are almost unanimous in condemning the excessive construction of fixed capital under circumstances such as those which existed here, it was felt that the action of the Government had been influenced by considerations not wholly financial. Since that time four issues of railway bonds have taken place, and the whole having been readily purchased by the people, a total sum of twenty millions has thus been drawn from the floating capital of the nation. This fact is sufficiently formidable in itself, but when we supplement it by saying that, whereas the amount of paper money in circulation in 1884 was 93 millions, it is at present only 76, it will be seen that the funds at the public disposal have been

reduced, owing to these two causes, by 37 millions approximately. In proportion as this reduction proceeded, the tendency to invest in government securities increased, and, as will be gathered from the following table, a marked contrast now exists between the prices which these securities commanded in 1884 and those which they command to-day:—

MARKET PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
	MAY, 1884.	MAY, 1886.
Eight per Cent. Bonds for Shrines and Temples	90.00	103.00
Bonds Exchangeable for <i>Nippon Giken</i>	90.00	103.00
Seven per Cent. Pension Bonds	93.00	111.00
Six per Cent. Pension Bonds	85.00	104.30
Industrial Bonds	89.80	110.70
Industrial Name-Bearing Bonds	88.80	100.00
New Public Loan Bonds	76.00	99.50
Old Public Loan Bonds	71.50	95.50
Nakasendo Railway Bonds	92.00	119.20

It will be observed that while a considerable appreciation has taken place in the price of all these Bonds, they have not by any means been uniformly affected; for while some—as the Nakasendo and Six per Cent. Pension Bonds—show an appreciation of about 29 per cent., others—as the Eight per Cent. Bonds for Shrines and Temples—are only 4 per cent. dearer than they were. It is foreign to our present purpose to examine the cause of the differences, but we may say that chief among them are the quantities of such securities in the market and their transferability. What we have principally to note is the fall in the rate of interest. Taking the Nakasendo Bonds as a criterion, it appears that, while people were not willing to lend their money to the Government at less than 7½ per cent. in 1884, they are now willing to lend it at 5½; and, on the other hand, looking at the Bank of Japan's record, we see that, whereas private borrowers had to pay 8 per cent. for accommodation two years ago, they are only required to pay 5½ per cent. at present. In general, the price of Government securities is largely influenced by the state of the national credit. But in Japan's case, so far as the points immediately under consideration are concerned, this factor may be ruled out, and we shall not err if, broadly speaking, we refer the rise in the price of public securities and the fall in the rate of Bank interest to the operation of the same prime cause. At first sight, indeed, the two things may appear synonymous. But such is not the case. For, as we stated at the outset, tradal depression, by closing the ordinary channels of profitable investment, may largely increase the demand for Government securities and therefore correspondingly enhance their market price; whereas the same tradal depression may, by its deterrent influence upon capitalists and the feeling of insecurity it creates, render money dear for purposes of industrial or commercial enterprise. Why, then, should money have become cheap in Japan contemporaneously with a general rise in the

price of Government securities and during a period of tradal depression? The explanation is to be found, we believe, in the financial policy of the Government. The Pension Bonds constitute a most important, if not a controlling, element in Japanese finance. There are 165 millions of these securities, and it is evident that, under ordinary circumstances, the rate of interest ruling in such a large channel of investment, must be virtually an index of the price of money in the open market. That rate, three years ago, averaged fully 8 per cent., and the Minister of Finance apparently then conceived the project of concentrating the attention of capitalists upon government securities. Tradal depression had already paved the way for such a scheme. The issue of the Nakasendo Railway Bonds—which were purchasable by foreigners and therefore specially secured, easily transferable, and procurable in large quantities—completed the work. Little by little these securities went up in price, and their example was followed, more slowly and at an interval, by the whole mass of Pension Bonds, until, from 8 per cent., the return upon these investments has fallen to the neighbourhood of 5. Simultaneously the Bank of Japan reduced its rate of interest so that we are now confronted by a state of affairs which never before existed in this Empire; namely, capitalists eagerly investing in Government securities, and money procurable at 5½ per cent. interest. It would, perhaps, be going a little too far to infer that, when the Minister of Finance issued such a peculiarly inviting form of security as the Nakasendo Bonds, his deliberate purpose was to turn speculation in that direction, and ultimately to bring the whole body of government securities into vicarious favour. But it is certain that his action had that effect, and that he has managed, with singular adroitness, to derive general benefit from an otherwise questionable operation. The consequence chiefly to be apprehended in connection with the issue of the Bonds was a drastic diversion of capital from the ordinary channels of tradal enterprise, and though this has undoubtedly occurred—witness the keen demand for these securities—it has been accompanied by a strongly mitigating circumstance, the general cheapening of money—for the Bank of Japan's rate of discount virtually fixes that of all the Banks throughout the Empire. How far this cheapening process is to be carried, it is difficult to foresee. The Five per Cent. Navy Bonds, now offered to the public, are already quoted at 103, and this rate will doubtless be approached by the whole body of Government securities. Were it not that the period of their redemption at par is getting less remote, we should not be surprised to see Nakasendo Railway Bonds quoted at 145 next year, and the Bank of Japan discounting bills at 4½ or 4 per cent. Such financial operations certainly betray no timidity. They would



be regarded with grave uneasiness in a country where less fitful conditions existed. But there is a sort of domestic thoroughness and facility about the management of the national finances in Japan. Operations which elsewhere would be counted highly hazardous, here seem to be simple, and—judging by results—even sound. If public securities cease to offer a return of more than 4 or 4½ per cent., it is as certain as anything human can be certain that they will also cease to attract investors, and that capitalists will be fain to turn to the more promising prospects of commercial and industrial enterprise. In the meanwhile, whatever sparks of vitality such enterprise retains, ought to be fanned into something like flame by the unparalleled cheapness of money at present.

### POPULAR POLITICS IN JAPAN.

A REMARKABLE controversy was recently carried on by the vernacular press of Japan, the question at issue being nothing less than the relative adaptability of the monarchical and democratic forms of Government to this country. What imparted special interest to the dispute was that the controversialists were not dealing with a mere abstract problem, but were virtually forecasting the struggle in which the nation must very shortly engage. In four years more Japan is to have a Parliament, and it will be necessary for her then to determine exactly in what proportions the political power is to be divided between the Sovereign and the People. Naturally her politicians and literati are not disposed to remain silent on the eve of this vital decision. We may be sure that, as the months go by, men are devoting themselves more and more earnestly to its discussion, and that the controversy which has just been carried on so vehemently is a fair evidence of the mood at present prevailing in educated circles. The special point round which the struggle raged was the source of Ministerial authority—ought the principal executive officials of the Empire to be responsible to Parliament or to the Crown; hold office at the will of the Sovereign, or at that of the representative assembly of the nation? With one important exception—the *Fiji Shimpō*—all the leading journals of the capital joined in the controversy, and with one important exception—the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—all stoutly advocated the derivation of executive power from Parliament, not the Throne.

Of course when we say that the question lay between the monarchical and the democratic forms of Government, it will be understood that we refer to the issue ultimately involved. England is nominally a democracy, though her Ministers are responsible to Parliament alone and cannot be removed by the will of the Sovereign. But it is plain that when a nation which

only a few years ago emerged from feudalism, begins to discuss whether its Ministers shall be responsible to an elective assembly or to the Crown, it is virtually choosing between DEMOS and BASILEUS. And indeed this was evidently recognised by the parties to the controversy. For while one side laid constant stress on the sacred inviolability of the sovereign authority in Japan, the other pointed with equal emphasis to the democratic tendency of all modern politics. Both, however, wisely refrained from entering into any lengthy exposition of the general merits of the systems they advocated, and confined themselves rather to discussing their relative adaptability to Japan. And here, it must be confessed, the arguments of the democrats were singularly unsatisfactory. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, proceeding upon the universally recognised axiom that political systems must be the children not the sires of the conditions among which they exist, dwelt much upon the form of government hitherto prevailing in Japan, and strongly questioned the prudence, nay even the feasibility, of passing precipitately to a polity which many Western countries are still far from assimilating fully. The *Hochi Shimbun*—of which we speak specially as the most prominent controversialist on the other side—actually seemed to find this argument so trivial that it replied by something like a series of jests. It enquired whether the same principle ought not to have prevented the abolition of feudalism, and whether it ought not now to retard the development of railways and telegraphs, as well as the construction of brick houses, the use of foreign clothes and foreign medicines. It would have been difficult to furnish a more signal illustration of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* proposition. For assuredly if the *Hochi Shimbun's* reply may be counted representative of popular opinion in Japan, nothing further is needed to show that political problems are as yet a *terra incognita* to the bulk of the nation, and that to enfranchise the people would be merely to furnish them with the power to vote away their liberties. Indeed, the whole line of reasoning adopted by the *Hochi Shimbun* and its fellow-thinkers is eminently unsatisfactory. Their tendency is always to rush into extremes. By way of answer to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* contention that the most efficient machine of government for purposes of foreign policy is a monarchy, they ask whether this or that despot of ancient times is to be taken as an admirable type of ruler. Equally relevant would it be to infer the failure of all parliaments from the condition of the Roman Assembly when it became a mob incapable of debate. Then again, when the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states generally that in every country there exist a morbid and a healthy stream of political activity, the *Hochi Shimbun* charges it with placing all the good to the credit of those in office and laying all the

evil at the door of those who are not in office, and forthwith proceeds to adduce from Chinese history instances of men who misbehaved themselves sadly when in office. It is impossible to regard such methods of discussion as serious. The perusal of the *Hochi Shimbun's* long series of articles leaves us just as far as ever from a reply to the one question of real importance—what is there in the past history or in the present condition of Japan to warrant the belief that she is fit to leap at one bound to the practice of popular Government? The *Hochi Shimbun* does not seem to have even grasped the significance of the question, for it gravely argues that because a parliamentary system of Government resembling that of England exists in France, Spain, Austria, Italy, and Greece, where customs very different from those of England prevail, therefore the political institutions of the West may be borrowed at once by Japan without inconvenience. Such superficiality fills us with misgivings. It is not to be denied that when, as in Japan's case, a nation comes in contact with a state of civilization out of all comparison with its own, it may reasonably be disposed to transplant to its soil full-grown systems which elsewhere developed hardly and through the lapse of centuries. But there must be some receptive fitness in the soil. A crowd of constitutions, European and American, followed the English parliamentary model more or less closely, but in every case there had been created, or there existed, conditions which rendered such imitation comparatively safe and easy. Can it be shown that such conditions exist in Japan? The *Hochi Shimbun* does not lead us to infer their existence by its manner of discussing European precedents. Its comments on the dissimilar customs and similar parliamentary institutions of England, Greece, Italy, Austria, and so forth, betray singular ignorance of the Science of Comparative Politics, which has taught us that the three great races of Europe, the Greek, the Roman, and the Teutonic, were all brethren of one common stock, and that in all alike existed the germs of the monarchic, the aristocratic, and the democratic principles of Government. "There is one form of Government," says FREEMAN, "which, under various modifications, is set before us in the earliest glimpses which we get of the political life of at least all the European members of the Aryan family. There is that of the single King or Chief, first ruler in peace, first captain in war, but ruling, not by his own arbitrary will, but with the advice of a council of chiefs eminent for age, or birth, or personal exploits, and further bringing all matters of special moment for the final approval of the General Assembly of the whole people." Whatever differences, therefore, might be discernible in the customs and conditions of these peoples, all alike possessed a basis on which parliamentary

government could stand firmly and fitly. Does Japan possess such a basis? If so, it is certainly not to be found in her past history, and we cannot but think with the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that to hastily assume its existence would not be the act of wise statesmen. Politics are dangerous playthings. It is easy to increase the powers of Parliament; scarcely possible to remedy the mischief that may be wrought by delegating to it undue powers at the outset.

We cannot dismiss this subject without noticing the extraordinary arguments employed by the *Hochi Shimbun* to minimize the historical distinction between Japan and European countries. It is not enough that the Radical journal, while professing to represent educated opinion, should parade its ignorance of the community of political traditions which constitutes an all-important link between the members of the great Aryan family. It is not enough that it should propose to transplant, full-grown, English democratic systems into monarchical Japan, as though no importance were to be attached to the fact that, however much the English constitution of to-day may differ from the traditions and customs of old times, there still is no break between them; no trace of any sweeping away of the old and substitution of the new; but that the whole shows an unbroken continuity of political being. All this negative evidence of misapprehension does not suffice. The *Hochi* must go on to adduce two positive proofs of its position, each of which is, if possible less convincing than the other. The first is that the existence of democratic tendencies in Japan is shown by the solicitude invariably displayed by benevolent Emperors for the good of their people. It would be equally logical to assert that divided authority must necessarily exist in an army where the commander takes care to have his soldiers well fed and well clothed. The gracious solicitude for his people's happiness which was an ideal, and often a practical, trait of the semi-divine ruler, consisted perfectly with the autocratic attributes of his divinity. The *Hochi's* second contention is that, even admitting the absence of democratic instincts in former times, the political tendency since the Restoration has been in the direction of popular government, and, as evidences of this, it adduces the transfer of the ownership of the soil to the people, the establishment of City and Prefectural Assemblies, and the promise of a National Assembly. The Radical journal apparently forgets that all this is the work of the politicians against whose proposed system it is inveighing. Addressing the men who have inspired and directed Japanese progress, it says in effect:—"You have laid the foundations of constitutional government, therefore there can be no more room for prudence or discretion; the building must be carried to its greatest height without delay. Under your guidance

the nation has begun to turn its eyes towards self-government, therefore there is no need of any further guidance; self-government must be inaugurated at once in its complete form."

In every political party there must be extremists, but the position taken by the *Hochi Shimbun* seems to lie beyond the limits of everything except romantic enthusiasm.

#### THE FULLERT CASE.

THE motion for a new trial in the case of the People of the United States v. P. C. FULLERT having been refused, it will be well to say a few words about this strange trial. We do not propose to discuss the grounds of the motion, or the terms in which it was dismissed, further than to pay a passing tribute to the great zeal and ability displayed by the Counsel for the defence, Mr. J. F. LOWDER. Our business is rather with the original verdict, and we have no hesitation in saying that it adds another item to the catalogue of surprises which Consular jurisdiction in Japan has furnished for public edification. FULLERT was the master and part owner of an otter-hunting schooner, the *Arctic*; the other and principal owner being a man named MINER. FULLERT was a German subject; MINER presumably an American citizen. The *Arctic* cleared, April 19th, and leaving Yokohama the 21st, repaired to Kaneda Bay, a small harbour in the neighbourhood, where she remained two days, this interval being necessary for the "sobering up" of the crew and the proper stowing of the cargo. The master, FULLERT, had been previously informed by the owner, MINER, that the *Arctic* was probably to take a passenger, but owing to some difficulty in the matter of terms, the question was still open when the schooner left Yokohama, and FULLERT informed MINER that if the passenger came to Kaneda Bay within two days' time, he would find the *Arctic* there. On the morning of the 23rd the passenger joined the ship. He was accompanied by a man named CROCKER, who was known to the master as a person more or less connected with the United States' Consulate. It is convenient to note here that neither MINER nor CROCKER appeared at the trial to give evidence. On reaching the schooner, the passenger gave the name of GORDON. He had very little baggage, and the master summed him up as a globe-trotter who desired to go north for the sport of otter-hunting. Shortly afterwards the schooner sailed, CROCKER having returned to Yokohama.

Lying in Yokohama harbour at this time was the United States man-of-war *Ossipee*. Her Paymaster, Lieutenant WATKINS, was under arrest, pending enquiry into certain charges preferred against him. During the night of the 22nd April, he escaped from the ship, and the naval authorities came to the conclusion that he

had gone off in the *Arctic*. A warrant for his arrest was accordingly issued, and entrusted to the captain of the *Ossipee* for execution. In this warrant there was left a blank in which the captain of the *Ossipee* was verbally authorized to write FULLERT'S name, on suspicion of aiding and abetting the desertion of WATKINS. Armed with this extraordinary document, the *Ossipee* proceeded northwards. At Shikotan, in the Kuriles, she found the *Arctic*. The schooner was searched, but as WATKINS, alias GORDON, had gone ashore, he was not immediately discovered. The master of the *Arctic* was, however, carried to the *Ossipee*, and being there questioned, answered that he had brought from Yokohama a passenger, whom he pointed out in a photographic group of the *Ossipee's* officers. FULLERT gave his answers frankly, and his recognition of the photograph effectually dispelled all doubt as to the identity of his passenger with the deserter WATKINS. The following morning WATKINS was arrested on shore, and both he and FULLERT were carried to Yokohama in the *Ossipee*. FULLERT was not informed of the charge against him, or shown any warrant. His arrest and the document under which it was effected, bore a close resemblance to proceedings in connection with an old-time *lettre de cachet*.

Arrived in Yokohama, FULLERT was arraigned before the United States Consular Court on a charge of aiding and assisting the desertion of WATKINS. To establish this charge, it was absolutely essential to show that FULLERT sinned wittingly—that he knew his passenger GORDON to be the deserter WATKINS. The prosecution relied upon four points to prove this vital fact. First, it was shown that FULLERT was engaged to be married, and that by remaining two days longer in Yokohama he could have completed the preliminaries for the ceremony. Unusual haste was inferred from his apparently abrupt departure. Secondly, it was argued that if the *Arctic* was in such a hurry to get away from Yokohama, there was no reason why she should have remained two days in Kaneda Bay. The inference sought to be drawn was that her movements were specially regulated with the view of facilitating WATKINS' escape. Thirdly, it was asserted that the master of a ship should know everything about his passengers, and that FULLERT'S alleged want of knowledge implied guilty connivance. Fourthly, the circumstances under which WATKINS joined the ship and his peculiarly scanty baggage were indicated as too suspicious to consist with any theory of complete ingenuousness on the master's part. Taken together, and assuming them to be well established, these points certainly went to fix upon the master a suspicion of guilty knowledge. But with scarcely an exception they were all satisfactorily explained. The marriage which ought to have detained

FULLERT was to have been between him and a Japanese woman with whom he had lived ten years. It was a matter of no practical moment whether the ceremony took place before or after the *Arctic's* trip, whereas the otter schooners were all on the move at the time, and their chances of profit depended greatly upon their individual expedition. With regard to the delay in Kaneda Bay and the going there at all, it was fully established by independent testimony that such a course was usual, and that the circumstances which necessitated it were of common occurrence in the case of otter schooners. FULLERT's indifference about the history of his passenger, and the latter's scanty kit—certainly not such an equipment as any one proceeding on an otter-hunting expedition for pleasure might be expected to carry—were curious circumstances. But they could not possibly suffice to prove guilty connivance on the master's part. Being uncertain, up to the very last moment, whether he should have a passenger at all, he may well have neglected to make enquiries about the man's antecedents; and moreover, the presence of CROCKER, whom he knew, may have seemed more important than the number of the passenger's parcels. It is, therefore, not too much to say that there was nothing against FULLERT except a vague suspicion. Yet the Court found him guilty—that is to say, guilty of aiding and assisting the desertion of WATKINS, knowing him to be a deserter—and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with a fine of two thousand dollars. A more inexplicable verdict has seldom been pronounced. Three years ago we noted an instance of the United States' Consul-General in Yokohama denouncing, in the strongest terms, a Chinese who was presently to appear as complainant in the United States' Consular Court. It would almost seem as though in the case of FULLERT also the Consul-General allowed his judicial acumen to be obscured by his executive functions. He had issued a blank warrant for FULLERT's arrest. He had been instrumental in causing the man to be taken from his ship and carried as a prisoner to Yokohama. He had signed the charge against him, appending—as was legally prescribed—a declaration of his own belief in the guilt of the accused. Having done all this, he was apparently unable, when sitting as Judge, to disencumber his mind of the impressions it had received in his previous capacity as permanent Counsel for the prosecution. We have not the least idea of suggesting that FULLERT was the victim of intentional wrong. The present Consul-General of the United States at Kanagawa is a gentleman of whose conscientious desire to be just no doubt can be entertained. His legal competence, however, is another question, and it is easy to conceive that, in the absence of judicial training, an official required to perform the dual function of counsel and judge may experience

considerable difficulty in dissociating the two rôles. A system which exposes its representatives to such strains is radically defective. Little wonder that under it the vagaries of Consular jurisdiction are occasionally exposed. To the unfortunate FULLERT, however, these abstract reflections cannot bring much comfort.

#### KIM-YO-KUN.

IT is to be hoped that the step which the Japanese Government has now taken as regards the Korean refugee KIM-YO-KUN will be the closing episode of the *Soul émeute* of 1884. KIM was among those who escaped to this country after the failure of the plot instigated and directed by himself. International law does not pretend to determine how far bloodshed with violence is a legitimate accompaniment of political agitation. KIM's hands were still warm from the assassination of six or seven high officials when he fled to Nagasaki, and this fact, supplemented by the element of grave disturbance which his proceedings introduced into the relations of two empires and a tributary kingdom, roused against him the bitter resentment of both the Chinese and the Korean Cabinets. His extradition became the repeated subject of diplomatic solicitations from Peking and *Soul*, and Japan's refusal to comply seemed at one time likely to cost her the goodwill of her neighbours. The Government in *Tôkyô*, indeed, had little cause to be tender of the fugitive's safety. For to Japan also his conduct had been a source of serious trouble, and her willingness to grant him asylum exposed her motives to injurious misconstruction. Neither in China nor in Korea do the refinements of international morality rank higher than the suggestions of political expediency, and the statesmen of these two countries might easily have interpreted Japan's attitude towards KIM as the outcome of some obligation secretly contracted in the past. We suspect that the MIKADO's Ministers, inspired, on the one side, by a desire to remove Chinese suspicions, and urged, on the other, by the responsibility which KIM's presence involved, must have been a little tempted to abandon him to his fate. But they never suffered any evidence of such a disposition to appear. The requisitions of China and Korea were met by a firm refusal, to which was added a courteous reminder that Oriental States, if they desire to claim the benefit of international rights at the hands of Western Powers, must begin by respecting those rights in their dealings with one another. KIM, therefore, remained safely in *Tôkyô*, quiet probably through lack of opportunity rather than of will. He had almost ceased to be an object of public attention when the conspiracy of last summer brought him again into notice. Whether or no he was directly concerned in that conspiracy, we cannot tell. No conclusive evidence

was forthcoming. But it was abundantly plain that his presence in Japan had become an incentive to feather-brained Japanese agitators, who, having a fancy for violent enterprises, imagined that Korea offered an inviting field. This conspiracy, stifled at the outset by the vigilance of the Japanese police, was so foolishly magnified in *Soul* as to occasion a temporary panic, and perhaps to rekindle the flame of hostility to KIM. Being here, however, on conjectural ground, we pass at once to the last act of the scene, which may be said to have commenced about six weeks ago with the arrival in Japan of a Korean named CHU-UN YEI. The new-comer's purpose, as subsequently reported, was curiously inconsistent with his proceedings. He entered at once into relations of close intimacy with three friends and fellow-refugees of KIM. One theory says that he did this of his own motion, being desirous of gaining KIM's friends to his own side; another, that the suspicions of KIM's friends prompted them to win the stranger's confidence. At all events, an issue of the intimacy is said to have been the discovery that the lately arrived Korean carried his Sovereign's commission to take KIM's life wherever that fugitive might be found. KIM's friends claimed that they actually obtained possession of this document, but we may say at once here that two copies of it subsequently exhibited and certified by KIM, showed discrepancies sufficiently important to suggest doubts of the original's existence. Moreover, the good-fellowship previously observable between KIM's friends and the licensed assassin was not interrupted, as it might naturally have been had the latter's credentials been appropriated, or his designs unmasked, by the former. KIM, however, attempted privately to enlist the sympathy of Ministers in *Tôkyô* by representing himself as the object of murderous designs, which, if consummated on Japanese territory, might easily have induced political complications and excited popular prejudice. Steps were accordingly taken to obtain official information with regard to the purpose of YEI's presence in Japan. These elicited a denial, on the part of the Korean Government, that he carried any such commission as that alleged to have been found in his possession. At the same time, peremptory orders for his return were issued from *Soul*. The Japanese Government now arrived at the conclusion that KIM's continued presence in this Empire, or at least in easily accessible parts of it, constituted a source of danger to the internal peace of the country, as well as to its external relations. A decision to effect his removal was therefore taken, and the following notice was promulgated:—

Department for Home Affairs,  
*Tôkyô*, 12th June, 1886.

TO THE CHIEF OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,  
*TÔKYÔ*, CHIEF OF ALL AND SEVERAL FU, AND  
THE KENREI OF ALL AND SEVERAL KEN.  
WHEREAS, one Kim-Yo-Kun, a Korean subject

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URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and a political refugee from that country, is at present residing within this Empire;

And whereas His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government have good reason to believe that the presence of the said Kim-Yo-Kun within His Imperial Japanese Majesty's dominions is prejudicial to the existing Government of Korea, with which His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government are on terms of friendship and good relations; and tends to endanger the peace, tranquillity, and external safety of the Empire;

Now therefore, I, by virtue of the power delegated to me, do hereby order and command the said Kim-Yo-Kun, to depart from the Dominions of His Imperial Japanese Majesty within fifteen days from the date this notice is served on him, and to remain without the said Dominions until this order is revoked; and I hereby authorize and empower you, the above-named officers, or any of you, to serve this order upon the said Kim-Yo-Kun, by delivering to him a certified copy thereof; and I further authorize and empower you, or any of you, at the expiration of the aforesaid fifteen days, if the said Kim-Yo-Kun, shall not then have departed from this Empire, to arrest and detain him, the said Kim-Yo-Kun, and as soon thereafter as possible, to expel him, the said Kim-Yo-Kun, from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Dominions, using, to accomplish the required end, all necessary force. For all which this order shall be your authority.

(Signed)

COUNT YAMAGATA,  
H.I.J.M. Minister of State for  
Home Affairs.

It is scarcely necessary to say that in issuing this notice the Japanese Government were strictly within the rights recognised by international law, and exercised in the past, from time to time, by nearly all the Great Powers of the West. Nevertheless, there was plainly a wish to avoid everything unnecessarily harsh. If KIM, within the period contemplated by the notice, made arrangements to travel to America or Europe, all the desired ends would be attained. He had, indeed, an opportunity to visit and reside in San Francisco. But if, as was more than probable, he preferred to remain in Japan within easy reach of whatever chances the chapter of accidents might present, then the duty of deporting him would devolve upon the Japanese Government. The question of destination would, in the latter event, become an embarrassment. To send him to any of the places of call of Japanese steamers was objectionable; since if landed at Shanghai or in Korea, his own fate would be assured; while if he were carried to Vladivostock, Chinese apprehensions would surely be excited. Under these circumstances the Japanese authorities adopted a humane and prudent resolution. The fifteen days of grace expired on the 27th June. KIM would then have been placed under detention had he not presented a petition praying that the period should be extended to the 13th of July. Should he be found in Japan at that date, it is understood that he will be arrested, and temporarily lodged in a house which has been prepared for his reception. His wishes will be consulted with regard to his future destination, but the resolve to remove him out of the sphere of mischief is, we believe, final. The obvious duty of the Government is to protect him against any lawless violence, however inspired, so long as he is permitted to remain within Japanese territory. This duty they performed. Their not less obvious duty

is to remove him from a position in which he invites awkward attempts, and creates, or threatens to create, international complications. We are glad to think that they have seen their way to discharge this duty also, without prejudice to the privilege of asylum which independent States are wont to grant within the limits prescribed by peace at home and amity abroad.

#### THE ROUTE OF CAPITAL.

IN this remote part of the world we are witnesses of a phenomenon which, owing to the operation of similar but less easily discernible causes, is in progress everywhere. For several years the price of public securities has been steadily appreciating in Europe and America. Nearly everyone of the States on these two continents is heavily burdened with debts, yet their funds tend constantly upwards. England's condition in this respect is too well known to need comment. In Belgium, despite disastrous strikes, the Four per Cents. are quoted at 106, against 103 in 1883. The Italian Five per Cents., which were as low as 85.60 in 1883, are now at 98. The Austrian Four per Cents. varied between 81 and 87 three years ago; they are now over 91. The Hungarian Four per Cents. have risen from between 70 and 78 to 84. The Russian Five per Cents., which were worth from 88 to 96 in 1883, now sell for 103. And so on all round the circle of countries having public debts. In a word, the interest upon money, that is to say its price, has fallen and is still falling everywhere. This remarkable fact has not failed to attract the attention of economists in Europe. They all recognise in it a symptom, not of the development of prosperity, but of the growth of distress. Money is cheap, not because it is plenty, but because the returns obtained by investing it in commerce and industry are small. In all ages the price of capital has borne a certain ratio to the profit obtainable by employing it. Merchants, agriculturists, and industrialists gain so little now-a-days that they are fain to withdraw their money from the routes of business, where with great labour and at no small risk, it yields but a paltry return, and to invest it in public securities, where, with scarcely any risk and without trouble, it brings them a certain, though small, revenue. Other causes doubtless operate to enhance the value of these securities; that is to say, to lower the rate of interest. The spread of civilization and the growth of intelligence are among such causes. Men no longer hoard: they invest. As the law makes itself more and more responsible for the safety of life and property, the secretive instinct is supplanted by a tendency to find profitable investments. Stores of gold and silver, which used formerly to lie hidden, are thus brought into the market. But these are secondary influences. The

great, the main, cause is undoubtedly to be sought in the closing of the routes of commerce and industry. These are the natural channels for the employment of capital. It is impossible to believe that private industry and intelligence have lost their value, and that capital can be utilized more profitably by governments than by individuals. Yet that is the paradox to which the world is committing itself by its behaviour. The people of Europe and America have already entrusted five thousand millions sterling to their rulers, and they daily exhibit a growing eagerness to continue the process; to abandon private enterprise in favour of official management; to accept the price which governments can afford to pay for the use of capital in preference to the profits which individuals can derive from its employment. What is the reason of this strange fact? "It appears," says a section of public opinion, "that we are emerging from a period of great and unusual industrial activity. The interval between 1820 and 1880 was one of the exceptional epochs of humanity's progress. We are now relapsing into a more normal state of affairs; a state corresponding with slower progress, and consequently offering fewer opportunities for the absorption of capital. Steam is not invented every century. The transformation which industry has undergone through this colossal agency may not yet be complete all over the world, but it is nearly accomplished, so far as Western Europe is concerned. Since the discovery of steam the nations of Europe and America have sunk over four thousand millions sterling in the construction of railroads alone. If this great gulf has ceased, or nearly ceased, to swallow capital, the growing cheapness of the latter may be partly accounted for." Such, in effect, is what those persons tell us who shut their eyes to the terrible effects of gold monometallism. Yet if there be one economical creed more universal and better established than another, it is that railways are the means of expanding commerce and industry, of opening up new districts and bringing wider areas of consumption within reach of the producer. Are we to believe that having built our railways, we are not to reap the fruits of possessing them; that only the act of constructing them could give a fillip to prosperity? Surely not. Here in Japan we have seen effects follow so rapidly in the footsteps of causes that the connection between the two is not to be mistaken. We have seen currency contraction precede trade depression, and trade depression develop a sharp appetite for government securities. So, throughout the Western world, we have trade depression steadily deepening; we have the demand for public securities increasing; and we have constantly accentuating currency contraction, since the functions of media of exchange are thrown entirely on a metal the supply of which, already 40 per cent. too small, is yearly diminishing. Why should not similar agencies stand in the same relation to similar results everywhere?



## RAILWAYS.

VARIOUS documents published in Vienna during 1885 and in years immediately preceding contain most interesting statistics with regard to the railways of the world. The railway industry has now attained dimensions which place it in the second rank among all enterprises, its only superior being agriculture. The degree to which it is pursued in any country furnishes a trustworthy index of that country's commercial condition, and this consideration alone, apart from the special interest which Japan has in the subject, induces us to epitomise a series of valuable articles just brought to a conclusion in the *Economiste Français*.

In the first place, we have a table showing the numbers of kilometres of railway constructed throughout the world:—

COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF KILOMETRES.	COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF KILOMETRES.
Germany	35,593	Brazil	4,571
Great Britain and Ireland	30,058	Italy	9,102
France	29,449	Spain	7,120
Russia	23,195	Sweden	5,157
Austria-Hungary	20,591	Belgium	4,120
Netherlands	2,003	Switzerland	2,750
Portugal	1,494	British India	17,439
Denmark	1,494	Japan	202
Norway	1,454	Algeria and Tunis	1,635
Roumania	1,428	Egypt	1,449
Luxembourg	149	Victoria	2,413
United States of America	193,068	New South Wales	2,030
Canada	15,488	South Australia	1,584
		Queensland	1,034
		New Zealand	1,396

Although this table is the latest published, it is nearly three years old, and some corrections must be applied to bring it up to date. Thus we note that the lines of Turkey, Greece, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, and other American States are omitted. Moreover, England no longer occupies the second place among European nations. She has been comparatively slow in the matter of construction since 1883, only adding about 400 kilometres annually to her lines, so that her total now amounts to some 31,000 kilometres, against 32,000 for France. Germany comes first not alone because of the greater extent of her territory, but also because she has a population of 46 millions while France has but 38.

Coming now to consider the work performed by these various systems of railway, it is necessary to premise that many circumstances combine to affect the passenger traffic. Dissimilar causes may produce similar results. Thus, great density of population may supply many travellers by rail, but the same may be the case with railways like those in America where the roads connect distant and prosperous regions. The number of towns, too, is an important factor. France, for example, is remarkable for the paucity of its cities, being in this respect much inferior to England and Germany, and even to Belgium and Italy, proportionally. The nature of the national industries, also, has its effect, a manufacturing people being much more given to movement than an agricultural. Other influences are the number of families, the degree of education, historical precedents, and wealth—

though with regard to this last factor it is to be observed that railways in Germany are more used than those in France despite the greater wealth of the latter country.

In respect of merchandise, a manufacturing people, of course, requires greater transport facilities than an agricultural. Again, the nature of a manufacture is important. Birmingham, for example, with its iron foundries requires immense supplies of coal, which are not needed by the silk-weavers of Lyons. The same is probably true of London and Paris. Again, a country rich in minerals will give much more work to its railways than a country not so favoured, though the industries carried on by the latter may require greater skill and education, and be more lucrative. Other obvious circumstances—as the competition of a coastwise marine—may produce an effect, but upon these we need not dilate.

So much premised, we may proceed to examine the next table:—

COUNTRY.	TRAFFIC.		MEAN PER HEAD OF POPULATION.	
	PASSENGERS.	MERCHANDISE TONS.	PER-SONS.	TONS.
Great Britain and Ireland	683,718,137	266,382,068	19.2	7.5
Germany	61,665,276	37,336,883	11.0	6.5
France	245,818,254	198,253,730	5.3	4.3
Belgium	454,103	2,046,350	2.1	9.7
Switzerland	24,047,487	7,087,690	8.3	2.4
Netherlands	217,976,954	94,247,050	5.7	2.5
Denmark	18,152,222	6,240,618	4.3	1.7
Sweden	7,074,052	1,287,753	3.8	0.6
Austria-Hungary	8,591,193	7,730,509	1.9	1.6
Norway	54,400,408	71,703,827	1.4	1.8
Spain	2,869,881	1,150,294	1.5	0.6
Italy	18,376,707	9,497,873	1.1	0.6
Finland	34,317,031	12,475,744	1.2	0.4
Russia	1,814,029	645,750	0.8	0.3
Portugal	36,307,000	41,751,010	0.4	0.5
Roumania	2,497,799	8,851,117	0.5	0.2
United States of America	1,367,428	1,591,875	0.3	0.3
Canada	312,687,000	490,453,000	6.0	7.6
Argentina Republic	9,082,158	13,931,601	2.2	3.1
Australasia	3,780,294	9,791,007	1.5	0.4
British India	38,742,262	6,100,448	18.6	3.0
Japan	65,000,000	17,270,984	0.27	0.07
Algeria and Tunis	6,224,718	287,082	0.17	0.08
Egypt	2,065,149	1,090,237	0.6	0.3
	2,761,126	1,251,344	0.5	0.2

These figures speak for themselves. It is only necessary to add that, if we take the case of England alone—separate from Scotland, Wales, and Ireland—we find that there are 22.8 travellers by rail and 8.4 tons of merchandise for each unit of the population.

We have next to consider the earnings of the various railway systems.

COUNTRY.	REVENUES.			
	PASSENGER-TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE-TRAFFIC.	VARIOUS.	TOTAL.
Great Britain & Ireland	127,607,400	478,311,064	12,644,440	618,562,904
Germany	643,561,300	1,061,042,250	70,708,901	1,775,312,451
France	315,941,341	818,042,048	35,592,184	1,169,575,573
Russia	313,171,412	613,873,783	137,083,517	1,064,128,712
Austria-Hungary	100,735,308	967,378,072	21,535,094	889,648,474
Italy	127,607,400	478,311,064	12,644,440	618,562,904
Spain	82,854,261	110,382,440	3,806,294	197,042,995
Belgium	53,109,137	108,395,747	12,702,702	174,207,586
Netherlands	50,099,176	107,531,281	4,337,001	161,967,458
Switzerland	30,741,033	30,644,294	6,881,579	68,266,906
Norway	29,452,913	21,010,449	1,618,000	52,081,362
Sweden	17,442,469	37,373,053	1,149,205	55,964,727
Roumania	9,322,739	15,952,357	707,517	26,082,613
Portugal	9,243,034	10,744,080	602,500	20,589,614
Denmark	9,010,274	7,001,140	87,000	16,108,414
Norway	3,074,812	5,000,055	128,111	8,202,978
Finland	2,078,327	4,075,001	27,348	6,180,676
Luxembourg	250,205	2,418,514	54,930	2,723,649
Canada	58,200,917	107,008,264	7,565,010	172,774,191
United States of America	1,025,555,000	7,831,422,800	289,984,000	9,146,961,800

Next to the surprise created by the magnitude of these figures, the most noteworthy fact which they demonstrate is that, in every country except the Netherlands and Belgium, the proceeds of the goods traffic surpass those of the passenger traffic. This is especially the

case in the United States where the receipts from merchandise are nearly three times as great as those from passengers. Japan ought to derive a lesson from this. Owing to causes which should not be difficult to indicate, she has quite failed to develop her goods traffic by rail. Its proceeds represent only a fraction of the money earned by carrying passengers.

We have now to divide the gross earnings into working expenses and net profits, and to determine the proportion which the results bear to the length of the lines:—

COUNTRY.	WORKING EXPENSES.	NET PROFITS.	GROSS EARNINGS PER KILOMETRE.		NET PROFITS PER KILOMETRE.		WORKING EXPENSES PER GROSS EARNINGS.
			FRCS.	FRCS.	FRCS.	FRCS.	
Great Britain & Ireland	Fracs. 935,008,900	Fracs. 840,823,550	59,000	31,200	27,800	52.65	
Germany	545,124,800	545,124,800	34,000	18,700	15,300	54.80	
France	610,714,007	513,244,000	35,000	23,300	11,700	54.21	
Russia	574,118,100	286,533,450	37,200	24,700	12,500	56.70	
Austria-Hungary	330,497,252	288,096,538	30,300	16,800	14,500	53.42	
Italy	330,497,252	288,096,538	30,300	16,800	14,500	53.42	
Spain	99,371,286	21,450,744	14,450	7,000	7,450	67.52	
Belgium	95,049,123	97,124,935	37,500	23,000	14,500	48.61	
Switzerland	40,002,450	37,007,804	24,000	14,500	9,500	51.98	
Netherlands	32,073,003	22,530,602	27,300	16,000	11,300	58.73	
Norway	39,432,479	33,905,438	10,100	5,650	4,450	56.01	
Roumania	17,388,614	10,703,994	18,100	10,000	8,100	58.48	
Portugal	8,509,115	12,085,344	13,800	5,710	8,090	41.70	
Denmark	12,049,920	5,210,386	11,600	8,050	3,550	69.77	
Norway	6,888,313	2,714,705	6,400	4,450	1,950	70.50	
Finland	4,747,753	3,174,021	5,500	5,700	3,800	59.80	
Luxembourg	1,874,702	1,004,873	18,400	11,300	7,100	61.30	
Canada	131,005,730	49,900,735	15,240	8,600	6,640	76.00	
United States	2,680,730,000	1,516,278,000	21,000	13,800	7,200	64.00	
Brazil	56,000,000	34,050,000	21,000	13,400	7,600	58.50	

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the unfavourable ratio which the working expenses in Canada bear to the gross earnings is due to the fact that, in that country, the water routes attract a great part of the heavy carriage. In the United States the comparatively small earnings per kilometre are due, of course, to the immense distances traversed by the lines. It will be noted that, as a rule almost without exceptions, the working expenses absorb more than half of the gross earnings.

Not the least interesting figures remain to be considered; namely, the total capital sunk in railways and the cost of construction. Here is the table:—

COUNTRY.	TOTAL CAPITAL SUNK.	COST OF CONSTRUCTION PER KILOMETRE.	RETURN PER CENT. OF CAPITAL.
	FRCS.	FRCS.	FRCS.
Great Britain and Ireland	19,120,315,000	600,000	4.50
France	12,638,350,756	408,786	3.60
Germany	11,797,285,319	331,435	4.62
Austria-Hungary	7,998,908,372	395,604	3.60
Russia	6,025,524,060	253,063	5.13
Italy	2,812,311,407	297,054	2.36
Spain	1,834,510,994	234,870	5.35
Belgium	1,384,072,136	379,198	4.05
Switzerland	951,052,279	343,067	3.93
Netherlands	602,648,738	300,873	3.75
Sweden	599,426,913	110,099	3.74
Roumania	425,551,207	298,000	2.52
Portugal	227,610,339	126,874	4.33
Denmark	190,613,110	127,586	2.78
Norway	158,751,500	108,688	1.70
Finland	69,862,000	102,286	3.70
Luxembourg	44,862,000	301,080	2.36
United States	34,760,460,000	179,139	4.35
Canada	4,669,044,438	251,598	1.05
Brazil	910,000,000	199,000	4.35

The factors which influence the cost of production are, the degree of excellence of the line; the number of large stations, especially in cities; the price of land; the cost of materials and of labour. In the case of Great Britain, all these factors, the fourth excepted, are specially active, and the result is shown by the figures in our table. Further, it is probable that a correction ought to be applied to these

\* Approximately.

figures, for the outlay of English railway companies includes large items on account of docks and warehouses.

It will be observed from the above table that, on the whole, railway enterprise is far from being as remunerative as people generally suppose. There is not a single national system of railways which pays a dividend of six per cent. Spain appears to be the most favourably situated, with her return of 5.55; but exceptional circumstances formerly operated in favour of Spanish lines, and since our table was compiled (1883), much less rosy results have been recorded. In France and Austria, owing to the fact that a portion of the capital sunk in the lines was furnished by the State without interest, the shareholders receive better dividends than the figures in our table indicate. Speaking generally, however, one cannot but marvel that such immense sums have been devoted and continue to be devoted, to an enterprise which, from the point of view of mere returns on capital, offers such mediocre inducements to investors. One explanation seems to be that the success of lines laid in good districts has tempted capitalists beyond the limits of strict prudence. Moreover, among all enterprises railways have most control of their own prospects. The mere existence of a road may create business which could never have been otherwise developed. However this may be, it is certain that nearly all the lines recently constructed in countries of old civilization exist at the expense of their predecessors. The world, awakening to this fact, will probably begin to moderate its enthusiasm in the matter of railways.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "TAKACHIHO KAN."

H.I.M.S. *Takachiho Kan*, Captain J. M. James, sailed from Newcastle-on-Tyne on May 6th, in the afternoon, and arrived in port at 11 o'clock this morning. The harbour detention *en route* was 15 days 10 hours; and the total steaming time 42 days 1 hour, making a total of 57 days 11 hours on the passage. From Plymouth, where the ship called, across the Bay of Biscay, and through the Mediterranean, fine weather was met with. In the lower part of the Red Sea and at Aden the heat was excessive, the S.W. monsoon not having fairly set in there. From Aden to Colombo the S.W. monsoon was light, but from Colombo to the Straits of Malacca a strong monsoon was blowing. From Singapore as far as the Pescadore Islands, which were passed close to, a light monsoon with pleasant weather was experienced, and from that to Satano-misaki a fresh monsoon with following sea.

The *Takachiho* has an European crew of 105 all told. With the exception of a few of the officers, who will remain until the ship has been transferred to the Dockyard at Yokosuka, the remaining portion will be paid off and return to England almost immediately. In addition to her complement of European officers, she has a staff of supernumerary Japanese officers of the Imperial Navy, including Lieutenants Kawara and Mukoyama; Engineers Yoshida, Yamamoto, and Matsumi, and 6 warrant officers who have been in Newcastle during the

time of the ship's fitting out, &c., in order to become conversant with this class of ship, pending their permanent appointment to the ship after arrival in Japan. These officers have shown most commendable zeal in attending to their respective branches whilst fitting out and during the passage to Yokohama. She also brings from England some 10 dockyard artisans who were sent there in 1884 to gain information in the construction of ships of their type.

The *Takachiho* is of the cruiser—now termed "Esmeralda"—class, and is of the latest and most improved type. She was designed by Mr. W. H. White, now Chief Constructor at the British Admiralty, and at that time Chief Constructor at Elswick for Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., and built by that eminent firm at their Low Walker yard, where also the *Naniwa Kan* was built. The gun mountings and hydraulic machinery in connection therewith are by the noted ordnance branch of that great firm. The machinery is by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., of St. Peters, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who are celebrated for the excellence of their engines, and the perfect working of the *Takachiho's* machinery during the passage out fully exemplifies this fact.

The *Takachiho* is a splendid sea boat, and she can steam any speed up to 19 knots per hour, and slightly over that if pressed, but from 11½ to 12 knots is her most economical speed for making a passage where time and coal consumption have to be considered. With her great speed, guns of large calibre, machine and rapid firing guns, torpedoes, electric search lights, &c., &c., she is one of the most formidable war ships in the world, and properly handled would cause more destruction in a fight than a whole squadron of an inferior type. The Japanese Government is to be congratulated on having two such formidable war ships added to its Navy as the *Naniwa* and *Takachiho Kan*.

The following is a list of the officers who have brought the ship out from England:—Captain—J. M. James, Japanese Admiralty Department; 1st Officer—J. Calder, late Commander Imperial Chinese Service; Navigating Officer—Ed. Jackson, late Commander English Merchant Service; 3rd officer—J. C. V. Wilkins, late British India Service; Chief Engineer—J. Crookston, late Kyodo Unyu Kai-sha Service; Guarantee Engineer—Jas. J. Pearson, Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co.; 3rd Engineer—J. Drummond, late Kyodo Unyu Kai-sha Service; 4th Engineer—J. Neal, late Chinese Service; 5th Engineer—Ralph Heads, late Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co.; 6th Engineer—Martin Giles, late Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co.; 7th Engineer—Saml. Mavor, late Messrs. Crompton & Co. Electric Engineers, London; Gunner—E. J. Giles, late British Naval Service; Boatswain—S. Hart, late British Naval Service; Carpenter—John Rae, Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co.; Chief Steward and Paymaster's Assistant—R. Doidge, late British Naval Service.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN SHANGHAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—There is a paragraph in the issue of the 1st instant of your widely-read paper, that is likely, if not contradicted, to do this company so much harm, that I must ask you in simple fairness to insert this explanation.

You say: "In Shanghai there are electric lights, but there are gas-lamps also; the former make a great show, but the latter alone are trust-worthy. When the electric light suffers an eclipse, the comparatively feeble but constant gas performs the duty of a substitute."

It is quite true that there are still gas-lamps in the principal streets of this settlement; and they are retained because they are the property of the municipality. But, as a matter of fact, during the three years that our contract to light the principal streets has been running, the gas lamps in those streets have never once been lighted.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

R. W. LITTLE,  
Secretary, Shanghai Electric Co.

Shanghai, June 16th, 1886.

#### REGULATIONS FOR STREET TRAFFIC, HOTELS, &c.

ORDINANCE NO. 7 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS.

To the Hokkaido Administration Office, the Metropolitan Police Office, and to Cities and Prefectures.

It is hereby notified that, whereas it is necessary for the purpose of police administration to enact regulations for streets, carriages, hotels, and lodging-houses; and whereas, although such regulations must differ in degree of stringency according to the varying conditions of the popular intelligence and the geographical situation of different localities, some standard principles are needed to form the basis of such regulations in each locality, the accompanying document has been prepared concerning the government of streets, hackney carriages, *jinrikisha*, and hotels and lodging-houses; and further, each locality is hereby required to prepare regulations on the basis of the standard rules herewith published and to put them into operation after receiving the sanction of this Department.

COUNT YAMAGATA ARITOMO,  
Minister of State for Home Affairs.

June 14th, 1886.

#### STANDARD RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF STREETS.

##### SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. 1.—The term "street" comprises the passageway, as well as drains at the sides, and bridges.

Art. 2.—These rules shall apply to street passages in towns only.

Art. 3.—In the case of any private individual neglecting any of the obligations laid down in these rules as necessary for him to perform at his own expense, the work shall be done by the Government and the expense charged to him.

##### SECTION II.—SAFETY AND PRESERVATION OF STREETS.

Art. 4.—Buildings, eaves, flag-posts, sign-boards, drying posts, posts, etc., should not be erected in the street, or caused to project into it.

Art. 5.—The following objects may project into the street:—

- (1.) Hanging sign-boards may project not more than 2 feet at a height of not less than 10 feet from the ground.
- (2.) Eaves may project not more than 2 feet at a height of not less than 9 feet and not more than 1.5 feet at a height of not less than 6 feet.
- (3.) Awnings without any supporting post may project not more than 3 feet at a height of not less than 7 feet.
- (4.) Hanging lanterns may project not more than 1 foot at a height not less than 6 feet.

Art. 6.—The following works must not be constructed without application for the permission of the government of the locality, together with a drawing of the place:—

- (1.) The erection of barbers' stands and stalls made of rush screens, in the street.
- (2.) The planting of trees and the erection of lamps in the street.
- (3.) The erection of railings, fences, and posts for support, and the location of *hadome-ishi* in the street.
- (4.) The erection of Buddhist monuments, tomb-stones, guide-posts, and all objects intended for public convenience in the street.
- (5.) The location of storing places for plastering materials in the street.
- (6.) The temporary location of such articles in the street as bamboos, timber, earth, stones, etc., and the erection of plank or rope enclosures, scaffoldings and other objects taking up space.
- (7.) The shifting of buildings across a street, or the conveyance through a street of articles of such dimensions as would interfere with passage in such street.
- (8.) The temporary erection in a street of dancing stages (as on the occasion of festivals), sheds (as at annual fairs and vegetable markets), and the street decoration of shops.
- (9.) The movement in a street of *mikoshi* (miniature temples), sacred cars, and dancing carts.
- (10.) The location in a street of decorations for the reception, or on the occasion of the departure of, Shinto or Buddhist idols, and the conveyance of sacrifices to the same in ox-wagons.
- (11.) The location in street of articles be-

longing to fire-brigades and other articles of public use.

(12.) The temporary stoppage of traffic in a street for the purpose of some work of construction.

(13.) The driving of horses or carriages into or out of places where their passage has been prohibited.

Art. 7.—Any person injuring a street while using it for private purposes, should restore it to its original state.

Art. 8.—Drain pipes should be placed along the edges of eaves projecting into the street, and the water thus collected should be carried down by upright pipes, which should not be made to empty into the street. In cases where rain is discharged from the eaves directly into ditches below, no such pipes need be used.

Art. 9.—In house-lots along the streets, in front of which there is a clear space of more than 9 feet depth, a wall shall, according to the nature of the case, be erected between such space and the street.

Art. 10.—When bamboos and timber are deposited on ground bordering on the street, they should be securely fastened with chains or strong rope; and when fuel, etc. is heaped up in such a place, proper steps should be taken to secure it from falling.

Art. 11.—Whenever there is any cause of apprehension as to the falling down of buildings, trees, and other objects along a street, they should be at once repaired, or removed, or transplanted, or cut down.

Art. 12.—Whenever bamboos, trees, earth, stones, etc., are placed in a street, they should be distinguished by marks or signals.

Art. 13.—When buildings or other objects of large dimensions are, in the course of conveyance, suffered to remain in a street during the night, they should be drawn to one side of the street and lamps should be placed beside them.

Art. 14.—Whenever a well in a street is regarded as dangerous to passage, such well should be ordered to be closed at the level of the ground with a strong cover.

Art. 15.—It is prohibited to either injure or obstruct roads, bridges, ditches, or drains, to cut down trees in a street, or to injure or extinguish street lamps.

Art. 16.—It is prohibited to injure or deface notification-boards, guide-posts, closets, walls, etc.; to scribble upon walls, etc., or paste bills upon closets, posts, etc.

Art. 17.—Cattle and other live stock should not be suffered to stray in streets and thus obstruct traffic.

Art. 18.—No merchandize, carriages, or other articles should be either spread out or placed in a street.

Art. 19.—It is prohibited either to engage, or permit others to engage in any street in the operations of packing, sawing timber, or in other similar kinds of work.

Art. 20.—It is prohibited to use fire-arms or to kindle fires in the street.

Art. 21.—It is prohibited to sing loudly, to quarrel, or make any loud noise, or to lie down, in the street.

Art. 22.—No street shops or stalls shall be allowed in the street, except in places set apart for that purpose by the government of the locality.

Art. 23.—The dimensions of carts used by itinerant merchants should not exceed 8 feet in length and 3 in breadth, and those of stalls should not exceed 6 feet in length and 3 in breadth.

### SECTION III.—CLEANLINESS OF STREETS.

Art. 24.—The streets should be always cleanly swept, so that no dirt or rubbish be left.

Art. 25.—Snow in the street should be removed before 8 o'clock in the morning; and from 8 o'clock till the setting of the sun, snow should be taken off as soon it ceases to fall.

Art. 26.—The snow thus removed should be thrown into a river, or into the sea, or into a ditch, or any other place where its presence is not objectionable.

Art. 27.—In hot or windy weather, the street should be sprinkled with clean water at frequent intervals; but in winter water should not be so applied even in windy weather before 9 o'clock in the morning or after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Art. 28.—Dirty water should not be sprinkled or emptied in the street.

Art. 29.—Ditches should be cleaned at least twice a year. The mud and filth dredged from ditches should not be spread over the street or suffered to remain on the road side.

Art. 30.—It is prohibited to commit a nuisance in the streets.

Art. 31.—It is prohibited to remove dirt from mats, carpets, grain, and other objects, in the streets.

Art. 32.—Care should be taken to prevent the

falling, breaking, or scattering of articles conveyed through the streets.

Art. 33.—Rags and other dirty or dangerous substances should not be placed on the roofs, drying-posts, or windows, looking towards the street.

### SECTION IV.—STREET TRAFFIC.

Art. 34.—Cattle, horses, and all kinds of carriages should not be driven rapidly at night without lamps.

Art. 35.—Horse carriages and ox-wagons should not be driven through a street the breadth of which is less than 6 yards, unless going to or from houses situated in such street.

Art. 36.—Except nursery carriages, no vehicles should be moved about by pushing from behind.

Art. 37.—In conveying bamboos, timber, etc., the ends of which are sharply cut, such ends should be covered up.

Art. 38.—Cattle and horse carriages should be driven along the right side of streets in which there is a carriage way, and along the middle of streets where there is no such way.

Art. 39.—Cattle and horse carriages should not be driven abreast or at full speed, to cause obstacles to the traffic.

Art. 40.—Carriages should not be driven fastened together to the number of more than two, except for the purpose of conveying large loads.

Art. 41.—Cattle or horses should not be driven fastened to each other to the number of more than two, except when being transported for sale or purchase.

Art. 42.—When carriages, horses, or foot passengers meet, they should pass each other on the left, and when meeting a company of soldiers, artillery carts, or commissariat waggons, they should pass these on the right.

Art. 43.—Empty carriages should give way to occupied ones, and, on a slope, those that are going up or are empty should give way to others.

Art. 44.—When it is desired to drive a vehicle faster than in front of another before it, the one in the rear should make a proper signal to that in front, and the former should pass on the left, the latter moving to the right.

Art. 45.—In meeting carriages or horses used for postal or fire-brigade purposes, carriages for sprinkling water, or a funeral procession, carriages, horses, and foot passengers should get out of their way.

Art. 46.—Carriages and horses should be driven at a slow pace in going through a crowded or narrow street, round a street corner, or over a bridge.

Art. 47.—In passing round a street corner, carriages and horses should make a large circuit when the corner is passed on the right and a small one when passing on the left.

Art. 48.—Cattle, horses, carriages, or other objects should not be suffered to lie in the street; nor should obstacles be placed on rails.

Art. 49.—Cattle, horses, and carriages should not be driven into a place where a conflagration is in progress or into any other crowded vicinity, against official injunctions.

Art. 50.—Cattle, horses, and carriages should not be stopped at a street corner, on a bridge, or at any other place where the traffic would be interfered with by so doing.

Art. 51.—Empty vehicles are not permitted to stand still in the street or wander about in such a manner as to impede the traffic.

Art. 52.—Dogs and other animals should not be permitted to make a noise, or to run about wildly; nor should they be in any way treated cruelly.

Art. 53.—Children below five years of age should not be allowed, without a care-taker, to either walk or play in the street.

Art. 54.—The flying of kites, playing with tops, battledores and balls (*temari*), etc., in the street are prohibited.

Art. 55.—Story-telling, jugglery, and all other performances attracting a crowd, are not allowed in the street.

Art. 56.—In places where the foot-path and carriage road are separated, neither cattle, horses nor carriages should be driven on the foot path, nor should foot passengers travel on the carriage way. Children's perambulators or cattle, horses or empty carriages, belonging to persons living within the street, may, however, be allowed to pass across the foot path, and in cases where the ground has been properly laid out after obtaining suitable permission, occupied carriages also may similarly pass across.

### STANDARD RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

#### SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. 1.—Persons desiring of keeping hackney carriages should apply for a license certificate to the Local Government under which they live.

Art. 2.—All applications and notices to be made to the Local Government concerning the trade of keeping hackney carriages require the seal of the chief of the trade guild.

Art. 3.—Hackney carriage keepers should give notice to the Local Government as to the rank, address, and name of their drivers and ostlers, and receive a certificate label for each one.

Art. 4.—When a hackney carriage keeper desires to do the work of a driver or ostler himself, the same proceedings are required as in the case of drivers and ostlers.

Art. 5.—The certificate labels of drivers and ostlers should be inspected by the Local Government once a year. Those that are not so inspected will be deemed null.

Art. 6.—Carriages and horses should be inspected by the Local Government twice a year; and whenever new vehicles are bought, or changes made in existing carriages, inspection should be made, whether it be the proper period of inspection or not.

Art. 7.—Under the following circumstances, application should be made to the Local Government for renewal of certificates:—

(1.) When a change of residence takes place, or a name is changed, or some changes have been made in the trade certificate, inspection certificate, or certificate label.

(2.) When the trade certificate, inspection certificate or certificate label has been lost or spoiled, or when the characters thereon have been obliterated.

Art. 8.—Under the following circumstances, the trade certificate, inspection certificate, or certificate labels should be returned to the Local Government:—

(1.) When the trade is discontinued, or carriages or horses are no longer used.

(2.) When carriages or horses are sold or otherwise transferred to others.

(3.) When drivers or others have been discharged, or have run away or died.

Art. 9.—The trade certificate, inspection certificate, and certificate label are not transferable.

Art. 10.—No carriage should be moved without a driver and an ostler.

Art. 11.—The number of persons to be accommodated should be determined according to the nature of the carriage and the strength of the horses, and the approval of the Local Government should be obtained thereto.

Art. 12.—At every inspection of carriages and horses, the seal of inspection should be affixed to the inspection certificate. The inspection certificates of horses should be tied to their necks by means of a ring; the inspection certificate for cars should be affixed with nails at easily discernible places in the inside.

Art. 13.—Cars and horses, for which an inspection certificate has been obtained, shall be interdicted from use when they do not answer the conditions laid down in Arts. 15 and 16, or when the car has sustained injury or has been destroyed, or when horses show signs of sickness or debility.

Art. 14.—Hackney carriage keepers should pay the fees fixed by the Local Government for inspection certificates.

### SECTION II.—TRAM CARS, HORSES, AND ACCESSORIES.

Art. 15.—Cars should be strong, and their construction and accessories should conform to the following specifications:—

(1.) Cars should have more than four wheels, and should be provided with proper brakes.

(2.) The body of each car should be lacquered, without any decoration, and the roof should be of wood.

(3.) The seats for passengers should be kept clean and properly furnished, allowing a space of not less than 1.2 feet in width for each person.

(4.) The wheels should be provided with protectors against dirt.

(5.) Each car should be provided with glass lamps on each side in front.

(6.) Moveable parts, axles, springs, leather bands, whips, and all other implements should be strong and durable.

Art. 16.—Horses should be strong and above five years of age.

Art. 17.—Horses should have a collar to which the inspector's certificate may be hung.

### SECTION III.—QUALIFICATIONS AND DRESS OF DRIVERS AND OSTLERS.

Art. 18.—Drivers should be above twenty years, and grooms above eighteen years, of age, and both should be strongly built men. Drivers should, moreover, be well skilled in their art.

Art. 19.—Even though conforming to the above qualifications, any one who is addicted to excessive drinking or acts of violence, or who has been guilty of robbery, theft, rape, homicide, or injurious assault, will not be allowed to become an ostler or driver. The same applies to other kinds of offences while the offender is under police supervision.

Art. 20.—Drivers and ostlers should wear an uni-

form common in each locality, according to the following specifications:—

- (1.) Drivers—*a* hat (or cap), *a* coat, trousers, and shoes.
- (2.) Ostlers—a hat (or cap) or Japanese *kasa*, a *happi* (such as is commonly worn by ordinary ostlers), *monohiki* (Japanese trousers) or in rainy weather *hanmomohiki* (short trousers) or rain trousers rendered water proof by the application of *tō-yu*.

#### SECTION IV.—REGULATIONS AS TO DRIVERS AND OSTLERS.

Art. 21.—Drivers and ostlers should have certificates and copies of the Rules for the Regulation of Hackney Cars, and show the same to a police official or to passengers whenever the latter request to see them.

Art. 22.—Drivers and ostlers should not cover their faces or heads with handkerchiefs, or commit any other unbecoming actions.

Art. 23.—Drivers should not leave their cars; but should they be obliged to do so, ostlers should attend to the cars in their stead.

Art. 24.—Drivers and ostlers should assist aged people, children, and females in entering or leaving the car.

Art. 25.—Cars should not be moved before the passengers have taken their seats or have descended from the car.

Art. 26.—Whenever any passenger commits acts of violence, drivers or ostlers should cause him to desist, and if he does not do so, he should be ordered to descend from the car.

Art. 27.—Passengers should not be allowed on the driver's stand, and articles should not be placed on the roof without proper accommodation for that purpose.

Art. 28.—Drivers and ostlers should neither eat nor drink nor smoke while the car is in motion.

Art. 29.—Drivers and ostlers should not drive cars into the near vicinity of a fire or any other place where people are crowding in great numbers, against the prohibition to do so.

Art. 30.—Horses should not be driven by unauthorised persons.

Art. 31.—Drivers and ostlers are forbidden to entice passengers on the road either by word or action, or to insult them either by word or action.

Art. 32.—Cars should not be driven abreast, should not be driven irregularly and rapidly, nor allowed to race.

Art. 33.—The passage of cars should be conducted according to the following specifications:—

- (1.) On carriage roads cars should be driven along the left side, and in places where there is no such road, they should be driven along the centre of the thoroughfare.
- (2.) Carriages, horses, and foot passengers should be passed on the left, but a company of soldiers, artillery, or commissariat wagons, should be passed on the right.
- (3.) Empty cars should get out of the way of loaded ones; and on a slope, those ascending or those that are empty should get out of the way.
- (4.) When the driver of a car desires to pass one going before, he should make a proper signal and pass on the left, while the other gets to the right.
- (5.) Horses and carriages used for postal and fire-brigade purposes, cars used for sprinkling water or a funeral procession, should be given way to.

Art. 34.—When more than two cars are driven in succession, those in the rear should keep a certain distance from those in front.

Art. 35.—In passing through a thronged or narrow road, or round a street corner, or over a bridge, cars should be driven slowly, making proper signals and sending an ostler in front; and in passing round a street corner to the right, a large circuit should be made, while in passing one to the left, a small circuit is to be made.

Art. 36.—Passengers should not be allowed to enter or leave the car on a bridge, at a street corner or any other place where the stoppage of the car may interfere with the traffic.

Art. 37.—Horses should not be treated cruelly.

Art. 38.—Cars should not be driven at night without lamps.

Art. 39.—Cars and horses should be kept clean.

Art. 40.—When more than one-third the fixed number of passengers has been obtained, the car should be started, unless there is some adequate reason preventing it from leaving.

Art. 41.—When passengers leave the car, drivers and ostlers should see whether there is not anything left behind. If they find anything left, they should return it to the owner, and when the owner cannot be found, it should be taken to the nearest police office, or branch police office, or police station.

#### SECTION V.—LIMITATIONS AS TO PASSENGERS.

Art. 42.—No passengers beyond the fixed num-

ber should be taken in. Children under ten years of age should be counted as two for one, and infants under three years of age should be excluded from the fixed number.

#### STANDARD RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Art. 43.—The following should not be allowed to enter these carriages:—

- (1.) Persons suffering from any of the six contagious diseases, scabies, leprosy, or from any other maladies which may be offensive to other guests.
- (2.) Lunatics, men of violent habits, drunkards, and beggars.
- (3.) Dirty articles, or articles which may smell offensively or which may stain other articles.
- (4.) Animals.

#### SECTION VI.—RATE OF CHARGES AND STATIONS.

Art. 44.—Rates of charges should be determined by each guild, and afterwards approved of by the Local Government. The rate of charges thus fixed should then be advertised prominently in the car or at the station.

Art. 45.—On no grounds should any charge be demanded beyond the fixed rate.

Art. 46.—Each station should be marked thus: *Noriai-basha Chitsaju* (Hackney Carriage Station).

Art. 47.—Carriage and Horses should not be sent to any other place than the station.

Art. 48.—The grounds at the station should be paved with stone or bricks, or laid with concrete or boards, and should be provided with pits for receiving manure.

Art. 49.—The station should be daily swept, and kept always clean.

#### SECTION VII.—HACKNEY CARRIAGE GUILDS.

Art. 50.—Persons engaging in the business of Hackney Carriages should form guilds according to the district divisions fixed by the local Government.

Art. 51.—No person who does not become a member of a guild, shall be allowed to engage in this trade.

Art. 52.—Each guild should deposit at the Local Government a certain sum of money as security, as fixed by the Local Government. This security may be deposited in the shape of public bonds, or Post Office savings books or national bank cheques.

Art. 53.—The security thus deposited at the Local Government may be used in paying for damages done by hackney-carriage keepers, drivers, or ostlers in connection with their trade.

Art. 54.—Whenever the security falls below the fixed amount, the deficiency should be supplied within 10 days. Failure to do so will deprive the members of the guild of their trade privileges.

Art. 55.—Each guild should adopt certain rules of mutual agreement, for which the approval of the Local Government is to be received.

Art. 56.—The expenses relating to the maintenance of a guild should be defrayed by the members. The amount and the mode of collecting these expenses should be settled by mutual agreement.

Art. 57.—Each guild should have a chief (*tōdori*) elected by the members from among themselves.

Art. 58.—The chief of a guild should attend to the following duties:—

- (1.) Affairs connected with the security of the guild.
- (2.) To keep the members informed as to regulations and rules relating to the trade.
- (3.) To affix his seal to documents of application for trade licence, and also to accompany such documents with a note stating his own views on them, if he deems it necessary to do so.
- (4.) To keep a list of members, and of drivers and ostlers, and to register any decrease or increase in the number.
- (5.) To collect and pay the expenses of the guild.
- (6.) To prepare an account of the expenses of the guild, and to report it to the members.
- (7.) To manage affairs connected with the election of the chief. Besides these matters he shall have to attend to all matters fixed by the rules of mutual agreement.

Art. 59.—No person who does not conform to the following qualifications can be elected as chief of a guild:—

- (1.) Persons above 25 years of age, and owning dwellings or land in the guild district.
- (2.) Persons who are able to read regulations relating to the trade, and who can write and calculate.

Art. 60.—Even if conforming to these qualifications, no person who has been guilty of robbery, theft, or larceny, can be elected as chief of a guild. The same is true of all other kinds of offences, while the offender is under police supervision.

Art. 61.—Whenever a Local Government deems that a chief is guilty of unlawful deeds, re-election shall be ordered.

#### STANDARD RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF JINRIKISHA TRADE.

##### SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. 1.—By "*jirikisha* trade" is meant the occupation of those persons who keep a certain number of *jirikisha* coolies.

Art. 2.—Any person who desires to engage in this trade should apply for permission to the Local Government under whose jurisdiction he lives, and receive a licence.

Art. 3.—All applications and notices to the Local Government respecting the members of the trade should have the seal of the manager (*torishimari*).

Art. 4.—The *jirikisha* trader should report to the Local Government the rank, address, name, and age of his coolies, and obtain a certificate label for each of them.

Art. 5.—When a *jirikisha* trader desires to draw a *jirikisha* himself, the same process should be observed as in the case of ordinary *jirikisha* coolies.

Art. 6.—The certificate labels of *jirikisha* coolies should be inspected once a year by the Local Government. Those not inspected shall be devoid of legal value.

Art. 7.—The vehicles should be inspected by the Local Government twice each year, an inspection certificate being given each time. In case of new construction or modification, or purchase or transfer by any other method, of vehicles, inspection should be made without regard to the fixed date of inspection.

Art. 8.—In the following cases renewal or re-issue should be applied for:—

- (1.) In the case of removal or change of name or any other change necessitating a corresponding change in the trade licence, inspection certificate, or certificate label.
- (2.) In case of loss or dilapidation of the trade licence, inspection certificate, or certificate label, or in case of obliteration of the characters thereon.

Art. 9.—In the following cases the trade licence, inspection certificate or certificate label should be given back to the local Government, together with notice of the circumstances:—

- (1.) In case of discontinuance of the trade, or of disuse of a vehicle.
- (2.) In case of sale or transfer by other means.
- (3.) In case of dismissal of coolies, or their flight or death.

Art. 10.—The trade licence, inspection certificate, or certificate label should not be lent to other people.

Art. 11.—The inspection certificate should be nailed to the front board under the seat of the *jirikisha*.

Art. 12.—Even if provided with an inspection certificate, a vehicle which does not conform with any of the specifications of Art. 18, or which is deemed to be impaired or unclean shall be directed to be disused.

Art. 13.—In applying for licence, the trader should deposit as security with the Local Government a certain sum of money fixed by the Local Government. He may deposit, if he deems it convenient, public loan bonds, Post Office Savings, or national bank, pass-books.

Art. 14.—The security money shall be returned, in the case of discontinuance of trade, or prohibition of the same, or the expulsion of a trader from the membership of a guild.

Art. 15.—The security money deposited with the Local Government may be used in paying for damages done to other people by the trader or his coolies in connection with their trade.

Art. 16.—Whenever the security money falls below the fixed amount, the deficiency should be supplied within 10 days. If the trader fails to do so, his trade licence shall become null.

Art. 17.—Traders should pay fees, as fixed by the Local Government for each inspection certificate label.

##### SECTION II.—THE CONSTRUCTION OF JINRIKISHA AND QUALIFICATIONS OF COOLIES.

Art. 18.—The vehicle should be strongly built, and the following specifications should be observed with regard to its construction and accessories:—

- (1.) Vehicles for the accommodation of a single person should be less than 2 feet wide in the inside, and those for the accommodation of two persons more than 2 feet.
- (2.) The body of the car should be lacquered without any ornament; the inside should be covered with leather, velvet, or woollen stuff.
- (3.) The wheels should be provided with guards of the same colour as the vehicle.
- (4.) The name of the guild and number should be marked on the centre of the back of the car with the square characters each 1 inch high.
- (5.) The vehicle should be provided with roof and front covers smeared with gum or *tōyu*.
- (6.) The vehicle should be provided with a

cushion for the seat and an apron which should be kept clean.

(7.) Each car should be provided with a long small lantern, with the name of the guild and the number of the car on it; and candles and matches should also be provided.

Art. 19.—*Jinrikisha* coolies should conform to the following qualifications:—

(1.) They should be above 18 years of age, and strongly built.

(2.) They should have a general knowledge of the topography of the district.

Art. 20.—While conforming to these qualifications, any person who has been guilty of robbery, theft, rape, kidnapping of children, intentional or unintentional murder or injury, shall not be allowed to become a *jinrikisha* coolie. The same is true of other kinds of crimes, while the offender is still under police supervision.

Art. 21.—*Jinrikisha* coolies should wear a uniform common to each locality, according to the following specifications:—

(1.) The dress should consist of *happi* (Japanese coat, and *momohiki* (Japanese trousers); but in rainy or snowy weather *han-momohiki* may be used.

(2.) The head should be covered with a hat (or cap) or *tasa*.

(3.) The rain coat should be either gummed or smeared with *tiyu*.

Art. 22.—The *happi*, head dress, and rain coat should have the numbers of the guild and of the certificate label.

### SECTION III.—REGULATION OF COOLIES.

Art. 23.—*Jinrikisha* coolies should always keep with them the certificate label, a copy of the rules for the regulation of the *jinrikisha* trade and a table of the rate of charges; and should show them to police officials or fares when required to do so.

Art. 24.—No disreputable appearance, such as the covering of the face or head with a handkerchief, should be presented.

Art. 25.—Coolies should not wander about or stand in the road.

Art. 26.—Coolies should not remove their fares into other cars, or make stoppages, without their permission.

Art. 27.—*Jinrikisha* should not stand at other places than stations; but for the convenience of fares, they may be allowed at places where they do not interfere with the traffic on the road.

Art. 28.—The coolie should not drive his car to a hotel, or restaurant, or other place, to which the guest does not direct him to drive.

Art. 29.—The coolie should not drive his car into a place where a fire is taking place, or into any other crowded place, against prohibition.

Art. 30.—The coolie should not solicit passengers either by word or deed, nor insult them by word or deed.

Art. 31.—*Jinrikisha* should not be driven abreast, or at an excessive speed, thereby causing inconvenience to other passengers.

### STANDARD RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF JINRIKISHA.

Art. 32.—Persons plying *jinrikisha* should conform to the following specifications:—

(1.) In places where a carriage way is provided, the left side should be traversed, but where no such way exists *jinrikisha* should pass along the centre of the road.

(2.) Foot passengers, carriages, or horses should be passed on the left, but a company of soldiers, artillery cars, or commissariat waggons should be passed on the right side.

(3.) Empty vehicles should get out of the way of those that are loaded, and on a slope those that are ascending or are empty should get out of the way.

(4.) When it is desired that one *jinrikisha* should get in front of another before it, a proper verbal signal should be made, and the former should pass on the left, while the one in front should get to the right.

(5.) *Jinrikisha* should get out of the way of horses or carriages used for postal or fire-brigade purposes, or of cars used in sprinkling water, or of funeral processions.

Art. 33.—In passing through a crowded or narrow place, or round a street corner, or over a bridge, *jinrikisha* should be driven slowly. In going round a street corner to the right, a large circuit should be made, while in going round to the left, a small circuit has to be made.

Art. 34.—More than two vehicles should not be driven fastened together.

Art. 35.—At night *jinrikisha* should not be driven at a rapid rate without a light.

Art. 36.—Passengers should not be either taken in or out of *jinrikisha* at street corners, on bridges, or at places where it may cause inconvenience to the traffic.

Art. 37.—When passengers get out of *jinrikisha*

the coolie should take care that they do not leave any thing behind; and if he finds any thing so left he should at once restore it to the owner. When the owner cannot be found, the article should be at once taken to the nearest police office or police branch office, or police station.

### SECTION IV.—RATE OF CHARGES.

Art. 38.—The rate of charges should be fixed by each guild, and approved of by the Local Government.

Art. 39.—For no reason should any money beyond the fixed rate be demanded from passengers.

Art. 40.—In driving to a railroad station or any other crowded place, payment may be demanded before arriving at the destination.

Art. 41.—When passengers simply name the point of destination and do not specify the rate, payment should be calculated according to the shortest distance.

### SECTION V.—REGULATIONS OF CONVEYANCE.

Art. 42.—*Jinrikisha* for the accommodation of one person should not be used for two or more, and those for two persons should not be used for three or more. Children under the age of 10 years shall be counted at the rate of two for one grown up person, and infants under 3 years of age shall not be counted.

Art. 43.—The following should not be conveyed in *jinrikisha*:—

(1.) Persons infected with any of the six contagious diseases, or suffering from scabies, or leprosy, or beggars.

(2.) Dirty substances, or articles which may stain the vehicle or cause objectionable smells.

(3.) Articles of large dimensions, which project outside the vehicle.

### SECTION VI.—STATIONS.

Art. 44.—Stations are classified into two divisions:—

(1.) Public Stations (intended for *jinrikisha* coolies in general).

(2.) Private Stations (established by one or more private persons for his or their private use).

Art. 45.—Public stations shall be located by the Local Government and properly marked; and persons desiring to establish private stations should apply for the permission of the local Government.

Art. 46.—*Jinrikisha* which cannot be used for the accommodation of passengers, should not be sent to a station.

Art. 47.—At a public station, *jinrikisha* should be arranged in the order of their arrival, and each vehicle should be sufficiently distant from the others, so that it may be easily drawn out.

Art. 48.—*Jinrikisha* at public stations should be sent out either according to the order of arrangement, or by drawing lots, unless the fare makes a special selection.

Art. 49.—When a passenger demands a particular vehicle his request should not be refused, unless there is some proper reason for refusing it. But this rule shall not apply to demands made by violent persons or by a lunatic without a guardian.

Art. 50.—Private stations should be marked by signs having the seal of the manager of the guild.

### SECTION VII.—GUILDS.

Art. 51.—*Jinrikisha* traders should form guilds according to district divisions as fixed by the Local Government.

Art. 52.—No person, who has not become a member of a guild, should be allowed to engage in the *jinrikisha* trade.

Art. 53.—Each guild should be presided over by a manager, who is to be elected by the members from among themselves, subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Art. 54.—Rules of agreement should be settled by each guild, and submitted for the sanction of the Local Government.

Art. 55.—The manager should attend to the following matters:—

(1.) To keep *jinrikisha* traders acquainted with regulations and instructions relating to their trade.

(2.) To put his brand on the signs of private stations.

(3.) To put his seal to notices and applications to the Local Government made by the members of the guild, and when he deems it desirable, to add a note thereto stating his views upon the matter.

(4.) To keep a list of the members of the guild and to register therein any increase or decrease.

(5.) To collect and disburse the expenses of the guild.

(6.) To make calculations as to the expenses of the guild, and to report the same to the members.

(7.) To attend to affairs connected with the election of a manager.

Besides these duties, he should attend to all matters fixed by the rules of agreement.

Art. 56.—*Jinrikisha* traders should pay the expenses of the guild to which they belong. The amount and the mode of collecting these expenses should be fixed by rules of agreement.

Art. 57.—Persons not conforming to the following qualifications should not be elected as managers:—

(1.) Persons above 25 years of age, possessing a proper dwelling house or land within the district of the guild.

(2.) *Jinrikisha* traders belonging to a particular guild, and possessing more than ten *jinrikisha*.

(3.) Persons who can understand the regulations relating to the *jinrikisha* trade, and who can also make calculations.

Art. 58.—Even if conforming to these qualifications, no person who has been found guilty of robbery, theft, or larceny, can be elected a manager. The same is true of other kinds of crimes, while the offender is still under police supervision.

Art. 59.—When the local Government detects any misdemeanour on the part of a manager, re-election may be ordered at any time.

### STANDARD RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF YADAYA (HOTELS, LODGING-HOUSES, &c.)

#### SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. 1.—*Yadaya* are divided into three classes; viz., inns, lodging-houses, and *kichin-yado*.

Art. 2.—Persons desiring to engage in the *yadaya* business should apply for the permission of the Local Government, stating the class, and appending a minute plan of the buildings and their division into separate rooms to be used for the purposes of the business, and showing the area occupied by the buildings. Whenever any change is made in the area or the partition of the buildings, such change should be reported to the Local Government with a minute plan of the change, and the approval of the Local Government obtained.

Art. 3.—Persons conforming to any of the following conditions, shall not be allowed to engage in the business:—

(1.) Persons under age who have no guardian.

(2.) Idiots and lunatics.

(3.) Persons who have been found guilty of robbery, theft, or larceny, or who are under police supervision for an offence of any kind.

(4.) Persons who are deemed capable of actions prejudicial to public morality.

Art. 4.—When either the family name (*uji*) or individual name (*na*) or both are changed, or when the business is discontinued, the circumstance shall be reported to the local Government.

Art. 5.—*Yadaya* establishments should be marked by a sign-board. At night, hotels and *kichin-yado* should be distinguished by a lamp.

Art. 6.—Hotel-runners should not be sent out to secure guests.

Art. 7.—Even when no special request is made, articles in the possession of guests should be taken care of, so that they may not be lost.

Art. 8.—Without the consent of a guest, no visitor or other person should be allowed to enter his room.

Art. 9.—When a guest falls sick, medicines, food, etc., should be served, according to his request, with special kindness and care.

Art. 10.—When a guest dies, or any of his property is lost, the circumstance should be reported at once to the police office, or its branch offices, or police stations, or to a policeman on duty.

Art. 11.—It is not permissible to detain or receive articles in the possession of a guest in lieu of the price of his lodging.

Art. 12.—It is not permissible to persuade a guest to visit immoral places, or to provide him with food or drink for which he has not made any demand, for the purpose of obtaining money beyond the fixed rate of charges.

Art. 13.—The rate of charges and other important matters relating to lodgers should be exhibited in the counting room and in rooms for the accommodation of lodgers.

#### SECTION 2.—HOTELS (RYOJIN-YADO).

Art. 14.—Only those will be allowed to keep hotels who have more than 25 *tsubo* of rooms to be used for the accommodation of guests.

Art. 15.—Rooms should be so constructed as to freely admit the sun light and facilitate ventilation.

Art. 16.—In each room there should be a closet (*oshiire*) or a shelf (*todana*), which can be securely locked.

Art. 17.—In buildings having more than 60 square yards of rooms upstairs, not less than two flights of stairs, of more than 4 feet width, should be used.

Art. 18.—Water closets should be situated sufficiently distant from rooms to prevent any bad smell reaching them. The basins should be made of stone, or concrete, or porcelain ware. This rule does not apply to cases where the special permission of the Local Government has been obtained as to the mode of construction.

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Art. 19.—Water closets should be cleanly swept every day.

Art. 20.—The allowance of space for one man should not be less than 6 square yards, except for guests of the same party.

Art. 21.—The number of each room and the fixed number of guests to be accommodated therein should be written over the door of the room.

Art. 22.—Without proper reason, passengers should not be refused accommodation.

Art. 23.—Those engaged in the hotel business should keep a list of guests according to the following form, into which entries should be made on each arrival and departure of guests. Besides, the arrivals and departures of guests should be reported to the police office or branch police office, according to the forms No. 1 and No. 2.

[Here follows a form to be filled up with the number, name, age, occupation, rank, address, personal description, place of last abode, destination, date of arrival, and date of departure of the guest.]

Form No. 1.	
Arrival Report.	Name of Hotel.
Date.	Address and Rank.
Name.	
Rank.	
Address.	
Age.	
Occupation.	
Place of last abode.	
Destination.	
Date of arrival.	
Personal description and other circumstances.	

Form No. 2.	
Departure Report.	Name of Hotel.
Date.	Address and Rank.
Name.	
Date of arrival.	
Date of departure.	

### SECTION III.—LODGING-HOUSES (GESHUKUYA).

Art. 24.—Lodging houses are those establishments which take in lodgers on agreement for monthly charges for board, rooms, etc.

Art. 25.—The lodging-house business shall be permitted only to those who have more than 40 square yards of rooms for the accommodation of guests.

Art. 26.—Lodging-house keepers should present to the police office or branch police office, within 24 hours after the arrival of a guest or guests, two documents stating the rank, address, name, age, and the object of lodging. These documents should have the seals of both the guest and the lodging-house keeper; to one of the documents the inspection seal of the police office or the branch police office is to be obtained, and the document thus sealed should be kept in the possession of the lodging-house keeper.

Art. 27.—Articles 16, 17, 18, and 19 of the Standard Rules for the Regulation of *yadoya* shall also apply to lodging-houses.

Art. 28.—A notice board, with the names of guests, should be placed on the gate or at the entrance door.

Art. 29.—When a guest removes to another house, or stays away for more than 5 days, and his whereabouts are not known, the circumstance should be reported to the police office or branch police office.

### SECTION IV.—KICHIN-YADO.

Art. 30.—The *Kichin-yado* business shall be permitted only in those places which shall be fixed by the Local Government.

Art. 31.—When a lodger stays away overnight, the circumstance should be noted in writing.

Art. 32.—The mode of making reports as to lodgers should be according to the provisions of Art. 23.

### IN THE U.S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before WARREN GREEN, Esq., Consul-General.  
MONDAY, June 28th, 1886.

#### THE FULLERT CASE.

P. C. Fullert was again placed in the dock today, the occasion being the hearing of an application for a new trial. Mr. Lowder appeared for Fullert, and Mr. Kirkwood represented the People of the United States.

The following is the

#### STATEMENT

Of the grounds on which the application for a new trial is called for.

(1.) The evidence for the prosecution was insufficient to justify the judgment. The prisoner will refer to the whole evidence for the prosecution and to the evidence for the defence, for the purpose of showing, first that

the evidence for the prosecution was insufficient to support the onus of the proof; secondly, that it was insufficient to rebut the presumption of innocence; thirdly, it should have left so strong a doubt on the minds of the Court that the prisoner was improperly convicted; fourthly, that the damages would therefore appear to have been given under the influence of prejudice.

(2.) Error in law occurring at the trial and excepted to at the time.

The following errors will be relied upon—

(1.) That P. C. Fullert was improperly put upon his trial, he having been already "in jeopardy" for the same offence. The evidence to be relied upon in support hereof will be the judgment of the Court, dated 17th May, 1886, together with the original charge against Fullert on which trial judgment was based.

(2.) That P. C. Fullert, being a German, was not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court. The evidence to be relied on in support hereof will be that part of the decision of the Judge of the Court in motion made in Court on the 18th May for the discharge of the accused, which states:—"Had the accused taken refuge in his own Consulate, had he tried to take refuge in his own Consulate, grave questions of international law would have arisen." Also the evidence of Fullert himself, where he alleges himself to be a German, and the statement of the Judge of the Court that he had communicated with the German Consulate asking for evidence of the nationality of the accused, &c.

(3.) That a certain advertisement contained in a number of the *Japan Herald* was improperly admitted as evidence. Mr. Pinn's evidence will be relied on; also that of Mr. Weiller, and reference will be made to the arguments of Counsel and the decision of the Court thereon.

(4.) That P. C. Fullert was charged as a seaman of the United States, whereas there was not sufficient evidence in law to show that he was so at the time of committing the alleged offence. The evidence of Mr. Seidmore will be relied upon, as also exhibits Nos. 3 and 4.

(5.) That P. C. Fullert was charged with aiding and assisting Watkins "in deserting" from the U.S.S. *Ossipee* on the 23rd day of April, 1886. Reference will be made to the evidence of Commander McGlensy and of Lieutenant Sewell also to that of the boatmen and of the accused, and it will be contended that it was an error in law to convict the accused of aiding and assisting Watkins to desert on the 23rd April in view of the evidence which showed Watkins to have already deserted on the 22nd April.

(6.) That the judgment of the Court does not specifically find the facts necessary to support the charge.

F. LOWDER,  
Counsel for P. C. Fullert.

The following affidavit was also lodged in the case:—

In the matter of the trial of the action criminal No. 27 intitled "The People of the United States against P. C. Fullert," which took place on the 18th day of May last, and following days in the United States Consular General Court at Yokohama.

I, John Frederick Lowder, a British subject having my chambers at No. 28, Yokohama, barrister-at-law, make oath and say as follows:—

(1.) I acted as Counsel for P. C. Fullert at the trial aforesaid.

(2.) Warren Green, Esquire, Consul-General of the United States, presided at the said trial.

(3.) Since then and since giving notice of my intention to move for a new trial I have been informed by the said P. C. Fullert, and verily believe that prior to the said trial, and while Fullert was under arrest and detention in the United States Consular gaol on the charge on which he was tried at the said trial, the said Warren Green held a conversation with Fullert, in the course of which he, the said Warren Green, expressed a decided conviction that Fullert was guilty of the offence charged and that if he would not give up the name or names of the person or persons who were the principals in aiding Watkins to desert it would be the worse for him, the said Fullert and he would have to suffer for them.

(4.) I further declare upon oath and say that since the trial aforesaid I have discovered evidence material for the said P. C. Fullert and which he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the trial, to wit that on the evening of the 22nd day of April last Paymaster Watkins did not come ashore and did not take a boat from the shore as alleged by the witness Kojima Toldjiro; and further that the said Paymaster Watkins is now undergoing trial by Court-martial on a charge for that he did on or about the 22nd day of April, 1886, desert from the *Ossipee* and from the United States naval service, and did remain absent as a deserter therefrom till the 5th day of May, 1886.

(5.) The trial took place without a jury.

F. LOWDER,  
Sworn at Kanagawa this 15th day of June before me  
WARREN GREEN,  
U.S. Consul-General.

The Consul-General said he wished at the outset to call attention to the last clause of the rule of procedure No. 78. After reading the clause his Honour said he had uncertainty in his mind as to whether the word Court meant the United States Consul-General or whether it meant the court which tried the previous case. He was inclined to

think that the latter meaning was the true one but before so deciding he was prepared to hear argument from either of the Counsel who might think otherwise.

Mr. Lowder thought that could hardly be the right construction of the rule because it might very well happen that when the application came to be made for a new trial it would be quite impossible for the Court as it was constituted at the time of the previous trial to hear that application. The assessors might have left the port or might in some other way be in accessible and thus the accused would be deprived of the right to apply for a new trial altogether. Moreover the provision by which the Court was to be constituted in a certain way was applicable to a case where the consul might think it necessary under certain circumstances to obtain the assistance of an assessor if the punishment he could inflict was not in his opinion sufficient for the offence before him. This was in the nature of a different proceeding altogether; it was an application for a new trial and there was nothing in the rules as to new trials showing that the Court should be formed as originally constituted. The word "Court" was used as a general term, and if the Consul had been sitting with a jury it would be impossible that a motion for a new trial should be made before a jury.

The Consul-General said in this case it had been several times decided that the assessors were not a jury; that they tried questions of law as well as of fact.

Mr. Lowder said yes—questions of law arising during the hearing of the case itself. But if the application for a new trial were to be made before the Court as originally constituted it would follow that no new trial would ever possibly be maintained, because the Court, having already decided upon the points submitted to them, would listen to a lengthy argument and then come to the same decision as before.

The Consul-General said the same remark would apply to the president as to the assessors.

Mr. Lowder said no—because the President might have mistrusted his own judgment and put it entirely on the judgment of the assessors, as was in a certain measure the case in this trial. He thought the Court would agree with him that in America an application for a new trial would not be heard before the Court that had tried the case. Owing to the system by which American law was administered in this country—he was not finding any fault with it—it followed that the application must be made before the President of the Court. If the President took the same assessors naturally the result would be the same.

The Consul-General thought that he could summon such assistance as he wanted, but that was not the point. The point was as to the meaning of the word "Court." Did Mr. Lowder consider this motion a step in the original case?

Mr. Lowder considered that the motion was quite outside of and subsequent to the original case. It was consequent upon what he contended to be a failure of justice in the original case. In a previous case, Hill against Wynn, the motion for a new trial was not heard before assessors.

Mr. Kirkwood agreed with Mr. Lowder that this was a new proceeding, and it would have to be a new case with new assessors.

The Consul-General said his bad health since the motion was filed had prevented him from going into the matter and he had not been able to look up precedents. The assessors would therefore be excused with thanks.

The Assessors (Messrs. T. Brower and F. Munn, who had sat in the trial of Fullert) then left the bench.

Mr. Lowder, describing his application, said it was applied for under the rules 76, 77, and 78, and under that rule of the Criminal Procedure which referred the Court to the rules he had named, but it was based upon the statement and affidavit that had been prepared according to the provisions of those rules. There were nine separate grounds on which a new trial was applied for. He hoped it would not be necessary to argue on all these points because if it so happened that one point out of the nine were made good then time would be saved all round. If that one point were argued first and the Court were with him then a new trial would be granted, and, as he said, time would be saved all round. In illustration of this he cited the case of a Counsel who, when required to show cause why he should not produce his client, said he had nine good valid and substantial reasons why he did not produce his client, and the first was that his client was dead. That was enough, of course, and he was not required to go into the eight other reasons. Among the reasons alleged for asking a new trial was that stated in paragraph of the 4 affidavit, which Mr. Lowder then proceeded to read.

At this point,

Mr. Kirkwood said it might save time if he

Original from

asked that the application be disallowed on a point of law. Article 78, under which it was made, provided that it should contain so much of the evidence as might be necessary to explain the particular points. It did not contain such evidence and besides it had not been submitted to him and had his approval, or if he refused to give his consent it should have been settled by the Court in the presence of both the parties.

The Consul-General said such an omission, if it were an omission, was the fault of the Court and could not be allowed to work against the prisoner.

Mr. Kirkwood could not see how it was an error of the Court. Counsel had no right to go to the Court unless he had his consent.

Mr. Lowder said Mr. Kirkwood was not in the case at the time the motion was filed. The only other party was the United States, and to whom could he apply if not to his Honour?

Mr. Kirkwood said that it should bear a certificate by his Honour that it was correct. So much of the evidence as was moved upon must be contained in these documents.

Mr. Lowder then produced a certified copy of the whole of the evidence.

The Consul-General said he could not grant the application of Mr. Kirkwood. He ruled that certification was not necessary.

Mr. Kirkwood asked his exception to be recorded. The Court admitted the affidavit.

Mr. Lowder then proceeded to read the 4th paragraph when,

Mr. Kirkwood, interrupting, pointed out that the affidavit of the witnesses whose evidence was referred to in the affidavit must be before the Court.

The Judge after some discussion over-ruled the objection, but said he thought this was the time to state what evidence was meant in the affidavit.

Mr. Lowder said, of course the evidence he proposed to bring could only be that of one person, and that was Paymaster Watkins himself. At the time this motion was filed he was only in a position to state that Paymaster Watkins was then undergoing trial by Court-martial, but he was now able to state that he had been sentenced for deserting on the 22nd April.

In reply to the Court,

Mr. Lowder said he would certainly bring Paymaster Watkins here from San Francisco.

The Court repeated that the affidavit must be admitted.

Mr. Kirkwood—Then any affidavit can be filed in this Court?

The Consul-General said so it seemed.

Mr. Lowder said he got the information from Paymaster Watkins himself, and of course when the new trial was granted he would produce the evidence no matter where from. Continuing with his argument, Mr. Lowder said certain boatmen were called before the Court, one of whom deposed that on the night of the 22nd of April two men hired a boat on shore, went to an otter schooner on board of which they stayed for a short time, returning with a bundle, that they then went to Tateyama Bay and thence to Kaneda Bay. Unless that evidence had been of importance it would never have been brought forward, and having been brought it must have influenced the Court more or less. He was not at the time in a position to cross-examine those boatmen, but it must be manifest that if he had been in possession of the evidence he now had he could have upset their testimony altogether. If he could have shown in rebuttal that those men had perjured themselves, and that they took the men from the vessel instead of from the shore, then the whole of their evidence must have been upset, the Court could not believe them, and the decision arrived at might have been different. It was sufficient for him to state now that their evidence was false, for his client to have a new trial. If this point were a good one it would be unnecessary to waste the time of the Court by arguing upon the other grounds.

Mr. Kirkwood then contended that it was known during the trial that Watkins was here, that he was in port. He was the man referred to as having been in the boat as a deserter. Why could he not have been called? He was an accessible witness, and it must have been known that his evidence was material. Further, how could it be material to the judgment whether Paymaster Watkins got into the boat from the shore or not? It was quite clear to the Court that two men arrived on board the schooner in Kaneda Bay and that except stopping at the otter schooner in the harbour the boat did not touch at any other place. They would find themselves in this position that the boatmen did take two persons from the shore, one of whom was not Paymaster Watkins, that both these men went on board the otter schooner in the harbour here, and that there one of them remained behind, while in his place came Paymaster Watkins. That would be a very ready explanation of

the matter, and what possible difference could it make supposing that were the case.

Mr. Lowder, in reply, said Watkins was here in port but was not called for two reasons. It could not have been known either to him or his client that the boatmen were to be put in the box, or the nature of the evidence they were to give after being put into the box. Further, he might state as a fact that it was his intention to call Watkins and he did not do so because he learned that it was the intention of the prosecution to call him; and further when he heard that Watkins was not to be called and when he resumed his intention of calling him it was suggested to him—he would not say whence—that it would very materially complicate matters if he were to call the Paymaster, if it were possible to go on without him. He therefore decided to go on. As to the second point made by Mr. Kirkwood, he pointed out that if these men could be mistaken in the person of the individual who got on board their boat from the shore it followed that they might be equally mistaken in other parts of the evidence they gave.

The Consul-General said had the testimony of the accused been given first, the testimony of the boatmen would not have been material at all because the point was that Watkins went to Kaneda Bay in a sampan with eight *sendos*. That he believed was the testimony of all parties. The question would then come to be what effect would the testimony of Paymaster Watkins have in the matter—whether the testimony of a criminal should outweigh that of *sendos* whose statements were corroborated by his companion after hearing his testimony. It would be in the possession of the Court, as it would be in that of any subsequent Court, that Watkins was a convicted criminal convicted of crimes which in his opinion would render his bare statement insufficient.

Mr. Lowder said that was not before the Court. His Honour could know only what was in the affidavit.

After some discussion, the Court reserved decision on the point.

Mr. Lowder then, going on to take up his next point, dwelt on the difficulties with which both he and his client had to contend in connection with this case, and pointed out the conditions under which a new trial is usually moved before a judge, who might be asked thus to say whether or not upon further reflection he had not misdirected himself on some of the points that had been argued before him. He remarked that if his Honour should be with him in thinking that upon one or two points he might have been mistaken, if a doubt were raised in his mind, then the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of that doubt and he should have a new trial which would clear up the doubt. After citing the first paragraph of his statement, he contended that the evidence for the prosecution was entirely circumstantial; in the whole of it there was no direct evidence to bring home to the prisoner a knowledge of the fact that Watkins was a deserter and unless the knowledge were brought home to him he was entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and ought to have had it. He then pointed to the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, quoting the words of Rufus Choate that the presumption of innocence is equal to a second witness. He held that the evidence of Fullert, which was not in the least shaken, should weigh with the Court equally with that of any witness brought forward by the prosecution. He could only account for the conviction on the ground that the Court did not believe his evidence, though there was a farther reason, and that was that this case had been so much talked about, and so much had been done by one of the members of the Court towards the arrest of Fullert that it was very difficult indeed for anybody sitting on the bench to believe the statement of the accused—the Court in fact approached the question with a biased mind. He suggested this in the most general terms as the explanation, the evidence for the prosecution being so strong—the mind of the Court was influenced by what had been heard outside and not by the evidence adduced. If that point were not put strongly enough he referred to the fact that the sentence was 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000, the infliction of which sum, the heaviest within the power of the Court, considering that it would be impossible for the accused to pay it, showed that the Court was prejudiced. Mr. Lowder then went on to show from authorities that the Court had no jurisdiction to impose such a punishment, when it was decided to adjourn till 9.30 to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

TUESDAY, June 29th, 1886.

Resuming his argument to-day in support of his application, on behalf of the prisoner, for a new trial, Mr. Lowder said the next point was that P. C. Fullert, a German, was not subject to the jurisdiction

of the Court. He thought he need only refer on that point to the evidence of the accused himself, where he stated that he was a German, and that statement had not been controverted; this argument on that point would be that being a German he was not subject to the jurisdiction of and this Court. After referring to section 2 of the Act of 1860, Mr. Lowder said there was nothing in the Act which gave the Court or the United States Consul-General power to exercise jurisdiction over anybody but a citizen of the United States. That was laid down also in volume 11, page 474, of the Attorney-General's opinions where it was said that the Court could not render a judgment against a person of foreign birth not a citizen of the United States. These references showed that the accused was not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, and on that account he asked that, the exercise of that jurisdiction having been an error in law, his client might have a new trial in order that the error might be reargued, and that the judgment upon it might be reversed if necessary. The next point in the statement was that a certain advertisement, which had appeared in the *Japan Herald*, was improperly admitted as evidence. There could be no doubt that the advertisement was admitted in evidence after full argument, because his Honour over-ruled the objection and admitted the advertisement. The advertisement purported to emanate from the German Consul and was sent by him to the *Japan Herald*. His argument still was that it was inadmissible in evidence, because it was an act done not in the presence, or with the sanction of the accused, and was not in any way brought home to him. Therefore it was inadmissible; and he thought it probable that it might have exercised an influence on the mind of the Court, because his Honour said that he had himself perused it. The next point was that Fullert was charged as a seaman of the United States, whereas there was no evidence to show that he was such. His argument was that the accused was master of the *Arctic*; and drew a very clear distinction between the words "master" and "seaman." The vessel was not registered, and though she was allowed to fly the American flag, a person serving on board a vessel of that kind did not become a seaman of the United States. Counsel referred to a circular from the Department of State, cited in Mr. Scidmore's Digest, and said if this had been a merchant vessel of the United States his argument possibly would not hold good, but as this was not a merchant vessel of the United States, but was admittedly a vessel temporarily allowed to fly the American flag, it followed that the master of that vessel was not either a master or a seaman of a merchant vessel of the United States. He therefore submitted that it was by an error in law that accused was convicted on that point, and he was entitled accordingly to a new trial. The next point was that he was charged with aiding and assisting Watkins "in deserting" from the U.S.S. *Ossipee* on the 23rd day of April, 1886. On this point, although he had already argued at some length, he deemed it his duty to occupy the attention of the Court for some considerable time. The proposition he had formerly laid down and now repeated was that the act of desertion was complete when the man had quitted his post or ship without the intention of returning thereto. He had on the previous occasion cited, he thought, as many as seven or eight different authorities in support of that proposition. He then challenged the counsel for the prosecution to adduce a single authority which would in any way controvert that proposition, and he now repeated that challenge. In answer, counsel for the other side simply asserted that the desertion was a continuing act. Now, a point of this importance and magnitude was to be settled, not by mere assertion, but by authority, and if he had for the defence adduced overwhelming authority—as he submitted he had—in support of his point, and if it was found that the counsel for the prosecution, though challenged, had been unable to cite one single authority to controvert the point, then the judgment of the Court should necessarily have been in favour of the proposition supported in the way that this one was supported. He referred on that occasion to the case of *Veatman* and *Veatman* reported in Law Reports vol. 1, page 489, of Probate and Divorce. On the former occasion he had only cited one sentence of the passage, but he would now read the whole of it in order that the Court might fully appreciate the force of his argument, namely that the desertion was complete when one's mind was made up to quit one's post or to leave wife or children as the case might be without the intention of returning. Having read the passage, Mr. Lowder went on to say, in further illustration, that if the mother of an illegitimate child should leave that child in an open field with the object of procuring food at the nearest village she would not desert the child, because she had the intention of returning, but if she went away

with the intention of leaving the child there, then the act of desertion was complete and should the child die the guilt of murder attached to the mother from the moment of the child's death. The distinction he wished to draw between desertion and flight was very well illustrated in Dido's lament for Zénobe, where she said—

"Hadst thou, Zénobe, thy pig, but left with me  
A Venue d'Amour, who, remembering thee,  
Might in my sight have sported; I had then  
Not a holly lost, nor quite so soon been."

That illustrated the distinction between desertion and flight. The act of desertion completed, the flight commenced. His Honour yesterday, in the course of a few observations, said if he set out on a walk from Yokohama to Kanagawa so long as he was walking it was a continuous act. That doubtless was so; but with great deference he submitted the analogy was not complete. If his Honour set out for a walk, simply for the sake of pleasure, from here to Kanagawa with the intention of returning, then there was no doubt about it, the act of walking was a continuous act. But if his Honour set out, his intention being to abandon his post, then the abandonment took place when he left this consulate, and although the act of walking was a continuous act, it was a continuous act of walking, and not a continuous act of desertion. That was the distinction in his mind; if it was not put with sufficient clearness the fault was his, but he could not understand why it was not understood and appreciated on a former occasion. The distinction also became very clear when they considered the section of the Act of 1864 under which this charge was brought, in which the first penal act set down was the enticing or procuring or attempting or endeavouring to entice or procure a person to desert; the second was the aiding or in any wise assisting such person in deserting; and the third was the harbouring of a person after the act of desertion was complete. That distinction, he submitted, was very clear to the mind of the prosecuting counsel when he first framed the charges against the accused, because the Court would recollect that there were two charges in one—the first for aiding and assisting Watkins in deserting, and the second for concealing the deserter after his desertion. As to the last point it might possibly be—though that did not concern them at the present moment—that the accused harboured and concealed Watkins, knowing him to be a deserter. But the question now was whether or not he was rightly convicted of aiding Watkins in the act of deserting from the ship by taking him on board the *Arctic* on the 23rd, it having been proved by the evidence of Commander McGlensy and Lieutenant Sewell that Watkins actually deserted his ship on the 22nd April. The Court, by laying down that the two acts charged against the accused were two distinct and separate acts, bore out what he had said from the commencement, that the act of desertion was complete when Watkins left the vessel without the intention of returning to her. Had Fullert been present at the time when the paymaster was leaving the vessel; had he assisted him over the side and taken him down in his boat, then he would have been aiding him in the desertion. But the point was that, being in Kanagawa Bay, he might possibly be guilty of harbouring the paymaster, but could not properly be convicted of aiding and assisting in an act which was already completed. Supposing that Watkins, before he reached Kanagawa Bay, had gone on shore and been apprehended, he would have been apprehended as a deserter, for this reason that he had left the ship without the intention of returning. If he had been arrested either in the boat or on shore would it not have been as a deserter?—and that showed that the act was complete, and that what took place afterwards was flight or escape. He was flying from the authorities; he was endeavouring to evade pursuit; but the act of desertion was complete when he left the side of the ship without the intention of returning to it. The next point was to the effect that the judgment of the Court did not specifically find the facts necessary to support the charge. He argued this point on the application that he made for a writ of *habeas corpus*; he considered that those arguments were very strong, and, without going into them in detail, he hoped that the Court would take it as if he had gone through them again, and repeated them. Having finished the statement, he would now turn to the affidavit, the fourth paragraph of which he had already argued. He took up the third paragraph in the affidavit, which contained an averment to the effect that prior to the trial the President of the Court had held a conversation with Fullert "in the course of which he, the said Warren Green, expressed a decided conviction that Fullert was guilty of the offence charged, and that if he would not give up the name or names of the person or persons who were the principals in aiding Watkins to desert it would be the worse for him, the said

Fullert, and he would have to suffer for them." That paragraph had not been met by any counter affidavit, consequently it was not contradicted in any way, and it would therefore seem that the judge who presided at this trial had made up his mind that the accused was guilty. His argument upon that would not be very long; he would simply point to the 76th rule, which said that a new trial might be granted for any of the causes enumerated, among which was "abuse of discretion by which either party was prevented from having a fair trial." He thought with great deference he might point out that if the judge who presided at this trial had made up his mind beforehand, and had expressed to the accused his conviction of the guilt of the accused, it was an act of indiscretion in that judge to preside at the trial, because he must have known, having made up his mind, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to remove the conviction with which he started. He could, of course, say a great deal more upon that point, but he did not choose to pursue the subject because the few words he had said would, he was certain, have as much weight as if he occupied the attention of the Court for an hour. The last point on which he wished to touch was this—that the trial took place without a jury. With regard to that, he had a few remarks to make which he thought would meet with the entire acquiescence of his Honour. The mere fact of a man being charged with an offence against law, of which the punishment was fine or imprisonment or both, entitled him, according to the Constitution of the United States, to be tried by a jury. He cited the Constitution to the effect that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by a jury," and then, turning to the 5th amendment to the Constitution, read the clause—"nor shall any person be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." His contention was that the prisoner Fullert had been deprived of liberty, and was about to be deprived of property, without due process of law, if he were tried without a jury. He hardly needed to say in this Court that the Constitution of the United States was the highest law known in America. It was a head and shoulders above every other law; and no law that was made by the legislature or by any one else that was contrary to the Constitution could be upheld as against the Constitution. The Constitution, as he said, was the highest law, next in authority, possibly, coming those engagements which the United States entered into with foreign countries, which were known by the name of treaties; next came the Federal law, and then the State law. But the Federal law and the State law must always be subordinate to the Constitution law; and the Federal law or the State law was valid, he submitted, only in so far—and no farther—as it was in accordance with the Constitution. If it were against the Constitution then, he submitted, it had no validity as a law. Coming now to the Act of June 22nd, 1860, which he presumed would be cited by the counsel for the prosecution as showing that this Court had power to try a crime without a jury, he would at the outset state that this Act, if it did confer such a power, being against the Constitution, was of no validity. But he thought he should be successful in showing the Court that the Act might be so construed—ought indeed to be so construed—as not to conflict with the Constitution. Section 4 (which counsel read) showed clearly, he contended, that the jurisdiction exercised by this Court, whether criminal or civil, was to be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, and not otherwise; therefore, although it was true that they did find further on that a consul acting judicially might take to himself associates, that, he held, was not to be construed as contradicting section 4 of the Act, which provided that the laws of the United States were extended to all citizens of the United States in Japan. Counsel here cited section 10 as to associates, and asserted that clearly it did not necessarily, and if not necessarily he contended, not even by implication, override the Constitution of the United States or section 4 of the Act that he had cited, which showed that no person should be convicted without a jury. And he thought the ruling of his Honour during the trial of this case would also support his contention; namely, that the associates were not a jury. They were in no sense a jury; they were called in to assist the Consul, acting judicially, when he considered that legal points might arise. He thought the true meaning of the section was that in many cases a Consul acting judicially might not be learned in law, and the intention was to give him liberty to call in people who were learned in law or who, at all events, were able to assist his judgment on legal questions. Now a jury, it was unnecessary to say, decided matters of

fact not of law. Clearly therefore, and he thought the Court would be with him—this section was meant not to exclude trial by jury, but simply that the Consul when acting judicially should have legal assistance if he so desired. That was certainly a very allowable construction, and it was one which would make this Act in strict conformity with the Constitution, and would make this particular section of the Act to conform with section 4. To argue the other way—to say that the intention was to defeat the Constitution, and also section 4, would be to lead to an absurdity. It was a rule in all Courts, when questions arose as to the construction of statutes, to place such a construction on the statutes as would not lead to an absurdity. The construction he had put upon this statute would not lead to an absurdity, but was the true, the accurate, and logical meaning of the Act which conferred jurisdiction upon these Courts. If it were not so, then congress in 1860 must have been taken deliberately to say that though the Constitution of the United States allowed United States citizens, accused of crime, trial by jury, yet Congress would decide that they should not be tried by jury. He could not believe for one moment that that could have been the intention of Congress; and he thought the construction he had given was the only right one of which the Act was capable. And if that were so, then it followed that the accused was convicted without due process of law, inasmuch as he had been convicted, not by a jury, but by a Court composed of a President and two associates. On all these grounds, therefore, he asked his Honour to give him the order that he had applied for, namely the order for a new trial. He could not flatter himself with the hope or expectation that he had removed every single doubt in the mind of his Honour, but at the same time he hoped that at all events what he had said would have been sufficient to make his Honour reflect and again consider as to whether the Court was perfectly right in every ruling that it gave when the case was before it. If he had succeeded in raising even a doubt in his Honour's mind upon any one of these points, then the Court would do well to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt, and grant the rule for a new trial in order that these matters might be gone into most thoroughly again, and that his client might have the justice which Counsel thought he ought to have, and of which he had been deprived, namely the right of trial by jury.

The Consul-General—In accordance with the agreement entered into yesterday, I shall withhold any remarks on the subject until counsel for the prosecution has had the chance of reply. But there is one point upon which I wish to touch, which counsel for the prosecution could not. It is one in reference to which I would like to put myself on record, and that is the third section of the affidavit with reference to the conversation. Substantially such a conversation did occur; it was put in rather stronger terms in the actual conversation, but there is no doubt that such a conversation did occur and that, acting in my consular capacity, I did express a conviction—or rather an opinion—as to the guilt of the prisoner. The peculiar circumstances under which a Consul—an American Consul—finds himself in this country render it imperative that he should form an opinion of the guilt of the accused before the accused can be put on trial. He must certify under his own hand and seal that he believes—has reason to believe—that there is ground for the accusation. The facts which warrant him in issuing the warrant for the arrest must be strong. He cannot issue the warrant on a mere statement—on a mere suspicion; no one else has the right to issue such a warrant for the arrest, consequently the judge must have an opinion—and must have a very decided opinion—before he can take any action. It has come within my own short experience since I have been here that so strong a conviction did I have of the guilt of one of the parties brought before me that I had begun to cast about and to make enquiries as to the best method of getting the man sent home, thinking the trial would be a mere preliminary matter—a matter of detail. Yet, at the conclusion of the trial the evidence was not what I thought, and the man was dismissed. As to this particular case the tendency of the defence all the way through—of course I say this without any sort of feeling because it is the duty of counsel to use every point; every item that could be twisted on his side in a criminal case should be used, and I think he is perfectly justified in doing it—but the tendency has been to create an impression of persecution rather than prosecution. Now, why should that be? Paymaster Watkins I have never seen; P. C. Fullert I saw for the first time at this conversation as alleged. The Naval Department and the State Department are entirely separate. I have no interest in the action of Paymaster Watkins; his desertion, his arrest or his guilt—nothing. Simply

Original from

as Consul-General at this port I was the medium of communication between the Admiral in command and the Japanese authorities. All communications were made and all action was taken through me as a medium according to the official customs. Therefore why should I have such a bias? As far as I am personally concerned, on the very first day of the trial it would have saved me the hardest work I have had since I have been in the consulate, to have dismissed the case. At every stage throughout the procedure I have always had that loophole of escape from the tremendous amount of work and worry, by simply granting any one of the motions in favour of the prisoner and releasing him. It cannot, therefore, be. I am putting it in this elaborate way because in a few days I shall leave this country and shall leave the bench; and I am loath to leave behind me an impression in the public mind of having in any way lent myself, or been influenced to lend myself, to the persecution of any one man, or to have been biased in my action. I again repeat that the course of the Counsel was perfectly justifiable, and was in the strict line of his duty, but the impression upon the public mind is something that I want to remove. To-morrow at half-past nine I will listen to the reply of the opposing counsel to the points in law that have been made, and probably render decision. The Court then rose.

WEDNESDAY, June 30th.

Mr. Kirkwood was heard to-day in this case. He said the first ground upon which he understood a new trial was asked for was that evidence had been discovered since the last trial which was said to be material for the accused, and which he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the trial. The evidence that was offered was said to be to prove that Paymaster Watkins did not go ashore, and did not take a boat from the shore as was alleged.

Mr. Lowder—Has not this already been argued, decision being reserved?

The Judge said that was so.

Mr. Kirkwood, passing over that point then, said the second ground taken yesterday was that the trial took place without a jury. He submitted that ground could not be taken because, if a ground at all, it must clearly be taken under the 6th ground specified in Rule 76,—an error in law taken at the trial and excepted to by the party making the application. This point was not raised at the trial. If it were an error then it ought to have been excepted to directly the Court was constituted, and had it been so excepted to it should be raised in the statement of the grounds and not in the affidavit. The only way in which it could be referred to in the affidavit would seem to be under the first head of Rule 76, "irregularity in the proceedings." Irregularity in proceedings, he submitted, must be irregularity after the Court was constituted, and it was not alleged that any such irregularity took place. Any argument must be based with respect to irregularity after the Court was constituted, and not as to its constitution. It could not be grounded on any order of the Court because there was no order of the Court; nor an abuse of discretion because there was none alleged. If it was intended to take exception to the constitution, then it should be raised as a ground of law and should appear in the statement, not in the affidavit. Moreover, the accused, not having raised this point at the trial, must be held to have waived it, and therefore he thought this ground could not be entertained. Apart from that, however, it had invariably been the practice of this Court to try with assessors; there was no provision by which the Court could try by jury. Such a thing was unknown here, and he thought the Court, even if the other grounds he had taken were insufficient, would come to the conclusion that the practice of this Court had been so firmly established that his Honour would not allow a new trial in such a case as this. It was open to Mr. Lowder to appeal and take the opinion of a higher Court if he choose. Coming now to the statement, the first ground was that the evidence of the prosecution was insufficient. He would not go over the whole of the evidence, but would content himself with referring to what might be considered a few of the most salient points that no doubt influenced the Court in arriving at its decision. These were, chiefly, all the suspicious circumstances under which the accused left the port; the hurried, unpremeditated way in which he left on the eve of his marriage. He went down the Bay, remained down there 48 hours in order, he alleged, to stow away his cargo and get the men sober. It was proved that there were ten men sober enough to tow him out and that the amount of cargo that he had to stow could not possibly have taken him all that time. Moreover, there was a fair wind, and he could have gone out of the Bay directly his

cargo was stowed. Instead of doing that, however, he waited; a boat came alongside, which was signalled; and, directly the paymaster went on board, the vessel set sail and left the Bay. The statement of the accused himself instead of being in his favour seemed to be very much against him. The reasons that he gave for no suspicion being created in his mind as to the passenger must have seemed very unsatisfactory to the Court. Here they had a sportman, a lunatic globe-trotter as Fullert called him, without luggage of any kind, without a hair brush, without a tooth brush, and without guns or any implements of sport. Lieutenant Sewell's evidence showed that the accused was not telling the truth, and that he must have had very strong reasons for hiding the fact that he had a passenger. Why did he not say that he had a passenger on board who had no luggage, and offer to facilitate the mission of Lieutenant Sewell? Instead of that he gave no information whatever, and the first suspicion that was aroused was because of something that was said on board the other schooner. Of course the whole of the evidence was circumstantial, but the circumstances were so strong that it seemed to him impossible for the Court to come to any other conclusion than that Fullert assisted the paymaster to desert, knowing him to be a deserter. Under the first head of the statement it was contended, fourthly, that the damages would appear to have been given under the influence of prejudice. Before his Honour could grant a new trial he must have, not a doubt, but a conviction in his mind that the evidence adduced at the trial was not sufficient to warrant the verdict. Such an application would not be entertained by any Court before which, with a jury or assessors, the case had been tried, unless it were clear that the verdict was given in opposition and contrary to the evidence. As to the fourth ground, which he had just mentioned, he thought Mr. Lowder had here urged a ground of appeal that the Court could not entertain. This point came under Rule 76—"excessive damages given under the influence of prejudice"—because the exact words of the clause were taken. If they referred to the rules for criminal proceedings, they would find in rule 12 that in applications for new trials this ground was specially excepted, and therefore an application for a new trial in a criminal case could not be made on the ground of damages appearing to be given under the influence of prejudice. The reason, no doubt, was that the only ground on which a new trial could be moved for was that the verdict was wrong. The verdict in a criminal case was, he pointed out, very different from the judgment in a civil case. The judgment in a civil case must be the amount of damages. In a criminal case the verdict was the finding of the Court, on which the prisoner was guilty or not. It was to upset that verdict that the application for a new trial was moved; it was not moved either to alter or upset the sentence of the Court. The sentence of the Court followed upon the verdict, but a new trial could not be applied for to vary the sentence of the Court in a criminal case. It could be asked for to change the verdict of the jury, and not the sentence. It was further contended that this Court had no right to inflict such a punishment upon Fullert. He held that it was evident from the Revised Statutes, and from the clause under which Fullert was tried, that the Court could inflict punishment of imprisonment and a fine. As to the ground that Fullert had already been in jeopardy for the same offence, he referred to Bishop, volume 1, sections 1,021 and 1027, to show that he never was in jeopardy. It was next contended that Fullert was a German, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and on this ground he cited the circular of the Secretary of State of 1st June, 1881. Prior to that circular the United States had not been in the habit of exercising jurisdiction over foreigners on board American merchant vessels in China and Japan. But since the circular was issued it had invariably been the practice to act on it, and he apprehended this Court would not depart from the instructions contained in it. If the instructions there were improper and incorrect, then the defence could take the matter to a higher Court. Apart from the circular, and considering the reasons that had no doubt given rise to it, he thought his Honour would see that the Court had jurisdiction in this case by international law as well as by common law. Supposing extra-territoriality did not exist in this country, and a crime was committed on board an American vessel here within the territorial waters of Japan, by a citizen German by birth, there were clearly, it seemed to him, three countries that had concurrent jurisdiction. Japan, of course, would have jurisdiction over such a crime; the Courts of the United States would also have jurisdiction, because it was committed under their flag; and the Court of Germany would have jurisdiction

because the person who committed the crime was a German subject. In such a case, of course, it was the practice that the country where the crime was committed generally tried it; but supposing that country did not choose to do so and the offender went away on the American ship, clearly when he got out the jurisdiction of this country the Courts of the United States could try him, and he was under their jurisdiction if the offence had been committed on the high seas. A case, the name of which he forgot, was decided not long ago, and carried before the highest Court in England for criminal cases, in which a crime was committed by an American—or at any rate a foreigner—on board an English vessel in the River Garonne in France. The French Courts did not exercise their jurisdiction; he was brought back to England, tried there, and it was held that the English Courts had jurisdiction. That was the condition of things where extra-territoriality did not exist. But as extra-territoriality existed in this country, and as Japan had given up her jurisdiction over foreigners—over American and German citizens—it then remained between those two countries, in a case like the present, both of which had concurrent jurisdiction; and whoever could get hold of his person first was the Court that had jurisdiction to try him. That was a proposition which he did not think the other side would dispute. If this offence had been committed on board an American vessel on the high seas the other side would hardly contend the contrary, but having been committed in the territorial waters of Japan, in which extra-territoriality existed, it was thrown back into a similar position except that if it were committed on the high seas the American Court might have claimed exclusive jurisdiction, whereas here it had concurrent jurisdiction, and the Court that got hold of him first had the right to try him. In support of his argument he quoted Bishop, volume I, section 117. The third ground was that a certain advertisement in the *Japan Herald* was improperly admitted as evidence. So far as he recollected the proceedings—for the certified copy of the evidence was not part of the statement, and had remained in the hands of Mr. Lowder all the time, not being on file at all in these proceedings—this advertisement—was not considered by the Court to be in evidence as against the accused, to prove that he put it in. It simply formed a part of the record to show what Mr. Pinn and Mr. Weiler were called to give evidence about.

The Consul-General said the advertisement was admitted as having an effect upon the case, but when the name Vollert was read instead of Fullert it was ruled out unless connection could be shown between Fullert and Vollert. It was never practically used in evidence.

Mr. Lowder pointed out that the advertisement was admitted and his exception noted.

Mr. Kirkwood said the advertisement must be put in first and the links subsequently proved.

The Consul-General said they were never proved, and therefore the advertisement was not used.

Mr. Kirkwood, continuing, said he might put in any advertisement from any paper and the Court would be bound to take it for what it was worth; but he must show them afterwards to be of use. The next ground was that P. C. Fullert had been charged as a seaman of the United States. This point was fully gone into before, and it was decided by the Court that he was a seaman of the United States. It it were contended, as he presumed it was, that this was not an American merchant vessel, then he said that to constitute him a seaman of the United States it was quite sufficient for him to be on board a vessel flying the American flag, under American protection, as this was, carrying articles issued from a proper legal authority. If he committed an offence while on board that vessel—just as he was entitled to the protection of the United States, so he must obey the laws of the United States while there; and if he infringed the laws while there he could be punished by the United States Courts in the same way as if the vessel was a properly registered American merchant vessel. Supposing this offence had been committed on the high seas instead of in the territorial limits of Japan, would the other side contend that if the accused had been taken to the United States the United States Court would not have jurisdiction and that this vessel must be held to belong to no nationality whatever. Supposing he had committed this offence on the high seas what Court would have had jurisdiction to try him? The American Court naturally, because he was on an American vessel on the high seas, and if he had gone to America would there have been any ground on which the American Government could have complied with a request for his extradition to Germany? He failed to see it. Was the crime to go unpunished because the vessel was not a registered vessel, although under Ame-



ican protection? The next ground was as to Fullert being charged with aiding and assisting in the desertion. This had been fully argued before, and it really did not seem necessary to go into the matter entirely again. The other side had always harped on the fact that desertion was something that occurred in such a short space of time that it was impossible to define the time at which it did occur. He called it an act; it must be momentary; it could not be prolonged; but Mr. Lowder did not define the moment in which it must be done. With respect to merchant seamen the statutes had defined and shown that it was not a momentary act, but a continued act. He quoted from Parsons on the Law of Shipping, page 102, to show that in reference to merchant seamen there must be a continued absence for 48 hours. Clearly, he said, in the eyes of the legislature the act of desertion was by no means a momentary act. Until the intention to desert was carried out the desertion was not completed, but when it was so completed then the desertion referred back as having commenced at the time the man left his ship. Why should not this definition be applied by analogy to officers of the Navy, and if so it quite broke down the definition of the other side. It would seem clear that supposing Watkins did not find this boat that he expected; supposing all the means of escape were cut off; he would have returned to the ship, giving some plausible excuse. How then could it be possible to prove intent to desert? The desertion was not completed until the paymaster found that all the stages he had prepared were ready and that he could avail himself of them. If the act of desertion were not a continuous act where was the line to be drawn? and what was the moment of desertion? Mr. Kirkwood then cited in illustration the assisting of a prisoner to escape from prison, and assisting at a burglary, in both of which the aid might be given from the outside. As to the last ground; that was gone into fully on the motion for the writ of *habeas corpus* and it was quite useless to argue the question over again. In fact such an application as this, an application for a new trial, was very rarely made even in a civil case, and he thought it was almost without precedent in a criminal case. Such procedure certainly was not known to English law. After citing the chief grounds on which such applications are usually made, Mr. Kirkwood pointed out that his Honour had decided this case with the assistance of assessors and he was now asked on exactly the same arguments to decide that after the points had been fully argued, and after careful consideration, he was wrong. He thought it was very improbable that the Court could come to that conclusion. If the other side had made out a strong case on account of misconduct on the part of the associates or the Court or the prosecution, and further had shown that new evidence of importance was available then it might be successful. But this had not been done, and the only new evidence was really of such a nature that it was perfectly impossible for the Court to say that it would be material even if it were opposed to the evidence of eight witnesses, whereas it was only alleged to be opposed to the evidence of one witness. Moreover it must be clear to the Court that that evidence was accessible to the defence because no matter what evidence the accused might have expected to be called against him, the evidence of the prosecution was given first, and at its close it was the duty of the defence to meet it with any evidence that was accessible. If that evidence was not correct the paymaster was accessible to rebut it. If the accused decided to rest on that evidence and not run the risk of calling the paymaster he must abide by it.

The Court was adjourned till two o'clock for decision.

On resuming,

The Consul-General said, before reading the verdict, he would take up the points one by one, his remarks upon which he had not found it necessary to write out. The first point was as to the insufficiency of the evidence for the prosecution. That, he thought, was sufficiently answered by the unanimous opinion of the Consul-General and the associates. The first error in law, was as to Fullert being placed in jeopardy at the last trial. He had already rendered his decision on that and he saw no reason for changing it. With reference to the second, that Fullert was a German subject, and more especially with respect to the remark made by the bench that "Had the accused taken refuge in his own consulate, had he tried to take refuge in his own Consulate grave question of international law would have arisen," that manifestly referred to the probability of different construction being placed on their powers by the United States and the German Consul-General. His instructions were very clear, very lucid, and it would have been somewhat embarrass-

ing to have a different construction placed on the affair by the German Consul-General. As to the question of admitting the advertisement the fact was that, although admitted before being read, as soon as the name Martin Christian Vollert was read it was ruled out unless connection could be shown as to the identity of Vollert and Fullert, and it was consequently not used in the evidence at all. Next as to Fullert being charged as a seaman; that also was fully gone into, and he thought it was a plain proposition that if the protection of the United States was extended to these arctic schooners certainly the seamen on board were United States seamen. That such protection had been extended was a matter of historical fact, notably in the case of *Diana* in 1880. She was fired upon by Russian officers and the matter was taken up in detail and formed the subject of a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Russian Government; and the Secretary of State did at that time assume the protection of that schooner. The next point was that the judgment of the Court did not specifically find the facts necessary to support the charge. It seemed that perhaps the verdict would have been fuller had it been worded differently—it would have been better to be worded differently—but he hardly thought for that alone, the omission of two words, especially as they were mere formalities, was sufficient to warrant the trouble and expense of a new trial. As to the new evidence, which it was suggested would have such influence on the minds of the Court as to cast doubt on that of the sendoes, the questions to be taken into consideration were whether the throwing out of the evidence of the sendoes would destroy the case, and the probable effect of the introduction of Paymaster Watkins' testimony as against the eight sendoes. On that last point he did not think there would be any question as to whether the evidence of the man, who was, from the evidence in the trial, fleeing, deserting at all events, could be taken against that of men who had no reason for falsifying their statements. Even if Watkins' statement were true it would not necessarily follow that the sendoes were dishonest, instead of merely mistaking the fact that one man went on board and another man came back. As a rule a judge was not in a position to understand the working of the minds of a jury, but in a case where the judge sat with associates and discussed each point with them he was able to understand what were the exact portions of the case which affected the mind of the jury. From the discussion that took place between the associates and himself he would say that the evidence of the sendoes was very little considered. The circumstantial evidence brought out at the trial had, of course its weight, but the principal force of the decision was the testimony of the accused. So far from being frank, full, and honest, the impression caused by it was that it was the testimony of a shrewd man who weighed well what he said and who was concealing facts. His testimony was really more against him than anything else that was brought up in the case. As to the question of trying by jury, that had been decided by so much abler legal ability than his that he would not attempt to handle it. It had been decided on appeal after appeal here that in this country trials should taken place without a jury. As to the act of desertion, if it were a simultaneous act and occurred at the time that the deserter stepped from the ship or from his post on to some other place, how could there be such a crime as aiding and assisting him in desertion? How could that be if it were a simultaneous act? If the act of desertion were based solely on the time when the deserter made up his mind not to return how could he be aided, and if he could not be aided how could there be a punishment for a crime which could not be committed. It seemed to his Honour that the boatmen into whose boat he stepped aided his desertion, and that the ship to which he was carried also aided his desertion. The smallest possible punishment was 6 months' imprisonment and a nominal fine. Such a punishment would be inflicted in a case of assistance to a poor drunken sailor, who had got himself into trouble and was trying to get away. The limits of the case were extended as a bare indication that for more serious offences more serious punishment should be incurred. Fullert had not been punished to the full extent of the law by any means, because he could have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000. Therefore the punishment of 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000 was not an excessive punishment when they took into consideration the fact that the desertion was something unparalleled in the naval annals of America. The desertion of an officer under charges had never occurred; it was a serious question. The limit was extended for more serious questions, and the punishment was not excessive, all things being considered. The judgment was as follows:—

IN THE COURT OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT KANAGAWA, JAPAN, JUNE 30TH, 1886.

In the matter of an application for a new trial of P. C. Fullert, convicted in this Court on the 22nd day of May, 1886, of aiding and assisting G. R. Watkins in deserting from the Naval Service of the United States.

#### JUDGMENT.

After careful consideration of the statement of the grounds of the above application and the affidavit filed therewith, and the arguments submitted by Counsel thereupon, the Court is of the opinion that no reason in law has been presented or sustained herein for granting a new trial of the said Fullert, and the application is therefore dismissed.

WARREN GREEN,  
United States Consul-General,  
Acting Judicially.

Mr. Lowder presumed he could appeal to the Minister.

The Consul-General said he could so appeal.

Mr. Lowder then gave notice, on behalf of the accused, that he would appeal.

As the Consul-General was about to leave the bench.

The Prisoner asked permission to say a word. The Consul-General granted the request.

Fullert then asked his Honour whether any steps had been taken in reference to the schooner—that was as to rescuing the men on board of her.

The Consul-General—I have not the remotest idea.

Fullert—You are going to leave the schooner? As I said when I first came down—

The Consul-General—I did not know that was what you were going to say; that is outside the Court altogether.

His Honour then left the bench.

#### IN THE YOKOHAMA KEIZAI SAIBANSHO.

Before Judge YUEN.—FRIDAY, June 25th, 1886.

#### THE RECENT SILK FRAUD.

This case was continued from Tuesday last.

Mr. Takanashi, counsel for Mr. Schoene, stated that as considerable dissatisfaction was felt by his client as to his having to depone through an interpreter, and as his French interpreter wished to resign the task, he brought Mr. Nagai Kiutaro who knew all the matters connected with the case.

The Court permitted Mr. Schoene to send a representative to future sittings in case his presence was not wanted.

The Court being desirous to ascertain the exact amount of each of the loans advanced by No. 177, aggregating \$77,750.

Mr. Schoene depone that on February 21st, 1885, he advanced \$1,500 on 49 bales of waste silk; on May 14th, \$700 on 37 bales; on May 19th, \$300 on 13 bales; on July 1st, \$1,200 on 61 bales; on July 1st, \$1,100 on 6 bales of Hanks, and also the following amounts which were advanced on the same lot:—July 9th, 10 bales, \$2,000; July 15th, 19 bales, \$1,100. Further advances were:—

BALAN. DOLLARS.		BALAN. DOLLARS.	
July 15	3,600	November 16	54 12,200
July 24	20 3,000	December 24	7 2,000
July 30	10 2,700	December 10	34 1,000
August 8	100 10,000	January 27, 1886	23 5,500
August 11	57 10,000	January 14	34 132 8,000
August 14	71 12,000	January 23	11 2,700
August 18	92 15,500	January 23	15 5,000
August 25	56 9,300	January 30	9 2,000
September 7	31 3,600	February 8	7 2,000
October 5	21 55,000	February 27	7 2,000
October 8	0 1,100	March 10	30 8,050
October 19	5 31,250		
November 4	8 1,800	Total	678 139,200

The Judge remarked that he did not always receive explicit answers to his questions from Mr. Schoene, and that the account given above was not of special importance.

Mr. Schoene stated that he found it very difficult to ascertain how many bales of each lot received by him were spurious, the existence of the fraud having been discovered only recently. He could not assert that the sum of yen 77,500 represented all that he had been defrauded of, for part of the sum might cover legitimate transactions. He could not tell the process followed on each occasion, nor the exact amount of the sum actually defrauded. As to the loans advanced by the French bank, the money was delivered on the date of the deposit of the silk in the form of bills. When sending Morita to the Shinsei-gumi to have the certificates signed by the Shinsei-gumi he told Morita that he had to procure a new loan and wanted him to have fresh certificates signed by the Shinsei-gumi. He drew cheques against the French bank. He was a creditor to the Shinsei-gumi and at the same time responsible for the payment of

the loan advanced by the French bank. He acknowledged in effect his obligation to pay the loan. He had many transactions besides those under consideration with the French bank. He and the bank were partial creditors, but in case the Shinsei-gumi failed to repay the debt he would have to clear it. He did not know how many of the 30 bales pledged to the bank were spurious at the time, but he knew for certain that some of them were bad. The 57 bales pledged to the bank on March 16 were the silk received from the Shinsei-gumi on August 18 last year, and the 77 bales pledged to the same on March 25th for \$27,500 were the lot received on August 18th or 25th last year. He could not tell what sum was defrauded on each lot, but by deducting the sum returned and the value of the good bales from the total advance he arrived at the loss that he supposed he incurred. Out of 383 bales remaining 246½ were spurious. The covers were kept by him; the contents were thrown away, the contents of two bales having been kept as samples. The remaining goods were deposited in No. 90. He found no spurious articles in bales of waste silk, but found the contents inferior. Only Hanks were treated.

The Public Prosecutor stated he found the case more and more entangled. He heard Schoene declaring that he was a guarantee in the loan contracted with the French bank, and now he said he was responsible for the payment of the loan. He wanted an explanation of these inconsistent statements.

Mr. Schoene said that he had no legal idea on the subject. He thought he could fill two capacities as a claimer and an obligator. The certificates of deposits issued by him and signed by the Shinsei-gumi were not negotiable.

In answer to Mr. Litchfield, Mr. Schoene deposed that he had no idea as to the legal character in which he acted in the transaction, and would submit the whole question to the decision of the Court.

At this stage Mr. Otsuka moved that as Mr. Schoene at first expressed a wish to be interpreted in French, as he was not a good English speaker and his French interpreter was found capable, he would ask Schoene to bring his former interpreter so as to avoid all possible misunderstanding.

Mr. Takanashi said that as it was the special desire of his client to be interpreted by a special interpreter in whom he particularly confided, the Court would be doing an act of great courtesy and leniency if Mr. Schoene were permitted to do as he wished.

Mr. Masujima thought that as the Court was under the jurisdiction of Japanese law, he saw no reason why special advantage or favour should be given to foreigners.

After some discussion, the Judge ruled that Mr. Schoene might address the Court either in English or French.

Examined by Mr. Litchfield,

Mr. Schoene said he was an endorser of the documents in question. He would be responsible for the payment of the debt if the Shinsei-gumi failed to do so. He might be an endorser, or a joint debtor, or anything else; he wished to resign the whole question to the decision of the Court.

Adjourned till afternoon.

On resuming at 1:30 p.m.,

Morita, questioned by the Court, said the documents produced he remembered having taken to the Shinsei-gumi, and he was instructed at the time by Schoene to have the seal of the firm affixed to them. The Shinsei-gumi owed a sum of money to Schoene and they were required to sign the documents in acknowledgment of their liabilities. He could not understand the contents of the documents. He did not remember which of the book-keepers, Ota or Ohashi, affixed the seal on those documents. They pressed their stamp on the documents immediately on presentation.

Takagi stated that the seal affixed on the documents was never used in monetary transactions, he always used his own seal for that purpose. He was not informed that those documents were stamped with the seal of the firm. He did not receive cheques from Morita. He did not remember to have received sums written on the three other bills produced. Morita would sometimes bring bills and request some members of the firm to endorse them previous to their presentation to banks or other establishments for payment. They simply complied with the request out of good will or courtesy, but they never received the money themselves.

Kanematsu corroborated the statement of Takagi. He did not know if the seal of the firm was affixed to any documents of the kind.

Ota Shokichi remembered having affixed the seal of the firm to certain documents. Morita did not explain to him the contents of the papers, but he stamped them without reference to his master as such a proceeding was of every-day occurrence.

Morita remembered having presented the bills to

the Shinsei-gumi to have them stamped. He did not know whether cheques were issued at the same time as the certificates of deposit were written. He was instructed to have cheques cashed, and he entrusted the Shinsei-gumi to go through the process. His impression was that his employers were pushed by a creditor to pay a loan which they had previously obtained in order to advance money on goods pledged by the Shinsei-gumi. He therefore obtained another loan, and to do so had to produce documents signed by the Shinsei-gumi.

Takagi, examined by the Judge, stated that he did not remember to have sent any spurious goods to No. 177 besides the nine lots sent between July and September 7th last year, and they were not yet repaid. He pledged good silk on other occasions. He marked at the edge of an entry running "July 24th, 20 bales, \$3,000" that a certificate of loan was given; meaning thereby that he had signed a bill for \$20,000 at the request of Morita.

Kadama stated he had been connected with the Shinsei-gumi since its establishment. He treated bad bales under the orders of Takagi. He knew spurious goods were pledged to No. 177, but he took no part in the original scheme to effect the fraud.

Ota Shokichi, in reply by the Court, said he did not take any share in the conference held to accomplish the fraud, neither had he any previous knowledge of the affair. He happened to visit the house of Takagi at Miyazakicho when Takagi and others held the conference.

The Judge said he wanted to affirm previous statements made by Schoene in order to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject, as he had failed to elicit definite answers to his questions.

Mr. Schoene acknowledged that he had stated he stood in the position of a guarantee against the French bank as well as that of a partner to a monetary obligation. He was unable to define his position from a legal point of view.

The Judge ordered him to ascertain how many bales, out of 30 on which the bank advanced money, were spurious.

Mr. Musujima desired to put his questions in English to Schoene, after first informing the Court of their nature in Japanese in order to save time, and to be satisfied that what he wanted to say was clearly and correctly understood by witness.

Mr. Takanashi objected to counsel for defendants examining the civil plaintiffs, on the ground of the provision of Articles 291 and 352 of the code of Criminal Procedure.

The Judge ruled, on the suggestion of the Public Prosecutor that Mr. Masujima should ask questions through the interpreter to the Court.

Examined by Mr. Masujima,

Mr. Schoene deposed that his business consisted in the lending of money on security of silk and dealing in silk. He inspected the whole lot of silk offered for sale when buying it, and Morita had no responsibility in the transaction, though the case was different when money was advanced on security of silk. He took all silk to the upper floor of his godowns for inspection. A Japanese merchant desiring to obtain a loan would first apply to his *banto*, he would advance the money on the recommendation of the *banto*, who was required to ascertain the quality and other particulars of the goods. One or two bales of silk were generally inspected when offered for mortgage and when found good the loan was granted. This was the general way in which business of this description was transacted in Yokohama. On one occasion the people of the Shinsei-gumi brought to him the bill of lading for a quantity of silk consigned to the Seventy-fourth National Bank, and his firm, as requested, took over the goods granting them a fresh loan. At that time he asked Morita if the goods were good and he answered that as Japanese bankers, were very careful they would not have advanced money on inferior goods. He told Morita to take in the goods, and told him also that he meant to pledge them to the French bank. This occurred in August last and referred to a big lot of Maibashi silk. This kind of transaction was special. He believed the same amount of money was advanced on the goods by him as was by the native bank. He had some transactions with Hara Zenzaburo, a silk merchant. He did not at first lay a complaint against Morita. He put great confidence in Morita and did not lay a complaint against him at the same time as he charged the Shinsei-gumi. On the morning of the day following the disclosure, he reported the fact to the French bank. He was requested by the bank to explain the matter, but not pressed to pay the loan. He lodged a complaint against Morita not because he was pressed by the bank to clear the debt. There was no Japanese present at his premises at the moment the fraud was discovered. He did not consult any Japanese merchants as to what steps should be taken with

regard to the matter. He did not always consent to lend samples. He thought Morita made some money out of the packings besides his fixed salary. He did not interfere with it, as the amount of the money involved was trifling. Of course he would interfere if he knew that Morita took interest from the Shinsei-gumi at a higher rate than he claimed. He did not think this was a custom prevalent in Yokohama, but some firms seemed to pass it. He did not know whether *banto* were publicly recognized as receiving money from other sources besides their salaries. He did not think it necessary to obtain the consent of the Shinsei-gumi when he pledged the silk originally mortgaged by the firm to another party, for the Shinsei-gumi had a loan standing against his firm. Morita would have reported the fact to the Shinsei-gumi, and the latter must have consented to the transaction, as they signed the certificate of deposit. He did not know whether the bad bales had been deposited with another firm previously. He did not think the goods on which the 74th National Bank advanced money were bad.

By Mr. Otsuka—He did not remember when he first lent money to Takagi. He thought the total loan was more than \$138,000. The interest he paid to the bank was seven per cent. per annum, and he received interest at the rate of 10 per cent. from the Shinsei-gumi, the difference being appropriated by him as he had to incur certain responsibility and to pay for the insurance of the goods. He sent to the Shinsei-gumi a monthly account of the interest due to him. He paid the interest to the bank quarterly. He had a talk with Mottu when he saw the silk in the godown.

By Mr. Otsuka—He thought he was defrauded by the ten defendants. He was informed at the police station that they were all implicated in the matter. He was desirous to raise a civil action against any of the defendants who might have money to pay.

By Mr. Masujima—He did not think the Shinsei-gumi could have secured a loan from the French bank if they applied to it on their own account. He did not require Morita's assistance when buying silk, but in lending money. He did not know whether Morita was a friend of Hara Zenzaburo. He had no record to warrant his suspicion of Morita. He would try to find out how many bales of each lot of silk on which his firm advanced money were included among the two hundred and forty-six bad bales discovered.

Takagi deposed that he thought the account standing in favour of No. 177 was about ten thousand dollars less than the sum claimed by Schoene.

Mr. Schoene thought the amount given by him was correct having been summed up from his books.

At this stage the Court was adjourned till the 29th instant.

TUESDAY, June 29th, 1886.

This case was continued from Friday last.

On resuming,

The Judge remarked that he would like to mention, before commencing the proceedings, that during previous sittings he had heard the same questions repeatedly asked both by the counsel for the plaintiffs and the defendants, and that while he would not object to fresh and important questions, he should reserve the right, in order to save time, to suspend such interrogations as he might deem unnecessary.

Morita said he had deposed during previous examinations that he had taken from the Shinsei-gumi interest on the debts contracted by the firm at the rate of 10.08 per cent. while paying at the rate of 10 per cent. to his employer. He said this as it was a custom among Japanese employes in foreign firms to make money in some such way, and without any idea as to the right or wrong of the action.

Mr. Litchfield said that he stood in a most difficult position because, besides the fact of his not understanding Japanese, the translation of the evidence obtained at the police station was not ready when the proceedings commenced. Now that the translation was nearly finished he would like to examine the defendants on the strength of that evidence.

The Public Prosecutor said he had no objection to plaintiffs' representative examining the defendants again if the questions to be asked were of sufficient importance to warrant it.

Mr. Otsuka asked whether Mr. Litchfield necessarily wanted the presence of Nagai. He was thoroughly examined during previous sittings and further examination might well be dispensed with.

Mr. Masujima said he never expected such a proposition from the plaintiffs' representative. That the translation of the necessary documents was not ready was a poor pretext. Counsel for the French bank ought to have known previously that the translation was required. He must know very well neither the British or American Courts here would entertain the same application under similar circumstances. The application was con-

itary to the ordinary routine of criminal proceedings. There was no reason to raise a civil action at the same time as the present public proceeding; there was a difference between private and public actions.

The Public Prosecutor stated that he would agree with the defendants' counsel that there was a difference between the two courses of proceeding. He also concurred in the statement that foreigners should not be entitled to special privileges because they were foreigners; but, considering that the whole affair was much confused and that no preliminary examination was held into the matter, and as it was evident from the bulkiness of the documents connected with the case that their translation might not have been finished, he would raise no objection to the plaintiffs' application.

Mr. Litchfield, asked by the Judge, stated that it was a little difficult to draw a distinct line between private and public proceedings, but what he was going to ask had some bearing upon both sides.

The Judge remarked that Nagai underwent close examination during two previous sittings by counsel for both plaintiffs and defendants, and he saw no special need to summon him again. The Court would allow Mr. Litchfield to copy the record of the Court as to his depositions.

Mr. Takanashi said he would raise an objection to the statement that there was no need of distinguishing between private and public causes, as they must go on at the same time. It was necessary that Nagai should be summoned again, for his deposition was required in confirming the circumstances of the case as regarded its civil aspect.

The Public Prosecutor thought there was no special necessity to examine the witness, although plaintiffs might have a chance to examine him again should the nature of the questions sufficiently warrant his being re-called.

Mr. Masujima maintained that the civil plaintiff had no position in the case now before the Court. If it should be insisted that they should carry out their application he must ask for a preliminary examination in the case, *de novo*.

Mr. Takanashi thought that article 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure sufficiently justified his position and defendant sought to conform to the provisions of the article.

The Judge finally dismissed the objection raised by Mr. Takanashi.

Takagi Dainoshin, examined by Mr. Masujima, stated that in May, 1883, he first dealt with the Naruto-gumi. He mortgaged goods and borrowed money from the firm. After August last he made some money through the rise of silk. He did not engage in transactions in silver at that time. He borrowed money from banks too on the security of silk. He could not distinguish whether the money he had borrowed from No. 177 was always employed for the payment of his debts contracted with the Naruto-gumi. He did not receive receipts for the deposit of silk from the Naruto-gumi, all transactions having been entered in the books of his firm and the Naruto-gumi. He never borrowed money directly from the French bank. He could not tell which lots of the silk pledged by him to No. 177 were mortgaged again to the French bank. He paid *sen* 3 per *yen* 100 as interest on his debt without any idea as to whether he was doing a favour to Morita. Before 1884 the rate of interest was nine per cent. Kodama took charge of transactions with No. 177, and Ota with the Naruto-gumi.

Kanematsu stated that he did not take charge of the transactions of the firm with other establishments for one year after he entered the firm. He did treat bad bales while Takagi was away. The godown keepers held the key and he did not know whether as a rule all goods deposited with them were examined by the Naruto-gumi.

Kodama stated that he went generally on simple errands to No. 177, to apply for a loan. Goods were usually first sent to the foreign firm where they were inspected.

Ota Sholuchi did not remember what quantity of silk was sold during November 1885, but he could tell on reference to his books.

Morita, after describing the process usually followed in granting advances on security of goods, stated that he had not been allowed to know all the particulars of the way in which his employer procured funds to be employed for the purpose. A merchant would not disclose the fact that he was going to obtain funds from other parties to advance them on goods presented for mortgage, the deposition of Schoene notwithstanding. He presented monthly accounts of interest due from the Shinsei-gumi to that firm. He could not understand French. He was directed to go to the Shinsei-gumi to get some cheques signed. He left No. 30, when he was previously employed, in consequence of improvements effected in the organization of the firm. Mr. Schoene had no direct transactions with Takagi. No. 177 had transactions with

other firms. Its transactions with the Shinsei-gumi were not specially conducted. He did not know where the bills issued by Mr. Schoene were to be cashed. He received three letters from the Shinsei-gumi which he was desirous to produce at the final stage of the trial to show that he had been deceived by the Shinsei-gumi. He was repeatedly asked by the police as to his share in the plot, but his answer would not be accepted by them. He was always forced to answer in the affirmative the questions put by the police. He had asked the Shinsei-gumi to pay *yen* 50,000 before 3rd May last, but the firm replied that they could not procure the funds till the 5th instant. On the day following the disclosure Hara Zenzaburo, a silk merchant, was at his firm. Mottu, Hara, and he consulted about the matter. He went to the Shinsei-gumi on the 4th at five o'clock and urged the payment of the fifty thousand dollars. Hara had advised him to wait till the 5th instant for should he make a fuss about the matter they would not be able to pay the debt even though they had intended to do so. He communicated the advice of Hara Zenzaburo to Mr. Schoene when the latter returned from Tokyo on the same day. He could not tell by merely looking at bales, where they had been previously pledged. It was impossible to distinguish the amount advanced on particular bales.

Mr. Otsuka remarked that when he saw Takagi Dainoshin previously, he (Takagi) stated that he was to have obtained the required sum from Tokyo had the plot been disclosed five hours later. He had made, according to his statements, preparations to procure the money, and therefore Mr. Otsuka would ask the Judge to order Takagi to explain the matter in his defence.

Takagi said he was to have obtained the required sum before the 30th April, but it was delayed a few days. On 4th May if he had gone to Tokyo by the eleven o'clock train he could have gone to the bank, where the money was to be delivered to him before the close of business hours, but failing to do so he did not get the money on the day in question. He would not like to give the name of the gentleman who managed to procure the money on his behalf. He alone was guilty of the fraud.

Examined by Mr. Otsuka,

Takagi stated that the largest number of bales deposited in No. 177 was one hundred. When examined at the police station the police brought written documents, said to have been signed by other defendants, and said there was no denying the questions put to him. The examining police insisted that, the other defendants having declared in this or that way, he should or must have spoken or acted in the way described.

All the other defendants stated that they were subjected to a similar process of examination when detained at the police station.

Kanematsu thought about 138 bad bales were deposited in the Naruto-gumi for *yen* 230 per bale on an average.

Takagi stated there was no fixed capital of the Shinsei-gumi when it was first established in 1882. He made money by transactions in silver. In November, 1882, his own property reached *yen* 28,000. Other nominal shareholders left the firm as it began to incur losses.

Yamamoto Jiusei, examined by Mr. Otsuka, stated he was very drunk when taken to the police station, and he signed his deposition while in an intoxicated state.

Takagi stated that he and Kanematsu were principally connected with the case. The number of bales deposited in No. 177 sometimes reached four hundred bales. He never intended not to return the debts to No. 177.

Takagi and Kanematsu corroborated Kodama's statement that their original intention was to return the debts in some way or other.

Takagi, continuing his deposition, said Schoene would communicate to other firms desirous of purchasing the silk deposited in his godown, and when some goods were sold he would give him (Takagi) the difference between the selling price and the amount previously advanced on the goods sold. As to the valuation of the good bales remaining in the hands of the plaintiffs he would request the Court to arbitrate on the basis of the quotation current at the time of the disclosure.

At this stage the Court was adjourned till the afternoon.

On resuming at 1 o'clock,

The Public Prosecutor stated that he saw no necessity for calling the police officers to corroborate the written depositions of the defendants prepared at the police station. For they did not assert that they were induced to make any particular statement contrary to their inclination.

The Judge said that as it was in his power either to accept or reject those depositions, it was not of much consequence to call in the police officers who examined the defendants.

Takagi, examined by Mr. Litchfield, stated that the seal of his firm was not entrusted to any particular member of the firm, but to all of them generally. They were never allowed to affix the seal to any document presented to them. It was principally used in stamping receipts for goods or letters. The affixing of the seal did not imply an acknowledgment on their part that the goods mentioned in the documents were positively received. It was a mere house mark. He would not affix his private stamp unless the document itself was explained to him; and the proper seal of his firm was used when the document referred to the transactions of the office. It was not left in the office, but it was in the sole charge of Ota Shokichi and Obashi Jinzo. Morita, coming from outside could not affix the office stamp on documents brought by him when cheques were concerned and the endorsement of his firm simply was required as assurance of its *bona fide* quality. He did not remember how many times he underwent examination at the police station. He did not remember what statement he made at the police station as to the conversation between him and Nagai held after the disclosure. He was sometimes directed by the police to answer their questions as dictated by them. He was generally examined by Police Inspector Misaki. He was not asked by the Police Inspector what conversation he had with Morita. He never gave orders to sign documents with the seal of the office. He could tell without referring to the book that he did not receive any sum of money on March 16th either directly or through his employés. He did not attend to the delivery of bales to No. 177, but he should think no receipt was received for the deposit of silk. Neither he thought did he give a receipt to No. 177 for sums of money. He had no transaction with Mr. Schoene directly, all business having been carried on by Morita and the Shinsei-gumi and booked in two books, A and B, held by Morita and the firm respectively.

Kanematsu, examined by Mr. Litchfield, said he came to know Morita in the winter of 1883, when he began to have transactions with the firm. He had conceived no particular method of disposing of the spurious goods previous to making the confession. He did not remember whether the plan to pledge the spurious goods to another firm originated before or after the disclosure. He did not remember who held the same office as Nagai. He could not recollect how he used to designate bad bales when they were stored in the godown of the Naruto-gumi. He did not say anything about spurious goods to Nagai, except that they represented some two thousand dollars. The Japanese gesture of extending the thumb asking "is he in?" generally implied the question whether the employer of the person addressed was at home or not. He did not know what conversation passed between Takagi and Morita after the disclosure. He said at the police station something relating to this negotiations between the two from his knowledge of previous transactions. His health was in the usual state while in the police station.

Takagi—to Mr. Takanashi—stated that he employed the drayage company, the Edoya, for the transport of silk from his firm to No. 177. He thought the entries in the two books held by Morita and the Shinsei-gumi, known as A and B, would be the same. He made his previous statements as to the number of bad bales on reference to his book B. He could tell from the receipt books the number and weight of the goods received. He was not sure whether bad bales were taken from the godown at Masagocho. The hundred bales deposited in No. 177 on August 8th contained seventy bad bales. The seventy original good bales as received from the country were sold and the proceeds set apart for the payment of his debts to the Naruto-gumi. He could not tell the amount of the advance secured on those 70 bales. The *kankan*, or examination of the weight of silk, was generally conducted at the banks to which the silk was first consigned. He positively denied that when he applied to Morita to allow him a loan of *yen* 50,000 without security, he (Morita) told him to increase the number of bales to be pledged on future occasions. As to other statements said to have been made by him at the police station, he said that the police manufactured his deposition saying that otherwise they could not prepare the police records. He paid interest to Morita at the rate of *sen* 3 per *yen* 100. He knew that Morita was appropriating the extra charge. He did not tell Morita that he would increase the number of bad bales. He said he would recompense him (Morita) if he exerted his influence in his favour, without of course any reference to the fraud. When the matter was confessed to the Naruto-gumi, Nagai stated he could not direct him whether or not to carry out the fraud as it exclusively concerned the interest of the Shinsei-gumi. He said to Morita while at

the police station that he could not extenuate his crime if he was at all culpable, and advised him to find his own way out of the trouble. He did not remember the handwriting of the letters produced to him.

Kanematsu, to Mr. Takanashi, could not tell how bad bales were treated. It was after the disclosure to the Naruto-gumi that the firm pledged bad bales to No. 177. He said when he saw Morita on the 3rd May his employer had previously written to him about the debt and wanted him to wait a few days. He did not say other employes of No. 177 would not probably have known the fraud.

Mr. Takanashi continued interrogating the defendant as to whether he made statements contained in the record of the police station, which the latter denied from first to last.

Morita, by Mr. Takanashi, stated that the book produced was used from February last year to February 25th this year. Mr. Schoene returned from Tokyo on the evening of the 4th May and he communicated the fact of Mr. Hara having advised him to wait for payment of the debt by the Shinsei-gumi. On August 8th he received 100 bales, and \$16,500 was advanced on them. One or two of them were inspected and weighed in the godown of his firm. He could not tell whether he went himself to the Shinsei-gumi with the cheque drawn by Mr. Schoene on that occasion. He repeated that he received storage for waste silk with the consent of Mr. Schoene, for it was his idea that it was inconvenient that the same rate of interest should be charged on both raw and waste silk, the latter being bulky and occupying greater space than raw silk.

Takagi, by Mr. Masujima, deposed that the 70 good bales deposited in the Shinsei-gumi were out of 100 received from the country in numerous lots. He did not know that other foreign firms demanded rent for the storage of waste silk.

Takagi and Kanematsu were then examined by Mr. Takanashi at some length on their statements made at the police station.

The Court was adjourned till the 2nd proximo.

## CRICKET.

The match played on Saturday, Married v. Single, was in two respects the best played this season—the bowling of the single men and the careful defensive batting of almost all the married men having well rewarded the few who took the trouble to view the game. Strangely enough the bachelors were all disposed of for a very small score, Griffiths and Edwards being the only ones to get into double figures; and the latter had made but ten when he was given out leg-before-wicket.

Sutter won the toss and sent Trevethick and Edwards to the wickets, Wheeler and Strange opening the bowling. The match commenced badly for the younger men, Trevethick being caught at long-field by Hearne off a ball from Wheeler in his first over. Griffiths took Trevethick's place, and a stand was made, Griffiths hitting two "threes" and Edwards making one good square-leg hit for 4, before the latter was ruled out—leg-before-wicket. Score 34. Sutter then went in, Hearne at this stage relieving Wheeler at the Pavilion end. After an over or two, Sutter unfortunately was run out, the score standing at 40. Matters after this went decidedly hard for the bachelors. Melhuish and Brewer falling in one over from Hearne, and Kenny, too, being bowled in his next over. Shand joined Griffiths, who had been playing very well. With but 2 more added to the score Griffiths fell before a ball from Strange; then Till went in, and shortly afterwards Shand was caught and bowled by Strange. Pearson then appeared and made one before his partner was bowled, also by Strange,—the innings with byes, etc., closing for 48. Mollison chose Wheeler and Dodds to open the batting for the Benedicts, Sutter and Edwards bowling. The Doctor commenced well, sending one of Sutter's balls through the slips for 3, although in the first over, with the score at five, he, in running, allowed his bat to slip from his hand and strike the wicket. He was given out, but no rule being known to cover such an occurrence, the Captains of the two sides decided to let him return to the wicket. After some steady play, neither Wheeler nor Dodds being able to get the bowling away, the latter returned a ball to the bowler. Larcom, who then appeared, fell almost directly to a " Yorker " from Edwards. Strange joined Wheeler and a slight stand was made, only one run being made, however, before Wheeler's middle stump was simply uprooted. This brought Mollison and Strange together, and some more steady play ensued, before the latter poked a ball into Sutter's hands at slip. Hearne then took the bat, and made 3 before being bowled by Sutter. Kilby joined Mollison, contributed 2, and succumbed to a ball

from Edwards. Hodges was the next to go in, and batted very carefully and well. With the score at 42 a " Yorker " sent Mollison back to the Pavilion, after having been once missed, caught and bowled by the same bowler. Hellyer next appeared, the game at this stage being very exciting, but six runs being wanted to tie, whilst there were still two wickets to fall. The game was very slow, maiden over following maiden over, a "nick" for 3 being made by Hodges, however, who also cut Sutter for a "2." Hellyer made a fine hit for 4, and somewhat enlivening proceedings made another run, but was immediately afterwards bowled. Hepburn joined Hodges, but played the first ball he had on to his wicket—the innings closing for 54, fifteen of this number being for extras.

The Benedicts followed on, and made a much better display of their batting capabilities, notwithstanding that both Edwards and Griffiths retired with "0." Trevethick and Shand commenced the batting, the latter, however, being soon bowled by Hearne. Edwards, the next to go in, was caught at mid-wicket by Hodges off the second or third ball he played. Sutter joined Trevethick, made 8 and retired before a ball from Hearne. Griffiths then went in and shortly afterwards Trevethick was run out, after contributing a well-played 16. Melhuish joined Griffiths, but failed to guard his wicket against the second ball he received from Strange. Kenny then took the bat, and Griffiths soon after was bowled by Hearne. Brewer took Griffiths's place; Wheeler at this period of the game relieving Hearne in bowling. A slight stand was made here, several hard catches being given and missed, and two nice cuts for 2 being made by Brewer. It was not long though before a ball from Wheeler sent Kenny back. Till was the next to appear. Quite a long stand was made here, both Till and Brewer hitting freely, the former especially making a good hit for 4. Strange, who was not bowling so well as in the first innings, gave place to Dodds at the Settlement end, and Hellyer missed a comparatively easy catch, Brewer shortly afterwards being put out for leg-before-wicket. Pearson made but a brief stand, and the innings closed for 87, Till not out for a well-played 25.

We append the full score and bowling analysis as usual, and would remark that the latter will well repay looking into. The fielding on either side was very fair.

FIRST INNINGS.	
SINGLE.	MARRIED.
Mr. Trevethick, c. Hearne, .....	Dr. Wheeler, b. Edwards .....
b. Wheeler .....	Mr. Dodds, c. and b. Ed- .....
Mr. Edwards, b. Wheeler, b. .....	Wards .....
Strange .....	Mr. Larcom, b. Edwards .....
Mr. Griffiths, b. Strange .....	Mr. Strange, c. Sutter, b. .....
Mr. Sutter, run out .....	Edwards .....
Mr. Melhuish, b. Hearne .....	Mr. Mollison, b. Edwards .....
Mr. Brewer, b. Hearne .....	Mr. Hearne, b. Sutter, .....
Mr. Kenny, b. Hearne .....	Mr. Kilby, b. Edwards .....
Mr. Shand, c. and b. Strange .....	Mr. Dodds, not out .....
Mr. Till, b. Strange .....	Mr. Hellyer, b. Edwards .....
Mr. Pearson, not out .....	Mr. Hepburn, b. Edwards .....
Byes, leg byes, and wides .....	Byes, leg byes, and wides .....
48	54

SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. Trevethick, not out .....	16
Mr. Shand, b. Hearne .....	1
Mr. Edwards, c. H. & S., b. Hearne .....	1
Mr. Sutter, c. b. Hearne .....	0
Mr. Griffiths, b. Hearne .....	0
Mr. Melhuish, b. Strange .....	0
Mr. Kenny, b. Sutter .....	4
Mr. Brewer, b. Sutter .....	25
Mr. Till, not out .....	25
Mr. Pearson, not out .....	0
Byes, leg byes, and wides .....	7
87	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
Balls.	Runs. Maiden overs. Wickets. Wides.
Dr. Wheeler .....	30 24 1 1 0
Mr. Strange .....	48 12 4 4 1
Mr. Hearne .....	20 9 0 1 1
Mr. Sutter .....	120 10 0 1 3
Mr. Edwards .....	124 18 15 8 1
SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. Hearne .....	35 17 0 0 4
Mr. Strange .....	55 29 0 1 1
Dr. Wheeler .....	35 25 1 2 0
Mr. Dodds .....	10 4 0 0 1

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, June 25th.

THE FRENCH AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.  
The Commander of the Australian Squadron reports the formal French occupation of the New Hebrides, and confirms the report of outrages on French subjects.

London, June 30th.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.  
A Royal Proclamation has been issued dissolving Parliament.

The new Parliament will assemble on August 5th.

## RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

Austria and Germany have intimated to Russia that they would disapprove of the latter Power's isolated action in Bulgaria.

London, June 30th.

## MR. GLADSTONE IN THE NORTH.

Mr. Gladstone has visited Liverpool and Manchester, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

## TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article, in which it dwells upon the indulgence of the Porte towards Prince Alexander, and says that the situation is fraught with danger for the future.

[FROM THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS."]

SENSIBLE OF M. FREYCINET.

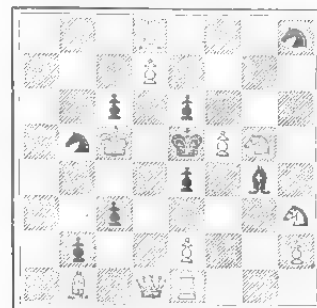
London, June 19th.

M. Freycinet has telegraphed to Noumea that if the French flag has been hoisted it is to be discontinued forthwith.

## CHESS.

By Mr. JAMES STONEHOUSE. From Leeds Mercury Supplement Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of June 26th, 1886.

By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| White.             | Black.             |
| 1.—B. to Q. sq.    | 1.—Kt. takes Kt.   |
| 2.—B. to B. 3 ch.  | 2.—K. takes B.     |
| 3.—Mate.           | if 1.—Kt. to B. 4. |
| 2.—Q. to Kt. 4 ch. |                    |
| 3.—Mate.           |                    |

Correct answer received from "TESA."

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

### YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Trains marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Onori Stations. Trains marked \* are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

### TOKYO-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uguo) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

### TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uguo) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.30; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.



## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America ... per O. & O. Co. Monday, July 12th.  
 From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe ... per N. Y. K. Thursday, July 9th.

\* Oceanic left San Francisco on June 22nd.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hakodate ... per N. Y. K. Monday, July 5th.  
 For Kobe ... per N. Y. K. Tuesday, July 6th.  
 For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki ... per N. Y. K. Wednesday, July 7th.  
 For Europe, via Hongkong ... per M. M. Co. Sunday, July 11th.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Belgie*, British steamer, 4,212, W. H. Walker, 27th June, Hongkong 22nd June, General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
*Mary A. Troop*, British bark, 1,118, Young, 27th June, Kobe 20th June, Tea.—Paul, Heinemann & Co.  
*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 27th June, Hongkong 19th June via Nagasaki and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
*Alert* (4), American corvette, Commander Barclay, 30th June, Cruise.  
*Omaha* (12), American corvette, Captain T. O. Selfridge, 30th June, Cruise.  
*Ossipee* (8), American corvette, Captain F. J. McGlenney, 30th June, Cruise.  
*Mark Lane*, British steamer, 1,354, R. Porter, 1st July, Hongkong 24th June, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.  
*City of Sydney*, American steamer, 3,400, D. E. Friele, 2nd July, San Francisco 12 June, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
*Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,262, Wilson Walker, 1st July, Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yanashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 1st July, Kobe 30th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Harima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kobayashi, 2nd July, Yokkaichi 1st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Volga*, French steamer, 1,583, Du Temple, 2nd July, Hongkong 25th and Kobe 30th June, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.  
*Meiji Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,010, Captain Allen, 3rd July, Hakodate 29th June.—Lighthouse Department.

## DEPARTURES.

*Benalder*, British steamer, 1,330, Ross, 27th June, Kobe, General.—Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.  
*Menzaleh*, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benois, 27th June, Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.  
*Westmeath*, British steamer, 2,095, Stonehouse, 27th June, Kobe, General.—Fraser, Farley & Co.  
*Iphigenia*, German steamer, 1,059, Ahrens, 29th June, Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.  
*Mosser*, British steamer, 1,323, Titzeck, 30th June, Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.  
*Nardoo*, British bark, 278, Walden, 30th June, Hakodate, Ballast.—Captain.  
*Kamtchatka*, Russian steamer, 702, Ingman, 30th June, Kobe, General.—Walsh, Hall & Co.  
*Oxfordshire*, British steamer, 998, Jones, 30th June, Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.  
*Euphrates*, British steamer, 1,300, Edwards, 30th June, Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.  
*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 30th June, Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Brunhilde*, American yacht, 119, Phelps, 1st July, Honolulu.—Captain.  
*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 1st July, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. F. Christensen, 1st July, Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Belgie*, British steamer, 2,095 tons, W. H. Walker, 2nd July, San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
*Gemba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 386, S. Watanabe, 2nd July, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, Nye, 2nd July, Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 2nd July, Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*City of Sydney*, American steamer, 3,400, D. E. Friele, 3rd July, Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
*Omaha*, (12), American corvette, Captain T. O. Selfridge, 3rd July, Nagasaki.  
*Ossipee* (8), American corvette, Captain F. J. McGlenney, 3rd July, Cruise.  
*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 3rd July, Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, Messrs. E. N. Dingley and J. E. Vail in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. W. M. Dodd, Miss O. Keer, and Miss H. Noyes in cabin.  
 Per British steamer *Thibet*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Lieut. Colonel Ellis, Lieut. Colonel Barker, Rev. and Mrs. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, General and Mrs. Cameron, Misses Cameron (3), Captain Somerville, Messrs. Tok Ming, Tong Ming (2), Chow, Oatino, Satow, C. M. G., Long Shon Sang, Williamson, and Tan Soon Hoe in cabin; and 9 Chinese in steerage.  
 Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, from San Francisco:—Miss Johnson, Miss Harrison, Miss M. Bault, Misses Poosbaugh (2), Messrs. Henry Adams, E. W. Benson, P. A. E. Pemberton, Jos. L. Mayers, Von Dyke, and John La Farge in cabin; 2 passengers in steerage. For Hongkong:—106 Chinese in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai, and ports:—Prince Wittgenstein and servant, Lord Kesteven and servant, Dr. Gaisford, Captain Yanasaki, Mrs. Hennen, Miss Hennen, Messrs. B. Gatan de Agale, Benstineil, Aoki, and Kashibara in cabin; 4 Europeans, and 5 Japanese in second class; and 25 Japanese in steerage.  
 Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. Tokuno, Kumasaki, and Tanaka in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. Yamaguchi, Homlé, Tajima, Salvador, Tsu Shin, and Rodriguez y Rojas in cabin.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Nabeshima, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Messrs. T. Takeno, F. Tomi-nage, Samuel, B. Takagi, T. Kawasaki, T. Nara, J. W. Hart, and K. Kasano in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Okami, Miss Suzuki, Messrs. S. Nakahara, Shinokawabe, T. Hiraoda, and S. Futakuchi in second class; and 161 Japanese in steerage.  
 Per British steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco:—Mr. G. H. Norris, Mr. C. O. Prescott, Mr. Kier Mitchell, Mr. M. Sato, Colonel and Mrs. R. C. W. Mitford, Mr. N. Plympton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewis, Dr. Ayres, Hon. T. Baring, Mr. J. L. Rowley, Rev. T. J. Tyng, Mr. Dampier-Bide, Miss Dampier, Mr. B. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Miss Allen, Mr. Bockman, Mr. H. West, Mr. D. A. Sherman, Mr. A. H. Dawson, Mrs. Frith, Miss Muir and maid, Messrs. R. B. Muir, C. B. Storrs, A. Benson, N. McLean, Mrs. Schmidt, Miss Emma Niveen, Mrs. Esther McNeil, Mrs. Dodd, Miss Kerr, and Miss Noyes in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$20,000.00.  
 Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, from San Francisco:—Freight, 210 tons for Yokohama; 1,183 tons for Hongkong.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco:—

	FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	1,362	139	801	2,502
Hyogo	496	1,458	5,161	7,115
Yokohama	7,216	3,366	8,375	15,957
Hongkong	—	150	240	390
Total	9,074	5,113	14,577	28,964

	FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	167	—	167
Hongkong	—	188	—	188
Yokohama	—	85	—	85
Total	—	440	—	440

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Sydney*, Captain D. E. Friele, left San Francisco, June 12th, 2.30 p.m., experienced westerly winds, and head seas, the entire passage. Arrived Yokohama, July 2nd, 6 a.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The excitement in the Yarn Market has lasted through another week, and about 3,500 bales have again been booked. In Shirtings, too, there has been a movement resulting in a large business, with higher prices for 9 lbs. goods. But as regards nearly all other descriptions of Piece Goods transactions have been on a very moderate scale, owing chiefly to the higher prices asked by sellers.  
 YARN.—Sales for the week amount to 3,000 bales English and 500 Bombay. Prices have for the most part been steady but firm, and some counts have further advanced.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Sales comprise 45,000 pieces 9 lbs. Shirtings, 2,000 pieces 8½ lbs., 2,000 pieces 7 lbs. T. Cloth, 4,000 pieces Turkey Reds, 2,000 pieces Victoria Lawns, 420 pieces Velvet, and a few lots miscellaneous articles.

WOOLLENS.—2,000 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 500 pieces Italian Cloth, 200 pieces Plain Orleans, 100 pieces Figured Orleans, 200 pieces Checked Orleans, 180 pieces Silk Satins, and 500 pairs Blankets have been reported as sales for the week.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
Nos. 16/34, Ordinary	\$24.00 to 26.00
Nos. 16/24, Medium	26.50 to 25.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	28.50 to 29.50
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	29.50 to 30.50
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	29.00 to 30.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	30.50 to 31.25
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	31.50 to 32.25
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.00 to 35.50
No. 32, Two-fold	32.50 to 33.50
No. 42, Two-fold	35.00 to 38.00
No. 208, Bombay	25.50 to 27.25
No. 168, Bombay	25.00 to 26.00
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.00 to 24.50

## METALS.

Market without change: Stocks are piling up and prices far from strong.

IRON.—Some little business in Bars but Stocks of "Manufactured" are heavy, and the trade is lifeless. Very small enquiry for Nail Rod at quotations.

WIRE NAILS.—A fair amount of sales at rather lower prices. Nothing but favorite brands of good assortment can bring anything like \$5.

TIN PLATES.—Some little demand for Tea shippers use but the ordinary; trade languishes and sales to native merchants are practically nil.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, ½ inch	\$2.40 to 2.50
Flat Bars, 1 inch	2.60 to 2.70
Round and square up to 1 inch	2.40 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.00 to 5.00
Tin Plates, per box	4.75 to 5.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.15 to 1.17½

## KEROSENE.

A fair business has been done at rather higher prices, but the demand seems now pretty well supplied. The Stocks of middlemen in Tôkyô seem well replenished, and dealers give signs of holding off for the present. Stocks here are about 460,000 cases, and another cargo is reported as on its way from Kobe. Deliveries fair.

	PER CASE.
Devos	\$1.62½ to 1.65
Comet	1.57½ to 1.60
Stella	1.52½ to 1.55

## SUGAR.

Sugar has only been dealt in in a retail way, hardly sufficient to give quotations.

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was dated the 25th ultimo, since when we have had a quiet Market and small business. Settlements to the 30th ultimo are only 43 piculs. Actual purchases amount to 68 piculs, divided thus: *Hanks* 5 piculs, *Filatures* 63 piculs; but these figures are reduced to 43 piculs, as noted above, by the rejection of 17 piculs *Hamatsuki* and 8 piculs *Sodai*. No purchases for Direct Export before the 30th ultimo, although the *Kwaisha* have sent about 35 piculs to New York by this day's steamer, which will be included in the new season's business.

Again the small business has been chiefly done by one buyer, who has continued to pay full prices. With the exception of one or two sample lots purchased by other exporters, this buyer has had the Market all to himself; with an increasing stock and better news respecting the European crop we should have lower prices ere long. Definite news having come in about the Italian *raccolta*, it is to be hoped that the interior Markets here will quiet down. From the various telegrams received in town,

it is estimated that the Italian crop will be better than last year, some houses reporting the increase at ten per cent. It would seem from these data, that our Market has opened too high, and we shall probably have some difficulty in buying down to reasonable figures.

Reports now come in from *Oshiu* which say that the crop there will not turn out so abundant as was expected. This may be a rumour capable of considerable modification later on. The *Shinshu* crop goes well, and Silk from that province will be on offer during the present month.

Our figures are made up to the end of June, finishing the season 1885-1886. The cargo of the *Belgie*, which left this morning, is not included, and that steamer will form the first vessel of season 1886-1887.

The only shipping opportunity included in our statistics is the French mail (*Mensaleh*) of the 27th June, which took 53 bales for Europe. Total shipments for the season just closed are therefore 25,884 bales (25,339 piculs), against 25,403 bales (23,790 piculs) last season, and 29,907 bales (27,013 piculs) for season 1883-1884.

The *Belgie*, which left to-day for San Francisco, carried 85 bales as the first instalment of the new campaign, and of this quantity 35 bales were Direct Export.

**Hanks.**—A trifling business only, at \$475 for a parcel of superior *Hachaji*. Stock begins to accumulate, and middlemen anticipate lower prices.

**Filatures.**—All the business of the week has been done by one buyer, who has had the control of this class of silk. It is rumoured now that some native speculators are operating with a view to maintain rates. The trade has been exclusively in *Shinshu* filature of *Koshu* and *Joshu* extraction, on the old basis of *Rokkoshu* \$675, *Hakuzuru* \$660, *Kaimisha* \$650, *Shijushu* \$660; while a parcel genuine *Koshu*, *Yajima*, is reported at \$640.

**Re-reels.**—In good *Joshu* there have been two deliveries of *Tortoise* chop, the new short reel, which found ready buyers at quotations. Besides these parcels, a little *Usui Zagari*, at \$590, completes the list.

**Kakeda.**—No fresh purchases; but an old Settlement at \$560 has been weighed up for shipment per *Belgie*.

**Hamatsuki.**—The business done is of the reverse order, and consists of the rejection of a former purchase of 17 piculs. No new staple to hand yet.

**Sundries.**—The parcel of *Sodai* was duly weighed at \$420, about eight piculs of "rejections" being returned to the seller.

#### QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1 (Shinshu) .....	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu) .....	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu) .....	\$505 to 510
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu) .....	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu) .....	485 to 490
Hanks—No. 2 to 3 .....	475 to 480
Hanks—No. 3 .....	465 to 470
Hanks—No. 3 1/2 .....	465 to 470
Filatures—Extra .....	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers .....	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers .....	660 to 680
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers .....	640 to 650
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers .....	—
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers .....	620 to 630
Filatures—No. 2, 14/20 deniers .....	—
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1 .....	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers .....	610 to 615
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers .....	590 to 600
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers .....	—
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers .....	—
Kakedas—Extra .....	—
Kakedas—No. 1 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 2 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 3 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 3 1/2 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 4 .....	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2 1/2 .....	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2 .....	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4 .....	—
Sodai—No. 2 1/2 .....	—

#### Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 30th June, 1886:—

	SEASON 1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
Bales .....	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Europe .....	10,850	14,260	20,124
America .....	15,034	11,143	9,783
Total .....	{ Bales 25,884	25,403	29,907
	{ Piculs 25,339	23,790	27,013
Settlements and Direct .....	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July .....	25,450	24,600	28,500
Stock, 30th June .....	1,900	2,758	1,000
Available supplied to date .....	27,350	27,350	29,500

#### WASTE SILK.

A very feeble business of less than 50 piculs, divided thus: *Noshi* 34 piculs, *Kibiso* 13 piculs. New Waste is beginning to come in, and prices are firmer in sympathy with better markets in Europe.

The chief business has been in *Noshi*, one parcel *New Bushu* fine staple bringing \$128 per picul.

In *Kibiso* one transaction in Old Filature is noted at \$110.

The M. M. steamer *Mensaleh* of 27th June carried 59 bales en route for Marseilles, and the old season closes with a total export of 25,706 piculs, against 22,487 piculs last year, and 23,916 piculs for season 1883-1874.

#### QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best .....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best .....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good .....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium .....	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best .....	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best .....	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good .....	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium .....	—
Noshi-ito—Bushu, Good to Best .....	\$120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best .....	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good .....	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary .....	—
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected .....	—
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds .....	—
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best .....	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best .....	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds .....	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair .....	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common .....	—
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low .....	—
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common .....	—
Mawata—Good to Best .....	—

#### Export Table, Waste Silk, to 30th June, 1886:—

	SEASON 1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk .....	23,971	20,244	21,714
Pierced Cocoons .....	1,735	2,243	2,302
	25,706	22,487	23,916
Settlements and Direct .....	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July .....	25,850	23,300	24,000
Stock, 30th June .....	850	1,500	600
Available supplies to date .....	26,700	24,800	24,600

**Exchange.**—Foreign has weakened a bit for U.S. Gold and Francs. Sterling unchanged. LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/4; Documents, 3/4; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/4; Documents, 3/4; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$80 1/2; 4 m/s., G. \$82; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.21; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.24. Domestic remains at par with silver yen or dollars.

#### Estimated Silk Stock, 30th June, 1886:—

	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks .....	240	—	Pierced Cocoons .....	—
Filature & Re-reels .....	540	—	Noshi-ito .....	375
Kakeda .....	205	—	Kibiso .....	420
Sendai & Hamatsuki .....	630	—	Mawata .....	25
Taysam Kinds .....	225	—	Sundries .....	30
Total piculs .....	1,900	—	Total piculs .....	850

#### TEA.

Activity continues, both here and at Kobe, and the total transactions for both ports combined aggregate 199,585 piculs, to date, as compared with 141,950 piculs last year at same time. The Market rules easy for all leaf on offer, and at the close purchases are slightly ebbing down. The ship *F. A. Stafford* leaves on the 10th instant with a full cargo of Tea, and the bark *Mary A. Troop* on the 5th instant with a similar freight. The P.M. steamer *Starbuck* took from Kobe on the 25th June as follows: 162,913 lbs. for New York, 385,228 lbs. for Chicago, 1,713 lbs. for San Francisco, and 38,889 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 588,743 lbs. The same steamer took 367,127 lbs. from this port on the same date divided as under: 178,858 lbs. for New York, 82,843 lbs. for Chicago, 65,631 lbs. for San Francisco, 39,795 lbs. for Canada. The steamship *Angerton* took 170,184 lbs. for New York on the 20th ultimo, and the same steamer took 121,583 lbs. for New York, and 176,944 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 298,527 lbs. The bark *Mary A. Troop* takes 111,850 lbs. for New York, 233,506 lbs. for Chicago, and 125,079 lbs. for Canada.

Common .....	\$12 & under
Good Common .....	13 to 14
Medium .....	15 to 16
Good Medium .....	17 to 19
Fine .....	20 to 22
Finest .....	23 to 26
Choice .....	27 to 30
Choicest .....	32

#### EXCHANGE.

Exchange on francs and U.S. gold has weakened somewhat, but sterling is without alteration.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand .....	3/3 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/3 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight .....	3/4
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight .....	3/4 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight .....	4 1/4
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight .....	4 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight .....	14 1/2 dis.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight .....	25 1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight .....	7 1/2
On Shanghai—Private to day's sight .....	7 1/2
On New York—Bank Bills on demand .....	7 1/2
On New York—Private 30 days' sight .....	80 1/2
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand .....	7 1/2
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight .....	80 1/2

## A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

### A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbled in every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighbourhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup."

MARIA HAAS.

The people of England speak confirming the above.

#### AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Whittle-le-Woods, near Chorley,

December 16th, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceeding well with us, all that try it speak highly in its favour. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine—Yours truly,

"E. Peel."

#### AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

"Stoke Ferry, January 9th, 1884.

"Gentlemen,—I have used Seigel's Syrup for several years, and have found it a most efficacious remedy for liver complaints and general debility, and I always keep some by me, and cannot speak too highly in its praise.—I remain, yours truly,

"Harriet King."

#### AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS.

"55, Newgate Street, Worksop, Notts,

December 20th, 1883.

"Gentlemen,—It is with the greatest pleasure I record my testimony as to the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup. My wife, who has suffered from acute Dyspepsia for over sixteen years, is now perfectly better through the sole help of your Syrup. I have spent pounds in medicines from doctors; in fact, I began to think she was incurable, until your marvellous medicine was tried.—I remain, yours, thank you,

"Alfred Ford."

#### SHE REFERS TO HAVE BEEN WONDERFUL.

"Rd Road Dispensary, Dukinfield,

May 3rd, 1884.

"Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the sale of your Syrup and Pills increases here continually. Several of my customers speak of having derived more benefit from the use of these than from any other medicine. In some instances the effects have been wonderful. Yours very respectfully,

"Pro. Edwin Eastwood, J. B."

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THIRYD WORMS.** It is perfectly safe and mild in operation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in bottles, 1/6 and 1/3.

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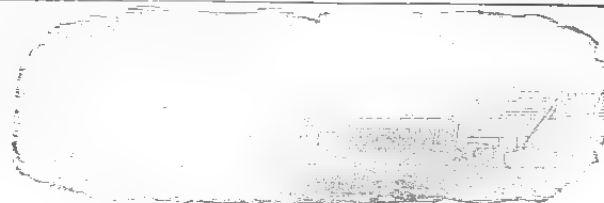
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SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patients, which satisfies them of their value."

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MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowl, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining 'stock.'"

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Solely Prepared and Bottled, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 2, Vol. VI.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 10TH, 1886.

可読局通譯 [\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 10TH, 1886.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE rice-fields along the shores of Lake Biwa are said to be in want of water.

THE American man-of-war *Palos* is to be sold, it is said, to the Korean Government.

MR. Go, Vice-Minister of Finance, attended the trials of the pyx, at the Imperial Mint, on the 30th ultimo.

THE launch of a new man-of-war, the *Maya Kan*, from Onohama Dockyard, is fixed for the 18th proximo.

MR. HANABUSA, Minister to Russia, had a farewell audience of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor on the 10th ultimo.

A SPECIAL session of the Supreme Court of Osaka will be held to try the political prisoners now under detention.

MINISTERS of State will not observe holiday during the summer, and will attend to official business at their residences.

THE Korean Government has engaged the services of a veterinary surgeon with a view to the encouragement of cattle-breeding.

THE cholera shows signs of diminishing in Osaka, but in Yokohama it has assumed an unquestionably epidemic character.

THE *Tokio Maru*, which was recently purchased

by the naval authorities, has been set apart as a store-ship for the Admiralty Office at Hiroshima.

GENERAL CAMERON, Commanding Her Majesty's forces in Hongkong, is at present the guest of the Honorable Sir Francis Plunkett.

THE new Japanese cruiser, *Takachiho Kan*, arrived at Yokohama the 3rd instant, under the command of Captain J. M. James.

MR. TAKASAKI SHOGO has consented, at the request of Countess Ito, to assume the management of the Ladies' Charity Society.

COMMANDER FUKUSHIMA, one of the staff despatched to France to take over the *Unebi Kan*, died in that country on the 29th ultimo.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON visited the paper mills at Oji, on the 3rd instant, on the invitation of Mr. Ichikawa, president of the Printing Bureau.

THE Nippon Railway Company have resolved to receive instalments of the price of their shares due in August next, instead of postponing payment.

THE Korean refugee, Kim-yo-Kun, who is under orders to leave the country before the 13th instant, has determined, it is said, to go to America.

EXCHEQUER Bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and payable in six months, will be issued shortly from the Treasury Department at par.

It is reported that Mr. Iwasaki proposes to construct a tramway from Tôkyô to the province of Kai, and is arranging the matter with the Nippon Tramway Company.

AN American gentleman has obtained permission to enter the department of ancient literature in the Imperial University in order to investigate Japanese history and the Japanese language.

THE total amount of yarn, shirtings, sugar, iron, kerosene, and other goods purchased from foreign firms during last month was \$1,046,540, and foreign purchases of silk and tea amounted to \$1,221,161.

GENERAL COUNT SAIGO, Minister of State for the Navy, has received his official order to proceed to Europe and America on Government business. Five naval officers and one accountant will accompany him.

THE Governor of Osaka notified on the 4th instant that the expense of the medical treatment and interment of those who are suffering from or have died of cholera will be entirely defrayed out of the local taxes.

MESSERS. MANO, Kanai, and Yokoyama, graduates of the Engineering, Literature and Science Departments of the Imperial University, have been ordered to proceed to Europe to complete their studies. Mr. Mano will engage in the study of marine engineering in the Glasgow

University, and Mr. Kanai will visit Germany and England to investigate political economy.

THE Chinese Government is said to have forwarded an application to the authorities in Tôkyô for information as to the organization of the dockyards at Yokohama and Onohama, and the cost of their maintenance.

THE examiners of sea appear to be doing their duty thoroughly. Constant seizures have been made, since the commencement of the season, of leaf which had not been prepared according to the rules prescribed.

A LODE of copper recently discovered in Kumamoto has been worked, and 20,000 *tin* of fine copper were extracted and sold last month. The lode is six feet thick, and so wide that the walls have not yet been reached.

THE new naval bonds are selling at from *yen* 106 to *yen* 109. Subscriptions sent in from provincial districts have amounted, it is said, to about one million *yen*, but only a small sum has been applied for in Tôkyô.

THE export of Japanese fans has considerably increased this year, though the quotation shows a slight decline compared with the preceding year. During the first half of the year no less than 1,500,000 fans were shipped abroad.

RETURNS showing the relative number of deaths to cases of cholera in various places, and the constant observation of physicians, have determined that promptitude in dealing with cases as soon as discovered, is of vital importance.

THE funeral of the late Mr. Sawabe Seishu, who died recently at Atami, was conducted according to the Christian ceremonial, and was attended by over 300 persons, mostly officials, journalists, and members of the legal profession.

THE Osaka Arsenal is now lighted with fish oil gas. A German architect whose services were specially engaged in connection with the furnishing of the necessary apparatus, was entertained by the officials of the factory on the expiration of his term.

AT a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, held on the 3rd instant, additional police expenses, *yen* 3,152; sanitary and hospital expenses for the urban and rural divisions, *yen* 13,600, and for urban divisions *yen* 5,137, were voted as originally proposed.

THE ceremony of conferring diplomas upon graduates of the Imperial University took place on the 10th instant in the central hall of the Engineering College, when addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Watanabe, the British Minister and other distinguished persons.

ICHIKAWA DANJURO and Onoue Kikugoro visited Count Ito the other day, when His Excellency expressed his opinion on the subject of the improvement of Japanese theatres. The piece



in which Takano Choei and Watanabe Kazan played attracted no less than one hundred and twenty foreigners, inclusive of Ministers.

THE discontent manifested by the female weavers of Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture, has culminated in a preconcerted strike of about forty women employed at a large factory, where work has been temporarily suspended. The cause of the strike is a recent reduction of wages and an increase in working hours.

THE crop of cotton in the central provinces is expected to be a complete success should the weather continue favourable for the season. The quotation has not, however, shown any sign of decline, owing to the comparative scarcity of goods held from last year, and the decrease in the import of Chinese cotton.

THE convicts of a certain gaol were noticed to be frequently drunk when working in gangs outside the walls, and the warders were much puzzled to discover by what means the men managed to get liquor, under close observation as they continually were. It was ultimately found that the friends of the prisoners left, overnight, bamboos filled with saké lying about on the spot where the men were brought to work.

CHOLERA would appear to be on the decrease in Osaka, according to information elicited by a foreign consul, on application at the Fuchō. The number of cases reached the maximum on the 9th ult. when 25 persons were attacked in the city and 19 in the rural districts. Previous to and after that date the numbers averaged 25 in the city and 7 or 8 in the remainder of the *Fu*. At present the cases reported daily have fallen to about 10 in the city and 4 or 5 in the rural districts.

THE Import market may be said all round to have slightly improved, and the general aspect of affairs is certainly more cheerful than has been the case for some time past. Though the business in Yarns has been quieter than during the previous two weeks, yet a good demand continues at steady prices, slightly, if anything, in favour of sellers, and of all kinds—though most English—at least 1,500 bales have been sold. Other articles, however, have come in for a share of attention, and T.-Cloths, Turkey Reds, Shirtings, and Velvets, have moved off in increased quantities at an advance upon recent rates. Certain classes of Woollens, too, have been sought after, and the enquiry is of a nature that is usually the forerunner of business. There is little to report in the Metal trade; arrivals continue and the sales are not large, but prices are maintained. There were small operations in Kerosene during the week, but to-day a large business has been done, and prices have advanced. There is nothing worth reporting in Sugar. Of Exports, the Silk trade was quiet early in the week, but a splash later on was made by one or two large buyers for Europe, and the news at the time of writing are that indications—both from Europe and America—point to a greatly increased business next week, with a probability of concessions to holders of suitable Silk. Only a feeble business has to be recorded in Waste, and a report comes from up country to the effect that there will be comparatively little Waste this season on account of the cocoons reeling so well that they are nearly all used up into Raw Silk. Tea continues to be extensively dealt in, through the supply of leaf is not quite so large, and prices are drooping somewhat. Foreign Exchange has dropped again all round.

#### NOTES.

SHOULD it turn out that the discovery which Mr. Donnelly, of Hastings, Minnesota, claims to have made is what he asserts, we shall find ourselves face to face with the greatest literary event of the age, perhaps of all ages. Many profound students have maintained that Bacon was the author of the works which have come down to us under the name of Shakespeare. Mr. Donnelly, who is of this number, declares that he can not only furnish irrefragable proof of the fact, but that he can unfold from the Plays a cipher narrative in which "Bacon claims their authorship, giving also a detailed account of a considerable portion of his own life and of the Court history during the period of his rise and greatness." Bacon was a great lover of cipher. Many passages from his works contain allusions to it, yet there is no evidence on record in any of his biographies that he ever made any use of the art. Thinking the matter over, Mr. Donnelly concluded that, had Bacon written such masterpieces as the Plays, he could never have persuaded himself to renounce their authorship for ever, and that probably he had woven into their text some cipher which would set the question at rest. Every student of the great poet knows that the Plays were presented to the public in the Folio in a condition which seemed to betray the greatest possible editorial negligence. Inconsistent as the theory of such negligence was with the great cost of the book and the evident intention that it should be a first-rate edition of the Plays, there appeared to be no other way of accounting for its "irregular paging, arbitrary italicising, meaningless bracketing and senseless hyphenation." Mr. Donnelly conceived the idea that all these irregularities were intentional, and that in them, if anywhere, was to be found the precious cipher. He set to work upon this clue, and after labour which we shall not be able to appreciate until the publication of his complete results, he arrived at a rule "based on the mutual relations of the paging, the brackets, the italics, and the hyphens of the Folio text." Speaking of the cipher thus discovered, Mr. Donnelly says:—"It is a most marvellous piece of work. The ingenuity used in constructing it is as great a subject of wonder to me as the genius manifested in the Plays has been to the world. \* \* \* At first, as you know, I expected no more than to find written into the Plays (perhaps a word on a page) a brief statement that Francis Bacon was their author. But as I went on the Cipher grew under my hands until I found it to be a complete and elaborate narrative, perfect in all its parts, minute in detail; containing not only a statement of facts, but a description of his own feelings in the midst of the great troubles and dangers which surrounded him." The principal characters in the narrative are Shakespeare, Burleigh, Bacon, and his faithful servant Harry Percy. "Shakespeare's character, antecedents, and career are dwelt upon at some length. With the utmost detail is recorded how the Queen ordered him to be arrested, and, if necessary, racked to divulge the name of the real author, and how Bacon managed to save the disclosure. It is," writes Mr. Donnelly, "a wonderful story how Bacon sent his faithful friend-servant to find Shakespeare and to get him to fly the country when the Queen gave orders for his arrest. Percy's disguise of himself; how he stepped down and embraced Bacon for the last time, as

he was about to start on his mare (note the minute details) from the orchard at St. Albans; how he comforted him and told him that he would save him, Bacon meanwhile standing in the darkness and listening to the dull beats of the hoofs of his horse on the hard ground as he receded. His fondness for Percy's faithful and cheerful spirit, his feeling that only the errand of that one true man stood between him and the greatest disgrace and shame, &c., &c. The internal story will be found to be as thrilling and absorbing and as powerfully rendered as the Plays themselves. . . . The interview between Percy and Shakespeare takes place at Stratford, in the presence of Shakespeare's wife and daughter. It is told with the utmost detail. The whole Shakespeare family is described, his young brother Edmund, his daughter Susanna, his wife, his sister. The very supper bill of fare is given, and a very mean one it was—"dried cakes, mouldie and ancient," roast mutton far advanced in decomposition, the odour of which perfumed the room, bitter beer, and worse Bordeaux stuff. The smell of the meal took away the dandy Percy's appetite. He told Shakespeare that the Queen's officers were after him, to arrest him as the nominal author of *Richard II.*, which represented the murder and deposition of the King, and which was held to be an incentive to treason. Shakespeare, Percy said, must fly to Holland or Scotland, and there abide until the storm blew over. Thereupon Shakespeare became violently abusive of Bacon—"Master Francis" he calls him—for getting him into such a scrape. "He is," says Percy, "the foul-mouthedst rascal in England." Shakespeare declares that he will confess the truth and clear his own skirts. Thereupon came the first anti-Baconian argument. It is the parent of all later ones. Percy told Shakespeare (not, probably, as a fact, but as a threat, and to drive him from the country, so as to save Bacon's exposure) that "Master Francis" would deny the authorship, and that the world would surely believe him and not Shakespeare. For who, says Percy, "could conceive of one man putting the immortal glory of the Plays on the shoulders of another? Did not Shakespeare bear his blushing honours through all the disreputable houses of London? Did he not profit by the Plays? Was he not transformed in new silk and feathers, and looked upon in the low society in which he shone as the one who wrote the Plays? The Queen would ask, 'Why kept'st thou silence so long?'" and much more to the same purpose. So you see there is nothing new under the sun. Harry Percy anticipated all the anti-Baconian arguments by nearly two hundred and ninety years."

THIS is the age of exhibitions. Every year sees a new colossal show in London, and never a season passes without some one of the European capitals projecting or carrying out a big fair of some kind. America has not been backward in this class of enterprise, but her performances have been scarcely worthy of her. She has only had one really large show. All the rest have been insignificant or fiascoes. Now, however, she projects something which shall not only eclipse everything that went before, but shall also be "the greatest the world ever witnessed." The occasion of this effort is the hundredth anniversary of the Constitution of the United States, which falls on March 4th, 1889. The idea is to erect a huge series of buildings in the Park at Washington, and to open there

a permanent exposition of the three Americas, following it by a World's Exposition in 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The projectors of the former scheme advance very practical reasons in its support. The annual value of American manufactures is, in round numbers, fifty-four hundred million dollars. Of this enormous total only two per cent. find foreign markets. "This," say the projectors, "is an astonishing state of affairs, a defect in the commercial relations with the outside world which must be remedied." Europe is already well supplied with its own manufactures. Therefore the industrials of the United States can only look to the markets of Spanish and Portuguese America, and the countries surrounding the Pacific, where there is a population of 45 million consumers with an area more than double that of the United States. It is true that Great Britain already monopolizes the lion's share of the import trade of these territories, but the projectors think that there is no better way to alter all this than "by bringing the several American nations together under one roof to a grand exposition of their respective resources and industries." There is no time to be lost if the scheme is to be consummated. "It will require," says the prospectus, "one year for the necessary legislation by Congress, at least another for legislation by the forty-six States and Territories and the various nations of the other Americas, leaving but one year before the centennial of the Constitution, and four years before the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, for the erection of permanent buildings, the collection of exhibits, and other necessary work. It is evident, therefore, we can do but little more than inaugurate the enterprise in 1889, leaving the grand consummation for 1892."

*THE Jiji Shimpō* has the following on railway construction:—When Western learning was first introduced into this country, men devoted themselves to its acquisition, not because it was a necessary qualification for success in life, but simply because it was a novelty. But gradually the true importance of the sciences came to be recognised, and now it has become absolutely necessary to study them, as a means of livelihood. A similar course of events may be observed in the case of railways. The line connecting Tōkyō and Yokohama was constructed in 1872, principally because it was a novelty. But it soon became evident, from practical experience of the working of this line and of that subsequently built in the Kyōto-Osaka-Kobe district, that railways are necessities of business, of industrial, and agricultural life; and this recognition of the importance of railways soon led to the construction of lines in various parts of the country. The people of Echigo Province have been alarmed by the change which the connection of the Province of Shinano with Tōkyō by railway has wrought on their commercial relations with the Shinano people, and their apprehensions have finally led to the commencement of a line connecting Takata in Echigo with Ueda in Shinano. The proposal to extend the Nakasendo line from Ogaki to Handa in (Owari) has similarly aroused the people of Yokkaichi (in Ise) to the necessity of connecting that town with Ogaki so as to maintain its present position as a depôt. The inhabitants of Mito are equally alarmed. Formerly the products of this district—*kōnyaku*, paper and tobacco

—were collected there, and then conveyed through Tsuchiura to Tōkyō, but, since the opening of the Utsunomiya line, they are sent to Tōkyō through the latter place, without being sent to Mito as formerly. Fish and other marine products also, which were formerly supplied to the people of Utsunomiya and Koyama by the fishermen about Mito, are now sent by rail from Tōkyō. From these circumstances the people of Mito are seriously contemplating connection with Koyama. Thus, throughout the country, the people have been aroused to the practical importance of railways by considerations directly affecting their own welfare and prosperity, and we believe that before long the public zeal for the construction of railways will become even more intense than was the eagerness in 1883 for the opening of a National Assembly, when petition after petition was submitted to the Government. The question now is—does the Government intend to construct all railway lines under its own superintendence? If that be the case, we fear that the work will be too slowly executed to give satisfaction to the nation. We think that the Government will do well to establish regulations for private railways and let the people construct such lines as they may see fit, keeping in its own hands only those lines which ought to be under official control. As to the question whether railways ought to be in the hands of the Government or in private possession, opinions differ in Europe and America. In two or three countries it is generally held that the Government should have all railways in its own hands, but in England exactly an opposite opinion prevails. Here in Japan the Government can easily direct private companies to construct railway lines in the directions best suited to State purposes, and can make satisfactory contracts with them for the carriage of mails and for the emergencies of war. If no substantial administrative inconveniences are likely to arise, it will be wise to leave the work of railway construction to the discretion of the people. Lastly, the question has to be considered—will the people invest money in private railway enterprises? Our conviction is that, wherever there is a prospect of profit, people will come forward with their money. The Government and semi-Government lines around Tōkyō and Kyoto are paying fairly well, notwithstanding the thriftless management of official business; and as, moreover, improved modes of construction and engineering skill will considerably lessen the cost hitherto involved, it is beyond doubt that private railway lines will be sufficiently profitable to induce capitalists to invest their money. Further, if there be any backwardness on the part of native capitalists, let foreigners invest; for the Government will have no objection to such a course, as may be understood from the fact that foreigners have been allowed to possess Nakasendo Railway Bonds, and further because at no distant date mixed residence will certainly be granted.

It would, of course, be premature to draw any hard and fast deductions from the figures wired by Reuter with regard to the unopposed seats at the English elections. Yet it does seem a significant fact that of the 94 Liberal and Radical Seceders who voted against the Home Rule Bill on the 7th of June, 46, or nearly one half, should have been returned without opposition. In the last Parliament there were 332 Liberals and 247 Conservatives. Assuming that an

equal number of Conservatives and Parnellites are returned to the new House, and that of the remaining 48 Liberal Seceders one half lose their seats to Gladstonian candidates, the composition of the House with regard to Home Rule would be as follows:—

For Home Rule.....	Gladstonians .....	262	} 348
	Parnellites .....	86	
Against Home Rule	Conservatives .....	247	} 317
	Liberal Seceders .....	70	

Majority (consisting wholly of Irish members) 31  
But it has to be remembered that in the elections of 1885 the whole weight of Irish influence was thrown into the scale against the Liberals, whereas the reverse will be the case on the present occasion. To what extent this will effect the result it is difficult to foresee; but when we recollect that in 1880, without Irish aid and at a time when Liberalism was in full fashion, the Conservatives carried 237 seats, against 247 in 1885, the insignificance of the Irish vote in Great Britain becomes apparent. Without, however, going into these speculations, we may say with certainty that, unless Mr. Gladstone's followers succeed in winning a considerable part of the remaining seats occupied in the last Parliament by Unionists, Home Rule will have no chance in the new House. To make this clear let us reconsider the figures:—

#### RESULTS OF DIVISION OF 7TH JUNE.

For Home Rule.....	Gladstonians .....	226	} 311
	Parnellites .....	85	
Against Home Rule	Conservatives .....	247	} 341
	Liberal Seceders .....	94	
Did not vote .....	Parnellites .....	1	} 14
	Liberals .....	13	

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There were, therefore, 107 Liberal votes and one Parnellite vote lost to Mr. Gladstone on this division, and Reuter tells us that of the former he has failed to recover 46. The total number of seats remaining in doubt is consequently, only 61, and among the occupants of these there are thirteen whose minds are evidently undecided on the question of Home Rule. They must, of course, declare themselves one way or the other at the elections. The probability is that they will declare for Home Rule in a modified form. In that case, if 8 of the remaining seceders are replaced by Gladstonians, the majority against Home Rule will be wiped out, and if 28 are ousted, a majority of 40 would be obtained in favour of the measure. Such a majority would scarcely seem conclusive to the Lords or the country. Even under very favourable circumstances, then, the prospects of the Gladstonians are far from bright. It has to be observed, of course, that among the Seceders there were several—as Chamberlain, Bright, James, Goschen, &c.,—whose seats were secure whatever their attitude towards Home Rule. The news that these Unionists have been returned without opposition would not suffice to suggest any certain inference with regard to their fellow-seceders.

The arithmetical result of Reuter's telegram may be differently and perhaps more clearly expressed thus:—Supposing that the strength of the Conservatives in the new House is not diminished, we have now 247 Conservatives and 46 Liberals—or a total of 293—against Home Rule. There remain, then, 373 numbers, of whom 86 are Parnellites; 226 are pledged to Gladstone; 13 are doubtful, and 48 voted against Home Rule in the last Parliament. The margin is, therefore, 79—that is to say, if all the

elections go in favour of the Home Rulers, Mr. Gladstone will have a majority of 79. If 25 of the elections go against him, he will only have a majority of 30, which would be quite inadequate for such a measure. It comes then to this—that if of those who either voted against Home Rule, or declined to vote for it, one man out of every three retains his seat and his opinions, the Bill will not become law.

At the beginning of June, that is to say, a few days before the Home Rule Bill went to its second reading the reports of the local Liberal caucuses to the Central Liberal Association, had begun to indicate an increase of dissension among the Gladstonians. The secession of the great Liberal magnates threatened to plunge the party in impecuniosity. Differences of opinion, too, were daily becoming more accentuated. For example, a memorial against Home Rule was issued by the non-conformist ministers of the Nottingham circuit, and this was followed by unmistakable indications that a majority of the Liberals in the provinces considered Mr. Gladstone's proposals unjust and unnecessary. Class feeling against the Premier was growing visibly stronger. In a comedy called the "Pickpocket," the principal actor, Hill, dressed so as to resemble Gladstone, and referred to him every night as the "Grand old Maniac." The anti-Gladstonian press began to publish stories derogatory to the old statesman's integrity and disinterestedness, relating, amongst other things, how his Conservative brother Robert had said; "William's ambition and lust of power are so great that he will sacrifice anything to gratify them;" and how his father had remarked; "My son William is a clever fellow, but a dangerous man." This is certainly the crisis of Mr. Gladstone's career. Failure now will mar much of his previous fame.

A TRADE price-list is not exactly the kind of work to which one would turn with any expectation of obtaining amusement. It is recorded that a "Webster's Unabridged" once formed the sole source from which the intellectual cravings of a large mining camp were satisfied; but we fear that the ordinary price-list of trade would be found wanting even in the quality which kept a dictionary "sloshing around" a community of people not usually credited with over-anxiety to cultivate choiceness of expression. We have before us, however, the price-list, for 1886, issued by a firm of London ironmongers, which in more than one particular displays a most refreshing originality. This, for example, strikes us as a peculiarly effective way of describing what the author terms the movements of a "comical surprise picture, with glass front and gilt frame, working about four hours with one winding":—"Man comically dressed trying to strike a mouse with a stick. He makes several fruitless attempts to strike the little animal. At last he strikes a great blow, but the mouse always runs away, and the man opens his mouth in astonishment." Here is another:—"Man fishing, catches an old boot instead of the fish, which jumps out, and into the water, apparently much amused." This little "piece" is arranged in "numerous comical movements" and works about three hours. Another:—"Zoological gardens, elephant moving its trunk, and with it taking off a gentleman's hat, man trying to regain possession of his hat, lady moving head, &c."

very comical group with numerous movements." This last we can very well believe to be a highly comical group, but we hardly think the author has quite done himself justice in the descriptive notice. The group seems to us to be incomplete. True, that may be the fault of the designer; but it seems hardly fair to conclude that of the "numerous movements" one is not appropriated to the duty of opening in astonishment the mouth of the gentleman whose hat is taken away. It would appear only reasonable, too, to suppose that a small movement might be spared to impart an "apparently much amused" aspect to the features of the elephant—a very slight action of the trunk simultaneous with and probably dependent upon the hat-snatching motion would doubtless be enough, should the elephantine countenance lend itself to an "apparently amused" type of expression. The author's code of etiquette, moreover, appears to be unnecessarily strict, if we are to understand that the man who tries to regain possession of the hat is the gentleman from whom it was taken. Must we presume that in addition to, and consequent on, the misfortune of having one's hat taken off by an elephant, one is condemned to the affliction of being counted "no gentleman"? Here is another "surprise picture" which seems to be susceptible of improvement:—"Man with flea. Man asleep; suddenly a flea alights on his nose, he wakes, tries to catch it, flea always escapes. Man moving mouth, arms, etc., 3 movements, going about 3 hours; very comical." If this tableau is truthfully and fully described, it is palpably lacking in more than one important respect. Human nature in its relations and dealings with the interesting and sagacious insect so characteristically portrayed above, is not likely to go on waking and trying to catch its persecutor for the length of time indicated without manifesting emotion of some kind. Why is not this emotion represented? Similarly, a flea, which for three mortal hours is occupied in attempts upon a man's nose—we presume it is the man's nose, though the author does not make the matter over clear—only to be foiled in each assault, and driven off under circumstances of extreme danger, could not be expected to remain entirely impassive. Why is not some appropriate sentiment expressed on the insect's lineaments? One very small "movement" ought to be sufficient to impart at one and the same time, to the man's features, say an air of "pardonable resentment," and to the flea's face one of "increasing chagrin," blended possibly with "perseverance worthy of a better cause." The whole affair, glass front, gilt frame and all, only measures 14½ by 13½ inches, so that a very small proportion of the movement would be sufficient to animate the features of the insect. Even in its somewhat expressionless state, however, the group, like the others we have described, is exceedingly interesting. There are other clockwork mechanisms, the glass shades of which are nearly all adorned by paintings of "marine landscapes." One of these is an "English fortress with one large ship moving on water, two sailors dancing, one moving sentinel on tower, rockwork, quay," &c. A rather attractive figure is a "white polar bear, on wheels, very loud natural voice, size about 22 inches by 12½ inches." Owing probably to the presence of a natural voice of the dimensions above indicated the price is much higher than those of other models of a similar nature. "Voice," by the way, seems to be a popular accessory; we have "comical figures putting out tongue, with voice, on pressure of lever;" (these figures are of "three kinds, men and women," and are assorted on a stand;) a preserved fruit bottle "on releasing the lid of which a dressed boy springs up with voice;" a "Punch, clapping with cymbals, voice, and moving eyes," &c. Finally, we select from three descriptive notices of as many "new musical mechanisms" the following:—Shepherd in rich costume playing the flute, moving the head and arms; tree, with green leaves and flowers, on which is perched a bird, which sings at intervals with very beautiful notes. The shepherd sits at the foot of the tree, and plays the flute for a short time, then ceasing, the bird sings, and so on at regular intervals. In the lower part of the landscape is a lake, with running spring of water, and 2 moving sheep, complete under glass shade with stand"; etc.

We discussed, in an article in April last, the value of the dollar as it affects British officials in the East. *Truth*, recently dealing with this question, says a gentleman connected with an Eastern Consulate asks the following pertinent question:—"The question of the Government rate of exchange for the dollar and rupee has often been discussed, as it affects public servants in the East very considerably, their salaries being nominally paid in sterling, but really in dollars, at 3s. 8d. to the dollar, that coin really being worth 3s. 4d. What we should like to know is who gets the £3 in every £30 which is, by this method, cut off the salaries of officials in the East?"

We learn with pleasure that the act of gallantry on the part of Mr. Charlesworth, recorded in these columns a few weeks ago, has not passed unnoticed by the authorities. Mr. Charlesworth has just received through H.B.M.'s Minister, the Hon. Sir Francis R. Plunkett, a communication from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs graciously acknowledging the gallant rescue of the child from drowning. The communication was accompanied by a silver medal, small and of extremely simple design. If we mistake not, Mr. Charlesworth is the first foreigner who has received the distinction.

SHIPPING casualties have been unusually numerous in Eastern waters lately, the *Hongkong Daily Press* received by the steamer which arrived yesterday morning reporting two more as follow:—Telegraphic advices from Manila report the total loss of the British steamer *Compton*, a vessel belonging to Messrs. Milburn & Co. The vessel was on her way from Glasgow, which port she left on the 14th April, to Manila, when she ran upon a reef. She is a total loss but happily there is no loss of life, as the telegram states that the captain and crew have been saved. The *Compton* was a vessel of 1,186 tons net register, and left Hongkong last on December 6th, when she was under the command of Captain Whitburn. She is stated to have been insured.—The following telegram was received by Messrs. Melchers & Co. from Vladivostok:—"Prinz Heinrich ashore Point Dassas, near Decastries; jettisoning cargo; water in forehold." The German steamer *Prinz Heinrich* came out recently from Hamburg and has been engaged in the Northern coasting trade. She is a vessel of 1,084 tons register, Sunderland built, and is commanded by Captain Reinmann.

MR. BLAINE, the Presidential candidate, has been using strong language about Home Rule. Addressing a mass meeting in the Portland City Hall, June 1st, he is reported to have said:—

Lord Salisbury gives the remedy. He says if the Irish do not wish to be governed by the British they should leave. But the Irish have been in Ireland quite as long as Lord Salisbury's ancestors have been in England—(laughter)—and very likely, for aught I know, for I have not examined his Lordship's lineage in Burke's Peerage,—very likely his ancestors were Danish pirates or peasants in Normandy who came over with William the Conqueror centuries after the Irish people were known in Ireland.—(Applause.) Therefore, we need not be surprised—we who remember Salisbury's course in the Civil War—if some should say that Lord Salisbury be called impudent. We would not transgress courtesy if we called him insolent; we would not transgress truth if we called him brutal. We know him in this country. He was the bitterest foe that the government of the United States had in the British Parliament during the civil war, and he has transferred all the hatred which he heaped forth in the Parliament of Great Britain during our struggles.

Lord Salisbury, naturally indignant at such unjustifiable abuse, publicly uttered by a prominent American, referred to the matter severely in the House of Lords, denouncing the language used by Mr. Blaine "who is canvassing for the exalted position of the Presidency of the United States." Lord Salisbury said:—

It used to be an admitted truth that assisting people to emigrate from a country where employment is scarce and wages are low to another country where they can improve their condition was doing a beneficent act. There was nothing in my suggestion approaching an insult to the Irish people. I do not mind Mr. Blaine abusing me if that will improve his prospects, but I do hope that in the future he will quote me correctly.

Meantime Mr. Blaine addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Kennebec Journal*:—

In the associated press report of a brief speech which I delivered in Portland last evening on the Irish question, I am quoted as applying the words "impudent, insolent, brutal," to Lord Salisbury. This is incorrect. I was only referring to His Lordship's declaration that the Irish might remain as they are now situated or emigrate, and I said interrogatively—"Is not this an impudent proposition? Is it not insolent in its terms? Does it, indeed, stop short of being brutal in its cruelty?" It is parliamentary to say that a statement is not true, but altogether unparliamentary to say that its author is guilty of falsehood. The first describes the thing. The second assails the person. My characterization was aimed at the proposition, and not at Lord Salisbury personally. As I spoke without notes and did not see the stenographer's report until it appeared in the papers of this morning, I hope I shall not be held accountable for the errors that appeared. Some of these were, in Dr. Johnson's quaint phrase, "Kissable absurdities;" for example, "Kosciusko" appearing as a leader in the Hungarian revolt of 1848, in place of "Kossuth," to whom I referred. Very respectfully, JAMES G. BLAINE.

Of course the stenographer who reported Mr. Blaine's speech denies the accuracy of these corrections, and, equally of course, Mr. Blaine's enemies support the stenographer.

THERE is some difficulty in comprehending the isolated item of intelligence that Germany has officially signified her objection to Russian interference in Bulgaria. But the facts appear to be that Prince Alexander has been pushing the union of the two Bulgarias with incautious rapidity, and that Russia has been availing herself of the opportunity to sow fresh seeds of dissension between the new kingdom and Turkey. *The Times'* Correspondent at Constantinople, writing over date May 5th, said:—

"Information received from quite trustworthy private sources points to the not improbable proclamation of a kingdom by the new National Bulgarian Assembly, which is about to meet. Russian influences continue actively at work, but would seem to have somewhat lost ground—as is shown by the undiminished popularity of the Prince during his recent tour of inspection in the province. Russian agents and partisans in and out of office nevertheless openly declare the time to be very close when the Russians will again appear in the province. No date is yet named for the visit of the Prince to Constantinople, and many express a doubt

whether he will come at all. Should the kingdom be proclaimed as was done in the case of Serbia, a serious crisis in Bulgaria may be expected, with a reopening of the whole question afresh. Russian *employés* report that there are at present concentrated in the Crimea and Bessarabia about 350,000 men for the manoeuvres under the Czar's inspection." We have no accurate tidings as to the developments which the question of Bulgarian union subsequently underwent, but a telegram dated June 2nd says:—"Despatches from Constantinople this evening state that the military and naval activity of Russia are looked upon by the Porte as ominous preparations, and that Turkey is alarmed by them. It is also said that the Sultan is leaning upon Germany for support in case emergency shows it to be needed." No Power in Europe is more interested in keeping Russia out of Constantinople than Germany. If the authorities at Berlin have resolved to play this rôle, England's shoulders will be lightened of a pretty heavy burden.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has placed himself in an ugly light before the country. During the debate on the Arms Bill his notorious utterances in Belfast were severely commented upon by Mr. Parnell, who did not hesitate to call the noble lord a "half traitor." Lord Randolph offered the following explanation:—"What I said was this—that in certain circumstances and in the event of a certain portion of the Irish people being placed under the control of another legislative assembly than this Imperial Parliament, the Loyalties of Ulster would in all probability resort to forcible resistance." "You said they ought to do it," interpolated Mr. Sexton. "I did not," Lord Randolph retorted. "What I said was that in circumstances such as they apprehended they would be right in resorting to arms. Will honourable members in any quarter of the House deny that allegiance is conditional. The allegiance of Ulster is given to this Parliament on condition that it affords to the inhabitants of Ulster protection. That is the condition, and if this Parliament transfers the lives and liberties of the inhabitants of Ulster to a body over which this Parliament will have no control, then I hold that no divine right attaches to such acts of legislation, and if such legislation should lead to civil war, it is impossible to contend that the inhabitants who took part in that civil war would be guilty of treason." This was Lord Randolph's defence, to which he subsequently added the corollary that the forcible action he referred to was "action after all constitutional means had failed." In other words, if the men of Ulster could not prevent Home Rule by fair means, they would be right in resorting to foul.

The enunciation of such a doctrine by a former member of the Ministry naturally brought Mr. Gladstone to his feet. His remarks are worth quoting:—

I believe that the use of such language by the noble lord, added to the language which has been used by several Irish members giving themselves the designation of Loyalties (hear, hear), must constitute a very singular event, most unusual in our proceedings and our history, and apparently calling for some distinct and specific notice from those who are intrusted with the government of the country. I refer to what has been distinctly taught by the noble lord, a late Secretary of State, one bound to advise the Crown and called upon so to do, a representative of law, and charged with a special responsibility with respect to everything that touches public order and the obligations of obedience. The doctrine of the noble lord, if I understand him—and I shall not use a single epithet if I can avoid

it in the little I have to say—is distinctly and unequivocally this—a portion of the people find themselves in circumstances when a law to which they entertain strong and vehement objection, considering it unjust and oppressive, is under the consideration of Parliament. We are told that in these circumstances the duty of these persons is this. First of all, they are to exhaust constitutional methods of opposition—that is, they are to make their sentiments known through their representatives, through petitions, through public meetings, and the various means that are afforded to all subjects of the Queen for unfolding in the fullest way their sentiments with regard to the intended law. But when these constitutional means have been exhausted, then this portion of the people—so we are told by the ex-Minister of the Crown, the ex-Secretary of State, the Privy Councillor of to-day—with his approval and support, are to resort to armed resistance.—(Cheers.) Ulster was the portion of the people to which the noble lord referred. But if his doctrine is true of Ulster it is equally true of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.—(Cheers.) This reminds me, Sir, of a scene truly historic—one of the most remarkable among the many remarkable scenes which I ever witnessed in this House. It is about 35 years ago when the occasion to which I refer happened within the walls of the Commons House of Parliament, but before we had been domiciled in this great building, and when we were in what was considered a temporary House after the fire in 1834. Mr. Smith O'Brien on that occasion rose in his place; he set forth, if my memory serves me rightly, the position in which, as an Irishman, he stood. In his view all constitutional means had been exhausted. It was a short time after the termination of Mr. O'Connell's career, and what was called justice to Ireland in the language of those days had been sought, but had not, in the view of these gentlemen, been obtained. Mr. Smith O'Brien set forth to the House of Commons in the plainest language his intention of quitting the House to repair to his country and to levy war upon the Queen by the use of every means that he could put into action. The House of Commons listened in absolute silence, with very strong but perfectly restrained feelings, to this extraordinary declaration. I will not refer to what followed. Every one knows what was the sequel. But I want now to compare the position of Mr. Smith O'Brien with the position of the noble lord. I really know no other parallel with the position of the noble lord. The noble lord does not say that constitutional means have been exhausted. In that respect, he differs from Mr. Smith O'Brien. But he agrees with Mr. Smith O'Brien in that which is really material, viz., that when the means furnished by the Constitution have been exhausted by any portion of the people disapproving any particular law, they may take the law into their own hands and offer to it armed resistance. The other great and glaring difference besides the difference I have pointed out is this. Mr. O'Brien was a representative of the people, but had never been an adviser or Minister of the Crown.—(Cheers.)—though he had upon him the obligations of a loyal subject, against which in my opinion he grievously transgressed, he had not upon him the special obligation which attaches to every Privy Councillor and to every one who has had the honour of serving the Queen in a responsible position.—(Cheers.) Well, Sir, this is an extremely grave series of facts. We have the speech made in Ulster, and that speech followed by a written exposition and a written commentary, and we have to-night, as I understand, the doctrine to which I referred, and which I will not characterize to the House. I merely state that such occurrences as these are occurrences of the utmost gravity.

The expulsion of the pretenders to the vacant throne of France, now sanctioned by the Senate, is somewhat unexpected in view of the opposition to this measure displayed but a few months ago by the Freycinet Cabinet. It is, of course, questionable whether such a step will strengthen the Republic or not, but it cannot be denied that the Princes of the House of Orleans have made themselves of late obnoxious to French Radicals on account of the profuse display and the pretensions put forward on the occasion of two recent marriages contracted by members of the family with princes of legitimate dynasties abroad. Grand receptions held with undue ostentation, and quite in contrast with the usual retiring disposition for which the Princes have received credit, are urged as suggesting the advisability of some measure to prevent these loads display of pretensions subversive of every principle now recognized by the people of France. The assertion that the Orleanists from Paris have carried on a government within the government will not readily find credence. None the less the claim made that they had



already selected the men needed to fill, when vacated by some near *coup d'état*, the offices now held by Republicans may have had a great deal to do with the energy recently put forth by some members of the present official body. In a country where the unexpected is always to be expected, the danger threatening the life of the Republic is liable to be underestimated abroad. Some months ago, the German press reiterated in many variations the alarmist articles of the *Cologne Gazette*, in which an Orleanist restoration had been represented as equivalent to a war on the part of France against Germany. The fear of such a speedy restoration of the *bourgeois* Kingdom was then considered anything but groundless. Allied Power, Russia, was said to have inquired at Berlin as to the position that would probably be taken there in case of a restoration of the Orleans Dynasty; and the articles that for a week filled the press were considered a response to that inquiry. The supposed or real intrigues of the French Ambassador and his wife at Petersburg to bring about the marriage of a Russian Grand Duke, near to the throne of the Czars, with a member of the Orleans family, was another affair which, resulting in the recall of the French Representative by M. Freycinet, caused considerable alarm to many Republicans. Nothing has ever seemed so charming in the eyes of many Frenchmen as a Russian alliance, and the probability that the Comte de Paris, once enthroned, could bring about that desired event is only too much calculated to give an additional impetus to the monarchical propaganda carried on under the eyes of Louis Philippe's heirs. Of course, an exiled Prince may in some respects be more dangerous abroad than at home, but the House of Orleans has thus far shown little of the skill of Napoleon III., in whose hands his exile and persecution by Louis Philippe became a formidable weapon, alike in rousing sympathy for a cause almost hopeless, and in throwing discredit upon a Power which seemed to feel conscious of its own weakness. If the Bonapartist Princes are included in the expulsion—which does not yet seem certain—such an inclusion would probably be the result rather of a wish to accord impartially the same treatment to all the supposed enemies of the Republic, than of any apprehension with regard to the immediate designs of these Princes.

M. DE FREYCINET appears to have lost something, and M. Ferry to have gained, in connection with the expulsion of the Princes. The former, it appears, proposed to confiscate the property of the Princes after their expulsion, but his idea was met with great disfavour by the extreme Left. M. Grévy also was opposed to it, and it thus happened that the President found himself once more in the same camp with M. Ferry. Had M. Freycinet's proposition been maintained and defeated on a division, the confident expectation was that M. Grévy would call upon Ferry to form a new Ministry. But a large majority of the Commission, appointed May 29th, favoured expulsion without confiscation, and M. de Freycinet refrained from pressing his point. Prince Bonaparte had provided against contingencies of this sort by realizing all his property in France, and the Duc d'Anmale had nominally mortgaged his Chautilly estates to the Credit Foncier for a million dollars, their market value being over seven millions. There still remained, however, the

estates of the Comte de Paris at Dreux, and three others belonging to the House of Orleans, which might have been confiscated. Legalized robbery being in fashion now-a-days, the Princes will doubtless see the advisability of converting their properties into coin with as little delay as possible.

The fiftieth annual report of the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company, presented to the annual general meeting of the proprietors in London the other day, shows that the fire premium income for the year, after deducting the sums paid for re-insuring surplus risks, amounts to £1,252,385. The losses, inclusive of full provision for all claims that had arisen up to the close of the year, amount to £700,750. The account, after providing for expenses, shows, without the addition of interest, a surplus of £169,353, which has been carried to profit and loss account. During the year the company received 1,074 proposals to assure the sum of £594,027; 802 policies were issued for £440,456; 172 proposals were not completed for £96,766; 100 proposals were declined for £56,805. The premiums on new insurances during the year amounted to £15,501, the total premium income, after deducting the amount paid for re-insurances, being £227,133. One hundred and twenty-three annuity bonds were issued for a consideration of £64,377, granting annuities amounting to £6,440. The holders of one hundred and twelve annuity bonds died during the year, relieving the company of the annual payment of £4,484. The funds were increased during the year by £47,961, and now amount to £3,698,612. The profit and loss account, with the addition of the fire profits above referred to as having been carried to it, and of the interest earned on the funds other than those of the life department, after deducting the amounts paid for the Globe perpetual annuities for 1885, shows a balance of £666,331. Of this amount £350,000 has been carried to the general reserve and fire re-insurance funds, which now amount to £1,850,000. It is proposed, out of the remaining balance of £316,331, to pay on account of the fire department a dividend of 12s. per share, together with a bonus of 8s. per share, and out of the life profits declared at the end of last quinquennium a bonus of 3s. per share, making in all 23s. per share. On the 23rd November last an interim payment of 8s. was made on account, and it is proposed to issue warrants for the balance, viz., 15s. per share, payable on the 22nd instant.

A STRONG protest on behalf of miracles has just been made by the Bishop Elect of Manchester. The Bishop took as his theme the resurrection of the dead, and asked his hearers to believe that if the resurrection of Christ was established by trustworthy testimony, then the general theory of the resurrection of the dead could no longer be pronounced impossible. Rationalistic commentators explain the fact that Christ appeared to the Disciples after the crucifixion by one of three hypotheses: first, that the crucifixion did not entirely take away life, and that the supposed dead man recovered consciousness and strength after he had lain some time in the tomb; secondly, that the remains were removed by his enemies to be desecrated; and thirdly, that the Disciples, under the influence of excited feelings, were the victims of hallucination. The first hypothesis was dismissed by the Bishop as unten-

able. Our Lord, having fainted from the torture of carrying his cross, could not possibly, after hanging many hours upon that cross, have rolled away the stone from his sepulchre. The second hypothesis might explain the disappearance of the remains from the grave but cannot explain the appearance of Christ to the Disciples. The third hypothesis is inconsistent with the record, for the Apostles, instead of being under the influence of excitement, were oppressed with doubt and trouble at the time. Such were the Bishop's arguments. On the strength of them he denounced "the dogmatism of unauthorized scientists who disdain those that think any miracles possible, and deny that the mechanical regularity of nature can on any occasion be arrested." But if the evidence of a few men is to be taken as establishing such a marvel as the resurrection, what shall be said of equally incredible telepathic curiosities attested by crowds of disinterested witnesses? We prefer to found our faith on the *non omnis moriar* of Socrates—the instinct so finely described in the following passage of the Bishop's sermon:—

Professor Tyndall long ago admitted that it was impossible to pass over in imagination from molecular vibrations to a state of consciousness. When his nerves thrilled in a certain way he saw colour, when they thrilled in a certain other way he heard sound, when they thrilled in another way he felt heat. How was it that he had the power to interpret those molecular vibrations of the nerves, the last thing of which physiology could tell them, to mean divers things. Who was he? An essential factor in the formation of all sensations, the foundation stone of all thought. He had the power of holding sensations themselves in the unity of his consciousness, of comparing them, of making their sensations, of determining the loss of those sensations, and more wonderful still, when the sensation was past by an act of his will he had power to revive it, to call it back again into consciousness, and while regarding the former sensation as something other than himself, and the present sensation as something other than the former and something other than himself, he saw that he himself existed a living, sentient creature, necessary to all thought, the creator and interpreter of all appearances in consciousness. Would they tell him that such a creature as that could die when the mere body decayed?

DR. WALLACE TAYLOR of Osaka has published a valuable monograph setting forth the results of his studies in *kakke*. This disease, so prevalent and so serious in Japan, is believed to be gradually extending to regions hitherto free from its virus, so that its pathology and treatment are matters of the greatest importance. Dr. Taylor, deriving his historical information in great part from Mr. K. Bunya, says that *kakke* probably existed in China as early as the second century, though it did not receive its present name until a somewhat later period. It was believed, however, to have disappeared until, within the past two years, a number of cases were recognised by European practitioners in different places. In Japan, no mention of the disease appears to have occurred before the 9th century, nor was any serious account given of it until about 165 years ago. Since then its existence and importance have been fully recognised. Dr. Taylor's contributions to our knowledge on the subject have reference chiefly to the condition of the blood. Anæmia used to be regarded as one of the causes of the disease, or at least as an accompanying element of it. The opinion was also held that there was an increase in the number of white corpuscles of the blood. To determine these points Dr. Taylor conducted a series of observations on the blood of *kakke* patients. He arrived at the conclusion that a slight degree of anæmia accompanies the disease. The average corpuscular richness for the 134 cases examined and tabulated is 94 per cent. Generally, the doctor tells us, people

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suffering from *kakke* are "well fed, well nourished, full-blooded" men. "The ill fed, poorly nourished, weak constitutions cases are the exception." In a total of 973 patients, no less than 94 per cent. were of strong constitution—a number large enough to show conclusively that "anæmia is not one of the pathological conditions of the disease." With regard to the circulation Dr. Taylor writes:—"The condition of the circulation is one of the most striking as well as the most important features of *kakke*. However profound the muscular paralysis may be, there is no occasion for alarm so long as the respiratory and circulatory systems are not involved. But in most cases of marked muscular paralysis, the respiratory muscles are somewhat weakened, and the circulatory system seriously affected. The phenomenon of *shiyoshin* (metastasis of *kakke* to the chest)—which is liable to suddenly occur at any time in any case—is chiefly due to failure of the circulation and respiration, especially the former. I have witnessed but few cases of death from *kakke* where failure of the circulation was not the chief, and in many instances the sole, cause of death. Though these paroxysms of *shiyoshin* sometimes unexpectedly and suddenly occur in mild cases, yet they are generally preceded by a gradual failure of the powers of circulation; and the judicious physician must look to the condition of the circulation for the first indication of serious consequence to his patient." In connection with this part of the subject, Dr. Taylor conducted a series of experiments by means of the Sphygmograph, an instrument which furnishes automatic tracings of the cardiac condition. These tracings are shown in photographic plates, and are full of interest for students of this curious disease. There can be no doubt that the researches of Drs. Anderson and Simmonds are valuably supplemented by this work of Dr. Taylor.

The leading vernacular journals agree in regarding the recently issued regulations for the sale of land in Hokkaido as most important. It would seem from what the *Nichi Nichi Shim-bun* writes, that a prominent purpose of these regulations is to prevent the purchase of large tracts by speculators who have no intention of engaging in agricultural pursuits, but merely contemplate holding land with the hope of a rise in its value. To obviate such speculation, the area purchasable by one person is now limited to a hundred thousand *tsubo*, or about 80 acres, and it is also provided that official inspections shall be made annually with the view of determining whether the land is being applied to the purpose announced originally by its holder. All land not thus utilized will be resumed possession of by Government. In addition to this apparently sufficient check, the land will not become the actual property of its cultivator until after the expiration of ten years. During that time he will have the use of it rent free, and should his decade of experience prove attractive, the option of purchasing the fee simple for \$1.20 per acre will then be given him. Thus the arrangement amounts to this—that anyone intending, *bona fide*, to engage in agricultural pursuits can procure the free use of 80 acres of land, with the certainty of being able to purchase it in perpetuity, at the end of ten years, for \$1.20 per acre. During those ten years he will be exempt from land or local taxes, but nothing is said about export

taxes which are the great incubus upon all industry in Hokkaido. Under the most favourable circumstances, the produce of the district can scarcely endure the cost of transportation to a market, and to impose an export tax upon it seems a suicidal policy. A great deal of trouble and a considerable sum of public money have been expended in attempts to develop Hokkaido, and though a very appreciable degree of success has been attained in some directions, the work of colonization is still in its infancy. The offer now made ought to tempt enterprising persons. Assuredly, if it were open to foreigners to engage in the business, we should soon hear of some sturdy Scotchmen applying for allotments. Perhaps the limit of 80 acres is too small to tempt many people. It is, however, an elastic limit, which could probably be stretched without difficulty in the event of a capitalist taking a number of subordinates to settle on his farm. If the country were thrown open to-morrow, we have very little doubt that the agricultural and piscicultural resources of Hokkaido would soon attract foreign attention, but whether Japanese farmers will go there in any numbers of their own motion appears very problematical.

The following officially compiled statistics with regard to the division of landed property in Japan, will be found valuable:—

CITIES AND PERSONS OWN- ING LANDS.	EXTENT OF CULTIVATED LAND AND LAND USED FOR BUILDINGS.		LAND TAX, 12 per cent. of the value of land.	NUMBER OF PER- SONS NOT OWNING LAND.
	AREAS, SQUARE MILES.	AREAS, SQUARE MILES.		
Tokyo	65,341	35,145,474	537,625	102,770
Kyoto	339,135	18,517,593	477,040	601,465
Osaka	123,107	18,336,933	404,612	1,305,444
Kanagawa	127,611	1,101,226,211	721,178	944,672
Itoya	221,917	1,408,148,215	2,005,511	1,154,070
Nagasaki	230,245	1,284,078,312	1,176,430	65,830
Niigata	166,912	2,435,200,700	1,005,935	1,403,380
Saitama	204,652	1,409,200,715	1,414,855	745,606
Chiba	135,176	1,849,404,519	1,267,205	913,100
Ibaraki	160,383	1,875,258,220	1,091,887	745,710
Gumma	120,713	1,070,304,393	755,374	406,012
Tokushima	83,010	1,148,770,316	736,538	511,153
Miyagi	150,443	1,040,408,812	1,107,855	390,446
Aichi	187,948	1,535,724,328	1,750,591	1,120,844
Shizuoka	90,008	1,124,920,805	1,163,797	862,107
Yamanashi	70,274	677,157,710	410,306	328,025
Shiga	110,044	780,401,810	1,181,780	409,085
Gifu	130,185	1,005,463,600	1,005,440	719,030
Nagano	188,320	1,541,721,800	970,183	823,813
Miyagi	85,797	1,242,459,218	595,495	539,025
Fukushima	125,370	1,578,100,127	1,014,201	607,741
Iwate	186,759	1,118,008,101	491,425	599,173
Aomori	72,439	1,122,807,729	441,245	411,745
Yamagata	112,772	1,241,805,019	835,093	574,440
Akita	102,007	1,400,234,012	970,559	523,430
Iwaki	108,200	1,031,073,718	610,079	465,423
Ishikawa	212,119	1,070,775,710	1,013,165	5,179,205
Shimane	170,957	1,201,870,308	1,201,209	573,220
Okuyama	190,379	1,100,002,400	1,400,101	810,675
Hiroshima	505,372	1,261,824,001	1,260,600	710,075
Yamaguchi	165,479	854,209,302	556,005	698,100
Wakayama	91,574	470,054,701	777,378	512,130
Yamaguchi	234,708	1,455,800,012	1,201,274	1,218,674
Koshi	84,810	730,010,528	500,800	405,390
Tokushima	120,053	840,753,317	517,391	517,391
Fukuoka	102,453	1,301,431,555	1,400,720	614,523
Oita	171,790	1,030,000,000	600,000	600,000
Kumamoto	168,647	1,411,044,136	1,024,310	817,026
Kagoshima	138,700	2,000,810,003	1,215,750	1,139,747
Total	6,035,637	48,485,070,818	40,601,005	39,796,878

Striking an average over the whole Empire, it appears that one person in every five, approximately, is a land-owner; that the extent of land held by each of these owners is 2,403 *tsubo*, or two acres; that the land tax paid by each owner is 6 *yen* 72 *sen*; and that the assessed value of the land is 11 *yen* 20 *sen* per 100 *tsubo*, or about 135 *yen* per acre.

THE elections in Servia are over, and the Government breathes again more freely. After its failures in diplomacy and on the battlefield, it had much reason to anticipate a more unfavourable verdict from the people than that now rendered, but the disunion of the opposition has more effectually aided the Government than any one of the steps taken or the measures promised by the present Cabinet. The electors returned 60 adherents of the Ministry, 39 Radicals, and 15 followers of Ristic, who favours a

Russian alliance. Of the remaining deputies, 5 claim to be independent of party ties, and in 4 districts new elections have to be held, as the first ballot did not result in the choice of a representative. Add to the above figures the 40 deputies whom the king may appoint according to his constitutional right, and it is at once apparent that the Government commands a good working majority. The finances and military reforms will no doubt first occupy the attention of the deputies, who are confronted with many other difficult tasks besides. The feeling of disappointment throughout the country is great, but the Servians are not therefore anxious to entrust themselves to the Russophile leadership of Ristic, the less so, as the latter does not command the full confidence of the Radicals. Against no other great European Power is the antipathy at present stronger than against Germany, which is credited among Servians with having brought pressure to bear on Austria to induce the latter to prevent a renewal of hostilities with Bulgaria after the termination of the armistice, thus depriving Servia of her only chance to retrieve her honour. The expulsion of the correspondents of the *Cologne Gazette* and *North German Gazette* is an index of the anti-German feeling, and Austria, too, though she stopped Prince Alexander's victorious career, has lost a great deal of her former prestige among the people, while Russia, though now probably less disliked than formerly, is yet far from having gained as much in popular estimation as others have lost.

THE *Hochi Shim-bun* says:—An incident, illustrating in a striking manner the condition to which the people have been reduced by the general trade depression, occurred this year at Osaka on the out-break of cholera. Hitherto exorbitant wages had to be paid to attendants on cholera patients, but this year not only did a large number make application, but some were even willing to work for food alone. While on the one hand congratulating the hospital authorities on the ease with which they have obtained the help they so much need, we are on the other deeply moved by the wretched condition of the lower classes. We have an exactly similar impression in connection with the raising of the new naval loan. Some time ago, the Departments of Finance and of Communications announced a lowering of the rate of interest on deposits from the 1st of September next; the new rate of interest on ordinary deposits of less than 1,000 *yen* being 4.2 per cent. per annum; on ordinary deposits above *yen* 1,000 3 per cent. per annum, and 3.6 per cent. per annum on deposits for a fixed period. Almost simultaneously with this announcement the Treasury redeemed public bonds to an amount exceeding 3 million *yen*. These measures may or may not have been undertaken with the purpose of giving an impulse to applications for the new internal loan; but practically they have an extraordinary influence in that direction. At any rate the public believe that the Minister of Finance is very enthusiastic as to the raising of the new loan in as convenient a manner as possible. And facts assure us that he will have the satisfaction of seeing all his hopes fully realized, on which circumstance we sincerely congratulate him. For we are informed that the amount of applications by banks alone has reached an enormous figure, and the rate offered by applicants is as high as 103-108 *yen*; and it is confidently

affirmed that those applications, the rate of which falls below 103 *yen*, will be rejected. So far as the Minister of Finance is concerned, he is to be congratulated on his unusual success. But from a general point of view, we cannot regard this unwonted rush of capitalists save with feelings of deep regret. In a country like England, where capital is really abundant, it is only natural that the interest on money should be low; but here in Japan, where all kinds of industry are as yet in an undeveloped state and capital is scarce, it is indeed a serious situation when interest should be at the same level as in such countries as France and the American Republic, and higher than in Italy and some others. Not only do we lament the excessive depression of business, but we fear that some violent reactionary catastrophe may befall us some day.

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The *Hochi Shimshun* is somewhat of an alarmist. The inference it draws from the fact that cholera nurses are easily procurable in Osaka is scarcely justifiable, seeing that there never has been any serious difficulty in finding people to undertake this duty in Japan; and that, even had there been such a difficulty, it might reasonably be expected to disappear in proportion as experience showed that the risk incurred by nurses in a cholera hospital is trifling. Apart from this, however, we are perplexed to appreciate our contemporary's uneasiness in regard of low rates of interest. The mere fact that interest is low ought to be a matter of congratulation rather than of regret; while, under the peculiar circumstances existing here, the smaller the returns on public securities, the more quickly capital is likely to be directed from such investments to the ordinary channels of trade and industry.

MR. MARTIN TUPPER, the proverbial philosopher, who has just written his memoirs, recounts among other things, the following experience of an American millionaire, a species of gentleman whose constant intervention, after the same fashion, in the affairs of life, we should all heartily welcome:—"I had just landed in New York after a stormy fortnight in the *Asia* (it was A.D. 1851) and taken up my quarters at the Astor House, to rest before friends found me out. But my arrival had been published, and before, in private, I had taken my first refreshment, the host, a colonel of ours, came and asked if I would allow a few of my admirers to greet me. Doubtless, natural vanity was willing, and through my room, having doors right and left, forthwith came a stream of well-wishers all shaking hands and saying kind words for an hour and more; at last they departed, all but one, who had come first and boldly had taken a chair beside me: when the crowd were gone, he bluntly (or let it be frankly) said, 'I'm one of the richest men in New York, sir, and I know authors must be poor; I like your books and have told my bankers (naming them) to honour any cheques on me you may like to draw.' 'My dear sir,' I replied, 'you are most considerate, and all I can say is, if I have the misfortune to lose this packet (it was a roll of Herries's circular notes) I shall accept your offer; but just now I have more than I want—£300.' 'Well then, sir, come and stay at my house, Fifth-avenue.' 'This is very kind, but several friends here have specially invited me, so I am compelled to decline.' 'Then, sir, my yacht in the harbour is at your service.' 'Pardon me, but

I would rather forget all memories of the sea at present,—with due thanks.' 'Than, sir, my carriage has been waiting at the hotel all this time, let me have the honour of taking you to see Mrs. So-and-so, who is anxious to meet you.' Of course I could not refuse this, nor the occasional loan of his handsome turn-out whenever other friends let me go."

M. FREYCINET finds himself at present very much in the position of M. Ferry, when the latter some years ago assumed the leadership of the French Chamber of Deputies. Now, as then, the conviction among the friends of a French Republic is very decidedly expressed against any further change of government, as injuriously affecting the strength and prestige of the Republican party. It was then, and is now, owing to this very well founded fear that votes adverse to the government are deprecated as ruinous to the party, and hence, against expectation, the Freycinet Cabinet has thus far obtained tolerably numerous majorities for all its important measures. The renewed cheerfulness, and, at times, the sanguine hopes, with which a not influential circle of Frenchmen look upon the acquisition of Tonquin, and the rosy-hued reports from M. Bert as to the commercial possibilities of the Red River Delta and the regions beyond, have favourably affected the French Chamber of Deputies, and Tonquin at last does not appear to many Frenchmen as that *rudis indigestaque moles* which was weighing down the ship of State, impeding its movements and dividing its crew. Making all allowance for the fact that in Paris good news from Tonquin is doubly welcome at this juncture, and that in consequence nothing good that can be said of the Red River valley is likely to be overlooked, it still is significant that the number of ships that have entered and cleared the harbours of the new province has vastly increased as against 1884. The number of merchant vessels that entered Tonquinese harbours during 1884 was 130, with a tonnage of 71,843, while 127 vessels with a tonnage of 69,562 cleared from the ports of the country. In 1885 these figures show a decided increase, 413 merchant vessels entering and 369 clearing with a tonnage of 192,080 and 186,037 respectively—figures which may not perhaps prove the great prosperity of the specifically French trade, but which at any rate argue well for the progressing pacification of the upper Red River districts.

THE bulk of the Chinese population of Hongkong may fairly be entitled to be described as hardworking, law abiding citizens, but amongst the teeming thousands settled upon that "island spot of unreclaimed, rude earth," there is an element in the resident population—not the "rascaldom of Kwang-tung" so frequently denounced by the Hongkong papers—which is at all times a source of anxiety to the authorities and a terror to the well-disposed Chinese. It has never been properly ascertained by the Hongkong Government to what extent secret societies flourish in the Crown Colony, although it is known that they exist. Nothing could be of greater assistance to the Government than a knowledge, for instance, of the methods and movements of the leading members of the Triad Society, whose ranks include the most desperate men. But no such knowledge is possessed. Consequently, when this society is offended with an individual and its members proceed to wreck

his house and maim the inmates, the first thing learned by the authorities is that the Triads have had their fling. One would have imagined that the history of secret societies amongst the Chinese, as illustrated during the past decade in the Straits Settlements, would have been a lesson not entirely lost upon the executive of Hongkong. But such does not seem to be the case. So little is known about the secret societies in existence in Hongkong, that at this late day the Government discover that the Chinese portion of the police force contains a large number of Triad Society men, and that some of the shining lights of the secret association are in British pay as constables, being at the same time under oath to their fellows to assist in whatever lawless outrage they may be detailed to by their superiors. In a letter just received from Hongkong reference is made to one such dual-duty individual, who, being engaged in the recent disturbances, is now on his trial to answer certain grave charges. If, as appears, this canker has eaten far into the vitals of the Chinese portion of the force, there is only one thing to be done, only one remedy, and that is to sweep away the lukongs and substitute Sikhs. Even though the former were loyal, they are not to be compared in any respect with the Indians as constables, and, given a dark night and an alarm of *tah-ming-fo*, the chances are that the lukongs who happen to be Triads, called to assist to make captures in the night attack, would do all they could to aid the robbers—that is they would perform their duty as Triads first and as constables after. It is to be hoped that the disturbances recently reported from Hongkong will not develop into anything approaching the outrages perpetrated in the Straits some years ago, and yet there are all the elements in the one place that existed in the other.

TIME—Independence Day. Scene—That part of Yokohama Harbour which immediately adjoins the Grand Hotel. In the near distance is descried the *Kiushu Maru* gaily dressed with bunting; the flag of a certain European Power hanging over the taffrail. \* \* \* \* \* Despatch from the Consulate of that Power to United States Consulate General:—I am given to understand that on a vessel lying off the Grand Hotel, painted (description given), the flag of my country was displayed in a subordinate position. I am sure this is an accident; but it is an act of impoliteness which I trust you will cause to cease. Yours, &c. \* \* \* \* \* Two war vessels of the insulted flag entered the harbour next day; various ships of the United States have been telegraphed for and are expected every moment. Yokohama is on the tip-toe of expectation, and the atmosphere is sulphurous.

As an example of the methods sometimes resorted to by detectives in Europe and America, the particulars elicited at the trial in Chicago of Louis Bendit, former collector for Fairbank, are worth quoting:—"Bendit, a neatly dressed, aristocratic looking young man, sat beside his sister while detective Matt. Pinkerton told the jury how he had trapped and captured Bendit. He said it was by telegraphing to him, representing himself to be Bendit's affianced. Bendit suspected something, and got the operator at Windsor to wire to the operator in Detroit asking who was sending the telegrams. Mr. Pinkerton himself replied that it was a young and pretty lady who appeared to be down-hearted, and who was making inquiries about different

routes to Canada. Finally he (witness) resolved to represent that Miss Berrell (Bendit's betrothed), was ill, and telephoned to him to come and see her at Detroit. "Did you talk with him over the telephone before he came to Detroit?" asked Mr. Walker. "Yes." "Describe for us the nature of the conversation you had with him over the telephone." "I represented that I was his affianced's physician, and asked him if he could not come over to Detroit. He said he did not think he could. I said:—If you have any regard for the young lady you will come over here;" he again replied that he did not think it was possible for him to come across. I then told him I had sent my student over with a carriage and a note to meet him on his arrival at the ferry. He could get in with the student and be conducted privately to the rear of the hotel, and go in unseen to the place where his intended was supposed to be lying ill. He then said he would come. I then went to the ferry in company with one of my officers and told him to stand under an electric light near by and to give me a signal the moment Bendit was in the carriage. He did so, and I immediately stepped up to the door of the vehicle and arrested him." We do not suppose that the morals of Mr. Bendit are likely to be injured by the deception to which he was subjected, but it strikes one that the effect of such official methods on the general public may be questionable.

THE trials of the Kabasan insurgents, who were arrested in the autumn of 1884, have been at last concluded. This long delay is understood to have been caused by the difficulty of procuring evidence as to the real nature of the attempts in which these men were engaged. Their actual crimes were robbery and murder, but as they sought to pose as political agitators, it was wisely determined to exhaust every method of sifting the ultimate purpose of their violence. The end of the whole affair is that the Courts in Tôkyô, Yamanashi, Tochigi, and Chiba, have pronounced the malefactors guilty of offences without any political complexion, and have sentenced them to heavy penalties—death in some cases; imprisonment for life in others. There appears to be a feeling that this verdict does not expose the whole ramifications of the affair, and that political motives were more or less involved. But if such were the fact, conclusive evidence was not forthcoming, and in its absence the judges had no choice. The law, at all events, has been amply vindicated, and it is to be hoped that a salutary lesson has been taught to all Japanese fanatics, whether of the socialist or vulgar criminal type.

*L'Année Scientifique* states that M. Kleeman, of Schoeningen, has discovered a new method for purifying beetroot juice by lignite, which, it appears, possesses the property of purifying liquids. If pulverised lignite is mixed with a turbid fluid, or with one having a disagreeable taste or odour, a deposit is rapidly formed, and the liquid soon becomes clear and loses its bad smell. Cane, as well as beetroot, sugar, may be refined by lignite, and the process is very economical. The sugars produced in this way have an agreeable taste, and the syrups completely lose their taste of beetroot.

THE Marchioness of Waterford has opened a subscription list for the relief of ladies who have been reduced to a state of impecuniosity by the

operations of the Land League. The case of these ladies is particularly pitiful. Numbers of them have been obliged to apply to the work-houses for support, and it is said that several hundreds eke out a bare pittance by needlework, and even labour of a more severe description. It would be difficult to conceive any class of persons more deserving of pity than ladies who, without any fault of their own, have been suddenly plunged into want and condemned to suffer hardships to which they are altogether unaccustomed. We cannot wonder that the feeling of the Irish loyalists should be strongly roused against the authors of this unmerited misery.

PROBABLY the largest casting ever made in Yokohama was "run" on Sunday at the yard of Messrs. Kildoye, the Creek-side Engine Works. The casting is the low pressure cylinder for the *Kiushiu Maru*, and weighs about 5,000 lbs., being 45 inches by 42. The *Kiushiu Maru*, formerly the *Vesta*, is a steamer of 1,216 tons gross, and is now being fitted by the firm who own her. Her engines are being converted to the compound surface condensing type, and she will receive cylinders of 24 and 45 inches, high and low pressure respectively; her new boiler, which is nearly ready, will be 13 feet in diameter and 10 feet 6 in. in length, contain 206 34-in tubes, and be fired by three furnaces. In addition, the *Kiushiu* will be fitted with all modern appliances to make her a first-class vessel, including steam steering and anchor gear, steam winches, and other machinery.

THE first case of cholera in Yokohama *ku* was on the 3rd June. Up to the 27th there were 5 sporadic cases, notwithstanding all the precautions taken; on the 30th there was a sudden outbreak of cholera. The cases, the majority of which occurred together in Hanazakicho and the neighbourhood, presumably originated from the same well which was found to be polluted, seven cases having occurred in houses which were in close proximity to the well. The entire number of cases in Yokohama *ku*, from the 30th of June up to last evening is 160, of which 102 have terminated fatally.

On Monday morning at five o'clock the inmates of all the houses in Hanazakicho, Yokohama, declared infected, were removed in lighters to Nagaura, there to be fumigated and to undergo other disinfecting processes. During their absence, which will continue for about twenty-four hours, their houses are to be subjected to a thorough disinfection. It is stated on good authority that a few cases of cholera which have occurred in other places, and were considered sporadic, originated in the infected quarter, the patients having been those who fled from the neighbourhood to evade contagion.

YAMAKI TOKUJIKO, an employé of Messrs. Fraser Farley and Co., and residing at No. 171, was seized by cholera Saturday morning. He was immediately removed to the Cholera Hospital and the necessary processes of disinfection were carried out. The workmen at No. 218 who had used the water closets on the compound were all sent to Takashimachô for disinfection. Yamaki had been suffering from diarrhoea for five or six days previous to his seizure.

READERS of our report of the recent silk fraud case, now before the Yokohama Keizai Saiban-

sho, will remember that the spurious silk pledged to Messrs. Schoene and Mottu had been previously mortgaged in the Naruto-gumi, a money lending company. Mr. Takanashi, Counsel for Mr. Schoene, has now brought a charge of complicity in the crime against Mr. Nagai Seitaro, a superintendent and manager of the Naruto-gumi, on the basis of the depositions made by him at the police station and in Court.

THE following (from the *Official Gazette*) shows the spread of cholera during the week ending the 27th ultimo:—

	CASES.	DEATHS.	DEATH RATE PER 100 CASES.
Osaka	953	747	78.38
Kyoto	170	144	84.71
Hyogo Prefecture	343	270	86.47
Okayama Prefecture	135	33	24.47
Hiroshima Prefecture	232	143	61.64
Wakayama Prefecture	48	37	77.08
Ehime Prefecture	176	114	64.72
Total	2,063	1,494	72.43

Says the *Hongkong Daily Press*:—The Government of South Australia has apparently abandoned its intention of imposing a poll tax on Chinese entering the Northern Territory. A telegram received here, dated Adelaide, 11th May, stated that the Government proposed from that date to collect £10 per head from Chinese immigrants. The following telegram was afterwards received:—

CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TO ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, HONGKONG.

ADELAIDE, 28th June, 1886.

Please cancel telegram 13th (? 11th) May, imposition of poll tax.

CHIEF SECRETARY, South Australia.

THE later telegrams make it evident that Reuter is sending us the total figures up to date, and not, as had seemed probable, the figures of elections independent of the unopposed seats concerning which he originally gave us information. We arrive at this conclusion because, on the latter hypothesis, the number of Parnellites already returned would be 109, which appears scarcely possible. It is not yet in our power, therefore, to forecast the final issue. We can only say that there seems to be a Tory reaction.

AMONGST the passengers by the *Oceanic* we notice the name of Mr. A. S. Aldrich, who has returned from leave of absence. Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," and Mrs. Anderson, are also in the list, and Chief Engineer Edwin Wells and Dr. Ames, of the U.S. Navy, have arrived to join the *Omaha*, which left here for Nagasaki a few days ago.

ACCORDING to the Shanghai papers by the last mail, Chiarini's Circus is positively coming to Yokohama, it having been announced that Mr. Frank G. Wilson, the agent in advance, had made all the necessary arrangements. We learn from Mr. Wilson that he has just received a telegram stating that the menagerie and circus left Shanghai on Wednesday.

IT is somewhat singular, writes Mr. P. L. Simmonds, that Holland, which has decreased in the last ten years in the number of its live stock (the cows formerly averaging about 1,000,000), should have nearly quadrupled its export of butter.

NEW YORK advices, dated May 7th, report the settlement of the *Forie Troop*, 40,000 cases at 26 and 27½ cents per case as to ports; and the *Frank Stafford* 45,000 cases at 26 cents, both for Japan from



## THE OLD COMEDY.

WHENEVER any unusual occurrence tests the practicability of the system under which we live in this settlement of Yokohama, a fresh evidence of the ineptitude of Consular jurisdiction is afforded. On the night of the 29th ultimo, cholera made its appearance in the Noge district of Kanagawa with sufficient virulence to dictate the adoption of strong sanitary measures. Three days afterwards the following notification was issued from the United States Consulate:—

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
Kanagawa, (Yokohama) Japan,  
July 2nd, 1886.

TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WITHIN THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF KANAGAWA.

Being in receipt of Official information from the Ken Rei of Kanagawa of the sudden outbreak of Cholera of a malignant type at this port, I have to request that all Citizens of the United States of America within this Consular District will lend cheerful aid and co-operation to the Local Authorities in all sanitary measures undertaken by the latter to prevent the spread of the disease, and that such Citizens will promptly report any cases of Cholera that may come to their notice.

WARREN GREEN, Consul-General.

We entertain no doubt that the intention of the Consul-General in issuing this Notification was excellent. He wished to assist the Local Authorities in their good work of cholera prevention, and he accordingly bestirred himself to communicate his wishes to his fellow-citizens in Japan. But what a farce is this formula of request! Here we have the Consul-General declaring, in the plainest manner, that he has no power to enforce the sanitary regulations of the Local Authorities in respect of American citizens, and that the observance of such regulations is left entirely to the goodwill or good humour of individuals. The terms he employs in his notification cannot mean anything else. It is possible that under Republican institutions the harshness of official language must be sometimes tempered to suit the ear of DEMOS, but this softening process assuredly does not go the length of promulgating a law or a regulation in the guise of a courteous request. Does the United States Consul-General intend to intimate that, for the purpose of giving effect to Japanese sanitary regulations so far as concerns American citizens, he is prepared to put into motion the machinery of the Court over which he presides? If he has any such intention, why does he announce it in the shape of a polite "request" that his fellow-citizens will be so good as to comply with those regulations? If he is in a position to enforce the regulations by inflicting penalties for their infraction, then he is guilty of a grave neglect of duty in employing a formula which clearly indicates that he is not in such a position. If, on the other hand, he believes himself without authority to coöperate officially in

preserving the public health, it is exceedingly doubtful whether by keeping silence he would not serve the general interest better than by proclaiming his incompetence. Assuredly any American citizen who objects to the sanitary regulations of the Japanese Local Authorities, can confidently point to this notification as his warrant for declining to observe them, since his own Consul-General here tells him, in the most unequivocal language, that the United States Consular Court is not competent to compel obedience, and that coöperation with or opposition to, the measures of the Japanese Board of Health depends solely upon each American resident's individual volition.

It is only fair to say that Consul-General GREEN is not the originator of this farcical formula. Just three years ago, the following notification was published in Yokohama:—

TO THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF YOKOHAMA AND VICINITY.

I have been authorized by the Board of Foreign Consuls to ask your cordial coöperation with the Local Board of Health, in all proper efforts to arrest the spread of Cholera. The strictest attention to your own compounds, and the use of sanitary measures recommended by the Board of Health and your own medical advisers, are believed by the Consular Board to be of the utmost importance.

(Signed) T. B. VAN BUREN,  
U.S. Consul-General, and Chairman of the Board.

Yokohama, June 20th, 1883.

The Consular Board is a body which has no legalized existence. It is simply an association formed by the Consuls for the purpose of their own convenience. That its chairman should issue, in the name of himself and his colleagues, a notification couched in such terms as the above—a notification which not only refers the whole question of sanitation to individual volition, but also constitutes each foreign resident a judge of the propriety of the efforts of the Local Board of Health—was a public declaration that the Foreign Consuls had no power whatsoever to enforce, as against their own nationals, the sanitary laws of the Japanese Government. Consul-General GREEN has followed this precedent. He is responsible for a repetition of the comedy. His action recalls once more the ridiculously unjustifiable and disgraceful nature of the privileges we foreigners have usurped in Japan. By arbitrarily misinterpreting the treaties, we have rendered inoperative even those laws which are designed to avert a public calamity. The position openly taken by the U.S. Consul-General is that the American authorities have not the power, or the Japanese authorities the right, to enforce any hygienic measures other than those which may happen to accord with the fancies or prejudices of each individual in this motley community.

## KOREA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

THE Korean Customs having now passed under the direct control of the Chinese service under Sir ROBERT HART, the public may look with confidence for regular and accurate information about all the commercial affairs of the little kingdom. The Trade Reports issued annually from the various Inspectorates of Customs in China are among the most valuable compilations we possess, and it is no small satisfaction to find that they will in future include reports from the places open to foreign commerce in Korea. Everybody knows now that the Peninsula, which on the principle of *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, was once regarded as a species of Pactolian region, is in very truth an impoverished and squalid country, with resources too insignificant to attract attention, and with a population deprived of enterprise by centuries of clumsy and arbitrary legislation. We used to say as much in these columns three years ago, but it was then the fashion with certain foreign journals published in Shanghai to denounce all disparagement of Korea's capabilities, and to declare that any writer attempting to throw doubts on the potential wealth of the country was inspired by sinister motives. Time has dispelled the delusions of these lers—if, indeed, they ever were the victims of delusions. The first series of Reports prepared by the Commissioners of Customs at Jenchuan (Chemulpho), Fusan, and Yuen-san (Gensan) are now in the hands of the public, and the writers all agree in forming a very poor estimate of the country. It is true that the trade of 1885 shows a substantial increase as compared with that of 1884, its total for the former year being—at the two ports of Jenchuan and Yuen-san—\$1,723,374, against \$843,880 for the latter. But this increase was almost entirely on the side of imports. The Koreans find that by dressing themselves in Grey Shirtings of equal quality with their own home-made cloth, they can effect a saving of 35 per cent. They accordingly buy Grey Shirtings, and it seems probable that the trade in this staple will be considerably developed. But the exports, which are the only true test of a newly opened country's resources, are miserably small, and show a decided disposition to fall off. If the Koreans have nothing to sell, it is obvious that their ability to purchase must soon come to an end. The Reports before us make it quite plain that, under existing conditions, the peninsula can never be a factor worthy of note in the commerce of the Far East. The only two articles capable at present of playing an important rôle in the export trade are ginseng and gold-dust. But the export of the former by sea is altogether forbidden, while by the overland route to China only twenty thousand catties are allowed to be transported. As for gold-dust, there is evidently a consider-

able quantity procurable if the mines and washings were properly worked. The process of searching for the metal is now most primitive. "Shaft-like wells are sunk from 15 to 25 feet, and the earth thus extracted is washed at a small rivulet by women, who pick out the specks of gold found therein. When the water finds its way into these shafts and can no longer be bailed out, the shaft is abandoned and a new one sunk. These alluvial gold washings have been carried on hitherto by a Korean company of small capitalists, who employ, when they have cash, about 60 men and 300 women. The gold thus obtained has usually found its way into the settlement in payment for many articles." Sericulture is, perhaps, capable of profitable development. Mr. STRIPLING, Commissioner at Jenchuan, says that the yellow variety of Korean silk has found its way, *via* Japan, to Lyons, where a favourable verdict is passed on its quality. The fisheries, too, might be made a source of wealth. Mr. LOVATT reports, from Fusan, that "the Korean coast abounds in a vast variety of excellent fish, which might be turned to most profitable account in the markets of China," but adds that "the coast fishermen cannot keep the sea in anything but calm weather owing to the unseaworthiness of their crazy boats," and that they are ignorant of the proper methods of curing fish. Another staple of fine quality is cotton. This is known to be produced in quantities that exceed the demand for home consumption, and as the homespun cloth manufactured from it is replaced by foreign shirtings, it ought to become largely available for export. At present, if it finds its way out of the Kingdom, the Customs have no record of the fact.

We need scarcely say that in Korea, as in all semi-civilized countries, the obstacles to trade are defective transport, unsound currency, and official interference. With regard to the two former Mr. STRIPLING says:—"The high cost of and the difficulty attending transport—which is at present carried on by bulls and pack-ponies—have a very deterrent influence on an expansion of trade. The mode of transit is not only slow and extremely uncertain, but is so expensive that it limits the consumption of the Imports of this port to the comparatively small radius of 40 English miles, and prevents districts more remote from sending their surplus stock of hides, silk, beans, cotton, millet, rice, etc., hither for export. The transport of goods from this port to Söul by the cheapest means costs at least \$3.50 per ton. The consequence is that an artificial boundary is created, beyond the limits of which but very small parcels of commodities find their way, so that the rich north-western province cannot be supplied with foreign goods through legitimate trade, and its resources find an outlet by illicit channels, without the people or Government deriving

those benefits which would accrue from a port being thrown open to commerce, with its healthy competition. Another serious evil is constituted by the unceasing and often violent fluctuation in rates of exchange for cash. The exchange will not infrequently show a variation in a few days of from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $33\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The constantly varying value of this currency has a very detrimental influence on trade. The rates of exchange are manipulated by the merchants, and, as a consequence, the Koreans have to bear the evils produced by a rapidly fluctuating currency, which necessarily causes great irregularities in the prices demanded from buyers, and serious inconvenience to them, although the market value of the goods in silver is unchanged. The financial trouble thus produced limits the purchasing power of the community and cripples trade. The number of spurious Mexican dollars in circulation is great. The counterfeit dollar is in many cases difficult to detect, owing to the rude workmanship of the original and the skill of the forgers. The Japanese *yen* is, however, seldom counterfeited, apparently on account of its careful and beautifully finished execution. The new mint, when once established and issuing the new coinage, based on and similar to the Japanese coinage, should prove a great boon to Korean trade and eradicate the above evils." Referring to official interference with trade, Mr. MERRILL, the Chief Commissioner of Customs, writes:—"A common way of taxing an industry is by granting monopolies to individuals or companies, to whom the whole of certain goods named must be sold at a fixed price. For example, hides in many districts can be sold only through the hide monopolists, who deprive the producers of the profit which a free market would afford them. The Government officials levy a heavy tax in one shape or another on several branches of industry that seem to possess elements which, if encouraged or left alone, would develop a degree of prosperity and success, and help to enrich the country and increase its trade. But incentive to enterprise is wanting under this system, which permits others to appropriate nearly all the profit over the bare living expenses of the producer." As an example of the working of this system at Fusan, we may quote Mr. LOVATT:—"During the first half of the year a good many hides were brought in, but later it was found that the War Department had issued instructions, levying on each city, according to its rank and population, a tax of hides varying from 3 to 15, payable monthly to the local officials, which, however, did not much interfere with the number for sale until towards the close of the year, when the special officials appointed to collect them found that only the smallest and poorest hides were brought to them in payment of the tax; consequently these officers placed guards on the principal roads, and boats at several

points in the harbour, to stop the hides coming to market unless certain taxes are paid. The result is that few, if any, are now brought in and put upon the market."

Despite all these drawbacks, the effects of foreign trade upon Chemulpho are sufficiently remarkable. When that port was opened, in June 1883, "there was nothing to be seen," says Mr. STRIPLING, "but a few thatched hovels, less than a dozen in number, the dwellings of a handful of poor fisherfolk." Now, the place can boast 146 houses, including 3 hotels, 3 consulates, two banks, and a telegraph station. It has a population of 725 inhabitants, of whom 573 are Japanese, 180 Chinese, and 22 Europeans. On its outskirts there has sprung up a native settlement with 150 houses and 700 inhabitants.

Nothing in the present history of Korea seems to us more interesting than the position taken by Japanese merchants. At Fusan, where they have virtually a colony, one would naturally expect to find them doing the major part of the foreign trade. But at Chemulpho they are brought into direct competition with the Chinese on terms favourable to the latter, and yet seventy-five per cent. of the commerce of the port is in their hands. Mr. STRIPLING, speaking of the large expansion which the trade of the place showed in 1885, says:—"This satisfactory result is attributable in a large degree to the keen business instincts of the Japanese, which led them, when they found little or no demand except for small parcels of piece-goods, to try and force a market for Foreign commodities by persistently bringing small shipments of various articles, in the hope of creating a demand, in which they have been very successful." It has hitherto been the custom to credit the Chinese with business capacities decidedly superior to those of the Japanese. This theory becomes difficult to sustain in face of the fact that in the only instance where the merchants of the two countries have come into direct competition, the advantage palpably remains with the Japanese.

#### "OH THAT MINE ENEMY WOULD WRITE A BOOK!"

READING the panegyrics on America and the Americans so frequently published by vernacular newspapers, it has often occurred to us that nothing helps to preserve American popularity in Japan more than the fact that the local press does not include an American journal of the type to which the people of this country have become accustomed. The Japanese, as we now know well, are an exceedingly quiet, law-abiding race. The days are long past when their patriotism found expression in stabbings and slayings. They thought then that they could frighten away from their shores the intruders whom they had been taught by household tradition to

regard as propagandists of a degrading creed and intriguers against the integrity and freedom of their country. But this national belief years ago entered an entirely different phase. To-day they are not less firmly convinced of the benefits of foreign intercourse, and while they seek for their own sakes to promote friendly relations with Western visitors, their conciliatory mood is visibly augmented by the memory of their former errors of violence. Thus their principal officials at the Open Ports have instructions to adopt every possible expedient that can help to prevent polemics, and they pursue this programme so carefully that their complaisance has not infrequently been mistaken for timidity. People often say that were they less yielding and self-controlled, it would be better in every way for their own reputation. And indeed the remark used to find some justification in the attitude of the foreign local press. Of four newspapers formerly published in Yokohama, three were wont to devote themselves chiefly to hostile criticism of the Japanese Government and the Japanese people. Day after day the same uncompromising detraction filled the columns of these journals. There was no variety; no cessation of hostilities, however momentary. The stream of invective flowed from two sources. One was an avowed desire to minimize Japanese progress and demonstrate the impossibility of restoring to Japan the rights of jurisdiction taken from her by the treaties. The other, with exquisite irony, professed to be friendship—a stern unflinching spirit of amity, which compelled those it animated to use the flail perpetually. The representatives of the former stopped at nothing. According to them every Japanese statesman was dishonest; every Japanese judge corrupt; the whole Japanese nation immoral and depraved, and everybody, whatever his position and antecedents, who ventured to say a kind word of the Japanese, a renegade and a hireling. These critics were brutal, but they struck openly. They made no pretence of anything but a desire to promote what they pretended to believe the interests of their own countrymen. Such persons are to be found in all communities of foreign settlers; men who imagine that the way to render Occidental civilization attractive is to make Occidentals play the rôle of hectoring roughs, incapable of the weakness of supposing any Oriental worthy of courtesy. They are the remnants of the bullet-and-bayonet school, which, though it still finds a few followers in Japan and China, has almost entirely gone out of fashion in the former country, and cannot long survive in the latter. On the whole, however, they were less mischievous, though more savage, than the second class of traducers, who clothed the nakedness of their defamation in rags of hypocrisy. These censors, when they had employed every device to render Japan

execrable, told the world that they were advocates of Spartan discipline, and that "spare the rod, spoil the child" was not less true of nations than of individuals. The motive of their denunciation was to prepare the way for panegyric! The Japanese may be singularly patient and singularly discerning, but after all they are human. They are apt to attribute untiring censure and insult to a spirit of hostility rather than to earnest solicitude for their welfare. Yet it is noteworthy that they have always abstained from any exhibition of resentment. Even in the times to which we allude and in the presence of perpetual provocation, Japanese newspapers seldom spoke slightly of foreigners. Sometimes, indeed, they ventured to call them arbitrary or imperious, but on the whole they preserved, in the face of ceaseless scoffing and scurrility, a silence as dignified as it was remarkable. It is true that if a vernacular journal had ever thrown at a Foreign Minister even a tithe of the mud with which Japanese statesmen used to be liberally bespattered by their foreign local critics, the insult would immediately have become the subject of official remonstrance. But this restraint was of limited application. If the inclination to retaliate existed, or if foreign taunts had been embittered by a consciousness of their justice, both sides would soon have been engaged in a war of words that must inevitably have led to something worse. But Japan's belief in Western civilization was doubtless too sincere to be shaken by these disfiguring phases. She seemed to be conscious that they did not represent the real sentiments of her foreign acquaintances, and she probably foresaw that the better instincts of the latter would ultimately vindicate her cause far more effectively than she could have vindicated it herself by remonstrance or retaliation. Happily her instinct was correct. The spirit of hostile denunciation has given way to sounder influences. Of the three journals which devoted themselves to making their nationals unpopular, one has emigrated to a more congenial sphere; another has assumed a friendly complexion, and the third alone perseveres in a route palpably contrary to the tendency of the times. Yet, though the voices of this ancient malevolence have ceased to be strident, their echoes still live in the memory of the people. It cannot be doubted that every patriotic Japanese must continue for a long time to cherish feelings of bitter indignation at the abuse thus heaped upon his country, and that the consequences have been as positively injurious to English popularity as they have been negatively beneficial to American. Once, indeed, there was produced in Tôkyô a newspaper whose editor was an American, but its tone was more uncompromisingly friendly to Japan than that of any other periodical or book ever published. It has now a successor, which, however, does not at

present seem likely to shatter any reputations. On the other hand, the press of the United States, whenever it refers to Japanese affairs, shows a kindly sympathetic disposition. Its interest, too, in everything that concerns this country is evidently—and naturally—more keen than that of journals at a greater distance. And the Japanese, striving to win the approbation and respect of the foreign public, like to be noticed. It would be possible, no doubt, to adduce other causes for the fair fame enjoyed by the United States in this country. But however numerous and weighty those causes may be, we are strongly disposed to think that their consequences would not have survived the assaults which English popularity has suffered at the hands of English journalists in Yokohama.

#### BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

TO those of us—and are we not all in the same boat in this respect?—who have to seek our daily bread along the routes of industry and commerce, and who believe—as we have always believed and often urged in these columns—that there can be no prosperity for the commercial and industrial world so long as the burden of debts is continually increasing, and the aggregate of profits perpetually diminishing, there is much comfort in the thought that the financiers of the West are at length beginning to awake from their craze of gold monometallism, and that a question which, five or six years ago, was contemptuously pol-pohed, has now been placed almost in the forefront of practical politics. The Calcutta correspondent of *The Times*, writing under date May 9th, says:—

It will be remembered that Sir A. Colvin in his Budget speech two months ago dwelt at great length on the pressing importance to India of the silver question, and expressed a hope that the English Government would try to arrive at some solution of the difficulty by means of an international agreement. That the words then uttered have found an echo throughout the country is evident from the fact that the entire Indian Press is almost daily discussing the subject, being all but unanimous in favour of bimetalism. A still stronger proof of the interest which the subject excites is to be found in the formation at various places of 'Silver Associations.' The most important of these was lately founded at Simla. It has Mr. Justice Cunningham as president, while among the executive committee are Mr. Barbour, Financial Secretary to the Government, Mr. Westland, Comptroller-General of Accounts, and several other high officials. Its prospectus traces the depreciation of silver to the abandonment of bimetalism by France in 1874, and asserts that the remedy lies in a return to the double standard by international agreement. The objects of the association are to promote the intelligent discussion of the question, to dispel popular fallacies, to enlighten public opinion, and to bring it to bear upon the application of the only true remedy. Branch associations are being formed at various other places, even at remote stations like Quetta; and there seems to be every prospect that a vigorous effort will be made to arouse general interest in the question, and to apply strong pressure to the Ministry.

The Indian Empire having fairly developed this mood, English financiers cannot afford to neglect it. And they have other voices powerfully urging them to move.

Not, indeed, that any new arguments or startling theoretical considerations are advanced by the advocates of a double standard. On the contrary, reasoning which was iterated and re-iterated in the past, is again put forward quietly and firmly in the present, supplemented and supported only by the growing conviction that things are not as they should be, and that the explanations offered by the monometallists are wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory. To us nothing could more conclusively indicate the public's altered attitude towards this great subject, than the fact that men are suddenly beginning to examine, with a measure of surprised interest generally bestowed on novelties alone, arguments which had long ago become trite and ancient. A signal example of this is the attention attracted by M. LAVELEYE's recent essay in the *Contemporary Review*. M. LAVELEYE says nothing in that essay which has not been often said before by himself and others. His reasoning may be easily epitomized. The *Economist*, a bigoted monometallist, declared, seventeen years ago, that the then annual production of gold—thirty millions sterling—was barely sufficient to prevent the constant tendency of wages and prices towards decline; that any diminution of this production would be a serious danger, and that a discovery of new and rich gold deposits would immensely benefit the world. Eight years later, 1877, the annual supply had fallen to about twenty-two millions, and Mr. BAGEROT then pointed out that if the single gold standard were more generally adopted, the yield of gold would not suffice. At present, the conditions are these:—the annual supply of gold has fallen to seventeen millions, and "contemporaneously with this reduction, suddenly and universally, save in India, the free coining of silver is prohibited, and gold coin, heretofore a luxury, becomes all at once the sole means of international exchange." As for the complacent contention that things will adapt themselves, one day or other, to these straightened conditions, M. LAVELEYE asks what the world is to go through in the interim, and quotes the following passage from the American Monetary Commission of 1876:—"The labourers must make their wants conform to their diminished earnings. Consumption is, therefore, constantly shrinking towards such limits as necessity requires. Production, which must be confined to the limits indicated by consumption, is constantly tending to a minimum, whereas its appliances, built up under more favourable conditions, are sufficient to supply the maximum of consumption. Thus idle money, idle capital, idle labour, idle machinery, stand facing each other, and the stagnation spreads wider and wider. It is in the shadow of a shrinking volume of money that disorders, social and political, gender and fester; that communism organises, that riots threaten and destroy, that

labour starves, that capitalists conspire and workmen combine, and that the revenues of Government are dissipated in the employment of labourers or in the maintenance of increased standing armies to overawe them." To this terrible prospect the Belgian economist adds another item. The public debt of the world is five thousand millions sterling, and the taxpayer has to find the interest on this huge sum. "Governments do not take payments in kind; the producer has to stop on his way to the tax-gatherer, and turn his goods into gold. In proportion, therefore, as gold has risen in value, he has to sell more goods in order to get gold enough to meet the tax-gatherer's demand. When wheat is at 30s. a quarter, the farmer must raise twice as much to pay the same taxes as he would have to raise if wheat were at 60s. The greatest sufferers from this cause will be the oldest nations, since they, for the most part, have the largest debts and the least reducible expenditure."

Now in all this there is nothing new; nothing that has not been said before over and over again. Yet hear what the astonished *Spectator* remarks on the subject:—

We are not, we must repeat, accepting these inferences as proved. All we say is that they are startling, and that if they can be established, they are of surpassing importance. At this moment there is nothing that all the statesmen of Europe put together could do which would so increase the sum of human happiness as to bring the industrial depression to an end. According to M. de Laveleye, the adoption of a double standard would at least start us on the high road to this result. Other eminent economists hold the opposite opinion; but it is safe, we think, to say that they do not hold it quite so confidently as they did. They are not bimetallicists, but they are not the assured monometallists they once were. The question has been brought back into the region of controversy; from a craze, bimetallicism has become a theory. We might expect, therefore, that, in all countries, Governments and politicians would be throwing themselves ardently into the question; that everywhere Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees would be collecting evidence and drafting reports; that the public at large would be chafing at any delay interposed between the inquiry and the practical conclusion; that the commercial crisis would be the sole and persistent occupation of all minds. Most of all, one might think, this would be the case in England.—England, the most sensitive of all countries to the variations of trade, and which has the special advantage of a great financier for its First Minister. Yet, as a matter of fact, what do we see in England? The great financier is absorbed in political vivisection. He is cutting the United Kingdom in two, in order to ascertain whether the vitality of the halves will be equal to that of the whole; and his followers are too bent upon ensuring him a free field for his experimental knife, to have either time or thought to spare for anything else. How is this strange contradiction to be explained? Is it that man has become conscious that he does not live by bread alone, that the inferiority of mere material comfort by the side of the realisation of ideals is at length felt and admitted? Hardly. Is it that politicians are blinded to everything that cannot be expressed in terms of party warfare, and that, in comparison with a party victory, national advantage has lost its attraction? We fear so. But however it is to be accounted for, the fact remains: and the indifference with which the great trade depression has been regarded in England will hereafter be counted one of the strangest features of this strange epoch. It will be said that while the people of Europe were growing from misery into a Socialist temper, their statesmen were intent, especially in England, solely upon politics.

Is it likely that the statesmen of Europe will continue to allow their attention to be diverted from such vital problems? We think not.

#### WHENCE THE MONEY COMES.

SINCE the resumption of specie payments, there has been a marked cessation of the habit of hoarding, which had undoubtedly attained large dimensions in Japan during the period of fiat currency. When the lower orders learned to regard the Government's paper tokens as things of wholly uncertain value, they gradually laid hands on all the subsidiary coin they could procure, whether silver or copper, and hid it away as something secure against the startling fluctuations that disturbed other values. On several occasions between 1881 and 1884, we drew attention to the extraordinary demand for copper coins throughout the country, and in July, 1884, we noted that, from the time of its establishment (27th November, 1870) until June 30th 1884, the Imperial Mint at Osaka had struck off over ten million *yen* worth of such tokens. During the same period the total amount of silver coins struck was, in round members, 49 million *yen*, and of this aggregate no less than 20 millions consisted of subsidiary coins. There could be no question that considerable quantities of these copper and silver coins were finding their way into old stockings, to remain there until public confidence in the currency was restored. These coins are now emerging from their hiding places. Since the beginning of the year there has been a marked increase in the amount of the deposits at the various savings banks, and we learn that, whereas two years ago copper coins were inconveniently scarce in the country districts, they are at present so plentiful that their circulation is difficult. The resumption of specie payments has also had an effect on the wealthier classes. That considerable sums in gold and silver were laid by in the godowns of the former nobility and other capitalists was never questioned. So long as the Government was unable to establish its credit by resuming specie payments, the owners of these stores chose rather to keep their money safely than to risk it for the sake of obtaining a small return. But now that all apprehensions as to the stability of the currency and of the Government's credit have been dissipated, there is a corresponding eagerness to utilize whatever means of investment offer. It is impossible, of course, to reduce these results to figures. We can only state the general fact that money was never more plentiful in Tôkyô, although, at the same time, it is not easily procurable for trade or industrial enterprises, nor is its presence accompanied by any marked disposition to spend or to speculate. What every one seeks is a form of investment promising moderate returns with a minimum of risk. Hence another impulse in the direction of public loan bonds and a steady appreciation of such securities. In a recent article we described the policy of the Minister of Finance so far as it could be deduced from



a comparison of effects with their apparent causes. It may now be added that the influences noted above have, in all probability, materially assisted Count MATSUGATA'S endeavours to lower the rate of interest. The important question is: Will this result, now virtually attained, be sufficient to turn the attention of capitalists in the direction of trade and industry? We are disposed to think not. Cheap money is no doubt a great incentive to enterprise, but cheap money does not necessarily signify money easily procurable. Capitalists who are content to accept five, or even four, per cent. so long as their principal is in government securities, may find no temptation in eight or nine per cent. where risks to the principal sum are involved. Before Japan can be embarked fairly on the route of commercial and industrial activity, some development of the system of credit is essential. We are not among those who go so far as to assert that credit is the soul of industry and commerce, the food of labour, the main-spring of progress. Neither do we hold with such extremists as M.M. BOUROU and BRELAY, who regard credit as the poison rather than the medicine of prosperity. But we do believe that without some considerably larger growth of credit than that which exists at present in Japan, the national capital cannot be productively employed. There is money in the country and the people are only too willing to lend it to the Government. But they will not lend it to one another. Japan as at yet virtually a stranger to that method so familiar in the West under the name of floating an enterprise. If a man has a clever conception, his only hope of putting it into practice lies in official aid. To get it taken up by a company of capitalists is out of the question. A few years ago companies were all the fashion among giddy, frivolous speculators, who rode their hobby so hard that the term *Sha* (company) became a byword. Every *Sha* was a failure, the public laughingly said, except *Finrikisha* and *Geisha*. Now-a-days companies are formed only for the purpose of maintaining monopolies—the bane of healthy commerce. How is this to be remedied? It is a large question, which we would gladly see discussed by practical men. For our own part, we repose our faith chiefly in the removal of those trade restrictions which forbid partnerships between foreigners and Japanese. Such associations would probably possess that element of stability which is at present limited to Government securities.

### SALE OF LAND IN HOKKAIDO.

#### ORDINANCE NO. XIV. OF THE CABINET.

It is hereby notified that Regulations for the sale of land in Hokkaido have been established as follows.

Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of State.

Dated the 29th day of the 6th month of  
the 19th year of Meiji.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF LAND IN HOKKAIDO.

Art. I.—Unreclaimed land in Hokkaido in the possession of Government will be sold according to these regulations.

Art. II.—The extent of land that may be purchased by one person is limited to 100,000 *tsubo*. But if land in excess of this is required for the purposes of an undertaking the object of which is recognized as sound, such additional land may be sold under special provisions.

Art. III.—Applications for the purchase of land should be submitted to the Hokkaido Administration Board, stating in detail the name of the locality, the number of *tsubo* required, the objects of the undertaking and the method of accomplishing those objects, as well as the probable degree of success that is expected. When the land is intended for cultivation and building, the period within which complete reclamation is contemplated should be stated, giving the number of *tsubo* to be cleared each year.

The Hokkaido Administration Board will allot the land when the method of carrying out the undertaking proposed is approved of. No rent will be collected.

Art. IV.—The period of allotment will not be more than ten years; but will be determined according to the state of the land, and the difficulty or otherwise of the undertaking. Should it be deemed necessary, in the case of pasture land, to prolong the term of allotment, such extension of time may be allowed after the expiry of the first period.

Art. V.—In the case of land designed for cultivation and building, annual inspection will be made of the ground that ought to be reclaimed during that year; but in the case of land to be used for drying marine produce, and for pasturing purposes, inspection may take place at any time.

Art. VI.—When the extent of ground reclaimed in any year falls short of that originally contemplated, all land except the area already reclaimed will, in the case of ground intended for cultivation and building, be resumed by the authorities; and in the case of land set apart for drying marine produce, and for pasturage, failure to comply with any of the conditions set forth in the original application, referred to in Article III., will be followed by forfeiture of all the land allotted.

In the event of such failure having arisen from natural calamities or other unforeseen circumstances, the matter will be reported to the Administration Board for consideration and disposal.

Art. VII.—If it is found that on any land, possession of which is resumed by the authorities, trees have been cut, suitable compensation will be payable.

Art. VIII.—Should it be found desirable for the public interest to appropriate land previously allotted to persons, possession of such land may be resumed by the authorities, even though the period of allotment may not have expired. In such an event all money expended on such property under the allotment will be returned to the person to whom the original allotment was made.

Art. IX.—Land allotted as above may not be transferred to others; but, in special cases, where unavoidable circumstances render such transfer desirable, application may be made to the Administration Board over the joint signatures of the persons by whom and to whom the transfer is con-

templated. In such event the period of allotment may be renewed.

Art. X.—The price of land is fixed at 1 *yen* per 1,000 *tsubo*. Land may be sold on the completion of the objects for which it was originally allotted; in which event a title deed will be granted. Neither Imperial nor local land tax will be leviable on such land for ten years, calculated from the year following that in which the land is sold.

Art. XI.—The process of enforcing these regulations will be determined by the Chief of the Hokkaido Administration Board.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS.

Art. XII.—In the case of land which has been purchased according to the Regulations for the Sale and Allotment of Land in Hokkaido, published by Imperial Proclamation No. CCCIV., in the 5th year of Meiji, and of land which has been purchased from the original purchaser, and on which the original undertaking has not yet been completed, a report should be made to the Hokkaido Administration Board before December next, describing the mode in which it is proposed to carry out the work during the ten years beginning with the 20th year of Meiji, according to the 1st section of Art. III. When such report is not made, or when the work is not carried out as stated in the report (natural calamities and unavoidable circumstances apart), all the land except the portion already reclaimed will be taken back at the price originally paid for it.

Art. XIII.—The Regulations for the Sale and Allotment of Land in Hokkaido, published by Imperial Proclamation No. CCCIV. in the 5th year of Meiji, Notification No. IV. of the Colonization Commission, in the 7th year of Meiji, and Notification No. IV. A, of the Colonization Commission, in the 11th year of Meiji, are here revoked.

### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The Annual Meeting was held on Wednesday June 23rd, 1886, at the Society's Rooms, 33, Tsukiji, Tōkyō, the President, N. J. Hannen, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were taken as read.

The election of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bickersteth, and S. Mori, Esq., was announced.

The SECRETARY then read a *résumé* of a paper on the "Vine in Japan," by Mr. J. Dautremer, the original paper being in French.

#### THE VINE IN JAPAN.

According to accounts furnished by Mr. Fukuwa Yaito, Director of the Vineyards at Harima, and from official Reports of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, translated from the Japanese by Mr. J. Dautremer, Interpreter to the French Legation in Japan, the vine is found nearly everywhere in Japan, but it is cultivated more especially in the province, or rather district, of Kōfu in the centre of the country. There is a tradition that 700 years ago, in the reign of the Emperor Gotoba, A.D. 1185, it was noticed by two peasants on the mountains of Kōfu, near the village of Kami-iwasaki. The peasants whose names are preserved, transported this wild vine to their garden at Ziō-sei-zi, and after carefully tending it and endeavouring to propagate it, they succeeded so far that in 1193 they became possessed of thirteen plants. They proceeded to develop the culture, and in a few years were able to lay out plantations, the fruits of which became celebrated, and the reputation of the Kōfu grape still stands high, the fruit being greatly esteemed.

There are two species of vine; the *vitis vinifera* and the *vitis labruska*; but the former only is cultivated. Its fruit is much esteemed. The latter, superior to that found in America, is inferior, however, to the *vitis vinifera*. It is found in the mountains, where it shoots out like grass. It abounds in the provinces of Echū, Kaga,

Noto, Hida, Mutsu, Uzen, Ugo and in Hokkaido. In Echium and Kaga, as well as in Hokkaido, several varieties of the wild vine are found—as many as twelve; some with stems indicating a growth of a dozen years. On the mountains of Kaga the author of this paper met with a vine the stem of which measured 1m. 80cm. in circumference, and covering a hectare of land, having produced, moreover, 1,200 kilogrammes of fruit. Such dimensions are not rare; many examples are found in the province of Idzu. Specimens of this size are not found in Europe; but at Oran and at Kasba in Algeria, vines with a diameter 0.24m. and area 120m. and fruit 1,000 kilogrammes occur. This is looked upon as prodigious. Unfortunately, the Japanese have overlooked the value of this plant, and have left it to run wild, without special care being bestowed upon it. It is only in quite recent times that they have begun to engage themselves on its cultivation and to take an interest in the fruits.

The *V. vinifera* in Japan produces three sorts of grapes: the red, like the *Chablis*; the black like the *Frankenthal*; and the white, like the *Riesling*. They are all found in Kôfu. The black grape grown near Kyôto is the best in Japan.

Formerly the grape was only cultivated for eating. The plant in its wild state shows great vitality, and the yield is considerable; but latterly the Japanese have grafted and transplanted it and have found that it is capable of furnishing a good quality of wine-grape.

In the cultivation of the vine two methods are in vogue, as in Europe, viz: (1) By slips inserted into the ground; (2) By allowing the vine to propagate itself by its branches taking root. This latter is the way in which the vine-dressers of France renew their plantations.

The Japanese prefer for the vine sloping lands—stony or sandy. After digging a ditch 1m. 20cm. deep and about 2 metres wide, and having made the channels so that the water may flow freely, they fill the ditch with manure and earth and proceed to plant. This is usually done in autumn, but in Hokkaido, where the climate is cold, the spring is preferred. For manure they use bone-dust, rice-husks, the refuse of brewers, the residuum of oil manufacture, and finally clover-manure. But these manures have each their specific properties. The bone-dust, the rice-husks, and the *saké* refuse give to the grape a certain sweetness, and increase its size; the other manures give force to the plants and make the bunches more compact and complete. It is therefore necessary to employ a mixture to obtain good results.

The pruning is done in the autumn; the stem is left 1m. 80cm. high, so that below the section two or three branches or shoots may be left for the coming spring.

#### FIRST ATTEMPT AT WINE-MAKING.

The first idea of the Japanese was to cultivate the vine in order to eat the fruit; yet we are told that the people of Kôfu used the grape to make a liqueur, probably a sort of wine; for what purpose we do not know, for they certainly did not drink it. It was not until 1875 that an inhabitant of Kôfu resolved to make wine of the grape. But he neither knew the ancient nor the modern processes; the grapes which he used were not sufficiently ripe, and he did not succeed. In 1876, a certain person named Ôto Matsugoro, having returned from California, where he had studied wine making, again made an attempt in Kôfu, and succeeded in producing a wine superior to that of his predecessor. Now the same vineyard produces 200 hect. of white wine, and as much alcohol. I have tasted several kinds of Kôfu wine, and I declare that it was detestable. At the present time in Hokkaido and in the provinces of Harima and Owari, some thousands of hectolitres of wine have been made, and yet the plants are only 5 or 6 years old and the bunches are naturally not large. In two or three years no doubt twenty to thirty thousand hectolitres will be produced, but it is doubtful whether the wine will be drinkable here for a long time. The produce is mixed by Japanese merchants with European wines and sometimes this mixture is sold to the Japanese as pure Bordeaux.

#### EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN VINES IMPORTED INTO JAPAN.

The first European vine transplanted into Japan was given to the *Shôgun* by the Emperor Napoleon III. in 1858; afterwards came the *Isabella* and the Concord from America. They then imported the *Frankenthal* from Austria, as well as other vines from France; at last California furnished a considerable number of plants. We may say that there are altogether some 200 sorts in Japan. The attempts to cultivate them had generally been made in Tôkyô, at the Botanic

Garden at Mita; but none have succeeded. For the European vine the soil of Tôkyô is too damp; although the vine grows well there it produces no fruit; the American vine only succeeds in Tôkyô; but the bunches although superb, are not of the first quality; they are certainly much inferior to Japanese grapes. Thus at present it is found that the proper way is to introduce vine-stocks from Europe, and those only which produce well.

The chief plantations are to be found in Harima and also in Ikiushiu. In this latter island the *Muscad Pinot* and the *Chasselas* succeed marvelously; thanks to the geological nature of the soil. The *Chasselas* succeeds very well in the district of Harima, producing large and full bunches.

The Grape of Palestine has only been planted two years and has already given very fine results. Last year Mr. Fukuiwa Yaito, director of the Gardens at Harima, gave a bunch of these to Mr. Sarazin, adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he in turn presented it to the French Minister. It weighed 3 kilos.

#### VITICULTURE IN JAPAN.

The Government encourages the culture of the vine by the establishment of schools of viticulture, and by bringing from Europe a considerable number of young plants, and there is little doubt but that in a short time Japan will become a vine-growing country. They have introduced into the Harima establishment the *Gamay de Bordeaux* and *Pinot Noir*, and they hope soon to produce wine from them.

The Harima grounds are 30 hectares; those of Owari 50 hectares and those of Hokkaido 40 hectares. The vines which succeed best in these places are: The *Gamay de Bordeaux*, *Bordeaux Blanc*, *Ballet Noir*, *Meslier Blanc*, *Meslier Noir*, *Frankenthal*, *Folle Blanche*, *Charbonneau*, *Muscad de Frontignan*, *Zinfandel*, *Riesling*, *Malvoisie*, &c.

#### DISEASES OF THE VINE.

The chief are the *oidium* and the *broussure*. These began in 1867 and since then the stems of the vines have suffered more or less. The ordinary remedy for the *oidium* is sulphur; but no means has been found to get rid of the *broussure*. As the stems of the vines in Japan are larger than those in Europe, the diseases are more difficult to cure. Insects are the great enemies to the vine, but they are comparatively easy to destroy if care is taken, and especially if the *Phylloxera castatrix* be not present. This insect had not yet appeared here until last year, 1885. It has been necessary to scorch the soil occupied by the affected vines. This is a perfect remedy. The Japanese believe that this insect was brought to Japan from America with the vines imported in 1881.

#### YIELD.

Before the appearance of the *oidium*, 17,000 to 20,000 kilogrammes per hectare were harvested in the provinces of Kôshiu (Kôfu), Kawachi and Yamashiro; but after 1867 the yield fell off suddenly 3,000 to 3,500 kilogrammes. It is, however, expected that with care the disease will disappear and the yield be increased. The most productive vines are the *Zinfandel* and the *Folle Blanche*; the average yield being 18,000 kilogramme per hectare after five or six years' culture. These plants are superior to the Japanese, and their proneness to take disease is much less. The year 1885 was less favourable and the yield was low; it was only in Kôshiu and Hokkaidô that the vine succeeded. The heavy rains which fell at the time of blossoming in Kawachi, Harima, and Owari, and the inundations which followed, destroyed nearly all the blossoms, and the vines suffered very much.

After this a few remarks were made by Mr. J. C. HALL, generally confirming the views expressed in Mr. Dautremer's paper.

Because of the press of other business, Mr. Hall agreed, on the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, to postpone to the general meeting the introduction of the motion relative to the Society's attitude towards the translation movement.

The Annual Reports were then presented to the Society, and were adopted on the motion of the Hon. P. LE PORR TRENCH.

The PRESIDENT moved, seconded by the CORRESPONDING Secretary, that the Society record their thanks to all who during the past year have presented books, maps, and other valuable gifts to the Library.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

#### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION 1885-6.

The Council has to report that during the past session a number of interesting papers have been presented to the Society, but it has to regret that the monthly general meetings had to be postponed three times owing to the want of papers to read before the Society; and the Council would respect-

fully call the attention of the members of the Society to the necessity of exerting themselves to furnish papers on some subject which it is the object of the Society to elucidate. The papers need not in every case be very long or very learned, but should contain information, or show research calculated to throw light upon the history, the religions, the languages, the natural productions or natural phenomena of the East, and especially of Japan. The discussions on such papers would frequently be of great interest and value, independently of the value of the original papers.

In the subjoined list (Appendix A) will be found an enumeration of the papers read before the Society and the names of their authors.

In another list (Appendix C) are given the names of the books and maps contributed to the Society's Library, and the names of the periodicals, etc., with which the Society exchanges its publications. It will be observed that some most valuable works have been contributed by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington.

Many volumes have been bound, and others are to be bound as soon as the missing numbers of certain periodicals are forthcoming. In regard to this point, members are requested to return as soon as convenient any books or periodicals which they may have borrowed, in order that the Librarian may discover, if possible, any missing volumes.

The Council has to express its sorrow in recording the death of one of the oldest friends of the Society—Rear-Admiral Shadwell—who always took great interest in its welfare, and contributed much to its success in the beginning of its career.

The name also of Thomas R. H. McClatchie, of H.M.'s Consular Service, cannot be omitted. He died at Penang on his way home last year at an early age having given proofs of a sound scholarship; in his death there is much to be regretted.

The Society has lost a few of its members, but has increased the number on the roll by some eight or ten new members.

In (Appendix B) will be found the Treasurer's report.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### LIST OF PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY DURING THE SESSION 1885-6.

On the Tenets of the Shinshiu or "True Sect" of Buddhists; by James Troup.  
The Abacus in its Historic and Scientific Aspects; by Carl G. Knott, D. Sc. (Edin.) F.R.S.E.  
Buddhism and Traditions concerning its Introduction into Japan; by Rev. James Summers.  
Past Participle or Gerund? A Point of Grammatical Terminology; by Basil Hall Chamberlain.  
Notes on Japanese Landscape Gardening; by Josiah Conder.  
Situation de la Vigne dans l'Empire du Japon, par M. Joseph Dautremer.

#### APPENDIX B.

##### ASIANIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH J. M. DIXON.

1885.	Dr.	
June 24rd—To Corresponding Secretary for current expenses		10.00
July 2nd—To Manager Japan Mail for printing		0.50
Oct. 20th—To plate for Dr. Whitney's paper		4.00
Nov. 1st—To R. Meiklejohn & Co. for printing Vol. XII, part 4		475.11
1886.		
Jan. 6th—To R. Meiklejohn & Co. for general printing		104.15
Mar. 4th—To R. Meiklejohn & Co. for printing Vol. XII, part 1		201.05
Mar. 6th—To Treasurer for current expenses		5.34
Mar. 22nd—To Japan Mail for alteration in Rules		3.00
Mar. 22nd—To Corresponding Secretary for current expenses		53.48
June 1st—To Recording Secretary for Tokyo for current expenses		1.00
June 9th—To R. Meiklejohn & Co. for printing Vol. XII, 2nd edition		182.75
June 12th—To rent of rooms for the year 1885-6		100.00
June 13th—To Balance in cash		283.00
June 13th—To Balance in Old Oriental Bank Corporation		43.33
		<b>\$1,491.20</b>

1885.	Cr.	
June 5th—Balance from last year		8 630.02
Oct. 1st—Donation of M. Ph. Burty		30.76
1886.		
Jan. 6th—Sale of Transactions through Maruya & Co.		40.50
Mar. 6th—Sale of Transactions through Corresponding Secretary		18.03
Mar. 10th—Sale of Transactions through Treasurer		12.00
Mar. 24th—Sale of Transactions through Treasurer		2.80
June 1st—Sale of Transactions through Corresponding Secretary		88.00
June 9th—Sale of Transactions through Corresponding Secretary		1.75
By Subscriptions of Resident Members:—		
June 12th—2 for 1884		10.00
3 for 1883		15.00
5 for 1882		25.00
25 for 1881		125.00
60 for 1880		300.00
Non-Resident Members:—		
1 for 1884		3.00
2 for 1883		6.00
4 for 1882		12.00
5 for 1881		15.00
5 for 1880		15.00
2 for 1879		6.00
June 12th—Entrance Fees, 11		55.00
June 12th—Life Subscriptions, 4		63.00
		<b>\$1,491.20</b>

#### APPENDIX C.

##### BOOKS PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY, 1885-6.

*Le Journal Asiatique* (1873-85); by the *Société Asiatique* of Paris.  
*Nova Acta Academiae* (Halle), 3 vols.; by the Society.  
*Indogermanische Grammatiken*—Band II. Supplement Original from

The Roots and Verb-forms of the Sanskrit Language; by Professor William Dwight Whitney of Yale College.  
 A Roll of Maps from the Geological Survey Office of the Dominion of Canada.  
*Japanische Mochen*; by Professor Dr. D. Brauns, of Halle.  
*Über d. Japanische Wildschwein*; by Dr. Nehring, of Berlin.  
*Fernere Nachträge zu den Bemerkungen über den Geographischen Verbreitung der Singvögel Japans*; by Professor Dr. D. Brauns, of Halle.  
*Kotoba no Soma*, or "Garden of Language"—a Japanese Dictionary, 6 vols.; by M. Kondo, Esq.  
 Australia: a Charcoal Sketch; by Frank Cowan.  
 A Visit in Verse to Hale-maumu; by the same.  
 The Terraces of Robomahana, a Poem; by the same.  
 A History of Japan in Japanese (after European models); by the author.  
 Publications of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington: Miscellaneous Collections, 14 vols.; Contributions to Knowledge, 21 vols.; Smithsonian Report, 1882.  
 Reports of the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, one volume.  
 The Census of the United States. From the State Department.  
 United States Geological Survey Reports 1880-1881, 1881-1882, 1883, 3 vols.  
 United States Survey of Territories Wyoming and Idaho, 3 vols.

## BOOKS PURCHASED FROM DR. FAULDS.

The Chinese and Japanese Repository, 2 vols.  
 Faber's "Confucius."  
 Beal's "Dhammapadam."

## LIST OF EXCHANGES.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.  
 Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, Journal.  
 American Geographical Society, New York; Bulletin and Journal.  
 American Oriental Society.  
 American Philological Society.  
 American Philosophical Society.  
 Annalen des K. K. Natur Hist. Hofmuseum, Wien.  
 Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.  
 Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien.  
 Asiatic Society of Bengal; Journal and Proceedings.  
 Australian Museum, Sydney.  
 Bataviaasch Genootschap; Notulen.  
 Bataviaasch Genootschap; Tijdschrift.  
 Bataviaasch Genootschap; Verhandelingen.  
 Boston Society of Natural History.  
 California Academy of Sciences.  
 China Review; Hongkong.  
 Cosmos; di Guido Cora, Turin.  
 Das Handels-Museum, Wien.  
 Geological Survey of India; Records.  
 Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology; Bulletin.  
 Imperial Russian Geographical Society; Bulletin.  
 Imperial Russian Society of the Friends of Natural Sciences; Anthropology and Ethnology of Moscow.  
 Japan Weekly Mail, Yokohama.  
 Johns Hopkins University, Publications, Baltimore.  
 Journal Asiatique, Paris.  
 Kaiserliche Leopoldinische Carolinische Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher; Verhandlungen.  
 Mittheilungen des Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens.  
 Musée Guimet, Lyons, Annales et Révue, etc.  
 Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia.  
 Oesterreichische Monatschrift für den Orient.  
 Ornithologischer Verein in Wien.  
 Observatoire de Zikawei; Bulletin des Observations.  
 Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain; Journal, etc.  
 Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch; Journal.  
 Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch; Journal and Proceedings.  
 Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch; Journal.  
 Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch; Journal.  
 Royal Geographical Society; Proceedings.  
 Royal Society; Proceedings.  
 Royal Society; New South Wales.  
 Royal Society of Tasmania.  
 Royal Society of Queensland.  
 Seismological Society of Japan, Transactions.  
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; Reports.  
 Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology.  
 Sociedad Geografica de Madrid; Boletín.  
 Société Académique Indo-Chinoise, Saigon.  
 Société de Géographie; Bulletin et Compte Rendu des Séances, Paris.

As a preliminary to the formal election of Officers and Members of Council for the ensuing year, it was moved by Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT, seconded by Mr. GUBBINS, that the offices of Corresponding Secretary and Librarian be combined for another year as they had been during the past two years. The motion was carried by a large majority.

The ballot for officers and members of Council resulted as follows:—

PRESIDENT:—N. J. Hannen, Esq.  
 VICE-PRESIDENTS:—B. H. Chamberlain, Esq., Rev. Dr. J. L. Armerman.  
 CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:—Rev. J. Summers.  
 RECORDING SECRETARIES:—Dr. C. G. Knott, W. J. S. Shand, Esq.  
 TREASURER:—M. N. Wychoff, Esq.

## COUNCIL:

Dr. E. Divers, F.R.S. Dr. N. Kanda, Esq.  
 J. M. Dixon, Esq. Dr. D. MacDonald.  
 J. H. Gubbins, Esq. E. R. Miller, Esq.  
 J. C. Hall, Esq. J. Milne, Esq.  
 Dr. Hepburn. R. Yatabe, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned.

## REVIEW.

*Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan.*  
 Vol. IX. Part 1. 1886.

THE First Part of Vol. IX. of the Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan has been issued. It contains three essays, one by Dr. C. G. Knott, F.R.S.S., and two by Professor R. Shida, of the Imperial University. Dr. Knott discusses that interesting problem, the frequency of earthquakes. His methods are marked by great originality and industry. By a skilful tabulation of earthquake observations and an ingenious application of Faurier's Theorem, for the expansion of a periodic function of a variable, he obtains an earthquake curve "whose longest period is the semi-annual, if such exists." This process he has applied, at the expense of no little labour, to the cases of Japan, Europe, New Zealand, the East Indies, and Chili. The ultimate object of his method is to determine the relative potency of factors which are supposed to be influential in producing earthquakes; namely, the tidal movements caused by changes in the sun's and moon's declinations and distances from the earth. In connection with this he gives an interesting *resumé* of scientific dicta with regard to the rigidity of the earth as a whole, arriving at the conclusion that our planet is as rigid as an equal-sized globe of steel. His ultimate inference is that the tides have comparatively little effect as seismic agencies, and that the snow gradient and the barometric gradient are more important factors. We cannot do better than quote his conclusions in his own terse and clear language:—

The cause of earthquakes is probably to be referred to the earth's heterogeneity of structure or to the inequality of stress due to the irregularities of its surface. Rupturing or yielding is not determined by the amount of stress only; it depends in great measure upon how the stress is applied. For rupture to take place the stress must be different in different directions; and the difference between the greatest and least stresses is an important datum in estimating the tendency to break. So far as can be judged, the only periodic stresses which exist of period long enough to tell upon the earth's substance are the fortnightly, monthly, semi-annual, and annual tides; the annual variation of snow-fall, and the steady annual and perhaps semi-annual oscillation of barometric pressure over the earth's surface. Inasmuch as the earthquake frequency reaches its maximum in winter wherever there is a marked winter season, we must pass from the tidal stresses due to the sun as of little account. We seem, however, to find in the accumulations of winter snow and in the long period oscillations of the atmospheric pressure two possible determining factors in earthquake frequency. The steeper the gradient, the more frequent the earthquakes.

The argument in support of this view is of a cumulative nature. First we notice that earthquakes occur chiefly in littoral countries, just where the greatest stress due to inequality of surface distribution may be expected to exist, and where also the snow and barometric gradients are steepest. Secondly, earthquake frequency has a distinct annual period in those regions where these gradients have a distinct annual period—maximum corresponding to maximum. In equatorial regions there is no marked maximum for either earthquakes or gradients. Thirdly, we have evidence of a semi-annual period in earthquakes; and in reality the barometric gradient has a semi-annual period, whose summer maximum, however, is small compared to the winter maximum.

It may be urged as an objection that the difference of pressure over contiguous areas is surely far too small to have any appreciable effect at a depth of several kilometres, where no doubt most earthquakes originate. But in dynamics we have many applications of the well known maxim that it is the last straw which breaks the camel's back. If the earth's crust has at any instant a strong tendency to yield to accumulated stress, a very slight additional stress will be enough to hasten the rupturing; and, after all, a difference of pressure of 6 millimetres of mercury between the ends of the arc joining Tokyo and Nagasaki is no despicable stress. And yet this steady average gradient lasts for three months of each year.

The conclusion then, is that the annual periodicity in earthquake frequency, when it does exist, finds a possible explanation in the annual periodicity of two well known meteorological phenomena—namely, snow accumulations over continental areas, and barometric gradients; at least no other cause that can be named or imagined fulfils all the conditions.

The first of Professor Shida's papers treats of an instrument designed by himself for measuring earth currents automatically. He discusses the subject in detail, examining mathematically the conditions which such an instrument should fulfil, and explaining how his instrument is constructed to secure them. His second paper treats of earth currents generally. It gives a succinct account of all the principal work that has been performed hitherto in this direction, adding his own results. The essay is worthy of the high reputation which Mr. Shida has already won for himself, and we do not doubt that in his hands the important subject of earth currents will find new developments. It is a source of much satisfaction to see the Seismological Society preserving its vitality and steadily contributing such valuable additions to our knowledge of a recondite and highly interesting subject.

## THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECT.

We take the following report on the agricultural prospect throughout the country from the *Official Gazette*:—

**TOKYO FU.**—As the time when the young tea leaves appeared was about ten days earlier than last year, it was hoped that there would be a good crop for this year, but to the dismay of farmers, after harvesting the first crop, it was found that the aftermath must be insignificant owing to the warmth of last winter, and the unusual coldness of the first part of May. Those who are industrious in the cultivation of tea are said to get 140 to 150 *kan* of raw leaves yearly from one *tan* in a plantation established some 14 or 15 years ago.

**AICHI PREFECTURE.**—The climate was regular and mild, and the application of manure was sufficient, so that barley, wheat, and rye grew vigorously for some time; but after the middle of May the weather was rainy and, on the 22nd of the same month, a violent thunderstorm, accompanied with hail in some districts, caused great damage to the plants, so that even an average crop is hardly to be expected.

**SAITAMA PREFECTURE.**—The weather has been regular without either heavy rains or droughts since spring, and, reasoning from the present state of things, cereals (rice excepted) are expected to be plentiful being only slightly attacked by smut. Silk worms were all hatched out except in the district of Chichibugori from the 22nd of April to the 5th of May. Since then the weather has been regular for some time, but as the temperature was well suited for the worms, some of the early sort have already spun, and most of them are in the third and fourth stage. Mulberry leaves are plentiful and a fair result is expected. Tea was free from injury from frost and insects. The young leaves have come out four to five days earlier than usual. The crop was a fruitful one and the methods of treatment pursued have been generally sound. The tea prepared by the new patent machine invented by a native resident of the prefecture, called Takabayashi Kenzo, gives brilliancy of appearance and good flavor.

**ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE.**—Rice was free from injury after germination and transplanting. Other cereals are attacked every year more or less by insects and disease, but this year the damage was insignificant and the crop will be a fair one.

**Gifu PREFECTURE.**—Silk worms raised in the experimental silk factory established at the public expense have now mostly attained the cocoon stage, no adverse conditions being observable since hatching.

**TOYAMA PREFECTURE.**—Silkworms began to hatch out after the 7th of May, except those raised in the cool mountainous region, which hatched up till the 20th of that month. Although violent thunder occurred on the night of the 26th of the same month, accompanied with a sudden change of temperature, the worms fortunately sustained no harm. Warmly raised worms are at present in the fourth stage, and others in the second. Mulberry leaves are delicate and abundant enough to promise a fair result.

**MIYE PREFECTURE.**—Cereals (rice excepted) show better growth than usual, but the morning frost of the 15th May, induced smut which will lessen the harvest. Silkworms raised in the experimental silk factory were all hatched out between the 2nd and the 27th of April. They continued healthy through the different stages and all became cocoons during the seven days from the 21st of May. We are certain, although the estimate of the real quantity of cocoons is not yet made, that the result will be a fair one.

**SAGA PREFECTURE.**—Silk worms began to hatch out after about the 18th of April, 2 to 3 days earlier than usual. The weather was irregular and cold so that the second stage was very late. At present worms are in the third and fourth stages. The early kinds began to spin from about the 28th of May. The result will be better than usual.

**FUKUOKA PREFECTURE.**—Silk worms were all hatched out between the 18th and 23rd of April. Their growth was rather quick. Some have already got through the fourth stage. It will take two to three weeks more to finish the spinning. The result will be successful.

**TOCHIGI PREFECTURE.**—From some cause, supposed to be injury done by insects, barley is now increasing in colour and is somewhat unsound. No remedial measures have yet been found. The crop will consequently be small. Flax met no injury after its germination and is now five feet high and quite vigorous in growth. A good crop is expected, if it receives no harm before summer.

**Original Prefecture.**—Silk worms were not

healthy, having been injured by thunderstorms and unusual changes of temperature. At present they have almost recovered and may raise fair cocoons. One kind of injurious insect was hatched out recently which eats voraciously the young leaves of vegetables and trees. Steps are now being taken to exterminate it.

## CRICKET.

## ENGLAND V. THE WORLD.

Saturday's match between England and The World resulted very much as was expected,—in the discomfiture of the Englishmen. "The World" batted and fielded better than their opponents; though the difference in the fielding may be attributed to want of care in the placing of the men; balls batted by "England" seemed to be at once met, very few hits getting outside the field. The teams were captained by Mollison and Trevelthick. Trevelthick won the toss and sent Edwards and Hodges to the wickets; Sutter and Duff commencing the bowling. In Sutter's second over Edwards was caught out by Mollison—a dispiriting opening for Trevelthick's men, it must be admitted. Griffiths joined Hodges, who, however was immediately after caught by Till—fielding for "The World" at the time as a substitute. This brought Melhuish out, who also was almost caught out at the very beginning. Some runs were made, Griffiths hitting a 2, and Melhuish making a slip for 2, when shortly afterwards the former fell,—caught and bowled by Duff,—a splendid side catch with the left hand; three for 21. Till, the next to go in, commenced in a way which raised some hope he would repeat his previous Saturday's free-hitting, but a ball from Duff took him; and Hearne also fell, bowled in much the same way in the same over. Baggallay then appeared and made two good hits to square leg for 3, one off Sutter, the other off Duff, before being clean bowled by the latter. Trevelthick joined Melhuish, who was keeping his wicket well, and several runs were put on, the former making a slip for 2 and two good drives for 3 before being caught at slip by Mollison off Read, who had relieved Duff at the Settlement end. Brewer, like Till, was less successful on Saturday than in the last match. Read taking his wicket after he had contributed but two. Easton followed Brewer, Kenny relieving Sutter in bowling. Easton made one hit for 2, before succumbing to Duff, who had again taken the ball, going on at the Pavilion end this time. Kilby then joined Melhuish, and made five,—two ones and one three. Melhuish, who played much better than usual, notwithstanding the two catches he gave (the second would probably have been held had it not been for the sun), added another 3, and was then caught off a ball from Sutter. The innings closed for 24, a third being for extras, much of "The World's" bowling being very erratic.

Hellyer and Pearson opened the batting for "The World," Edwards and Hearne bowling. The former bowler's fifth ball took Hellyer's stump, and made way for Dodds, who would probably have done better had he had a little more rest. Pearson, who through going in last in both innings in the last match had not had an opportunity of showing whether he could be counted upon as a bat or not, made a pretty tip for 3 and two hits for 2, one off each bowler, before retiring before a ball from Edwards. Duff joined Dodds and the two stayed together a little time, the latter eventually being bowled by Hearne. Duff began hitting about pretty freely, scoring first a 3 off Edwards, then 2 and 3 off Hearne; and Sutter, who followed Dodds, also got hold of the ball, driving Hearne's first for 3, following that soon afterwards by another 3 off the same bowler. The batsmen giving promise of making a stand, Griffiths relieved Hearne at the Pavilion end. Still the batting got the best of things, Sutter driving Griffiths for 3 three times (making two of them in one over), and Duff scoring 2 and 3 several times, one of them being a splendid hit for 3 off Edwards. After a while Melhuish took Edward's place at the Settlement end, and not long afterwards Duff was caught at long-field by Hearne off Griffiths—a masterly catch which was deservedly applauded. Mollison, the next to bat, was as unfortunate as Edwards, being caught by Griffiths almost immediately upon going in. Read then went in and stood a while with Sutter, who was still hitting freely, thanks to one or two of the catches he gave having been missed. Edwards at this stage went on bowling again, taking Griffiths's place at the Pavilion end. After contributing ten, Read was caught out by Baggallay at long-leg, off Edwards. Kenny, who followed, was very well caught by Edwards off the second ball he delivered. Vivanti made 2

off Edwards's first ball, only to be clean bowled with the next one. Forster joined Sutter, hit a 2 and a 3 off Melhuish, and retired before the first ball received from Edwards; score 124. Hepburn, who unfortunately was very late in putting in an appearance, was the last to bat. Sutter soon after was caught out by Kilby—the innings closing for a total of 126. Judge Hannen and Mr. Barlow, relieved at times by one or two other gentlemen interested in the match, kindly acted as umpires. We append the full score and bowling analysis:—

ENGLAND.		THE WORLD.	
Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, c.	0	Mr. T. W. Hellyer, b. Ed-	0
Mr. Mollison, b. Sutter	0	wards	0
Mr. G. Hodges, c. substitute,	1	Mr. B. H. Pearson, b. Ed-	7
h. Sutter	1	wards	7
Mr. E. A. Griffiths, c. and b.	8	Mr. J. Dodds, b. Hearne	8
Duff	8	Mr. C. M. Duff, c. Hearne, b.	8
Mr. G. J. Melhuish, c. sub-	10	Griffiths	31
stitute, b. Sutter	10	Mr. W. Sutter, c. Kilby, b.	44
Mr. W. W. Till, b. Duff	31	Melhuish	44
Mr. A. Hearne, b. Duff	0	Mr. J. P. Mollison, c. Gri-	0
Mr. M. Baggallay, b. Duff	7	ffiths, b. Melhuish	0
Mr. F. H. Trevelthick, c. Mol-	16	Mr. A. C. Read, c. Baggallay,	10
lison, b. Read	16	b. Melhuish	10
Mr. T. Brewer, b. Read	2	Mr. W. J. Kenny, c. and b.	0
Mr. Easton, b. Duff	2	Edwards	0
Mr. E. Flint Kilby, not out	3	Mr. F. Vivanti, b. Edwards	1
b. 14, l.b. 2, w. 15	31	Mr. S. D. Hepburn, not out	0
	94	b. 12, l.b. 1	13
			126

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Balls.	Runs.	Maiden.	Wickets.	Wides.	
Mr. Sutter	60	21	5	3	3
Mr. Duff	67	20	4	0	3
Mr. Read	25	10	0	2	4
Mr. Kenny	20	13	1	0	5
Mr. Edwards	85	33	2	6	0
Mr. Hearne	45	37	0	1	0
Mr. Griffiths	25	23	0	1	0
Mr. Melhuish	39	20	2	2	0

## TRANSLATIONS FROM NATIVE JOURNALS

## ON COMMERCE.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

[By OKURA KIHACHIRO.]

Two years spent in travelling through Europe and America constitute, I am aware, far too short a period of time to make one acquainted with the social, political, and economical conditions of Western countries. But, aided by my personal experiences, I profited not a little by my recent trip in the Occident, so far as concerns my own profession. While commerce is daily progressing in the West, Japan is still in a state of infancy in business matters, and at present especially her condition is extremely unpromising on account of the general trade depression. Unless we make extraordinary efforts to help ourselves out of our present embarrassed condition, our future prospects will be extremely dark and gloomy. I accordingly desire to call the attention of my fellow countrymen who are engaged in trade and manufactures to the measures I have to propose for the encouragement of commerce. I must beg their indulgence, for I am aware that my task may prove little better than preaching to Buddha or keeping a water store by the river side.

The object of the nation must of course be the advancement of the civilization of the country, and in order to attain this object, we shall have to strengthen our army, to extend railway, postal and telegraphic communication, to encourage education, to improve our sanitary condition, and to pay attention to an almost countless number of other things associated with the progress of humanity. But what is required at the outset is money; without it nothing can be done. The first requisite, therefore, for the attainment of our primary object is to increase the wealth of the nation. Something of the extreme poverty of this country may be seen by viewing the revenues of two European States. In England, the population of which is about 35 millions, the revenue usually reaches *yen* 500,000,000, or *yen* 14 per head; while France, with a population of about 37 millions, has a revenue of as much as *yen* 700,000,000, or *yen* 19 per head. Now, Japan has as numerous a population as the latter country, but her revenue hardly exceeds *yen* 70,000,000, or less than *yen* 1.90 per head. While Englishmen find it easy to bear as much as *yen* 14 and Frenchmen *yen* 19 per head, our countrymen are complaining of heavy taxes, although in reality the amount they pay per head is less than *yen* 2. Under these circumstances, it is simply idle to talk of such a subject as the strengthening of our army. We must by all means endeavour to increase our wealth; and for this purpose we must develop our productive resources and augment our foreign trade. While commerce is of such vital importance to the nation, the military prejudices of the people have not yet been

entirely swept away, and trade is still looked down upon with contempt. This lingering bias of feudal times is exerting a most baneful influence upon the development of our commerce. We accordingly find that, while in politics, law, education, army organization, etc., wonderful improvements have been wrought, trade alone remains almost unaltered until this day. If the public regard commerce with contempt, those engaged in business can have little respect for themselves. It is, moreover, extremely rare to find among commercial people a man possessed with sufficient daring and enterprise, the majority being contented with small profits and temporary ease. They are so depraved, too, that it is not uncommon to meet with a merchant who regards dishonesty as an ordinary feature of the mercantile profession. What is to be done? There may no doubt be many measures of more or less utility, but it is first of all necessary that the leading merchants of our country should exert themselves to the utmost to set the example in adopting European modes of doing business, and in the next place, that Government should give certain protection to merchants thus engaged in leading the way to improvement.

It is desirable that Government should give due protection to the foreign trade of the country. Of the staple products of the land, the most important are three in number, silk, tea and rice. These products are, however, by no means peculiar to this country; rice is exported from Russia, China, and India; silk from China, France, and Italy; while China and India produce enormous quantities of tea. Let us take tea and compare the respective amounts exported from China and Japan; the figures stand thus:—

	CHINA.	JAPAN.
	lbs.	lbs.
1883	210,673,000	37,147,000
1884	211,743,000	35,805,000
1885	221,770,000	38,579,000

Comparing the average for both countries for those three years, the amount exported from China is six times as large as that exported from Japan. If we now look at India, we find that she is making a very rapid advance in the tea trade; in 1883 the amount exported from India proper was 67,510,000 pounds, in 1884, 61,650,000 pounds, and in 1885 67,000,000 pounds; while Ceylon exported in 1883 1,600,000 pounds, in 1884 2,285,000 pounds, and in 1885 4,350,000 pounds. Thus we have to compete with those countries in the Western market, and in order to compete with success it is necessary to reduce the cost of production. This can be effected by reducing the expenses of transportation both on land and sea. It will also be important to take off either the whole or part of the export duties on staple products. In France, producers of sugar are receiving special protection at the hands of the authorities, while the Indian Government encourages production by reducing the railway rates. In England, too, import duties on gold and silver bullion are paid back in the event of reexportation after being wrought into finished articles. These are some of the instances in which State protection is extended to trade in other countries. Unless our Government can follow the example of those countries and give sufficient protection to home producers, our foreign trade will never flourish. Now, supposing that the cost of production has been sufficiently lowered and due facilities and protection given to products, the next thing required is to improve the mode of exportation. It is a commercial fact established by history that a country which sends its own merchants abroad will certainly prosper, while that which keeps its merchants at home cannot flourish. For the verification of this truth we need not look to other countries. In the reign of the Tokugawa dynasty the internal trade of the country was in the hands of the merchants of the Province of Ōmi, because it was their habit to go anywhere in the country, while the merchants of other provinces remained at home. Speaking generally, our merchants have accustomed themselves to severe political restrictions, and have confined themselves to domestic trade. It is true that the opening of the ports gave a salutary impulse to the development of our foreign trade, but the habits which took some centuries to form cannot be easily cast off. Whether in selling or buying merchandise, our merchants still rely upon foreigners, and consequently our foreign trade has been monopolized by foreign merchants. Not only is this practice a great loss to our mercantile classes, but it has a direct bearing upon the prosperity of the country. It is of course necessary that merchants should exert their utmost to regain the advantages of foreign trade; but it is equally important that the Government should give judicious and economically wise protection to those engaged in the task of improving our commercial status, so as to afford them the fullest scope of action. For example, when Government makes important purchases,—rails, men-of-war, guns, etc., the business ought to be entrusted

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to Japanese merchants, instead of putting it in the hands of foreign merchants as heretofore. It is usually urged, in defence of this course, that Japanese merchants are inexperienced and have little credit in the foreign business world. I am unable to accept this apology; for in commerce, no less than in other things, experience and credit can only be obtained after practice in actual business. If our merchants are inexperienced and have little credit in other countries, the wisest course would certainly be to encourage them to engage in active business. But if Japanese merchants are denied, as at present they are denied, the only means of acquiring experience and credit, when will the day arrive when they can be trusted with important business? Moreover, it is not at all certain that every foreigner is experienced and honourable. Buying is comparatively easier than selling, and with a slight knowledge of foreign trade, any Japanese may manage to effect purchases fairly well. It is therefore to be desired that the Government business should in future be put in the hands of Japanese merchants, giving them the usual commission. This will lend a salutary impulse to trade in general, besides affording profit to the native merchants engaged in the particular transaction. Every large manufacturer has agents throughout the world, but we do not hear of an instance of a Japanese merchant becoming the agent of a foreign factory. All important purchases by our Government being made through foreign merchants, no Japanese can become agent for the business. If, however, this were entrusted to native merchants, they would find it easy to become the agents of foreign firms from which the articles are to be bought.

In the next place, I desire that Government should change the commercial system of the country on the model of European countries, so far as lies in its power to do so. In attempting the improvement of business transactions recourse has to be had first of all to reforms in material things, for improvements in the exterior will gradually lead to changes in the interior. Begin the work of improvement by establishing in this city large public places for carrying on business after the fashion of the bourses in Europe and America; change the system of Rice and Stock Exchanges into those of European exchanges, and introduce warehouses, wharfs, etc.

Thirdly, I wish to allude briefly to the question of mixed residence. If foreigners will denude themselves of their extra-territorial privileges, we must open the country for mixed residence, but in so doing, we must take precautions to prevent mixed residence from leading to disadvantageous consequences. These are various opinions as to the opening of the country, but in the present state of affairs, we must grant mixed residence. The immediate introduction of foreigners, however, will be accompanied by several undesirable consequences; so that it is of importance to change the business customs in the interior in favour of European and American customs, before admitting foreigners to live among us. It is also to be borne in mind, that under the term "foreigners" are included not only Europeans and Americans,—whose superiority over Japanese in intellect and morals will be of vast benefit to us,—but that in it are included other people, whose are below the Japanese in point of civilization, who lack the spirit of progress and are consequently contemptuously treated all over the world. When once the country is opened for mixed residence these people will swarm here in vast numbers; and circumstances are not wanting which prove that their introduction into this country will be anything but beneficial. Numerous countries are suffering from their presence to-day. It is, therefore, important to provide against this element of danger in granting mixed residence. This matter may at present appear to be of small consequence, but it will exert a vital influence upon the commerce of the country in the future.

I shall now address myself to my fellow workers in the field of commerce and industry, and beg leave to advise them to make themselves acquainted with the state of affairs both at home and abroad, and to spare no effort either in commercial or industrial undertakings to ably and firmly compete with foreigners. Speaking from my own observation while abroad, there is a circumstance which has touched my sensibility most keenly. I allude to the fact that the policy of each European country is evidently directed towards the East. For some years back, all have been vigorously at work in colonization; France in Annam, England in Port Hamilton, and in Upper Burmah, and Germany in the Carolines, the Marshalls, and New Guinea. These countries all vie with each other for political and commercial influence in the East. England designs to lay a railway line through Burmah into the south-western Provinces of China, while the Germans are trying to get into

their hands the work of supplying China with their manufactured articles and of laying rails in the Middle Kingdom. Thus the European nations are all earnest in their endeavours to attain a monopoly of power, commercial or political, or both. It is now high time that not only those engaged in foreign trade, but also all merchants should keep a sharp look-out and be prepared to meet any emergency that may at any time arise. With a formidable enemy at our doors, no moment should be lost in taking prompt measures of defence. Those of our countrymen who are engaged in foreign trade, are indeed in dangerous waters; they must arm themselves with the courage of the soldier and fight out the war as best they can. Those engaged in industry are in no less critical a position. In Europe and America, markets are places of competition between different manufacturers. For instance, when a manufacturer sells an article for a hundred yen, another will bring forth the same article at ninety yen, which still another may try to produce for the same price an article for superior in quality. Thus each manufactures to beat the others, by reducing the cost of production, which is effected by various methods. If, therefore, our manufacturers desire to widen the range of demand for their productions, they will endeavour to lower the cost of production and to improve the quality of their work. Besides these suggestions, there will be almost numberless measures and steps to be taken, but it is out of the limit of this essay to consider them all and I shall close my observations here. In concluding, however, I cannot help repeating, what I have already alluded to, that it is now time to adopt European systems of polity, literature, and manners, and that it is of pressing necessity that similar reforms should be inaugurated in commercial affairs. I have no doubt that should our merchants and Government act in harmony to carry out what I have briefly indicated in this essay, an important advance will be made in the commerce of the country.

#### NATURALIZING JAPANESE IN AMERICA

(Translated from the *Fiji Suimpo*.)

In our last issue, we mentioned that Americans, from their perplexing experiences with Chinese, are entertaining serious apprehensions as to the emigration into their country of our countrymen, the more enterprising of whom have become aware of the advisability of going abroad; and we further took the trouble to expose the folly of such apprehensions. Connected with the distrust of Americans in regard to Japanese, there is another matter of grave importance which we cannot pass by with indifference. We refer to the circumstance that a class of Americans, applying their feelings of dislike toward Chinese to our people without the least discrimination, are loud in discussing the necessity of prohibiting the emigration of Japanese. Their arguments may be summed up as follows. In 1872, the United States Government made an enactment respecting the emigration and naturalization of foreigners, restricting the right of naturalization to the white race and to African negroes; and when, in 1876, laws were established prohibiting the naturalization of Chinese, no enactment was made granting other people, apart from the Chinese, belonging to the yellow race the right of naturalization. From this circumstance the inference is drawn that Japanese, being neither whites nor negroes, are excluded from the right of naturalization. The Americans who differ from this view urge that the primary object of the enactment of 1872, was to prevent Chinamen from being naturalized, and that the later specific enactment of 1876 was made, in order that no ambiguity might remain as to the purpose of the earlier law. Thus the object aimed at was to deny Chinamen the privilege of being made Americans, and there ought to be no question as to the naturalization of Japanese. Public opinion is in this way divided in the United States of America. Which of these conflicting interpretations of the American law is correct, is a question about which we do not care much. Even granting that the enactment of 1872 really disables Japanese from becoming citizens in the American Republic, we have no doubt that Americans will readily avow their intention to amend the law and treat us on a better footing. Now on what grounds do they dislike Chinamen? The Americans were the first people who destroyed all the distinctions that wealth and social position give rise to, and in the face of this circumstance, it is inexplicable why they should attempt to prevent other people from enjoying their natural rights of liberty. Does their dislike of the Chinese arise from the fact that the latter have a yellow, instead of a white, complexion?

This is hardly conceivable, for the African Negroes, whose complexion differs from that of the whites far more than does that of Chinamen, are allowed to be naturalized. It will, then, be evident that the colour of the skin has nothing to do with the matter. In our opinion, the causes of America's unwillingness to admit Chinamen to citizenship are principally the following. In the first place, the Chinese people do not like Western civilization, and in political, religious, and social affairs and even in their mode of living, they persistently stick to their own civilization as the best on earth. Even those who live in America amidst civilized people still carry pig-tails on their heads, wear their native costume, eat rice, and worship idols. However long they may remain there, no impression seems to be made upon their minds; and it is quite natural that Americans should hold them in extreme detestation. In the second place, the Celestials are industrious and frugal, but they are the most parsimonious of people. As soon as they accumulate a sufficient amount, they pack up their furniture and go back to their native country leaving nothing behind them. This is another circumstance that has led to their unpopularity in America. Lastly, Chinamen are noted for their unclean habits. Everywhere they go they care not a whit to offend other people by the obnoxious aroma of their persons. These three circumstances are the most important reasons of the American detestation of Chinamen. Now, turning to Japanese, no one will deny that they have nothing in common with these peculiarities of Chinamen. When was there a nation as enthusiastic as the Japanese to cast off its old and antiquated customs and manners and to adopt those of civilized countries? In religion, politics, science, arts, military affairs, agriculture, commerce, and even in the modes of living, no reluctance is shown to copy from the West. Some of our countrymen go even so far as to dislike our yellowish complexion, and propose the encouragement of intermarriage as a means of improving the race. Indeed, in the magnanimity and liberality of our views, we do not yield a step to the people of America; and superficial people even denounce us as an unpatriotic people. There is no gain-saying then that in this respect we are very different from the Middle Kingdom. Next with regard to monetary matters, we go to the opposite extreme of the Chinese character; we are more prone to spend, than we are skilful to make, money. In point of economy we stand far behind Chinamen; and notwithstanding that the more far-sighted of our countrymen sincerely lament the extremely un-economical habits of the nation, it is not an easy task to change the customs which took several centuries to form. Lastly, cleanliness of the person almost constitutes a natural characteristic of the Japanese nation. Not only the Chinese but also the civilized people of Europe and America are in the eyes of Japanese very unclean. That we are the most cleanly people on earth, the Americans themselves will fully agree.

As argued above, there is nothing objectionable in our being naturalized in America. If the American people will take a little trouble to look closely into the matter, they will only be too willing to admit our countrymen into citizenship. If they persist in making no distinction between us and Chinese and attempt to deny us the right of naturalization, we shall be ready to defend the honour of the Japanese nation against their iniquitous actions.

#### AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

The following extract from a private letter from Seoul has been placed at our disposal:—

Seoul, June 16th.

The French Ambassador and suite have ended their mission and retired in no very good humour. They came bent on having religious liberty granted, and knowing it to be a question on which there would be much discussion, M. le Ministre sent his secretary to the capital to announce that he would not quit the fleet unless this clause of the treaty were granted at once. Now, Koreans like all Orientals are slow going people, and could not understand the cause of all this rush. They were averse to granting a decision on a subject that had not yet been presented to them. They therefore informed the secretary that while they wished to entertain the Ambassador and open negotiations, yet, if business was so pressing he would simply have to go. He didn't go, but came to Seoul. What is more, he gave up the religious liberty clause entirely, and asked for a reduction of tariff on some 25 articles of French manufacture. This was not granted, and the Envoy was about to leave without having accomplished anything, when the duty was cleared up, the duty was reduced on

12 articles, and the whole affair, which had lasted near a month, closed up with a dinner at the Foreign Office.

Captain Parker, U.S. Minister, has arrived and assumed his duties. He has created a most favourable impression and will doubtless well sustain the good name America holds in Korea.

The King and his counsellors are completely broken up at the thought of losing Lieut. Geo. C. Foulke, ex-U.S. Chargé d'Affaires. They will use every means to keep him in the country, and if possible secure him as an official of the Government.

A Korean company are negotiating for the purchase of two small steamers to ply between Chemulpho and Soul, a distance of some 80 miles by the large Han river.

The King of Korea has decorated Dr. Allen with a jade button and the third rank of nobility for medical assistance rendered during the *émeute* of 1885, and for starting a hospital soon after. The hospital has proved a great success and has recently published its first annual report.

### NOTES FROM KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Soul, June 23rd.

The First Annual Report of the Korean Government Hospital at Soul, for the year ending April 10th, 1886, has just been received. This hospital is one of the good results of the *émeute* of 1884. Dr. H. N. Allen came to Soul in the fall of that year, and the riot of December, in which Min Yong Ik was fearfully chopped up, gave him an opportunity for the introduction of Western Medical Science. The results being such as to attract the attention of the Koreans favorably, many of them wished to have the benefit of the superior science. "A proposal for such an institution," says the report, "was therefore drawn up, and Lieut. Geo. C. Foulke, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires to Korea, transmitted the document to the Korean Government. It was kindly received and acted upon at once. A good compound was selected, buildings made over to suit our wants, several hundred dollars appropriated for medicines and appliances, and a full staff of Korean officers appointed to represent the Government in this institution." It was opened formally April 10th, 1885. At first Dr. Allen was alone. A few weeks after the opening Dr. W. B. Scranton arrived and lent his assistance until Dr. J. W. Heron came, who was specially sent out by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to work in the hospital. Under the management of these two physicians the hospital flourished, so the close of the first year finds it well established and patronized.

During the spring a school, for medicine under the hospital management was begun. "Twelve students will be appointed annually. They will be given board, lodging, tuition, etc., and after completing their course they will enter the Government service with the rank of 'Chusah.'"

It is hoped when the first vessel of the Korean Navy goes into commission that we shall be able to supply her with a medical officer.

The whole number of dispensary patients treated is 10,460; hospital in-patients, 265. The treasurer's report shows that \$2,171.87 was given by the Government for running the hospital. Instruments and medicines to the amount of \$1,012 have been purchased by Dr. Allen.

While on this subject it may be proper to mention the private hospital founded by Dr. W. B. Scranton. He, too, is meeting with encouragement and success in his work. With these three trained physicians Korea may be expected to get a good introduction to western medical science. As shown by the figures above, their work is already appreciated.

Captain W. H. Parker, U.S. Minister and Consul-General to Korea, arrived in Soul on the 8th inst. Lieut. Foulke, the young and able Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, will have a well earned vacation of three months.

The "nursery tale" from the *Mainichi Shinbun* published in your edition of the 5th inst. surpasses anything I can give you. The "enterprise" of some papers in fabricating news from Korea is one of the marvels of modern journalism.

The obsequies of the late Marchioness Tokugawa, (wife of Marquis Tokugawa Mochitsugu) who died on the 29th ultimo, took place on the 7th instant, at the Honmonji, a Buddhist temple at Ikegami, in the presence of members of the Imperial family, peers, and old retainers numbering about five hundred.—*Fiji Shimpō*.

### LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, June 12th.

During the ten days which have elapsed since I last wrote, the only topics of interest have been the wedding of the President, and the political struggle in England. A few hours after my last letter went to sea, Mr. Cleveland and Miss Folsom were made man and wife by the ministrations of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland of the Presbyterian Church. There were but twenty-six invited guests, chiefly members of the Cabinet and their families, and personal friends of the groom and bride. Care was taken to exclude reporters, and the whole affair went off as quietly as if Mr. Cleveland had still been a practising attorney at Buffalo. After the wedding, which was celebrated at 7.30 p.m., the happy couple took a special train for Deer Park in Maryland, when they spent a quiet week's honeymoon in a cottage belonging to Senator Davis. The only circumstance which distinguished the wedding party from any other was the presence of a dozen detectives, who, during Mr. Cleveland's stay at Deer Park, patrolled the cottage grounds and permitted no one to approach within two hundred yards of the cottage. On Wednesday last, the President and his bride returned to Washington, where arrears of correspondence, and bills passed by Congress have kept him busy ever since.

The other topic of interest—the English political imbroglio—has been more generally interesting than the marriage. It has engrossed attention to the exclusion of home politics. Everywhere, on 'Change, in the clubs, in the streets, in private drawing-rooms, in the Courts, nothing is talked of but Home Rule. It is not Irishmen or the descendants of Irishmen who are excited on the subject. It seems to go home to every American. We talk as if we were still British subjects. People are for or against Gladstone with an intensity of passion which recalls the fight between Blaine and Cleveland in 1884. Everybody seems to want to take a hand in the coming elections. The situation curiously illustrates the ineradicable kinship between the English and ourselves, and shows how little geographical divisions have to do with popular feeling.

Meanwhile, Congress is making progress with the appropriation bills, and as the weather grows hotter, the cry for an early adjournment gains strength. No measures of national importance have been passed, and none are likely to pass. Through the aid of their friends in the Senate, the railroads have succeeded in preventing the passage of any measures for their subjection or for the forfeiture of lapsed land grants. One of the favourite methods of corruption employed by the companies is to retain as special counsel the senators who are influential on Committees. On Wednesday, Beck of Kentucky introduced a resolution condemning the practice. Edmunds of Vermont vainly tried to get it referred to a Committee, in order to stifle it: it was put to a square vote, and passed by a large majority. But Hawley of Connecticut had voted for the resolution in order to move to reconsider; he did so, and this hangs up the subject for this session. The bill abolishing secret sessions of the senate hangs fire, and may be defeated by indirection. Senators have no notion of parting with either their power or their sources of revenue. In the house, Morrison has given notice that he will call up his tariff bill on Thursday. The Republicans, with the help of the protectionist democrats, profess confidence in their power to defeat it. The silver question is dead for the present. The Eastern howl over the cart-wheel dollar has died out. No one objects to part with property in exchange for a 76 cents dollar, and so long as this is the case, we cannot do better than accept the ill and the good the gods provide with becoming submission. To thoughtful observers it is becoming more and more evident daily that, without the discovery of new gold mines, it is merely a question of time when gold will demote itself by its scarcity. The future commerce of the world will have to be transacted with the aid of paper money, based not on specie redemption, but on interchangeability with Government bonds.

The great convention of the Knights of Labour has adjourned. Its proceedings were private, and nothing is known of its transactions except what has leaked from individual members. Powderly, the chief workman, says that the proceedings were harmonious, and the conclusions reached conservative. Others, again, declare that the extremists were in a majority, and that resolutions were adopted looking to a renewal of the warfare against capital. It is certain that the labour unions throughout the country are dissatisfied with the Knights, and that the former refuse to have their power of ordering men out on strike abridged by

any central body. Various accidents indicate that the labourers' cause is not in luck just now. The strike of the car-drivers at New York has collapsed, and the men have gone back to work. Its net results have been great suffering among the strikers and their families, some loss of earnings by the companies, and some inconvenience inflicted on the public: nothing whatever has been accomplished by the strikers. Meanwhile, the anarchists, who tried to take the lead of the workman's movement, are under the heavy hand of the law. Most, the German, has gone to the Penitentiary for a year; a couple of score of his confederates are preparing for their trial at Chicago; another batch is under the harrow at Milwaukee. Anarchy is an exotic which does not flourish on American soil. Herr Most said he could not have been worse treated if he had been in Russia. He is not the first man who has realized that the little finger of the American people may, on occasion, prove weightier than the loins of an Emperor.

It may interest the Government and the people of Japan to know that a new and imperative demand for labour is about to arise in this State. Railroad extension will open up this year vast tracts of land hitherto practically unpeopled, yet abounding in resources. In Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties millions of acres are being opened to settlement by the new railroad from Soledad; this land will grow oranges, almonds, prunes, grapes, olives, and all the fruits and cereals for which California is famous. Simultaneously, the great lumber districts of Shasta and Siskiyou counties are being opened by the completion of the California and Oregon line. These sections are covered with a dense growth of red wood and sugar pine, and at present prices there is a handsome profit in lumbering. The trouble in the way is that we have no labour to speak of. White men from the east invariably manage to own their own labour. Every industrious and intelligent man contrives, after a few months, to become his own employer. Hence orchardists in the south and lumbermen in the north are crippled for want of hands. Our natural labour supply should come from China; but race prejudice and Irish jealousy of the Chinese have excluded this valuable race of workmen, and in a year or two, we shall be looking round for substitutes. It may be worth the while of the Japanese to consider whether they would not answer the purpose. There is at present no prejudice against Japanese, even among the hoodlums. Perhaps this is because there are so few of them here; if they came at the rate of 1,000 or 2,000 a month, the Irish would probably get up a howl against them. But the Japanese are more adaptable than Chinamen. They do not adhere to their native dress; they are not so clannish; they adopt American customs and ways of living; it would not be easy to get up a general cry against them such as the sandlot has roused against Chinamen. We have an impression that they are an industrious, sober, frugal, intelligent race. If so, they would be welcome in the new sections of this State. Judging from the recent shipments of Japanese to the Sandwich Islands, and from the accounts in the *Mail*, which have been republished here, of the periodical famines in Japan, it ought to be an object for the Japanese Government to find a new home for a few hundred thousand Japanese families, where they could prosper, and make room for those they left behind. I throw out the suggestion for what it may be worth. The first tendency of landowners in the new country will be to repeal the Restriction Act, and import Chinamen. But this will be met with resistance by the sand lot and by the politicians whom it controls. The habit of cutting off one's nose is deeply-rooted in this State, whereas it would take considerable time to awaken a general jealousy of Japanese; and possibly, by that time, public intelligence may have made such progress that, on the question of noses, people generally may have come to the conclusion of Moses, that "it's the fashion to wear 'em."

### SAILING RACE.

A more enjoyable feature by far of Independence Day than the mere cracking of fireworks, was the sailing race which took place on Monday as arranged for. The match, which may so far be regarded as supplementary to the race sailed under the auspices of the Boat Club the other day, was subject to the conditions which usually govern such events. The start was arranged to take place at the Pacific Mail coal wharf, the course as laid down by the starter being round the Lightship and Kanagawa Spit Buoy, and thence home; the race to finish in three hours. The entrance fees, it was provided,

Original from

should be applied to the purchase of a prize for the first boat and a flag for the second. The arrangements were slightly upset by the absence of one or two gentlemen who were expected to take a prominent part in the affair, but eventually Captain Gorham consented to discharge the duties of starter, umpire, and handicapper, all of which offices, it is needless to say, he filled to the entire satisfaction of every one concerned.

It was evident early in the afternoon that the clause limiting the time of the race would be inoperative, a fresh breeze blowing steadily from south or a point to the eastward of south in such proportions as led sailing masters to think seriously of reefs and ballast. The start was fixed for 4.30, but it was found impossible to get the boats off before 4.37. When the gun was fired, Ethel, Zephyr, and Mercury crossed the line almost simultaneously, the others following close behind. With the wind as it lay, weathering the Lightship was not by any means too easy an operation, but, under the strong air which swept the caps off the waves out in the Bay, Ethel lay well up for the mark, Zephyr on her weather quarter, and Mercury pushing on to windward under reefed mainsail and foresail. Busted along at their best, both the close deckers made good time to the Lightship, Zephyr crawling up rapidly to the leader's weather bow; but Mercury had to be humoured, and unavoidably lost ground on the trip. Out in the fairway the gusts were coming up black and heavy; and after escaping the dangers of the strong flood tide which set the boat steadily to leeward on the out stretch, the orders were fast and lively while jibing round the Lightship. Zephyr was the first to starboard, and went round at 4.50, Ethel following at 4.51, Mercury a bare minute later, and Tomioka and Mary at 4.53. Tomioka was unfortunate in going round, and, losing her jigger, had to stand away for repairs, being thus thrown out of the race. Fast time was made down to the Spit Buoy, Ethel losing ground during the prevalence of the lighter airs while Zephyr and Mercury gradually improved their positions. At 5.03 Zephyr rounded the Buoy and started off on the first homeward tack, Ethel following at 5.11, and Mercury at 5.8. Three minutes later, Mary also went round, and started in to make up for lost time. Beating home was a tedious process, not altogether without its incidents, however, owing to the varying positions of the leading craft. Mary was prompt in proving her weatherly qualities. The wind which had seemed to lull at the moment of starting, though lively enough on the stretch to the Lightship, came out briskly on the home-ward trip; and while the large boats were making short boards to get clear of the shipping, Mary, weathering the threatening bow of a large steamer which had proved an obstacle to the others, was stretching merrily out, and gathering up her lost ground. Mercury after a long reach in towards the English Hatoba came gaily out, and finding Zephyr somewhat loath to give way, as the latter came about, snatched a jigger boom by way of reminder; but Ethel, with a lead obtained on the first tack homeward, was well to windward. Mary, with an eye to the winning line, now kept her crew busy with short boards, and Mercury, reaching far up to the bonthouse, shook out her reefs and lay well out clear of the shipping. A misunderstanding with Ethel brought the latter's bowsprit in dangerous nearness to Mercury's main sail, but fortunately a collision was staved off, though the time lost in luffing was ruinous to both boats. From this point the match was fairly in Mary's hands, Ethel and Mercury, in spite of bails and good sailing, losing ground fast. A couple of smart shifts, however, just outside the line brought both Zephyr and Mercury close up, the result being that Mary crossed the line at 5.44, Mercury at 5.45, and Zephyr at 5.47. The result was to a certain extent a surprise; the general opinion being that Ethel or Zephyr would take the first place, always supposing the wind should hold.

The following was the prize list:

J. Donald's Mary, 10 feet, 260 secs.	1
F. E. White's Mercury, 30 feet, 40 secs.	2
G. Whitfield's Zephyr, 32 feet, scratch	3
A. Owsen's Bertha, 17 feet, 300 secs.	4
Capt. Carst's Tomioka, 28 feet, 80 secs.	5
M. Baggallay's Lily, 20½ feet, 115 secs.	6
F. Samuel's Ethel, 30½ feet, 30 secs.	7

## IN THE YOKOHAMA KEIZAI SAIBANSHO.

Before Judge YOFU.—FRIDAY, July 2nd, 1886.

### THE RECENT SILK FRAUD.

Continued from Tuesday last,

Mr. Takanashi said he was requested by his client to ask the Court to call the committee for this month of the association of *banto* serving in foreign firms, in order to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the custom obtaining among this particular class.

The Public Prosecutor remarked that repeatedly held examinations previously had thrown considerable light on the whole circumstances connected with the case. Moreover, all parties concerned in the case must be presumed to know the nature of such customs.

Mr. Takanashi stated that Morita's deposition as to custom obtaining among *banto* in foreign firms differed, in the opinion of his client, from the facts. Thorough knowledge of the ordinary routine of business conducted by the generality of *banto* here was essential to a satisfactory understanding of the case.

Mr. Otsuka objected to the application, saying that the process proposed was most objectionable. Apparent signs of the spread of cholera compelled him to think it prudent to finish the proceedings as soon as possible. He and his client knew the custom.

Mr. Masujima thought such an application should have been sent in before this, and ought not to be brought forward at this stage.

The Judge said he would not refuse the application if there were any possibility of throwing new and important light on the whole question by doing so. Considering, however, that previous examination would suffice for the purpose of the present trial, he would reject the application.

Mr. Takanashi said his client was desirous to bring a civil action against the *Naruto-gumi*, and he would ask the Court to allow that firm to be included in the forthcoming civil case, and also that Nagai be called when the argument on the present criminal case should commence.

The Public Prosecutor thought the application could be accepted, although his duties would not require him to say anything on the subject.

Mr. Masujima said that it was preposterous to bring up such an application in this connection. The superintendent of the *Naruto-gumi* who had been examined up to the present as a witness should not be brought into the position of defendant. A civil action against the firm should be raised separately from the present action. The plaintiffs' representative was evidently looking out for some evidence to crop up in favour of his intended claims against the *Naruto-gumi*. The application if accepted would lead to a considerable derangement of legal procedure.

The Judge said he would decide the question just before commencing the discussion on the nature of the penalty to be proposed hereafter.

Mr. Otsuka thought it improper to send in such an application irrespective of the timeliness or other wise of the occasion on which it was produced. As he stated before, the immediate desire of the parties concerned was to finish the hearing without loss of time.

Mr. Takanashi said decision upon this point had an important bearing upon the interpretation of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He then obtained the permission of the Court to state what he had to say in defence of his position, after the reading of the evidence was completed.

Mr. Nishimura, clerk of the Saibansho, then read to defendants important parts of the depositions prepared at the police station. When the written statements of Takagi, Kanematsu, Ota, and Kodama had been read,

The Court was adjourned till afternoon.

On resuming,

The written statements of Yamamoto Jiusei and the remaining defendants, the deposition of Mr. Schoene, a statement of his answers to the questions of the Court, and other documents were read, which occupied till 3.30 p.m.

Mr. Nishimura then read part of the written statement of the deposition to the Court of Nagai Seitaro, at the request of Mr. Takanashi.

The Judge intimated to the defendants that they had now occasion to point out any difference between the statements contained in the documents, and what they had deposed at the police station and in the Court.

Homma said he did not say, as stated in his de-

position, anything as to the action of his fellow-employees, but was forced to seal the document with his thumb, the police having assured him that it would be recorded simply as his supposition, whereas the fact was not stated therein.

Imai Hayashi and Yamamoto pointed out statements in their depositions which they did not remember to have made in the police station.

Mr. Otsuka stated that his client thought the value of the remaining good bales as estimated in the deposition of plaintiffs differed considerably from his own calculation, and he would like to have them valued by proper authorities on silk.

The Judge said it was not necessary at present to ascertain whether the plaintiffs claimed the sum said to be the difference between the value of the good silk and the total advances. The petition for the civil action did not contain any statement to that effect. The plaintiff might mean to raise a civil action for the whole sum advanced.

Mr. Otsuka thought it would be very inconvenient if the sum involved in the fraud with which his client was charged were not previously agreed on, but he would not insist on it.

The written evidence connected with the case was then shown to the defendants.

Mr. Takanashi put some questions as to the meaning of entries made in Morita's note book.

The Public Prosecutor then mentioned, at the request of Mr. Masujima, such of the depositions as would materially bear upon the defence of the accused.

Mr. Takanashi, referring to his previous application, stated that two objections were raised to his request to call in Nagai Seitaro, superintendent of the *Naruto-gumi*, as defendant, that was to say, that such an application could be made only before the hearing of a public case and ought not to be brought up at the same time. He cited various provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in defence of his position. In conclusion he said that apart from all consideration as to provisions of law the party who connived at the perpetration of a fraud could be proceeded against by the party injured. The judge who presided over the hearing of a public action would know the nature of the civil action to be raised in connection therewith.

Messrs. Masujima and Otsuka combatted Mr. Takanashi's views.

After repeated interchange of opinions between counsel for plaintiff and for the accused,

The Judge ultimately dismissed Mr. Takanashi's application.

At this stage the Court was adjourned till the 9th instant.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]—

London, July 2nd.

### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The following members have been returned unopposed:—Unionists, 46; Gladstonites, 55; Tories, 96; Parnellites, 68.

London, July 2nd.

### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Three Tories have been returned for Liverpool without opposition.

Davitt opposes Lord Hartington.

London, July 3rd.

Mr. Gladstone has been returned without opposition.

Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have been re-elected by a large majority.

The members elected are:—Unionists, 14; Gladstonites, 37; Tories, 103; Parnellites, 8.

London, July 5th.

### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The principal feature of the elections, so far, is the decreased voting on both sides.

The members returned are:—Unionists, 26; Gladstonians, 54; Tories, 148; Parnellites, 17.

London, July 6th.

### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The election at Chelsea has resulted in the defeat of Sir Charles Dilke.

The members returned are:—Unionists, 36; Gladstonians, 76; Tories, 172; Parnellites, 27.

London, July 7th.

### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The election at Edinburgh (East Division) has resulted in the rejection of Mr. Goschen.

The members returned are:—Unionists, 44; Gladstonians, 101; Tories, 208; Pamellites, 41.

London, July 8th.

#### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The members returned are:—Unionists, 47; Gladstonians, 121; Tories, 240; Pamellites, 55.

#### THE PORT OF BATUM.

The Russian Government has notified that Batum is no longer a free port.

[FROM THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS."]

June 25th.

#### MANIFESTO BY THE COUNT DE PARIS.

The Count de Paris has arrived at Dover, and has issued a manifesto stating that a monarchy is the only remedy for the ills of France, and that he will labour untiringly to accomplish her salvation.

London, June 26th.

#### THE DISSOLUTION.

The Queen's speech at the dissolution of Parliament said that a dissolution was necessary in order to ascertain the sense of the people in regard to an Irish Parliament.

London, June 27th.

#### THE HONGKONG MAGISTRATE REWARDED.

Mr. Wodehouse, the Magistrate at Hongkong, has been appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

[FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Shanghai, June, 24th 5.30 p.m.

#### TELEGRAPH EXTENSION TO ICHANG.

The overland telegraph line from here to the Yangtze ports has been extended to Ichang, and the line was opened to the public for the transmission of messages yesterday.

Shanghai, June 26th.

#### TELEGRAPH EXTENSION IN NORTH CHINA.

The overland telegraph line has been extended to Kirin, in Manchuria, and the line was opened to the public here for the transmission of messages yesterday, the 25th instant.

[FROM "LE SAIGONNAIS."]

London, June 22nd.

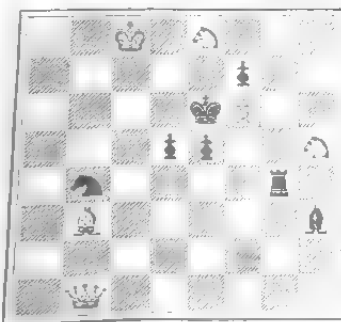
#### PROBABLE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE ROYAL OF ITALY.

The newspapers announce that there will probably be a project of marriage between the Prince Royal, Victor Emmanuel, born in 1869, heir to the throne of Italy, and the Princess Helene, second daughter of the Comte de Paris, born in 1871.

#### CHESS.

By L. MUSSINI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 2 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of July 3rd, 1886.

By Mr. JAMES STONEHOUSE.

White.

1.—Q. to Q. Kt. 3. 1.—B. takes P.

2.—R. to K. B. sq.

3.—Mate.

if 1.—B. takes Kt.

2.—Q. takes K. P. ch.

3.—Mate.

Correct answer received from "ES."

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, July 11th *
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. Y. K.	Thursday, July 15th
From America, per P. M. Co.	Wednesday, July 21st.†

\* *Tokusan* left Kobe on July 3rd. † *City of Rio de Janeiro* left San Francisco on July 1st.

##### THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong, per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, July 11th.
For Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co.	Sunday, July 11th.
For Hakodate, per N. Y. K.	Monday, July 12th.
For America, per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, July 13th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. Y. K.	Wednesday, July 14th

#### TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

##### YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES.—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Trains marked with \* run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Union Stations. Those marked † are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

##### TOKYO-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ueno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES.—First-class, (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.04.

##### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 1.40 and 5.45 p.m.

##### TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ueno) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES.—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

##### SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m. and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES.—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

##### KOBE OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55 and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES.—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

#### OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

For Europe.—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Saturday, *via* Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

For SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

For CHINA.—The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sail weekly (Wednesday) for Shanghai, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki. Steamers of this Company also run to Korea and Vladivostok, at intervals, their sailing notices appearing in the local papers.

##### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE THE English Hatoba daily at 8.15 and 10.45 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; and leave Shirahama (Yokosuka) at 6.30 and 10.50 a.m., and 4.45 and 8.15 p.m.—Fare, 20 sen.

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Strathleven*, British steamer, 1,588, C. W. Pearson, 3rd June.—Nagasaki 30th June, Coal and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Gordon Castle*, British steamer, 1,319, Rowell, 5th July.—Shanghai 1st July, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Laclocheterie* (8), French corvette, Captain de Barbeyrac, 5th July.—Nagasaki 2nd July.

*Turenne* (14), French frigate, Captain Dupuis, 5th July.—Nagasaki 2nd July.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 5th July.—Kobe 4th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Seirio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 478, Tamura, 5th July.—Hachinohe 3rd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 5th July.—Hakodate 1st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,198, Drummond, 5th July.—Otaru 2nd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Harima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kobayashi, 6th July.—Yokkaichi 5th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kiyokawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 148, Emada, 6th July.—Shimizu 5th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 6th July.—Kobe 5th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Catherine Sudden*, American barkentine, 367, Olburg, 7th July.—Vladivostok 24th June, Ballast.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 7th July.—Shanghai and ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kamchatka*, Russian steamer, 702, Ingman, 7th July.—Kobe 6th July, General.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Narito, 7th July.—Yokkaichi 6th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 8th July.—Handa 8th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Honauwar*, British ship, 1,619, G. Smith, 8th July.—New York 2nd February, 62,000 cases Oil and General.—China and Japan Trading Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Steadman, 8th July.—Hakodate 5th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 8th July.—Yokkaichi 7th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,672, Mahlmann, 8th July.—Kobe 7th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*City of Peking*, American steamer, 5,080, H. C. Dearborn, 9th July.—Hongkong 3rd July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Gemba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 386, S. Watanabe, 9th July.—Yokkaichi 8th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shidzuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 9th July.—Shimizu 8th July, General.—Seiryusha.

*Lydia*, German steamer, 1,170, Voss, 10th July.—Hongkong 3rd July, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Oceanic*, British steamer, 3,107, Thompson, 10th July.—San Francisco 22nd June, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

##### DEPARTURES.

*Veichu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 684, Gosch, 4th July.—Shimonoseki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 5th July.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Gemba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 386, S. Watanabe, 6th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tamamura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 483, Matsumoto, 6th July.—Ishihama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Harima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kobayashi, 7th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Hikoze, 7th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,262, Wilson Walker, 7th July.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Riofu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 169, Kawarikizo, 7th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.



*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 7th July.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 8th July.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,100, G. W. Conner, 8th July.—Hakodate via Oginohama, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 624, Narito, 8th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 9th July.—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Steadman, 9th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 952, Kilgour, 9th July.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takachiho Kan* (14), cruiser, Captain J. M. James, 9th July.—Yokosuka.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 9th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Dubuffet, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques, Miss Hellyer, Miss Steadman, Hon. Lewis Wingfield, Rev. H. Evington, Mr. H. Kopsch and servant, Messrs. H. H. Jacobs, Nagata, and Kiu Ka Kull in cabin; 4 Japanese in second class; and 4 Europeans, 1 Chinese, and 74 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong:—Mr. W. H. Dean and Mrs. H. C. Dearborn in cabin.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, from San Francisco:—Miss A. Duncan, Mrs. C. C. Georgson and two children, Professor and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Louise Bennett, Captain D. McNeill, Mrs. Ida Paxton, Messrs. Artemas Webster, A. Campbell, T. Stanley Rogers, T. Biagioni, A. S. Aldrich, H. W. Dick, Edwin Wells, U.S.N., Howard F. Ames, U.S.N., Jno. H. Jewett, and K. Tsuji in cabin; and 5 Europeans in steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. James Grig in cabin; and 143 Chinese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Colonel Foster, Major O'Brien, Dr. Rathgen, Messrs. Williamson, F. Bennett, M. Z. Martin, Fritz, Geo. Dare, M. Elmin, and Yue Pai in cabin; and 7 Chinese and 5 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, for Hakodate via Oginohama:—Miss Ban Brady, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nagano, Mr. and Mrs. K. Oshima, Messrs. S. Nagano, Harry Bolt, T. Umezono, S. Miyabara, S. Mita, and K. Tashiro in cabin; and 80 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Nishiohka, Hayashi, Hoshiyama, Kajiyama, Yamaguchi, Tsuji, Kosugi, and N. Kawasaki in cabin; Messrs. S. Andrieff, W. Koon, Yamamoto, Hino, Kimura, and Horonaka in second class; and 3 Chinese, 5 Europeans, and 108 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, for Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Yasuba, Mr. and Mrs. O. Watanabe, Messrs. Y. Nanbo, Y. Ishimaru, T. Kabase, K. Huraku, S. Egawa, M. Moriyama, F. Tanaka, I. Ishiguro, J. Takayama, Frank Deardorf, Y. Sawagi, K. Mimura, K. Kobayashi, M. Imai, M. Ichide, S. Shirai, S. Kurazawa, E. Kojima, Y. Tatsumura, S. Suzuki, and S. Yamaki in cabin; and 91 Japanese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Silk for France, 19 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$70,000.00.

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Peking*, Captain Dearborn, from Hongkong, reports fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Oceanic*, Captain Thompson, reports:—Left San Francisco on the 22nd June, at 3.30 p.m. and experienced strong N.W. winds and rough sea to 23rd; thence moderate and light winds N.W., S.W., and North to the 27th with smooth sea; light and S.E. winds with fog and smooth sea to the Meridian; thence to the 8th July a succession of moderate light winds and smooth sea; thence to port fresh strong S.W. winds and fine weather. Passage, 16 days.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The Market continues to wear a cheerful aspect, and the general indications are that trade in the country has become decidedly more prosperous during the last month. The business in Yarns has been quieter, but other articles have been commanding more attention, and improved prices have been paid for Grey Shirtings, Velvets, and Italian Cloth in considerable quantities.

**YARN.**—Sales for the week amount to 1,150 bales English, and 350 bales Bombay; prices have been steady, but generally in favour of sellers.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Sales reported have been as follows:—3,500 pieces 7 lbs. T.-Cloths, 2,500 pieces 8½ lb. Shirtings, 7,500 pieces 9 lbs. Shirtings, 1,000 pieces Indigo Shirtings, 2,500 pieces Turkey Reds, 3,500 pieces Prints, 1,000 pieces Silesians, 400 pieces Twills and 4,000 pieces Velvet.

**WOOLLEN.**—Only 3,000 pieces Mousseline de Laine have been reported sold, but other sales consist of 4,600 pieces Italian Cloth, 480 pieces Silk Satins, 180 pieces Figured Orleans, 100 pieces Checks and 1,000 pairs Blankets.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary .....	\$24.00 to 26.00
Nos. 16/24, Medium .....	26.50 to 28.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best .....	28.50 to 29.50
Nos. 16/24, Reverse .....	29.50 to 30.50
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary .....	29.00 to 30.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium .....	30.50 to 31.25
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best .....	31.50 to 32.25
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best .....	35.00 to 36.00
No. 32s, Two-fold .....	32.50 to 33.50
No. 42s, Two-fold .....	35.00 to 36.00
No. 20s, Bombay .....	25.50 to 27.25
No. 16s, Bombay .....	25.00 to 26.00
Nos. 10/14, Bombay .....	23.00 to 24.50

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 38 yds. 39 inches .....	\$1.60 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38 yds. 45 inches .....	1.90 to 2.45
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yards, 32 inches .....	1.40 to 1.57½
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches .....	1.47½ to 1.52½
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches .....	1.10 to 1.20
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black 32, inches .....	0.07 to 0.13
Turkey Reds—1½ to 2½ lb, 24 yards, 30 inches .....	1.05 to 1.15
Turkey Reds—2½ to 3½ lb, 24 yards, 30 inches .....	1.20 to 1.35
Turkey Reds—3½ to 4½ lb, 24 yards, 30 inches .....	1.50 to 1.90
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches .....	6.35 to 7.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42½ inches .....	0.60 to 0.65
Taffetas, 12 yards, 43 inches .....	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER PIECE.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches .....	\$3.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 20-31 yards, 31 inches .....	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches .....	0.18½ to 0.30½
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches .....	0.12 to 0.13½
Mousseline de Laine—Ilajime, 24 yards, 31 inches .....	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Vuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches .....	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.35 to 0.41
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.40 to 0.50
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.30 to 0.55
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 5 lb, per lb .....	0.34 to 0.40

## METALS.

Nothing new in this Market. Arrivals of Iron continue on a fair scale, but sales are not large, and stocks accumulate. We leave all quotations unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, ½ inch .....	\$2.40 to 2.50
Flat Bars, 1 inch .....	2.60 to 2.70
Round and square up to 2 inch .....	2.40 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted .....	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size .....	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted .....	4.00 to 5.00
Tin Plates, per box .....	4.75 to 5.00
Pig Iron, No. 3 .....	1.15 to 1.17½

## KEROSENE.

Kerosene has been generally quiet, but at the close a stronger feeling is apparent, and sales have been considerable at an advance on last week's rates. Buyers will now pause, having filled themselves up for the present. Deliveries are fair, but the arrival of another vessel (*Honauwar*) has brought the stock up to 500,000 cases once more.

	PER CASE.
Devoe .....	\$1.70 to 1.72½
Comet .....	1.65 to 1.67½
Stella .....	1.60 to 1.62½

## SUGAR.

The Sugar Market drags on with Settlements on the smallest scale, and values do not improve.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1 .....	\$7.25 to 7.30
White, No. 2 .....	5.90 to 5.95
White, No. 3 .....	5.60 to 5.75
White, No. 4 .....	4.90 to 5.00
White, No. 5 .....	4.10 to 4.15
Brown Formosa .....	4.50 to 4.60

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 2nd instant, since which date we have had a quiet Market until yesterday (8th instant); when buyers for Europe came with a small rush, and settled in one day twice as much Silk as was bought in the previous seven days. Settlements from 1st instant until date are 175 piculs, divided thus:—*Hanks* 100 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 75 piculs. In addition to the above figures native exporters have taken about 35 piculs which are included in the shipments given below. In our last we gave complete statistics to the end of June—at foot we commence figures for the new season.

As noted above, the Market was very quiet with a small business at about former prices until the 7th instant, when a buyer for Europe started in and was followed by several hongs on the 8th instant. The demand for America has not been large, but with the advent of true *Shinshu* filatures we may hope for more business in that quarter—the manufacturers in the States, however, do not appear to be very hungry just at the moment, having plenty of old Silk to work upon.

At the moment the best telegraphic news appears to come from Europe, where the manufacturing outlook is better than for some seasons past. This, combined with a drop in Foreign exchange, has given courage to some of our buyers here.

As to prices: these wavered a little on some kinds, and a few small purchases were made at a slight reduction on last week's rates; but now, with the increased demand, all is strong again, dealers asking an advance in many cases.

Silk is now coming in pretty freely from *Bushu*, *Koshu*, and *Yoshu* provinces; *Shinshu* is also beginning to contribute, and we shall soon be in full swing. The total stock in Yokohama is 2,100 piculs, of which about 400 are piculs New. The old staple is being bought in moderate quantities for Europe, but the bulk of the 1,700 piculs will undoubtedly find its way back into the country for home consumption.

There have been two shipping opportunities during the week: the American mail of the 2nd instant and the English mail of 3rd instant. The former took 85 bales for New York, and the latter 19 bales for Europe. Total export, is therefore, 97 piculs, against 201 piculs last year, and 65 piculs to 9th July, 1885.

*Hanks.*—These have been pretty firmly held with very little buying until yesterday (8th), when a few buyers came in to fill their requirements for outgoing French mail. Prices are strong, some holders refusing to sell at present. In the list are *Omama* \$525, *Maibashi* \$485, *Hachioji* \$480 to \$465, according to grade. A few bales *Shinshu Uyeda* are in, but without finding a purchaser at present.

*Filatures.*—Business for Europe both in Old and New embracing *Utsunomiya* and *Murayama* \$700, *Koshu* (*Yamanashi-Ken*) \$675, *Hachioji* (*Tashiro*) \$625. In full sized Silks *Rokkoshu* is reported at \$690, *Hakuzuru* \$650, *Kaimetsu* \$645, *Koshu* (*Kaikokushu*) \$620, but now dealers are trying to establish an advance all along the line, the *Kofu* men being particularly stubborn.

*Re-reels.*—Not anything done worthy of note; there will no doubt be business for the *City of Peking* if holders are at all current.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1 .....	—
Hanks—No. 2 ( <i>Shinshu</i> ) .....	—
Hanks—No. 3 ( <i>Joshu</i> ) .....	\$515 to 525
Hanks—No. 2½ ( <i>Shinshu</i> ) .....	—
Hanks—No. 2½ ( <i>Joshu</i> ) .....	495 to 505
Hanks—No. 2½ to 3 .....	485 to 490
Hanks—No. 3 .....	465 to 475
Hanks—No. 3½ .....	—
Filatures—Extra .....	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers .....	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers .....	650 to 670
Filatures—No. 1½, 13/16, 14/17 deniers .....	630 to 640
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers .....	—
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers .....	—
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers .....	—
Re-reels—( <i>Shinshu</i> and <i>Oshu</i> ) Best No. 1 .....	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers .....	610 to 615
Re-reels—No. 1½, 13/16, 14/17 deniers .....	590 to 600
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers .....	—
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers .....	—
Kakedas—Extra .....	—
Kakedas—No. 1 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 1½ .....	—
Kakedas—No. 2 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 2½ .....	—
Kakedas—No. 3 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 3½ .....	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2½ .....	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2 .....	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3 .....	—
Sendai—No. 2½ .....	—

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 9th July, 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87. BALES.	1885-86. BALES.	1884-85. BALES.
Europe .....	19	33	73
America .....	85	175	—
Total .....	104	208	73
Settlements and Direct Export from 1st July	97	201	65
Stock, 9th July	210	110	400
Available supplies to date	2,100	2,630	1,050
	2,310	2,740	1,450

## WASTE SILK.

Again a feeble business of about 50 piculs, part old part new staple. Settlements are divided thus:—Noshi 32 piculs, Kibiso and Neri, 18 piculs. Prices have advanced considerably in the up-country Markets, and middlemen are talking of high prices here.

The transactions are principally Old Oshu Noshi at \$116, and New Bushu Kibiso at \$37, not sufficient to make a Market, so we leave quotations blank.

The Thibet (3rd instant) carried 62 bales for Continental ports, and the export to date is, therefore, 176 piculs (mostly old staple) against nothing in the two previous seasons.

Natives report that good Waste will be scarce and dear this year because the cocoons reel so well into Raw Silk that very little waste is made. We ought at least to get some good quality Pierced Cocoons, but none have arrived up to the present time.

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 9th July, 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87. PICULS.	1885-86. PICULS.	1884-85. PICULS.
Waste Silk .....	176	—	—
Pierced Cocoons .....	—	—	—
Total .....	176	—	—
Settlements and Direct Export from 1st July	50	20	100
Stock, 9th July	950	1,500	563

## Available supplies to date

Exchange.—Foreign dropped suddenly all round, and is now quoted as follows:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/3½; Documents, 3/3½; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/3½; Documents, 3/3½; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$79½; 4 m/s., G. \$88½; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.14; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.17. Domestic, as usual, at par with silver yen or Mexican dollars.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 9th July, 1886:—

Estimated Silk Stock, 9th July, 1900.			
RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks .....	350	Pierced Cocoons .....	—
Filature & Re-reels .....	650	Noshi-ito .....	460
Kakeda .....	250	Kibiso .....	440
Sendai & Hamatsuki .....	620	Mawata .....	20
Tayssam Kinds .....	230	Sundries .....	38
Total piculs .....	2,100	Total piculs .....	950

## TEA.

Fully 6,600 piculs of Tea have changed hands during the interval at easy prices, and this week's business brings the total settlements to about 135,780 piculs for the season, against 99,110 piculs last year, which is large considering the unsatisfactory condition of the Markets where they are selling at 3 to 5 cents per lb. less than the cost in Japan. The Market both here and at Kobe does not seem much influenced by the low prices that are now prevailing on the other side. Receipts are daily falling off, and the Stock on hand is about 13,000 piculs of all sorts. The O. & O. steamer *Belgie* took from Kobe 130,617 lbs. for New York, 156,653 lbs. for Chicago, 32,614 lbs. for San Francisco, and 198,264 lbs. for Canada, total 527,148 lbs. The steamship *Musser* took 237,596 lbs. for New York, and 224,184 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 461,780 lbs. from Yokohama. The *Belgie* took 1,028,086 lbs. on the 2nd July as follows:—for New York 179,262 lbs., for Chicago 403,179 lbs., for San Francisco 403,274 lbs., and 42,371 lbs. for Canada.

Common .....	\$12 & under
Good Common .....	13 to 14
Medium .....	15 to 16
Good Medium .....	17 to 19
Fine .....	20 to 22
Finest .....	23 to 26
Choice .....	27 to 29
Choicest .....	31

## EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange has seen another fall all round.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand .....	3/2½
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/3
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight .....	3/3½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight .....	3/3½
Sterling—Bank sight .....	4/05
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight .....	4/15
On Hongkong—Bank sight .....	11 ½ dis.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight .....	21 ½ dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight .....	73½
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight .....	74
On New York—Bank Bills on demand .....	78
On New York—Private 30 days' sight .....	79
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand .....	78
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight .....	79

## WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, limited, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

"Fast-street Mills, Cambridge-heath,

"London, E.C., July 24th, 1882.

"Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favour of your valuable Syrup as a curative agent. I had suffered for some length of time from a severe form of indigestion, and the long train of distressing symptoms following that disease, I had tried all possible means to get relief, by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, so to speak, but all to no avail. A friend of mine, coming on the scene in the midst of my sufferings, brought with him a bottle of your Seigel Syrup; he advised me to try it, trusting he felt confident it would benefit me. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I commenced it before trial, thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately determined to take the Syrup. After doing so for a short time it worked such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months, and I then felt thoroughly cured, for I have discontinued its use for five weeks, and feel in the best of health, and can partake any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am therefore thankful to you that, through the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health I now enjoy.—Yours truly,

"To Mr. A. J. White."

"W. S. FORSTER."

Those who are in the "Asthma Furnace" should lose no time in obtaining relief by the use of "The Rosingweed Tar Mixture," but do not use the medicine unless you will follow all the directions "to the letter."

Poor Asthma sufferers, who are strangers to "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," should make use of "The Rosingweed Tar Mixture." Quiet refreshing sleep will follow its use.

"Waterloo House, London Stile, Chiswick,

"February 17th, 1882.

"Messrs. White and Co., London.

"Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Seigel's Syrup. For years I had been suffering from bilious attacks, which began with giddiness, then most would come before my eyes, so that I should not be able to recognise any one or anything at the distance of a yard or two from my face. This would be followed by excessive trembling of my knees, so that I could not stand without support, after which a severe headache would occur, lasting often two or three days. I have tried various remedies for these distressing symptoms, but until I tried Seigel's Syrup I had no relief. Since then I have had excellent health in every respect, and if ever I feel a headache coming on I take one dose of the Syrup, which arrests it. Hoping that this testimonial may be the means of inducing others (who suffer as I used to) to try the Syrup, as I feel sure they will receive speedy benefit and ultimately be cured, I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

"A. H. HORTON."

Seigel's Operating Pills prevent ill effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bed-time renders a person fit for business in the morning. If you have Asthma use "The Rosingweed Tar Mixture."

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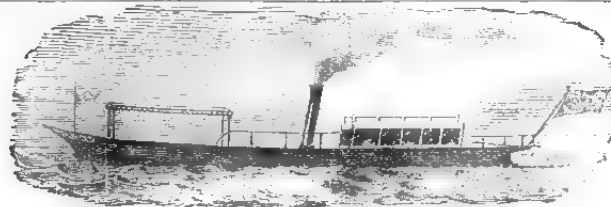
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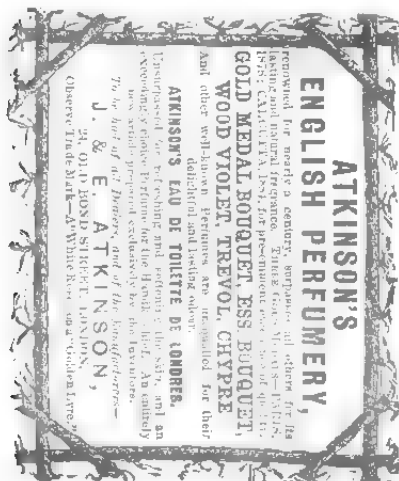
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# The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 3, Vol. VI.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.  
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YOKOHAMA, JULY 17TH, 1886.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 17TH, 1886.

### BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at No. 214, Bluff, the wife of A. H. DARE, of a Son.

### DEATHS.

On the 12th instant at his residence, Nagatacho, Tôkyô, Mr. MORI, aged 81, father of H.E. A. Mori, Minister of State for Education.

On the 14th instant, suddenly, at Miyaneshta, GEORGE NACHTIGAL, aged 51 years.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A JAPANESE Consulate is to be established shortly in Columbia.

THE REV. MR. BACHELOR is compiling a dictionary and grammar of the Aino language.

THE Imperial University will be closed from the 11th instant, till the end of the summer vacation.

AN Imperial Decree has been issued prohibiting the circulation of 10 *ten* notes after June, 1887.

THE MARQUIS YAMANOUE, who had been suffering from *kakke*, died on the 16th instant at Kochi.

IT is stated that His Majesty the Emperor will inspect the *Yanawa Kan* so soon as she is in order.

THE proposed line of railway between Shimonsaki and Yanagawa has been decided upon. Its length will be 85 miles.

THE cholera has so far abated in Kyoto that the authorities have under consideration the removal of quarantine regulations.

THE section of railway between Naoetsu and Sekiyama, with the exception of the bridge over

the Katami-gawa, will be completed in time for the line to be opened on the 1st of August.

THE value of imports at Nagasaki for the month of June was *yen* 64,947.26; and of exports for the same period, 325,277.21.

THE premium on silver has increased to *yen* 1 per *yen* 1000 in Kobe, owing to the growing demand for silver in business.

FIFTY physicians will in future attend in turn at the Private Dispensary at Yokohama and give prescriptions without charge.

THE Korean refugee, Kim-yo-Kun, having failed to leave the country within the prescribed period, has been placed under arrest.

THE present number of students in the Tôkyô Commercial College is to be increased from two hundred to four hundred next autumn.

DURING the month of June, over 20,000 tons of coal were shipped in native and foreign bottoms, at Kuchinotsu, mostly to Shanghai.

THE authorities having given their permission, the ex-Daimyo of Sendai is raising the necessary funds to establish a college in that city.

MESSRS. KURIGA and MISAKA, Foreign Office clerks, have been attached to the Japanese Consulates in New York and Pusan respectively.

THE Governor of Kanagawa visited the Foreign Office on Friday, the 9th instant, on business connected with the expulsion of Kim-yo-kun.

IN 1882 there were only two or three dairies in Osaka, but the demand for milk having considerably increased, there are now twenty-one.

DR. SANO, Chief of the Medical Inspectors of Kobe, is trying cholera experiments with several hares which he has obtained for the purpose.

H.E. SIR FRANCIS PLUNKETT, K.C.M.G., and Lady Plunkett, left on Friday evening for Nikko, where the Misses Plunkett are already staying.

A JAPANESE newspaper called the *Shinonome*, or Dawn of the Morning, was recently started at San Francisco by a number of Japanese residents.

COUNT INOUE, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, will proceed to Isobe on the 20th instant. Countess Inoue left for that place on the 13th instant.

TWO graduates of the Engineering Department of the Imperial University have been appointed engineers in the Agricultural and Commercial Department.

THE Eastern Hongangi is about to send fifteen priests to Europe to report upon the condition of religion in the various countries on the continent.

IT is stated that a Japanese and a foreign engineer have received instructions to survey

the line of country along the route of the Tokaido for the construction of a railway.

MR. E. KNIPPING, whose term of engagement by the Home Department, will expire in March next year, has been re-engaged for another year.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR inspected the recently completed iron bridge, the Kurihashi, on the 9th instant, leaving the Palace at eight o'clock a.m.

THE father of His Excellency Mr. Mori, Minister of State for Education, died on the 13th instant, and his remains were interred at Aoyama on the 16th instant.

THE Shinano-Echigo Railway line, which will be opened on and after the 1st August next, measures eighteen *ri* (one *ri* is equal to about 2½ miles) and has six stations.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES GENERAL COUNT YAMADA, Minister of State for Justice, and General Count Yamagata, Minister of State for Home Affairs, are on a visit to the Isobe springs.

THE military authorities have considerably improved the food supplied to the rank and file of the army, and have contracted for the purchase of about ten thousand head of cattle.

A COMMERCIAL college is to be established shortly at Fukushima with funds contributed by silk producers in the locality, and merchants in Yokohama who have dealings with them.

ACCORDING to official statistics for the year 1885, the total number of births in the country was 852,399, and of deaths 623,628, or a daily average of 2,335.33 and 1,708.57 respectively.

FROM March to June this year, 103,310 bags of sugar manufactured at the Government sugar factory at Mombetsu, in the Hokkaido, were exported, and 30,100 bags sold in the interior.

FIRE occurred at the Asakusa Park on the 13th instant, destroying eighty-nine houses. The fire originated in the explosion of some fireworks manufactured at the house of Kobayashi Ichi.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Tôkyô Rice Exchange was held on the 12th instant when a dividend of ten per cent. per annum was declared for the first half of this year.

THE out-put of coal has considerably decreased of late in Kiushiu owing to continuous rain, which has damaged many collieries. The quotation in Nagasaki and Tôkyô is on the increase.

SO soon as the *Alaya Kan* is launched at Onohama Dockyard, the *Akagi Kan* will be laid down in the same shed, the plates and other material being all in readiness to commence work on the new ship.

GENERAL COUNT SAIGO, left Tôkyô on the 13th instant, for Europe. He was accompanied to Shimbashi and Yokohama by several Ministers of State, and a number of military and naval

officers, officials of *chokunin* and *honjin* rank, and representatives of the Tōkyō Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

THE authorities of the High Normal School have resolved on despatching to Europe and America competent graduates of the school every year in order to the completion of their studies.

OWING to the continuous dry weather, the water in the rivers in the neighbourhood of Tōkyō has considerably decreased, and in consequence several mills have been obliged to suspend operations.

THE Minister of State for the Treasury notifies that 10 *sen* notes, the circulation of which will be prohibited on and after 30th June, 1887, should be redeemed at the offices of the Bank of Japan before that date.

ABOUT fifteen thousand gold fish have been exported this year, at the rate of about *yen* 2.50 per 100. The larger number of the fish hitherto exported died on the way to their destination, owing to the imperfect method of conveying them.

THE new Naval Loan Bonds are now applied for at a premium of from 1 to 3 per cent. There is a great demand for the bonds in Osaka than in Tōkyō. Tenders for the first instalment of five million *yen* aggregated sixteen millions.

IT is stated that as the modes of egress and ingress at Shinjishi Station are highly inconvenient to the public, the present doors will in future be used as entrances, and exit gates will be opened where the lavatories are now situated.

AN official recently submitted a written statement of his views to the authorities on the subject of hunting, in which he proposed that all hunters should be subject to regulations whether they engage in hunting as a trade or for pleasure.

THE recent graduates of the Tōkyō Mechanics' School entertained Dr. Wagner, a teacher of the school, at the Ejimiken, Fujimicho, Tōkyō, in recognition of the value of the instruction given to them by that gentleman during the course of their study.

THE lessees of the theatres of Kyōto, having petitioned the authorities for permission to reopen their houses, have been informed that their request cannot be granted until the number of cholera cases sinks to 10 daily, and has so continued for a week.

THE Osaka-Sakai Railway Company has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum for the second quarter of this year, against 10 per cent. for the first quarter. This decrease is due to the falling off in the number of passengers between the two places owing to the prevalence of cholera.

AT the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Hyogo International Hospital, held on the 13th inst., the report of the trustees was presented, and the accounts showed a balance in favour of the institution of 8714.50. It speaks well for the treatment of patients that, according to the report of the Medical Director, Dr. Thornicroft, only one small-pox patient was lost out of ten cases.

PROFESSORS in the Engineering Department of the Imperial University have established an association termed the House Architectural Asso-

ciation, and will deliver lectures on the subject of house architecture once a month at the office of the Geological Society at Nishi-Konyacho, Tōkyō. The object of the association is to investigate the art of house-building, in view of the increasing number of brick houses and the proposed improvement of the capital.

A sum of *yen* 58,000 has been remitted to their families at home by 1,180 Japanese emigrants to Hawaii, who left Japan in January and June last year. Those from Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, and Kumamoto Provinces are said to be the most saving, and in those Prefectures many people have since sent in applications for permission to go to the Sandwich Islands at their own expense.

A Buddhist temple at Tennojimura has been broken into by a gang of eight robbers, who, having securely bound the acolytes and attendants, demanded of the priest in charge the money in his possession, threatening him with death. The brave priest steadfastly refused, and the miscreants left the ecclesiastic more dead than alive, with six gaping wounds. They fled on the approach of assistance.

THE extensive business noted last week in some branches of Imports has continued; indeed the amount of the transactions during the interval has far exceeded that of its immediate predecessor, and this, too, at an advance on almost every description of goods in request. Sales of Yarn have been about 1,700 bales, of which three-fourths were English spinnings, and mostly at an advance on recent rates, the market closing firm. Quite 30,000 pieces 9 lbs. Shirtings were sold, at higher prices for early arrival, and the business of the week included 7,500 pieces 8½ lbs. Shirtings, and 3,500 pieces 7 lbs. T. Cloths at slightly better prices; 4,500 pieces Velvet, 6,000 pieces Turkey Reds, 3,600 pieces Dyed Shirtings, 2,000 pieces Prints, 4,500 pieces Silesians, and 1,000 pieces Victoria Lawns, all at rather higher rates. Woollens have also been in fair request, and the amount of business done and the prices obtained are an improvement upon the recent condition of the trade. As usual at the time of year, Metals are dull, and as buyers hold off, stocks arrive and accumulate, and holders—being further disheartened by a constantly falling exchange—are having a bad time. Nothing has been done in Kerosene since the big spurt at the end of last week, which appears to have quite filled immediate requirements. Sugar is in much the same state as last reported. Of Exports, the Silk trade has not yet assumed great dimensions. Buyers for Europe seem quiet, and although some business was done to ship by the last American steamer, the total was not great. There appears to be a considerable difference at present between buyers and sellers as to values, but news from consuming centres during the next two weeks will probably adjust matters to some extent. A little has been done in Waste Silk, both old and new, but holders have been asking rates which are prohibitive. The Tea trade is moderately brisk. At the end of last week a rush was made on the leaf on offer, and nearly 3,000 piculs changed hands in one day, but business has since toned down, and the week's transactions were within a few piculs of those recorded same time last year. Foreign Exchange continues on the downward line, the dollar being now very close to three shillings.

## NOTES.

WE learn from a home exchange that "Dr. Naumann, lately Director of the Geological Survey of Japan, is at present delivering lectures in various parts of Germany on Japan generally, and on the experiences and results of his survey in particular. At the twenty-third commemoration of the Geographical Society of Dresden he delivered a lecture, the report of which fills a column of the *Dresdener Anzeiger*, on Japan and the Japanese, which was the event of the meeting. The lecturer covered a very wide field; he spoke especially of the causes of Japanese seclusion, and discussed the effect of the introduction of Western culture and methods of administration. At a meeting subsequently of German geographers in Dresden he read a paper on the geological survey, and exhibited many maps which the Survey Department had produced. The last issue of the proceedings of the Geographical Society of Berlin also contains a paper by the same author on Japan, in which he first describes the geography of the country, and then discourses, like the valrus and the carpenter, of many things: but as he understands what he is talking about, and has the faculty of making everything interesting, the lecture reads very pleasantly. It can hardly be said that Dr. Naumann takes a doleful view of the future of Japan, but he certainly does suggest the possibility that all may not go well in the future. He appears to think that too many reforms are undertaken, merely because they are the fashion, and that resolution and tenacity in carrying them out are too often lacking." The spectacle of Japan hurrying on from the old to the new not unnaturally awakens a conservative instinct in many foreign beholders. And undoubtedly Dr. Naumann's criticism is correct, for it would not be difficult to point to more than one reform hastily undertaken and ultimately abandoned because of its own incongruity or the irresolution of its inaugurators. But as to the solidity and breadth of the average advance made by Japan during the past two decades, there cannot, we imagine, be much room for question.

MR. E. F. FENOLLOSA has just returned from an official inspection of the art relics in many of the temples of Yamato and the neighbouring provinces. Mr. Fenollosa was, we believe, the first to point out that, in spite of catalogues made several years ago by order of the Government, and supposed to include everything of value in the possession of the temples, their treasures were in gradual process of surreptitious dispersal. This was due to two causes. In the first place, the catalogues had not been made with sufficient care. The declarations of the priests had been taken as conclusive with regard to the relics in their keeping, and, as a natural consequence, only a portion of the contents of the godowns had been recorded. These catalogues thenceforth became the sole means of checking the *homatsu* at each temple on occasions of annual inspection, and whatever had eluded entry was, of course, disposed of when a good market offered. Then again, there was no way of identifying specimens. A picture entered in the catalogue as the work of Godoshi or Kohogen, might easily be replaced by a copy without running any risk of detection by the official inspectors, who seldom if ever possessed sufficient knowledge to distinguish



between a copy and its original. Advantage is believed to have been freely taken of the opportunities thus afforded, and the Government has adopted a most desirable, though we cannot say a timely, course in instituting an inspection through an expert. Mr. Fenollosa, with the aid of the officials who accompanied him, made his way into the store-houses of a series of temples and accurately catalogued every object they contained. Quite a number of rare and valuable specimens were unearthed, and as it is in contemplation, we believe, to extend the process to other provinces, there is reason to hope that a permanent check will be imposed upon that ruthless dispersal of the temples' art treasures which has been going on with little intermission ever since the Restoration.

Among the specimens discovered was a head of Buddha in white stone-ware, the hair only being glazed. This piece dates as far back as the Tang Dynasty (618-907). It is of Chinese manufacture, and the execution is described as exceptionally fine. Chinese stone-ware of such high antiquity is exceedingly rare, and this piece will possess immense interest for connoisseurs. It has passed into the possession of the Department of State for Education, and will doubtless find its way ere long to the Museum of Antiquities in Ueno.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 7th instant contained the following reference to the case of Kim-yo-kun:—Our contemporaries have passed various criticisms upon the step taken by the Government in regard to Kim-yo-kun, but to us the whole affair is very plain, admitting no grounds of doubt. At the time of the fugitive's flight to this country, the Korean Government requested his extradition; to this our Government replied in the negative, for, in the first place, there is no extradition treaty between Korea and Japan, and secondly, even if there had been such a treaty, it is the usage of international law that a country is not bound to extradite a political offender. The standard of international intercourse is very low in China and Korea, and both countries no doubt viewed Japan with suspicion and distrust, because of her affording asylum to the Korean political refugee, although in doing so she had no ill-feeling toward either of her neighbours, being directed solely by a regard to international usages. We would have given China and Korea immense satisfaction had we complied with their wishes; but aspiring, as we do, to a position of equality with European and American countries, we cannot be expected to disregard such a plain requirement of international law as that which was then in question. Our Government, therefore, firmly rejected the requests for extradition. Subsequently nothing was heard about Kim until the apprehension of Oi and others at Osaka, who were reported to have laid a plan of attack upon Korea. Although he was not connected with that affair, he once more became an object of public attention, while Korea and China manifested considerable alarm over the event. Meanwhile, it was rumoured that Korea had an idea of sending assassins to kill Kim, and quite recently a man named Chi Un-ei was reported to have a commission from the King of Korea to effect the murder. This led to the return of the suspected Korean to his country, and to the step taken by the Government, as

reported in a former issue. As may be seen from these circumstances, as well as from the instructions issued by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Kim has been ordered to leave the country, entirely from considerations as to the interest of the Japanese Empire, and the whole affair has nothing to do with any request from other countries; nor is it in any way connected with extradition. Such being the case, Kim has full liberty to select the place of his future residence. Moreover, the period during which he had to depart out of the country expired on the 27th ultimo, and another period of fifteen days was granted as grace, on his application. During this period he will be able to leave for America, his present difficulty being the expense for the voyage. Thus our Government has on the one hand averted cause of apprehension as to our internal and external peace and safety, and, on the other, has maintained the right of independence by dispensing with extradition; while to the personal safety of Kim himself, the step has been highly favourable. While it is derogatory to an independent State to deliver a political fugitive to his own Government, diplomatic statesmen can hardly be indifferent to ill-feeling on the part of a friendly country. In such a case, it is customary to order the fugitive out of the dominions of the Government under which he has taken refuge. Such a step is specially necessary when the presence of the refugee is prejudicial not only to the external safety but also to the internal peace of the country in which he has sought asylum.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has the following on the same subject:—By the account we elsewhere give (taken from the *Japan Mail*), our readers will learn many facts relating to Mr. Kim-yo-kun. He belongs to one of the most important families in Korea, and is a gentleman of daring and talent. Visiting this country some years ago, he was fascinated by our progress in civilization, and, believing in the importance of Japan as an ally, he went home with a firm resolve to start Korea on the path along which we are now marching. His pro-Japanese tendencies roused the hatred of the Chinese party. Indignant at the obstruction offered to his patriotic projects by his conservative antagonists, he at length resorted to force in December, 1884, with the result we so well know. Was it his ambition or his patriotism that prompted him to this step? We need not decide which, for the public has already formed an opinion on the point. When he fled to this country after his unsuccessful attempt, both the nation and the Government willingly gave him asylum, following the customary usages of international law. And it is the wish of the Government as well as the people of Japan to give the unfortunate patriot as much protection as possible; but such is the unsatisfactory condition of human society that it has become necessary to refuse him the hospitality we are only too willing to extend to him. At the time of his flight hither, both the Chinese and Korean Governments repeatedly applied to our Cabinet for his extradition; but the Government rejected all such demands as contrary to the usages regulating the laws of nations. It being within our power to afford asylum to a political fugitive, we have been doing nothing contrary to justice. But the existence of bad feelings on the part of the Korean and Chinese Governments cannot be lost sight of. In giving asylum

to Mr. Kim-yo-kun, we entertain no ill-will to either Korea or China, but it is evidently necessary to take sufficient precautions against his making preparations for a renewed attempt, for by allowing him to do so we violate the duty of friendship to his country. Has Mr. Kim-yo-kun done anything of the sort, tending to create serious trouble to the country which has hitherto done its utmost to give him asylum? If so, our Government has a right to visit him with the due penalty of our laws, for he does not enjoy extraterritorial rights. But that the Government has taken no such steps, proves that he had not made preparations for a new attempt upon his own Government. Why is it, then, that he has been ordered to leave this country? Recently a Korean, Chi-un-ei by name, came to Tôkyô. He was suspected of murderous intentions in reference to Mr. Kim, who at once applied to our Government for protection. The official examination of the suspected assassin resulted it seems, in a vague justification of the suspicion, for our Government then asked the Korean Government whether the King had given any such orders to Chi-un-ei as he was asserted to have received. The answer was of course in the negative, but to prevent any future trouble, he was sent back to Korea. Who knows that a real assassin will not in future cross the strait and lay hands on Mr. Kim? In such a case, will there be no fear of diplomatic complications between this country and Korea? This, we suppose, is the principal cause which has led to the recent step taken by our Government concerning Mr. Kim. When a political criminal escapes to another country, his Government has a right to apply to that which has given him asylum to take measures to prevent him from making another attempt. But the extreme limit of this right ends at requesting the deportation of the criminal to another country. To this request consent cannot be required unless there is evident proof that the Government of the country in which the criminal resides, is unable to prevent him from harbouring dangerous designs. Now, our Government can never be supposed to be incapable of taking sufficient precautionary measures. Hence it is clear that our Government have ordered Mr. Kim to leave the country, not on account of any request of either Korea or China, but simply because his presence here is deemed prejudicial to the internal administration of the country and to our foreign relations. It is, however, asserted in certain quarters that the consequences of giving him asylum must have been apparent from the first, and that to order him, after the lapse of a long interval, to leave this country, creates a doubt as to the consistency of our foreign policy. It is, moreover, said that by suffering him to remain in this country as before, there is little fear of any serious consequences, and that to be over apprehensive of such consequences, is to show lack of decision and firmness on our part. These opinions are worth considering.

The *Foron Shimbun* refers to the case in the following terms:—While three of his comrades, shortly after their flight, went to America, Kim alone remained in this country. In the meantime, the Korean Government sent Joshô-u and Mollendorff to effect, among other things, the extradition of the fugitive, but in this they were completely unsuccessful, as our Government would not consent to anything of the kind. The Korean Government, however, were un-

flagging in their attempts, secret and open, to accomplish the arrest of Kim. But to their great disappointment, all their efforts were vain, when an adventurous youth appeared to make a profitable use of the opportunity, in the person of a brother of the favourite mistress of the King of Korea, named Chō-Ju-Kei, otherwise Kō-Fuku. He had for a long while resided at Kobe, where he possessed a house of his own. About June last year, he went to Sōul, and was at once taken in to the confidence of high officials there in consequence of his offering himself for the task of assassinating the rebel, Kim. In August he reached Japan, carrying with him a document of commission, and several thousand yen. His conduct was, however, totally different from that of an assassin; he took no note of the movements of Kim but resumed his accustomed way of living. The Korean officials soon found out that they were cheated; and the whole affair subsided into silence, after being a temporary theme of conversation. Subsequently nothing was heard about Kim, till another enterprising spirit appeared in Korea,—Chi-Un-Ei, a petty official in the War Department of the Korean Government, who early imbibed ideas of progress and civilization from his master Kim-yo-kun, but who, being now employed by a conservative Government, recommended himself to their favour by the reputation of being a spirited youth. Embarking on board the *Mino Maru*, which left Ninsen on February 23rd, he reached Kobe; and after staying a little over a month at Kobe, where he met Chō-Ju-Kei, he started for Tōkyō, where he arrived on May 1st, after visiting Ōsaka and Kyōto and travelling along the Tokaido. Lodging at the Isokan, Ichōme, Minami-nabecho, Kyōbashi-Ku, he wrote on the following morning to Kim, who at that time lived at Yariyachō in the same urban division, requesting an audience of him, which the latter refused. Meanwhile, [the three students, Riu-Kaku-Ro, Shin-O-Ki, and Tai-Ran-Ryō, who were living with Kim, narrowly watched the movements of Chi-Un-Ei, and found many circumstances which appeared to them highly suspicious. One of them, Kiu-Kak-Ro, who was on confidential terms with Chi, one day invited the latter to a restaurant, where Riu, desirous of obtaining some tangible confirmation of his own and his fellow refugees' suspicions as to Chi, told him that all the fugitives were repenting their former crimes and that Chi would put them under an inestimable obligation by mediating on their behalf. Riu then went on to ask whether Chi had come to Tōkyō with a secret command of the Korean King to take Kim's life, at the same time alleging that he and his fellow students would be only too glad to execute the business for him, should he act on their behalf and obtain leave for them to return to Korea, and pointing out that, as Kim was very watchful, he (Chi) would be unable to do the thing himself. Deceived by these declarations, Chi confessed that he was sent for that purpose by the King, and that he had received a dagger from him. Chi, moreover, told his companion that, should he succeed in murdering Kim, he (Chi) would give him as a reward a sum of 5,000 yen. At the request of Riu, this promise was put down in writing with Chi's seal, under date April 29th (June 1, in our calendar) in the 496th year of the Korean era. That nothing might be wanting to establish the true character of the suspected assassin, Riu

requested to see the document of commission and the dagger, which were at once brought from the Isokan. The dagger was of Korean make, about 18 or 19 inches in length, and the Royal letter of commission ran thus:—

"We hereby commission you to cross the sea, and apprehend the rebel, to accomplish which object you shall have full power to act according to circumstances, using due caution not to make fruitless attempts."

[Royal Seal.]

Being in imminent danger, Kim at once applied to the Government for protection, but being suddenly refused further accommodation in his then lodgings, he removed to Yokohama on June 3rd, and took rooms at the Grand Hotel, while Chi and the three students lodged at the Club Hotel. On the issue of the order by the Minister of the Interior on June 12th, the Governor of Kanagawa ordered Kim to leave the Empire, sending him a copy of the order. On the other hand, the Government at once telegraphed to Sōul, asking whether the King had given a commission to Chi to assassinate Kim; to which the Korean Government replied in the negative, and ordered Chi to return to his country. Accordingly Chi was sent back on June 3rd on board the *Tokohama Maru* under the escort of Messrs. Sawada and Nakajima, the one a police sergeant and the other a detective of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government. As to Kim; on the 27th ultimo, he applied for another period of 15 days' grace, which was granted, and he is still staying at the Grand Hotel.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a very pretty sermon on the proper method of conducting a nation's foreign policy. "Adopt a well considered line, and follow it unflinchingly"—that is the sum and substance of our contemporary's counsel. Good counsel, no doubt, but too abstract to be interesting. If the *Hochi* had explained to what incident of Japan's foreign policy we are indebted for its homily, the thing would have been worth attention. Our contemporary, however, seems to be inspired solely by a general solicitude that Japan should make herself respected by China and Korea. One would imagine that she had been doing something calculated to forfeit their respect, but if such be the case, the *Hochi* does not say so. It has often been declared of China that the only way to win her esteem is by smiting her hard. We wonder whether the *Hochi Shimbun* advocates anything of that sort. There is nothing in dispute at present between China and Japan, and we are at a loss to understand how the former is to make a display of firmness capable of winning the *Hochi's* approval, unless the occasion be first created.

Mr. PROUDEN, who, we perceive, has now supplemented his claims upon public credulity by adopting the title of "Captain," and who also enjoys the honour of writing after his name the letters F.R.G.S., contributes, to the *Pottery Gazette*, the following remarks upon glass manufacture in Japan:—"The process of glass-making appears to have been known in Japan for some centuries, but it was not extensively carried on. Small articles, of no very great antiquity, but undoubtedly Japanese, were to be met with in Yedo, twenty years ago, when many of the old families were disposing of their family art treasures. In Nagasaki, and in Yedo, glass-blowers carried on operations on a small scale. Scientific apparatus, thermometers, barometers, vials, test tubes, &c., were made of suitable mate-

rials, but the 'pots' and furnaces were too small to enable large articles to be produced. Erasmus Gower, Esq., the adviser on mining, &c., to the Government, about fifteen years ago, induced the Japanese to erect a small establishment in Yedo, and skilled workmen were engaged from Europe. The first buildings were erected near the new railway cutting that runs through that part of the well-known suburb of Shinagawa that was reserved as the site of the foreign legations, and at the rear of the hill called 'Ten Thousand Pine Trees Hill' (*Banshō-san*) on which stands the temple, 'Eastern Ocean Shrine' (*Tokai-ji*). Glassware was imported in large quantities, and though comparatively cheap, had little sale amongst the natives, partly on account of its fragile character. Until quite recently, window-glass was not in use, the houses not being adapted; and it is only in recently-erected public buildings, and to a small extent private residences, where (*sic*) the windows have been glazed. Artistic glass has not yet become a large item of trade. Imitation of translucent crystal has been carried on to a considerable extent; indeed, a buyer must now be careful not to be imposed upon. The colloquial for glass in the southern towns is *bedoro*, and in the eastern and northern, it is *giamman*. Alchemy, as well as astrology and other occult sciences, practised from time immemorial on the adjacent continent, was introduced from China centuries before Europeans visited Japan. Indeed, the Chinese Emperor who is reputed to have built some considerable portion of what is known as the Great Wall, sent ambassadors to Japan to discover the elixir of life and the philosopher's stone. So it is not to be wondered at if the manufacture of glass was, although not extensively carried on, at least known centuries ago in old Japan." We may supplement Mr. Proudén's information by saying that the date of the first manufacture of glass in Japan is somewhat uncertain. It is known, however, that a glass factory existed in Nagasaki in the second year of the *Shōtoku* era (1712). The *Sankui Meisan-zue*, a well known work published in that year, says that the art was derived from the "Southern Barbarians" (*Nambanjin*), a term applied originally to the Spaniards and Portuguese, but subsequently used to describe all foreigners. We may safely infer, therefore, that Japan did not, as might have been expected, acquire the process from China, where it had been carried to a high degree of perfection, but from the Dutch. The latter, indeed, had reaped considerable profits by importing glass. Fine specimens of cut glass (*Giamman no Kiriko*)—we may mention *en passant*, that *giamman* seems to be a corruption of *diamond*—were always in high favour among Japanese amateurs, and many dishes, vases, &c., of such ware are still to be found in private collections. But they were always imported. The native manufactures never succeeded in producing anything worthy to compete with the work of the Dutch. It will easily be understood that they did not derive much assistance from the settlers in Hirado. It is related that before the Chinese were freed from their delusion as to glass being ice a century old, they used to pay immense prices to the merchants who brought them this ware from the Roman Empire. The Japanese never, so far as we know, entertained any such belief, but it is nevertheless recorded that they disbursed very considerable sums in the acquisition of good pieces of *giamman no Kiriko*.

WRITERS on economic doctrines which are subjected to the heat of public discussion should have good memories. There was a time when the London *Economist* refused altogether to admit the doctrine that the export trade from silver-using to gold-using countries had been encouraged by the demonetization of the white metal. But now that the doctrine serves the purpose of its own argument, we find the London journal taking it up readily enough. Sir Auckland Colvin, in his recent Budget statement, laid immense stress upon the fall in the gold-value of silver. Whatever the Government of India might do, however it might economise, said Sir Auckland, the results of all its efforts "disappeared in the great gulf of exchange." The *Economist* is not pleased that a statesman of Sir Auckland's standing should thus publicly testify against its favourite doctrine of gold monometallism, and it applies itself to demonstrate that he has exaggerated the suffering of India. The actual loss on exchange for the current fiscal year is set down in the Indian estimates at £4,837,000, a very respectable sum. Against this loss the *Economist* quotes the fact—as it now acknowledges it to be—that the appreciation of gold has given a great stimulus to the export trade of India. "It has enabled the Indian exporter of wheat to compete at great advantage with the agriculturists of those countries which have repudiated the use of silver in their currency, except for purposes of subsidiary coinage." Nor is this all. The *Economist*, in its anxiety to arrest the agitation which India's financial difficulties are beginning to excite, proceeds to another admission; namely, that although the import trade of India has been discouraged, and the Indian consumer of foreign goods has been obliged to pay high for them, yet this loss has been borne in part by the foreign manufacturer. For he "has not raised prices to anything like the full extent of the fall in the value of the metal in which he receives payment, because, if he had done so, he would have greatly narrowed the market for his goods. He has been compelled, as our cotton manufacturers know only too well, to take upon himself a very considerable portion of the loss on exchange, and, on balance, the gain to India from the stimulus afforded to her export trade very largely exceeds the partial loss which may have been sustained on the import trade." This is a very pretty showing for gold-using countries. We should like to hear the *Economist* explain what is their gain under all these circumstances.

UNDER the somewhat sensational heading "Ten centuries of Art and Industry," the *Pall Mall Budget* devotes a couple of columns to Mr. Ernest Hart's collection of Japanese curiosities, lent by that gentleman to the Society of Arts to illustrate three lectures which he delivered in the middle of May. The *Pall Mall* avoids the silly errors which we had occasion to point out in reviewing a recently published prospectus of the same collection. The only criticism suggested by this notice is that an amateur who selects a faience statuette in Imado clay to represent the work of Kenzan cannot have any real idea of that artist's merits and genre. The following is the *Pall Mall*'s notice:—

The carved ivories, gilded lacs, the hanging picture rolls, the elaborate metal work, the varied ceramic ware, of Japanese collections have always had a great attraction from their intrinsic beauty and their supreme technical merits. But they have suffered much in interest from the want of authentic information as to dates, periods, and masters. Japanese art, unlike other Oriental art, is essentially personal and individual. The artists of the feudal

daimios lived in the intimacy of their lord, and were themselves not uncommonly enabled, with certain exceptions they signed their pieces, whether great or small (and especially the smaller), and the reputation of a great artist was maintained by the academy which he founded and by the successors whom he trained and adopted, and to whom he sometimes transmitted his signatory seal. But where was the beginning and where the end? Who should decipher the signatures, who record the historic succession of schools, and who unravel the tangle of fable and fact which meshed the early stories of historic art? Mr. Franks and Mr. Anderson are doing much towards this end. But the collections of connoisseurs are still apt to be rather magazines of trice-a-brac than orderly series of authenticated and classified objects. A further attempt to remedy this defect is made this week at the Society of Arts, where the council have arranged for the public exhibition of the very extensive private collections of Mr. Ernest Hart, which he has consented to lend for the next fortnight, in illustration of three lectures which he is giving there during this month on the historic arts of Japan. These collections were made with the assistance of Mr. Wakai, of Tokyo, the expert of the Imperial House, and catalogued by Mr. Hayashi. They range in order of succession through many centuries of art, and contain examples of the work of most of the founders of the leading schools of art work, and their most famous successors.

Of the Buddhist pictures of the ninth and twelfth centuries, the work respectively of Kanaka and Takuma, we may speak with reserve. So much of the colour is gone that we do not find in them the rich harmonies and the mystic beauties which the critics of France and Japan identify with these famous masters. In the paintings, however, of Mitonobu (fifteenth century) (whose Tekkai exhaling his spiritual essence is a masterpiece of this school); in the Jokes and birds by Okiku; in the stately dames of Chosun; the carp by Naeki Shijo's school mysteriously darting through gleaming water; in the ghostly apparition of a loveless spirit maiden bending over a skull hidden beneath the grass by Genki, date 1750; in the eagle of Masanobu, date 1430; in the birds and flowers of Hoyen, all will recognize charms of colour and feeling and magic of brush which justify the enthusiasm with which Burty, Gonse, De Goy court, Rousseau, Millet, and De Nittis have hailed the works of old Japanese masters hitherto wholly unknown here. The monks of Seson (eighteenth and nineteenth centuries) are recognized masterpieces, in which the utmost skill in delicate brush work is combined with an obviously affectionate appreciation of the simian character. He loved them to the extent of spending half his life in their society and imitating their attitudes.

The other great feature of these collections are the lacs and sword guards, which range from the fifteenth century to the first half of the present century, and the metal work. The history of lac is henceforth established. There are here the early and austere work of Ketsu and his predecessors, followed by the boldly impressionist incrustations of Korin; the delicately and often high gilded works of Shoinsho and the Court lacquerers of Kioto in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Built up by months of labour bestowed on polishing and hardening layer after layer of a translucent varnish (*shui-jinichiro*), sometimes the most delicate work, it is said, was done in a pent on a lake, out of reach of aerial dust. Every petal and stamen is delicately touched and modelled with fidelity to nature. Centuries have not dimmed their beauty; while modern lac quickly spoils. The great triumphs of the Japanese artists, however, are in metals. The iron armour by Miochin, tenth century, is hammered in high relief in thin plates of very hard cold iron; the mysterious suppleness and grace which this most untractable metal assumes in the twelfth century water-lily plateau; the living articulated iron lobster and crab of the same academy of artists, are marvels; so too the buttons, and the pierced and chased iron sword guards, and the sabre ornaments which need to be examined with a magnifying glass. The chasing is masterly, the incrustations unequalled in boldness of design and delicacy of finish. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century guards the mysterious alloys (*shibuchi* and *shakudo*) supplemented by their exquisite colours the poverty of nature and the coldness of ordinary metallic surface. The bronzes of Itozun and Seimin are the highest achievements of wax casting. Cellini has more than one rival here. We have no space to speak of the series of carved ivory and wood net-screens. They are of a glass better known, although abominably trace-tied by the trash which is imprinted in masses. The ivory statuettes, known as kimono, and manufactured for the European market, are not represented here. They are, without exception, a modern invention to please the European eye, and have no historic prototypes. A final word only may direct attention to the old Satsuma faience, of which so much poor imitation abounds; to the Imari porcelain figure of a Court lady of the seventeenth century by Kakiyama, the *no plus ultra* of sculpture in porcelain, and to the famous figure in faience by Kenzan, of mother and child at play, which we reproduce (Kenzan was the greatest of Japanese potters, and this *chef d'œuvre* has been more than once illustrated); or the Temple Guardians of Nara, of the sixth century, reproductions in miniature by Risano, minuscule colossal unworthy of the Greeks. Altogether the collection deserves its high reputation, and repays study. It is historically highly representative, and filled with authentic objects of singular beauty and fascination. The catalogue by Tadamasa Hayashi is a landmark in the history of Japanese art.

Demos, that great unknown and unknowable power, seems to be verifying the old adage that his instincts seldom err. The bulk of the English and Scotch voters probably know little if anything about the true aspects of Home Rule. Hodge and Duncan can scarcely see beyond the point where the paths of Gladstone and Goschen diverge. But Hodge and Duncan have a wholesome objection to leaping in the dark. Domestic autocracy has taught them only one way of preserving discipline and order. In their eyes

the Irish Nationalist is a rebel, and to give a rebel what he wants instead of compelling him to do what his lawful master wants, is an experiment which neither Hodge nor Duncan is anxious to try. Over and above this sound instinct there is probably a wide-spread inability to comprehend how Home Rule is to work any good. To seven men out of every ten the only practical aspect under which it presents itself is that of a prelude to separation. As a preliminary step to Irish independence, its bearings are easily grasped. But as a means of redressing Ireland's alleged wrongs, it can do nothing—except at England's expense—which the Parliament at Westminster cannot do equally well; for to assert that a Legislature comprising 103 Irish members cannot understand Ireland's wants is to betray over much credulity. Such are probably the views of the mass of British voters, and they are acting upon them at the polls. We do not pretend to say that they are right, but only that their instinct is sound so far as their lights go. They have not yet had time to study Home Rule under its higher aspects, and it may be long before their education in this respect is completed. But that Ireland will be given some measure of Home Rule, we entertain not the smallest doubt. What we hope, however, is that the giving will be done by a Conservative and Unionist Cabinet, for then we may expect that enthusiasm will not counsel concessions which force alone can retract.

The *Official Gazette* gives the following report on the state of agricultural work in various prefectures:—Niigata Prefecture.—An experimental silk nursery was established some time ago at Kosendanimura, Kitanomimagori. To this establishment three kinds of worms—*Aohime*, *Shironakasu*, and *Akashiku*—were brought from Obatamura, Fukushima Prefecture. At first their growth was most favourable, owing to the warmth of the weather, but subsequently frequent rains retarded their progress so that they only attained the first sleep about the 28th of May. They are at present in the second and third stages. Adverse weather prevailed even after the second stage was attained by the more advanced worms, but care having been taken to provide, by the construction of the rearing rooms and the method of nursing, conditions similar to those obtainable in Fukushima Prefecture, the worms are perfectly healthy and promise well. Gifu Prefecture.—Tea from this prefecture has gradually fallen in price, quotations at present being, furnace fired, 1 yen 20 to 30 sen per kan, sun-dried, 60 to 70 sen. With the exception of furnace fired, inferior teas are not in demand in Yokohama and Kobe, and the producers of those low class teas are consequently considerably embarrassed. The first crop has been for the most part manufactured, and the second is about to be commenced. Iwate Prefecture.—All cereals except rice are making good progress, owing to the warm weather which accompanied seed-sowing. Unless injured by rats and other pests, a good crop is expected. Kumamoto Prefecture.—The harvesting of *nutane* (rapeseed) barley and rye is now finished. Owing to the favourable weather the crops are quite ten per cent. above the average. Wheat, which is expected to be ready for the sickle in about a fortnight, promises to be a fair crop. Kagoshima Prefecture.—In some districts barley, wheat and rye suffered greatly from

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cold weather at the period of germination, and consequently the young plants did not come up well. With good weather towards the close, however, a fair crop has resulted. The yield is about 7 to 5 *sho* per *tan* in Oenurigori, 3 to 5 *sho* in Kanzokugori, and 4 to 7 *sho* in Minami-morogatagori. Sweet potatoes are somewhat under the average, the earlier tubers being hurt by frost, while even those that survive have suffered from the prevailing scarcity of fish manure. Tobacco so far promises an unusually good crop, and rice, which is free from insect pests, also looks well. Ehime Prefecture.—Cereals, except rice, have been more or less injured by rain in certain districts towards harvesting time. The earlier crops have sustained comparatively small damage; the second have suffered to the extent of 10 to 20 per cent., and the third or latest to the extent of about 10 per cent.

Amongst the passengers by the *Oceanic*, which arrived here on Saturday morning, was Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," who has just made a successful tour through the United States and Australia, and will remain a short time in Yokohama, during which he will give four performances at the Public Hall, particulars of which will be found in another column of this issue. We understand the Professor's *répertoire* includes many of the new and marvelous tricks recently performed at the Egyptian Hall, London, which have caused so much comment in the home papers, and astonished the thousands of spectators who frequent that popular place of entertainment. The Professor is accompanied by Madame Anderson, who, amongst other unique performances,—we quote a Honolulu paper—"mystifies the audience with the great bank-note trick. The lady was seated in the middle of the stage with her back to the audience. Professor Anderson then came down from the stage into the orchestra, and borrowed a bank note from a gentleman in the audience. The Professor gazed intently at the note without speaking, when, to the astonishment of all present, the number of the note was written on a slate and held up before the audience by Madame Anderson." Professor Anderson has drawn large audiences during his recent tour, which is the best criterion of the class of entertainment he provides for his patrons.

THE negotiations which have been for some time pending between London and Berlin concerning English and German interests in the Western Pacific recently resulted in an agreement satisfactory to all the parties interested. The declaration signed by both parties provides for freedom of trade in all German and English possessions and protectorates in the Western Pacific, which term is defined as including that part of Australasia and Polynesia lying between 15° north and 30° south latitude, and between 165° and 130° east longitude. A line of demarcation is agreed upon which is to separate the "spheres of influence" of the two nations, and this line, beginning at Mitre Rock in New Guinea, the point where the English and German possessions touch, is thence drawn south of the Solomon Islands and then directly north-east in such a way as to leave the Marshall Group on the north. All south of this line and within the limits of the Western Pacific as defined in the agreement, is recognized as under British influence, and no German protectorate is to be declared within the region thus defined. The

same provision *mutatis mutandis* is made for the islands north of this line. The independence of the Samoa and Tonga as well as of the Savage Islands is recognized, and so also, as a matter of course, is the present status of islands already under the protection of any European Power other than England or Germany. Each Power guarantees to the subjects of the other the right of settlement, the protection of property, the right of trading, and of establishing factories and plantations under the same conditions as those extended to its own subjects. Religious toleration and equal protection are to be given to both British and German colonists on whichever side of the line they may settle. Ships entering and clearing harbours are to be subject to the same treatment as to harbour dues, etc., and goods of whatever origin and introduced under whatever flag, if so introduced by either British or German subjects, are to be subject to no higher duties than those which are demanded by the other Power under the same circumstances. All territorial claims made by the subjects of either Power before the declaration of a protectorate affecting such claims, are to be decided by a mixed commission appointed by both governments, unless the claimant expressly asks for the decision of the local authorities. Neither power is to establish any penal settlements, and the term "possessions and protectorates in the Western Pacific" is not to be so construed as to include colonies properly organized and having legislative assemblies. This agreement puts British and German subjects on the same footing in the Western Pacific, and commercial competition is placed on a fair and equitable basis. The present understanding arrived at by the two governments is practically the outcome of the previous agreement regarding New Guinea, and there can be no doubt that it will work well when carried out. The development of the Polynesian islands can, in the nature of the case, only increase the prosperity of the Australian colonies, and whereas, in the Navigator Islands, German shipping interests seem to preponderate, only too many lose sight of the fact that the imports carried to these islands in German bottoms are largely of English manufacture. The absence of any intention on the part of the German Government of establishing penal settlements is another source of satisfaction to the colonists in Australia, and the recent appointment of a Governor-General for German New Guinea is another sign that the Berlin Government will now vigorously push the organization of its colonial possessions in the North Pacific.

THE *Yiji Shimpō* writes:—Had the country not been in a state of chronic warfare, Toyotomi Hideyoshi would have died a poor peasant in the Province of Owari, and Tokugawa Ieyasu, a petty feudal chief in the Province of Mikawa. Warfare is bliss to men of such extraordinary parts. At present the country is enjoying uninterrupted peace. In the political field no violent movement distracts the attention of the nation, but in other directions we can hardly say that all is going on well. Trade, which was so active in 1880-81, has gradually declined; industry has collapsed, and capitalists have been deprived of profitable means of investment. The consequence is indeed alarming; public bonds bearing 7 per cent. annual interest were only six or seven years back quoted at 70, or even as low as 60, *yen*, but now the same

bonds are eagerly bought at more than 110 *yen*; everywhere throughout the whole Empire the wealthy class is becoming smaller, while cases of ruin and bankruptcy are hourly happening. In a word, the country is now passing through a period of exceedingly violent commercial commotion. The disappearance of old figures is always accompanied by the rising of new ones. At present it might be surmised that what we see is but the disappearances, and that as yet there are no new forms to take the place of those that are going. But we think otherwise. The commercial world is very wide and trade affairs are very complicated, so that it may not be easy to say just who or what sort of people are rising to take the place of the ruined capitalists, but that there are enough men who are secretly laying foundations for large projects is as plain as anything can be. Many a Hideyoshi and many an Ieyasu are secretly planning schemes of commercial ascendancy, and the day when such schemes will actually bear fruit will probably not be very long in coming. What moves our pity in connection with the approaching commercial struggle is that a class of ignorant and self-contented people, who shut their eyes alike to the principles of political economy and to the teachings of practical affairs, will find out their folly only too late.

OUR advices from home indicate that on the re-assembly of Parliament in August the relative strength of the parties composing the House will be tested by a vote on supplies. A motion to accompany the vote with some limitation inimical to Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme will make it clear at once whether he can command a working majority. If the Unionists muster in force, it was expected, at the date of our advices, that Mr. Gladstone would at once resign, and that Lord Salisbury would be invited to form a Cabinet. In the contrary, and now impossible event of Mr. Gladstone being sustained, he would remain in office and Parliament would be prorogued till October. It would be a novel and interesting development of parliamentary institutions should the new House be found to contain a second librating factor—the Unionists—of nearly equal strength with the Parnellites. Very possibly the elections may result in something like the following division of parties:—Conservatives, 300; Gladstonians, 200; Parnellites, 86; and Unionists, 90. The Parnellites will then have the pleasure of knowing that their obstinate obstruction has developed its own antidote, another middle party as strong as theirs, and ready to throw its influence perpetually into the scale against them.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Specie Bank was held at the chief office in Yokohama on the 10th instant. Mr. Hara Rukuro, President, read the report of the bank for the first half of this year, in which it was stated that a purchase of Six per Cent. Chinese Government Loan Bonds had been made by the bank in London. A dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum was declared for the half year. The following shows the condition of the bank's accounts:—Profit, *yen* 868,911.388; written off as bad debts, *yen* 21,503.533; reserve for bad debts, *yen* 241,700; bonus to officials, *yen* 54,570; addition to reserve fund *yen* 200,129; addition to reserve for the equalization of dividends, *yen* 40,000; dividends for shares held by the Imperial Household (representing *yen*

1,000,000) yen 40,000; dividends for shares held by the public (representing yen 2,000,000) yen 160,000; and balance carried forward to the next half year, yen 32,823,855. The total reserve fund and reserve for the equalization of dividends amount respectively to yen 941,000 and yen 200,000.—*Fiji Shimpō*.

**SPEAKING OF HERR MOST'S** arrest, the *St. James's Budget* says:—"The foe of princes and of law was arrested under prosaic circumstances. He was dragged by the heels, pale with fright, covered with dust and cob-webs, angry, and noisy, from under a bed in a low house of ill repute. What a plight for the intrepid apostle of a regenerated world! And there was some reason for his terror. A rifle, a policeman's truncheon, an empty bomb, and 'a few books on the manufacture and the use of dynamite; were found in the room: and they will need a good deal of explanation before a Yankee jury.' The view taken by a Yankee jury resulted in six months' imprisonment for this civilized savage, and the *Freiheit*, his newspaper, published a ferocious article 'invoking vengeance upon the authors of Herr Most's arrest, and appealing to the socialists to arm against the blood-sucking capitalists.' The socialists, however, have learned a salutary lesson and the world at large has gained appreciably, by recent events in America. For though it was proved that the social heresy had spread largely among Teutons and Slavs in the United States, and that Chicago, Cincinnati, and New York were the centres of not inconsiderable conspiracies, it was also proved most conclusively that the people of the United States will not for an instant tolerate this species of madness, but will trample it under foot as they would a venomous reptile. That is a comfortable thing to know, for in truth it did seem at one time as though American democratic tolerance of everything done by a sufficiently large section of the populace amounted to an infatuation."

Poetic justice asserted herself in a most instructive fashion in the case of the Chicago Anarchists. During the riots these ruffians made a raid into a chemist's shop and refreshed themselves from the bottles on the shelves, supposing their contents to be alcohol. In this performance they consumed considerable quantities of colchicum and other tinctures, the result being that eight or ten died in great agony. This is the first episode in the career of American socialists under the unrestrained conditions which they seek to establish.

FROM the annual report of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company we learn that the net premiums received in 1885 amounted to £1,148,510 as against £1,114,068 in 1884, showing an increase of £34,442. The losses by fire during the year amounted to £615,228 which included all losses actually ascertained and paid, and a full estimate of all claims that had arisen prior to 31st December last. The directors set aside one-third of the fire premiums received during the past year, amounting to £382,836, as a provision against liability on the unexpired fire policies of 1885. In the life department 1,009 policies were issued during the year 1885, assuring, after deducting sums reinsured, £897,290, and producing new premiums to the amount of £32,756, together with 142 bonds securing annuities to the amount of £7,406, for which the company received the

sum of £70,641. The claims during the year, including 14 endowments, were 345 in number, under 405 policies; and the sums amount, with bonus additions, to £306,449. The quinquennial investigation into the life business of the company, which fell to be made on the 31st December, 1885, exhibited a surplus profit of £396,919 which, after deducting one-tenth appertaining to the shareholders, enabled the directors to declare a bonus of £1 9s. per cent. per annum on the sums insured. The profit and loss account for the year 1885, including the unappropriated balance of £55,939 brought forward from 1884, and the sum of £67,691 being the quinquennial division of profits due to the shareholders from the life and annuity business, amounted to £371,121. This sum was distributed as follows:—£80,000 to the reserve; £12,500 to the clerks' pension fund; £100,000 to a dividend of 20s. per share on 100,000 shares, one half payable in May and the other in October; £125,000 on bonus of 25s. per share payable in May; leaving £53,621 to the balance of profit and loss account carried forward. At 31st December, 1885, after providing for the dividend and bonus payable in 1886, the paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits of the company amounted to £2,311,458.

THE following shows the spread of cholera during the week preceding the 4th instant:—

	CASES.	DEATHS.	DEATH RATE PER 100 CASES.
Osaka Prefecture	1,132	833	73.59
Kyoto Prefecture	120	119	99.07
Hyogo Prefecture	211	221	104.74
Shiga Prefecture	98	79	80.61
Yamaguchi Prefecture	324	150	46.31
Wakayama Prefecture	30	23	76.67
Tokushima Prefecture	181	110	60.77
Total	2,134	1,573	73.71

The above figures, compared with those for the preceding week, show that choleraic cases increased in Osaka, Hiroshima, and Ehime, and decreased in Kyoto, Hyogo, Okayama, and Wakayama. In Osaka the total increase was 179 cases. The average increase for all the infected cities and prefectures was 73 cases and 79 deaths.

THE extraordinary language used by the Czar in his proclamation to the Black Sea fleet naturally created some stir in Europe. A statesman and even a Sovereign may sometimes be rash of speech without startling the public, because a man's words are not always under the strict control of his wits. But in the phraseology of written documents no such latitude is allowed, and when the Czar proclaims in writing that, though desiring the pacific development of the Russian people, "circumstances may prevent the realization of my wishes and compel me to defend by force of arms the dignity of my empire," he can only mean to tell the world that he regards war as a very possible, if not actually a probable, contingency. Add to this the address made to the Czar, on his return from the Black Sea, by the Governor of Moscow:—"The representatives of the first city of the empire most humbly request you, Autocrat and Emperor, to accept our bread and salt and the expression of our love, and to be assured of our joy in seeing you, the Czarina, and the Czarewitsch. You come to us from that blessed south, where you have restored life to the Black Sea. Our hope gains wings, and strength is imparted to our belief that the Cross of Christ will yet shine upon St. Sophia. So thinks Moscow, and in this hope remains steadfast." Such utterances are not made without the assurance that they will be welcome. It looks very much as though the

Czar, six weeks ago, seriously contemplated another strong and speedy stroke in the direction of Constantinople. We are of opinion, however, that the danger has been averted, temporarily at all events, by the intervention of Germany. The threatened union of the two Bulgarias under Alexander was the occasion to which Russia looking forward. In that event, she was to call on Turkey to enforce the conditions of the Treaty of Berlin, and, failing the Porte's active interference, it was expected that she would undertake the task herself. But, at the critical moment, Germany stepped in with an intimation that Russian interference in Bulgarian affairs would not be favourably viewed in Berlin. It is perhaps not too much to say that Germany, at this juncture, has preserved the peace of Europe. But how long will the calm be maintained?

THE *Hochi Shimbun* has the following with reference to Kim-Yo-Kun's memorial:—"In his memorial to the King of Korea, Mr. Kim points out to his Royal master that it is highly injurious to his own reputation and his country's dignity to entrust a murderous commission to any of his subjects. Had the emissary been able to accomplish his object on Japanese soil, the affair would certainly have led to a difficulty between Japan and China; and Mr. Kim's counsel to his King to be more deliberate in action is only too pertinent under present circumstances. Considering that Mr. Kim, who had for some time been admitted into the most intimate relations with the King, could not say that the letter of commission was not in the latter's own handwriting, it would have been an easy matter for Japan to make it a pretext of creating trouble, had she really any intention upon the peninsula as the Chinese suspect her of having. But it is fortunate for Korea that we do not harbour any such designs. Mr. Kim next proceeds to complain of the over-powering influence of the Bin family, and recounts the circumstances and considerations which led to the *émute* of 1884. He incidentally justifies his reliance upon a foreign Power; but we are left in darkness as to what country he means thereby. He next describes the difficulty of Korea's situation, and then proceeds to discredit the story of Li Hung-chang sending an assassin to this country with the connivance of our Government, but intimates that the Japanese Government is anxious to put an end to his life so as to prevent him from letting out disagreeable truths about the late *émute*. If our Government were really guilty of such an ignoble intention, it would not have waited so long to attain its object; nor would it have given him such ample protection under its jurisdiction. In the next place, Mr. Kim declares that neither China nor Japan can be relied upon, and, speaking of this country, he remarks that she once showed great zeal in interfering in his country's affairs, but that she has entirely abandoned Korea since the late *émute*. This accusation is hardly intelligible; in the first place, to what policy on the part of Japan does he look for a justification of his assertion that we interfered in Korean affairs? In the second place, on what ground does he say that our Government has forsaken his country since the late disturbance? Is it necessary for a country to lend aid in the shape of money and men in every emergency to a neighbouring State? If, however, all that is re-



quired be to maintain sympathetic and cordial relations, then there is no reason why Japan should not be a trustworthy neighbour to Korea; for in the task of leading that kingdom on the path of progress, and in wishing for the good of her people, Japan did not and does not yield an inch to any other country. Lastly, Kim advises the King to be on friendly terms with Western Powers; to introduce various internal reforms; and to recall his comrades, Bok and others. As for himself, he does not claim anything beyond having his honour cleared of its stains. A spirit of loyalty and disinterestedness pervades the whole document, but it remains to be seen whether Mr. Kim will be true to these honourable declarations.

THE Free Ship Bill introduced by some members of the House of Representatives in Washington has thus far succeeded in again calling the attention of the public to a state of affairs to which, from time to time, general attention is directed with no other result than that the people after a short lived agitation again relapse into their former indifference. Whether this time, too, agitation will be as ephemeral and as barren of results as formerly, remains to be seen. The facts, as given by American papers, appear to be sufficiently startling. It is stated that the percentage of their own ocean freights carried by the principal commercial nations of the world is as follows:—England 86 per cent., Sweden and Norway each 40 per cent., while Germany carries 38 per cent. of her freight and France 32 per cent. Then come Holland with 22, and Italy with 18 per cent., while the United States with the largest sea boards, the most numerous population, and some of the finest harbours of the world, carries but 15 per cent. of its ocean freight in its own ships. Great Britain is stated to have 4,852 sea-going ocean steamers, or 58 per cent. of the commercial steam tonnage of the world; while the United States have but 355 such steamers, and their steam tonnage forms but  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of that of the world. While in Congress there is substantial unity as to the facts in the case, the people's representatives are by no means agreed as to the causes that have brought about this decline, and consequent upon this it is natural that opinions also differ as to the remedies to be applied. A considerable number favour the immediate repeal of all restrictive laws which deny to Americans the privilege of purchasing ships where they can be bought cheapest, and of having ships thus bought registered as United States vessels. It is argued that, before 1856, the United States easily maintained a leading position on the sea owing to the abundance of timber in the country and the universal use of wooden sailing vessels, and that up to 1859 the United States carried in their own ships 75 per cent. of their ocean freights. But since that time iron and steel have been in ever increasing and successful competition with wood, and as fast as iron steamers could be built the world's trade was transferred to them. By the application of free trade principles alone the friends of the Free Ship Bill expect to raise American shipping to its former position in the world, and the chief spokesman of this movement, Representative Dunn, of Arkansas, denounces the practice of granting bounties, calling it a game of national poker carried on to the detriment of the tax payers. The opponents of the Bill, on the other hand, above all deprecate the radical change of

a policy which has been consistently followed for many years, and which is in their judgment truly American. The effects of the Bill, if passed, would be equivalent, they say, to the ruin of American shipbuilding, for if a fully equipped British built ship were once allowed to register as an United States vessel under American laws, then the great shipbuilding industry of the country would be doomed, and ten thousand skilled workmen would be driven into other already overcrowded industries to their own and their fellow labourers' embarrassment and injury. No nation can expect to obtain and to maintain maritime supremacy unless that nation is able to build its own ships. It is, of course, an appeal to the protectionist elements in Congress, when the opponents of the pending Bill claim that it should be called: A Bill to close American ship-yards and to provide for the construction hereafter in British yards of whatever vessels may be needed for the American Merchant Marine. The real advantage of Great Britain, they assert, does not arise from the fact that she can build from 10 to 12 per cent. more cheaply, but has to be sought in the far more weighty fact that the higher wages and better food demanded by the American sailor place the country at a permanent disadvantage not easily remedied. Finally, the Bill in their opinion, would effect a result exactly opposite to the one desired, inasmuch as it would act in the nature of a permanent invitation to United States citizens not only to buy abroad but also to sail under a British register.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* says:—By Instruction No. 7, the Minister of State for Home Affairs has issued standard rules for the regulation of hackney carriages, *jinrikisha*, hotels, lodgings, etc., and streets. These rules contain nothing deserving our attention from a national point of view, but considering that they are to have a direct bearing upon the people, and also that local authorities have to take them as the basis of special regulations applicable to their respective localities, it may not be altogether needless to state our views on this topic for their consideration. In all civilized countries, in England, in Germany, in the United States of America, we find similar rules in force, though there may be some difference as to the degree of their severity or minuteness. There are apparently two reasons for the enactment of these rules; (1) the maintenance of the good appearance of cities, and (2) the protection of the public. In a country whose people have no conception of the necessity of either keeping cities in good order or of ensuring the safety of the public, these rules are, of course, of no value. But in a country like Japan which aspires to be admitted into the comity of nations, their importance cannot be over-rated. No one can dispute this point who has viewed the actual state of things in the capital; who has at all observed how filthy some parts of it are; how dangerous it is to ride in a *jinrikisha* drawn by an emaciated coolie. On a few points we fear the Minister of the Interior has gone too far; but the pervading spirit of these rules, we are glad to say, is in the right direction; and although a considerable number of men will be deprived of their present means of livelihood on the rules coming into operation, it must be remembered that these consequences always accompany the progress of a nation in civilization. That the necessity of enacting such rules for the sake of the public safety and the main-

ance of the appearance of cities is fully recognized by Western nations, may be seen by referring to their existing rules. Except those people, then, who pretend to say that we need not trouble ourselves how foreign nations regard our own country, nobody can withhold approval of the rules now issued by the Minister for the interior, especially if we bear in mind that the question of treaty revision is now receiving the practical attention of the Powers concerned in the matter. Coming next to the question, in what localities are these rules applicable? we have to answer that they are applicable in their present form to Tôkyô and three or four other large cities, and that in other places they will have to be considerably modified and simplified before being put into operation. And there are good reasons to believe that this is actually the idea of the Minister for the Interior. We have been told that the localities, for which these rules were specially intended, are the three Cities and the five Ports. Lastly, we wish to call the attention of our police authorities to the fact that hitherto their efforts seem to have been chiefly in the direction of judicial policing, instead of executive policing, as they should have been. In putting the newly issued rules into force, the police authorities should bear this point in mind, and endeavour to follow the true spirit of the rules, thus avoiding the disagreeable consequences of creating new criminals.

THE *Pottery Gazette* has the following:—"The *Sprechsaal* has recently described a Japanese teapot of a specially interesting character standing about 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, including the knob on the lid, and with a diameter of about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The colour is dark reddish-brown, the knob and the ornaments being white, the border being in open work. With few exceptions the white ornamentation is exactly on a level with the red surrounding without the appearance of being painted on or coated, and displaying the same twilled appearance as the red surface. The white looks like fine unglazed porcelain, or like parian, which is always without glaze. The style of drawing is rather full, the finer and more ornamental features of Japanese decoration not being apparently applicable in this case, and the work partaking of the nature of mosaic or intarsia. The knob can be turned round, in this detail recalling certain specimens of Herend and Worcester ware displayed at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. Some wood models in the Berlin Museum of Industrial Art serve to illustrate and explain the class of manufacture employed in this instance." This tea-pot, we take it, is a specimen of modern *Banko-yaki*, a ware in which many of the most curious and delicate results of Japanese Ceramic industry are now achieved.

As an example of a pleasing experiment performed upon dogs, the following is worth quoting:—Dr. Beriah H. Watson, the Jersey City surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was arrested yesterday on complaint of George F. McAneny, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The doctor is a student, and in his researches as to nervous affections he some time ago rigged an apparatus in his stable, on Fairview-avenue, by which the dogs that he used as subjects were raised to the ceiling feet foremost, then the clamps were released and they were dropped through traps arranged in the two floors of the barn, striking against an iron frame back foremost. The

object was to break the subject's back or injure his spine. The physician carefully noted the symptoms from the time the brute was injured until death. It has been known for several months that the physician was purchasing dogs, which disappeared in the stable and were not seen again; and the police took the place under surveillance, but did not stop the doctor's scientific investigations. Yesterday, when the doctor was arrested, the contrivance and six dogs were found in the stable. Edward Brown, the colored stable boy, was taken into custody. He said that the dogs usually lived ten days after the fall, although they were not fed. He fixed the number of dogs that had dropped through the traps at forty-one, and that number of complaints were entered against the physician, who gave bail to answer the charge of cruelty. He claims to have a perfect right to use dogs for the laudable purpose of benefiting mankind, and denies having been unnecessarily cruel. In this he is sustained by Dr. Arrowsmith, the veterinary surgeon of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who said that he had known of the operations for a long time. The doctor's desire was to find whether a concussion to the spine will, after a lapse of two, three, or six months, produce a decrease of vitality or loss of nervous power along any portion of the spinal cord. The dogs, he said, are placed under the influence of an anæsthetic before being subjected to the blow or fall.

CHOLERA returns for Yokohama for the past week are as follow:—Saturday, 10th instant, 28 new cases, 20 deaths; Sunday, 21 new cases, 10 deaths; Monday, 35 new cases, 14 deaths; Tuesday, 28 new cases, 23 deaths; Wednesday, 61 new cases, 27 deaths; Thursday, 48 new cases, 22 deaths; Friday, 72 new cases, 46 deaths. Total, for the week; new cases, 293; deaths, 161.

In all probability the authorities will at once take the action which would seem to be essentially consequent upon the above figures, declaring Yokohama a cholera infected locality and closing all places of public assemblage. It is terribly disheartening to find that the exertions of the Kencho officials have proved unavailing to keep the disease from spreading, but people will eat intemperately and drink immoderately, in spite of the warnings addressed to them. There is still hope that the change of weather for which the farmers are crying so loudly may take place, but the sudden access of virulence now observable, and the extent to which the cases are scattered over the city, promise ill for the future.

In connection with the present outbreak of cholera we have had several complaints as to the condition of the Public Market. It is alleged that proper supervision is not exercised over the produce offered for sale, and that the market is not kept as clean as such places ought to be. We may say in reference to these complaints that there are two officials permanently detailed for the duty of inspecting the market, and that, since danger of cholera breaking out became apparent, a large staff of inspectors have been appointed, who are charged with the office of examining all food offered for sale anywhere in the town. It is possible that there may now and then arise what appear to be instances of negligence, but it should be remembered that the powers of the authorities are at present very

heavily taxed. Fire-engines are kept going almost constantly in order to flush the sewers, and the officials connected with sanitary matters have but few intervals of rest. The authorities are undoubtedly exerting themselves to the utmost to stamp out the disease, and will, we feel certain, gladly welcome and act upon any information that may be furnished to them as to the sale of unwholesome food.

THE following notice to mariners, relating to the Tsao-fei-tien Lighthouse, in the Tientsin District of the China Sea, has been issued from the Coast Inspector's office of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs:—Notice is hereby given that the Light on the island of Tsao-fei-tien (marked on the British Admiralty Charts as Sha-lui-tien) was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 18th instant. The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Sixth Order, showing a fixed White Light visible all round. The Light is elevated 50 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 10 nautical miles. The tower is octagonal, built of brick and stone, and 45 feet high. Approximate position:—Latitude, 38° 56' N., Longitude, 118° 31' E.

By an order of Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Japan, we learn that the summer vacation will commence on the 19th July and end on the 19th September. During this period no ordinary civil suits, other than those already set down for hearing, will be heard, except by consent, and the time allowed defendants to answer petitions filed between the days above named will be computed from the 20th September next. Admiralty, bankruptcy, summary, civil, and police cases will be taken as usual, and the offices of the Court will be open from 10 to 12 o'clock daily.

THE *London and China Express* has the following, with reference to an exhibition lately held at Portsmouth:—"Some valuable and rare specimens of lacquer-work, ivory carving, enamel, bronze work, and other arts of Japan, form one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. Both old and modern examples are included in this curious collection, some of the more recently made cabinets, vases, boxes, and various objects for use or ornament, bearing testimony to the fact that there are as yet few signs of decadence either in the skilful workmanship, the remarkable patience, or the quaint ideas of decoration associated with that ingenious nation. One of the finest of the antique specimens is a bronze Toro seven feet high. It was the offering of a pious resident of Osaka to his temple, and is a perfect example of casting, the plaques being considered not inferior in finish to the panelling on the celebrated gate of the Battistria at Florence. Another beautiful work is a lacquered cabinet inlaid with antique china plaques and medallions, and ornamented with flowers, birds, and emblematic devices. Handsome pieces of modern work are two gadrooned bronze vases designed with peacocks, golden pheasants, woodpeckers, and other birds. A round gold-lacquered picture with a droll figure of a monkey ingeniously wrought in the centre; a bronze group, representing a man crawling and clutching a rock washed by the sea; an old gold-painted screen by a well-known artist named Ippo; and an ivory-lacquer carving representing one of the eight principal disciples of Buddha, should attract

considerable attention amongst the hundred pieces or thereabouts that Mr. T. J. Larkin has sent to the Exhibition. These, however, are only a small part of the collection of curiosities that adorns his unique gallery.

ALL doubt as to the final issue of the elections in England is now over. The returns from thirty-seven constituencies have still to be received, and already the Tories and Unionists number 380, or a majority of 90 in a full House. It is quite on the cards that we shall see a coalition Government with a solid majority of over 100. This ought to open the eyes of the Parnellites and teach them to moderate their demands.

FIRE broke out on Saturday morning about one o'clock in the house No. 50, Bluff, belonging to Mr. Gabaretta and occupied by Mr. A. Geyeo. The fire arose from the hook of a hanging lamp giving way, the lamp, which fell on a table at once setting the room in flames and Mr. Geyeo who slept in an adjoining room had barely time to save one trunk and awake the servants before the whole house was on fire. The contents of the house were not insured.

MR. VON FALLOT, a resident of Tôkyô, was found dead on Saturday morning, by the roadside, near the Iceworks, at the bottom of Campbell. It is not known how he got there, though no suspicion of foul play is entertained, as a gold watch and a considerable sum of money were found on his person when discovered. Subsequently a *post-mortem* examination showed that death resulted from apoplexy.

THE captain of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Sukune Maru* which was wrecked off Namerigawa, Kazusa, on the 10th ultimo, was recently examined before the Marine Court of Enquiry and found guilty of committing an error of judgment in the discharge of his duty. His certificate was suspended for six months.—*Mainichi Shinbun*.

THE *Yiji Shimpô* estimates that the railway which it is proposed by Government to construct between Yokohama and Yokosuka will cost yen 600,000. The line, it is stated, will pass through Henmimura, in the Miura division of Kanagawa Prefecture, and Kamakura and Fujisawa.

THE *Takachiho Kan* has gone to Shinagawa and not to Yokosuka, as stated on Saturday, the appearance of cholera at the latter anchorage having led the authorities to change their intentions for the present.

HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT SAIGO TSUKUMICHI and suite departed on Tuesday in the *City of Peking* on a tour through Europe.

THE British bark *Mary A. Troop* sailed on Tuesday for Portland, Oregon, with a full cargo of tea.

THE members of Chiarini's Circus and Menagerie Company arrived by the *Yokohama Maru* on Thursday from Shanghai.

THE U.S. frigate *Alert* (4), Commander Barclay, left on Thursday for San Francisco.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR visited the Fukiage Park on the 7th inst. at 9 a.m.

THE French frigate *Turenne* (14), Captain Dupuis, left on Monday for Hakodate. Original from

## KIM-YO-KUN'S MEMORIAL.

THE memorial addressed by KIM-YO-KUN to the KING of Korea shows that the author of the *éméute* of 1884 has at least the merit of understanding his country's condition. We speak, of course, as outsiders, than whom KIM ought naturally to be much better informed. But it does not always follow that an Oriental is easily competent to put his finger upon the faulty features of the conditions under which he has lived. On the contrary, this species of perspicacity is rare, and if KIM displays it in a marked degree, it is doubtless because his intercourse with foreigners, especially Japanese, has provided him with spectacles not subject to the refraction of national prejudice. There is remarkable justice in his criticism that the spirit of industrial enterprise is completely checked among his countrymen by the oppressions and extortions of the upper classes; that the peninsula, owing to its own weakness and the hot-and-cold policy of the Chinese Government, lies virtually at the mercy of foreign aggression, and that the members of the Government, instead of adopting measures to avert this peril, think only of promoting the interests of the faction to which they belong. Korea, indeed, is in the unhappy condition of a kingdom whose paltry strength cannot be concentrated for national purposes owing to the unpatriotic rivalries of those who ought to direct it. People used to say that the enterprise of KIM himself was an instance of this unwholesome rivalry. But the refugee labours hard in his memorial to remove any such impression. He seeks to persuade the public—for to them, of course, the memorial is really addressed—that his *coup d'état* was inspired solely by a desire to assure his country's independence, to develop her resources, and to redress the grievances of the people. What measure of conviction his words will carry, we shall not attempt to determine. But it is only fair to say that the conduct of the man himself and of his associates, during their very brief tenure of power, was not inconsistent with the aims by which he now claims to have been inspired. He must have seen—every thinking Korean must see—that so long as China pursues her present policy of fitful interference and periodical repudiation of responsibility in Korea, the little kingdom, feeling itself to be the plaything of an inscrutable Power, will remain without either the confidence of a dependant or the courage of freedom. In truth China's attitude is perfectly conceived to defeat her own purpose. She takes care that the world shall entertain no respect either for Korea's independent rights or for the ties that bind it to its neighbour, and that Korea, at the same time, shall be kept in a state of uncertainty fatal to her self-respect.

Appreciating these vital elements of the situation, it is perhaps unfortunate that

KIM-YO-KUN lacks the qualities to utilize his knowledge. But that he does lack them this memorial plainly shows. He is without that trait essential to the character of the true patriot—the capacity of self-sacrifice. To vindicate his own reputation is the leading purpose of his memorial. In pursuit of that purpose he does not hesitate to place his SOVEREIGN in an embarrassing position before the world, and to assail the reputation of the Japanese Government upon whose coöperation he nevertheless professes to have relied, and whose protection he enjoyed for eighteen months. That KIM had the approval of the KING of Korea in the *coup d'état* of 1884, few are disposed to doubt. But to proclaim the fact now is simply to embarrass his SOVEREIGN without the prospect of any compensatory advantage. If he has faith in the just instincts of the KING, there was no need to recapitulate circumstances which must lie very close to the monarch's heart. If he has no such faith, he ought at least to have refrained from utterances which must compel the KING to identify himself still more closely with the party that KIM denounces. There are occasions when a patriot must be content to suffer wrong silently, lest by seeking premature redress he may imperil larger interests. The present is such an occasion, and KIM, by not rising to its level, has contributed to the permanence of the evils he laments.

His references to Japan are open to similar criticism. That he believed himself justified in counting on Japanese coöperation in 1884, may be readily admitted. Whether or no he had any valid grounds for such a belief, is altogether a different question. It is very possible that the Japanese Legation's active sympathy with the cause of Korean progress may have suggested exaggerated inferences to KIM and his friends. It is even possible that that sympathy may have been sufficiently injudicious to warrant such inferences. But KIM knows perfectly well that Japan has always been the fosterer of Korean independence, and that, within the bounds prescribed by international law and the general peace of the Far East, the inclination of the Japanese nation is to promote the aims of Korean patriotism. How does it happen, then, that such a paltry purpose as the vindication of his own sagacity impels KIM to alienate the good-will of his country's only friend? The fact that Japan, after affording him an asylum for a year and a half, and after refusing again and again to hand him over to his enemies, is now induced by high considerations of State to bid him seek refuge elsewhere, seems to have stirred him to such bitter resentment that he goes out of his way to pronounce a hostile and foolishly extravagant verdict on the Riukiu affair. There are times when the courage which induces a man to burn his ships behind him is admirable. But KIM, by this operation, cuts himself off from the pursuit of the only projects which raised him above the level of a vulgar intriguer. His memorial, in short, so far from vindicating his conduct, goes far to establish the fitness of his present fate.

## GERMANS IN TRADE.

AN indictment, which would be formidable were it less intemperate, has been preferred against the Germans in China by a correspondent of the *London and China Express*, who signs himself "En Vedette." According to that very outspoken writer, the share which German merchants recently managed to obtain in Chinese trade is chiefly attributable to three causes, differing only in degrees of illegitimacy: first, diplomatic pressure; secondly, the free use of bribes; and thirdly, tendering at figures which forbid the supply of even moderately good materials. Disappointed rivalry is to be discerned so plainly in the background of this sinister picture that we may put it aside without waiting to examine how much truth it represents. If these are the sources of German success, they are destined to be soon exhausted. "En Vedette" invites the public to a more rational and interesting discussion when he cites, among the factors of German commercial development, the supineness of English merchants and the ability and willingness of the Germans to learn even such a difficult language as Chinese. A long sermon might be preached upon this text, but the gist of the whole would be simply that times are changing, and that stiff-necked people who will not adapt themselves to the change are bound to be left behind by their versatile competitors. We transfer our thoughts to Japan, since there we deal with matters that directly concern us and are more familiar. Consider the circumstances under which trade is carried on in Yokohama. Does it not seem as though foreign merchants had determined to play the rôle of keeping the Japanese at arm's length? The isolation provided by the Treaties is bad enough; but the ostracism contrived by the merchants themselves is far worse. Probably there are not half a dozen among them who can converse intelligibly in Japanese. Colloquial facility in that language is not so very difficult to acquire. But the effort to acquire it is not made. "One can get on very well without speaking Japanese," is the ready answer to remonstrances upon the subject. Such a reply belongs to the category of excuses that shirk the main question altogether. For the point is not whether by the aid of an interpreter, and some words of "pidjin," a bale of shirtings may be sold or a parcel of silk bought. The point is that the absence of any desire to converse with the people in their own language implies entire content to hold no intercourse with them beyond that necessitated by the bare transactions of commerce. It is indisputable that if foreign residents wanted to know the Japanese, to mix with them socially and to cultivate their friendship, their first aim would be to master the Japanese language. They want nothing of the sort, and so they leave the language alone.

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Their supineness was well enough, perhaps, once upon a time—the time when our intercourse with Japan seemed likely to remain a question of force. But a different era was long ago inaugurated, and unfortunately it has not been accompanied by any corresponding change of mood on the part of foreigners. They still adhere to the old-fashioned indifference. The Japanese exhibit some increase of disposition to study German, and we immediately cry out that the nation is about to be Germanized. *Mutatis mutandis*, we should raise the same cry if French or Italian entered largely into the curriculum of their schools. But for our own part, we superciliously eschew the study of Japanese. Having no wish to exchange ideas with the people, we very logically consider the means of doing so superfluous. Have the Germans begun to appreciate and profit by the opportunity which this unamiable mood offers? Have they understood that those who move with the times must be the first to happen upon any chances lying in the path? “*En Vedette*” says as much of them in China, and we are by no means sure that his story might not be truthfully extended to embrace Japan. For though we cannot point to Herr This or Herr That as recent *débutants* among Sino-logues, we certainly can detect signs of the growth of an intimacy between Germans and Japanese which implies that the former are disposed to step out of the antique groove. A strange groove it is, to be sure. Some few years ago we remember observing in the office of one of the leading merchants of Yokohama a wooden form such as might be used to seat prisoners in a Lambeth magistracy. This piece of furniture was so strikingly incongruous with its surroundings that curiosity impelled us to enquire its purpose. “To accommodate Japanese traders when they come to see me,” was the reply of the head of the firm. Evidently it seemed to this gentleman quite proper that his Japanese clients should be entertained as though they were servants or labourers. The incident is fairly typical. All through the intercourse of foreigners and Japanese in Yokohama there runs the same strain of contemptuous superiority on the part of the former. In truth there is no intercourse, properly so-called. There is casual association for business purposes; otherwise, complete ostracism. Outside his office the foreigner has nothing, and will have nothing, to do with the Japanese. He neither visits them in their homes, nor invites them to his. One might infer, not unjustly, that his permanent aim is to reduce to a minimum the points of contact between himself and them. Of course he will tell you that they are not fit to be his social friends; that the native merchants of the settlement are men of low origin with whom their foreign *confrères* cannot possibly mix on equal terms. The fact that he wears such a creed on his sleeve is precisely what we

criticise. If, coming here for commercial purposes, he determines to stand aloof from the people who are to be his customers and clients, then all that need be said is that he is above his work. The Germans, we believe, have arrived at this conclusion. They are a thrifty, thorough-going, highly gifted people. They will work longer than Englishmen for a smaller prize. If to these qualities, already dangerous in competition, they add a resolve to substitute genial good sense for morbid prejudices, it is easy to foresee the place which awaits them in the race.

#### THE U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL'S NOTIFICATION.

THE *Japan Gazette* takes exception to our criticism of the notification recently issued by the United States Consul-General. We commented on the terms of the notification, and drew attention to the obvious inference they suggest. The Consul-General said:—“I have to request that all citizens of the United States of America within this Consular District will lend cheerful aid and coöperation to the Local Authorities in all sanitary measures undertaken by the latter.” By using this formula of “request” he plainly indicated that he had no power to compel such “aid and coöperation,” and that he depended entirely on individual volition. The *Gazette* meets this objection to the use of such a formula by asserting that we were “evidently in the dark as to the tenure of the circular letter which had been addressed by the Kenrei of Kanagawa to the Foreign Consuls under date of the 2nd instant.” That document, according to our contemporary, ran thus:—“I have, consequently, the honour to request you also kindly to call upon your respective countrymen to exercise every care and to report immediately any case of cholera occurring in the settlement.” “This request,” the *Gazette* proceeds to explain, “was at once responded to by Consul-General GREEN, in words of a similar nature to those used by the Kenrei.” Now, the facts, by our contemporary's own showing, that the Prefect of Kanagawa requested the Consul-General to “call upon” his nationals to do a certain thing, and that the Consul-General responded by “requesting” his nationals to do it. It appears slightly disingenuous to ignore the difference between officially “calling upon” a man to take certain steps, and “requesting” him to do so. The one is an order; the other simply an entreaty. That is the whole point of the matter. Our contemporary misses it so palpably as to suggest that he does not wish to see it. We were careful to point out, and we may repeat here, that our intention was not to find any fault with the present Consul-General of the United States. He merely followed a precedent to which his prede-

cessor adhered. But we repeat that nothing could be more irrational and inexpedient than the theory which holds the foreign residents exempt from all obligation to obey Japanese local regulations. The Consuls have no power to make such regulations. The power is vested solely in the Japanese. But the foreign residents set Japanese authority at naught while acknowledging their own incompetence to provide any substitute. Therefore we say again, as we have often said before, there is virtually no municipal government in this settlement. The roads are repaired; the drains are kept clean; drunken men are arrested, and the streets are watered. But whenever an unwonted occasion—like the present cholera epidemic—presents itself, then the discovery is made that each foreign resident is free to observe or neglect, according as the fancy takes him, the rules promulgated by the Local Authorities in behalf of the public safety. Everyone is so thoroughly accustomed to this burlesque that its repetition passes almost unnoticed. Yet in point of fact such absurdities grow daily more monstrous. A foreign Consul is simply acting a comedy when he avails himself of the advertising columns of a newspaper to “request” that his nationals will observe a Japanese rule. The folks who do not read newspapers are precisely those that ought to be brought within the scope of sanitary regulations, and are, at the same time, the very people to snap their fingers at an official request. Surely there cannot be one among the Consuls who does not fully appreciate the difficulties of the present system, and who would not gladly welcome any reform calculated to impart an element of practical earnestness to this game of government without administration. We should not venture to suggest that the American Consul-General is satisfied with a situation which requires him to prefer a “request” to his nationals through the advertising columns of a newspaper in matters lying at the very root of good government. If the *Japan Gazette* desires only to show that Consul-General GREEN acted in accordance with precedent and in spite of his better judgment, the demonstration is quite unnecessary, so far as we are concerned. But if the *Gazette* seeks to frame a general justification of the Consul-General's course, and therefore of the system he is condemned to follow, then our contemporary takes a line along which the Consuls themselves, unless we are greatly mistaken, will be unwilling to follow him.

## THE MERCHANT'S ROLE.

THE voice of the public is beginning to be raised against the middlemen of commerce, that is to say, against the merchants. M. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU leads the attack in the *Economiste*. We all know that nearly every article of commerce has fallen heavily in price during the past few years, and is still falling. This is an evil which, under ordinary circumstances, ought to carry with it its own remedy, since reduced prices generally mean increased consumption. But in the present instance the remedy is not efficacious—is not even in operation, if we may credit the French economist. For the fall of prices affects the producer alone: the consumer does not profit by it. Corn, meat, butter, sugar, coffee, and a thousand other objects bring smaller and smaller returns to the producer, but the consumer pays nearly as much as ever for them. In some cases the reduction has been divided, but never in due proportions. The producer, then, receiving less, and the consumer paying as much, or nearly as much, as ever, it is plain that the difference must go to the middleman—the distributor. Not that individual merchants obtain a larger share of the profits than formerly, but that their number multiplies inordinately. Thirty years ago, there was one baker in Paris for every eighteen hundred inhabitants. To-day, there is one for every thirteen hundred. The number of butchers, fruiterers and so forth, has increased, we are told, in the same proportion. If that be so, it evidently means that each intermediary, in order to gain as much as before, must levy fifty per cent. more from each client, since his *clientelle* is now only two-thirds of what it was. It will be at once observed that, to render this reasoning rigid, statistics must be adduced to show that the average of individual consumption has not increased. Very possibly every thirteen hundred citizens in Paris may consume as much bread and meat now as every eighteen hundred consumed thirty years ago. But the editor of the *Economiste* does not pause to consider this. He proceeds complacently with his deductions. "The condition of the intermediary, he tells us, is not improved. On the contrary, being a member of an overstocked profession, he gathers a bare and precarious subsistence. His expenses, too, are greater than ever. He employs more hands and is obliged to pay more attention to the superfluous accessories of his trade. 'There can never be too many producers,' writes M. LEROY-BEAULIEU—though the admission surprises us coming from a bigoted monometallist—"but there may be far too many of those indirect auxiliaries of production, the distributors—wholesale and retail merchants, clerks, and employés of all sorts." In short, the French economist holds that of the two essential functions of society, that of distribution has

attained a wholly disproportionate development. And the reason, he thinks, is not far to seek. It is the spread and exaggerated value of education. There is a species of mania about education in the nineteenth century. Reading, writing and arithmetic are well enough, but they do not unfit a man to be a simple producer. The delusion of the age, a delusion fostered by law-givers, journalists, and professors, is that, if a man possesses these rudimentary accomplishments, it is derogatory for him to remain in the labouring classes. There never was a period in the world's history when greater solicitude was taken for the workman's welfare; never a period when to be a workman was to be less respected.

In view of these circumstances, the remedy proposed by M. LEROY-BEAULIEU is the establishment of monster warehouses and of coöperative societies. The difficulties in the way of such enterprises are great, but not sufficiently great to be deterrent. Courage and effort are needed to emerge from hard times and an abnormal situation. "It is incontestable," concludes M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, "that the present organization of commerce is too cumbrous, too onerous, and that it inflicts injury on producers and consumers alike. Its reformation cannot be effected in a day, but a beginning must be made."

## A GREAT JOURNALISTIC EVENT.

(COMMUNICATED BY A JAPANESE.)

A MEMORABLE event recently took place in the history of Japanese journalism. On March 21st, the *Hochi Shimbun*, the most enterprising of Liberal papers, came out with a piquant article entitled "Aim at Excellence; Reject Imperfections," in which that journal charged its conservative contemporary, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, and by implication the Government of Count ITO, with aping the imperfections of other countries; the imperfections noticed being three, namely: the monarchical or irresponsible system of the Ministry; the severe restrictions of freedom of speech and the right of holding meetings; and the centralization of political power. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* was roused by this attack, and in a long series of highly animated articles refuted the charges brought against it, especially that concerning the question of the responsibility of the Cabinet. If the *Hochi Shimbun* had been somewhat sarcastic in its tone, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* was hardly less pungent in its denunciation of its contemporary's opinions. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* plainly and authoritatively stated that a parliamentary system of constitutional government, like that of England, cannot be introduced at once into Japan, and that the government of our immediate future ought to be like that of Prussia, in which the Ministers are responsible to the Sovereign and not to Parliament. This declaration of the conservative paper was the

signal for an instant and almost simultaneous outburst of opposition from all quarters of the newspaper world. The leading newspapers in the capital, the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Mainichi Shimbun*, the *Choya Shimbun*, and others, fiercely attacked the position taken by the conservative paper, particularly with regard to the subject of Cabinet responsibility, which soon became the principal point at issue. The only paper of note that was conspicuous for its entire silence throughout the long sustained controversy, was the *Yiji Shimpō*, which seems to have little taste for the discussion of high sounding political principles. After a long series of replies and rejoinders, extending over a period of more than two months, the great journalistic fight was recently brought to a close; the contest having been maintained on both sides with a degree of zeal and earnestness not likely to be again witnessed in journalistic controversies for a long time to come.

Considering that the promised Constitution is yet to be made public, it might appear premature, if not wholly useless, to talk seriously about the question of the responsibility of the Cabinet. But a glance into the past history of the march of political ideas in this country will make it clear that opinion on this topic has for a long time been secretly ripening, and has only been prevented from public expression by want of a favourable opportunity. As far back as, and indeed much earlier than, 1881—the year in which the urgent appeals of the nation induced HIS MAJESTY'S Government to promise the opening of a National Assembly in 1890—it was the desire of the people to adopt a system like that of England. But the more sober and farsighted of those who entertained this desire were by no means certain that the constitution selected by the Government would be the one they had in their minds. When it was announced that Count (then Mr.) ITO was to be sent to Europe to study Western constitutional systems by way of preparation for the framing of our future constitution, the nation's attention centered in his person. It shortly became evident that he was paying special attention to the constitution of Prussia, whereupon the feelings of doubt which had from the outset arisen in the minds of an intelligent portion of the public became more confirmed. This uneasiness was still further intensified by the measures which followed the Count's return from Europe; such, for instance, as his assumption of the portfolio of the Imperial Household, which thereby acquired an increased and entirely new importance, and the creation of new orders of nobility. Pending, however, the publication of the Constitution, no open controversy could be maintained, although sentiments were now and then expressed clearly indicating the drift of public opi-

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nion. But it became daily more evident that in no distant future the question would seriously force itself before the nation. The public mind was in this state of secret anxiety and impatient expectation when the Cabinet was reconstructed in December last under the presidency of Count ITO; and the nation was agreeably surprised by a number of salutary and drastic reforms, which followed one after another in rapid succession. For a time, the whole atmosphere was filled with loud and unanimous voices of applause. But soon it became tolerably transparent that the object of the new Government was to transplant the Prussian form of constitution into Japan, and the explanatory articles of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which followed the publication of each successive measure of importance, left little room for doubt on this point. The opportunity thus afforded of discussing this subject of the responsibility of the Cabinet was not to be lost. The *Hochi Shimbun* opened the fight, and the result was the hot controversy alluded to above.

From what has been written, it will be clearly understood that the question of the responsibility of the Ministry had long been secretly agitating the minds of the people, and that it had always been expected to assume some day a real and serious aspect. It is also evident that this question will always be present in the minds of the public. Its solution one way or other must have a vital bearing upon the future of the country. Evidently, then, it is of the utmost importance that we should study the matter in sober earnest, and take our view from a standpoint raised above mere party considerations, guarding ourselves on one side against the stupefying influence of ultra-Loyalism, and on the other against the equally dangerous influence of reckless zeal for absolute Republicanism.

Let me now briefly present the principal points of argument on both sides. In a long series of articles extending over not less than thirty issues, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* courageously took up single-handed the cause of monarchism. Its arguments amount to this: Japan stands in an entirely different historical condition from that of European and American countries. From the time of the Roman supremacy, down through the Middle Ages, until this very day, the one underlying principle of Western nations has been the principle of democracy, which, though at times apparently over-powered by the monarchical principle, has at last come out victorious, and is now holding the ground fairly in its own possession. The conservative organ makes a special study of the political history of England, in order to prove that the democratic principle has been from the very first the fundamental trait of her people; and with this view it succinctly recounts various stages of the development of popular government in that coun-

try. Thus, so far as Western countries are concerned, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* admits, not without apparent reluctance, that national politics are more and more advancing towards complete democracy. But, turning to Japan, the *Nichi Nichi* emphatically urges that her historical condition is essentially different from that of Occidental States. In this country the governing principle has been, from the very commencement of the empire until this day, the principle of monarchism. Every subject of HIS MAJESTY is therefore bound to respect this national principle. Thus, drawing a fundamental historical distinction between Japan and Western countries, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* passes on to consider the nature of the two forms of constitutional system now in existence—the one in which the Cabinet takes or resigns office according to the majority in Parliament, and the other in which the Ministers are only responsible to the Sovereign and hold office quite independently of a parliamentary vote. The former the conservative paper stigmatizes as democracy veiled in constitutional garments, while the latter it holds up as the true form of constitutional monarchism; for, while under the former form of constitutional government the supreme power is vested in the parliamentary majority; under the latter form, on the contrary, the Sovereign retains it in his own hands. What necessity, the Tōkyō journal emphatically asks, is there in Japan to adopt the parliamentary system and usurp the supreme power from the hands of HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY? Further, here in Japan it is HIS MAJESTY himself who has taken the initiative for the establishment of the true system of constitutional government, with a gracious consideration for the future good of the nation. Is it not, then, the duty of every Japanese subject to exert himself to the utmost to further the accomplishment of HIS MAJESTY'S benevolent resolve? Those, who, far from thus discharging their primary duty, go to the length of demanding the adoption of parliamentary despotism, are blamable for disloyalty to the Crown. As corollaries to the above main argument, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* discusses various topics of more or less weight. Among these may be mentioned the principles that a parliamentary government is necessarily a government by party, which ultimately leads to democracy; that under parliamentary supremacy the Sovereign has little or no actual power, illustrations being specially taken from the political position of the English Crown; that in a constitutional monarchy the authority of the Sovereign ought to be like that of the German EMPEROR—that is, he should reign as well as govern; that it is erroneous to maintain that, under a monarchical system, the Cabinet is irresponsible, because the Ministers under that form of government are held responsible to the Sovereign, as is

clearly laid down in Art. XLIV. of the Prussian Constitution; that even in Europe, there being many strong States (especially Germany) in which a pure monarchical form of constitutional government is adopted, and the historical condition of Japan being such as has already been described, to attempt the adoption of a parliamentary system of government in this country, is to ignore the history, the traditions and the character of the nation; and that even after the establishment of the National Assembly in 1890, our Cabinet must stand above political parties, looking solely to the best and true interests of the country, because universal experience teaches us that, under government by party, political factions are invariably led by their mutual rivalries to run to the extremes of their respective political tendencies, which inevitable tendency would assume most dangerous dimensions in Japan, where, there being no party which we may properly call Conservative, the only possible parties will be the Liberal and the Radical.

To the arguments of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the Liberal papers reply each in its own fashion; but their line of reasoning is in the main that adopted by the *Hochi Shimbun*. In addition to the circumstance that that journal was the first to open the question, its consistent energy as well as its animated treatment of the subject, entitle it to be regarded as the representative of Liberal views. It argues in this wise. The quality of a government is not determined by the magnitude of the powers wielded by the Sovereign; the best government is that in which both the maintenance of the royal authority and the claims of popular rights are harmoniously adjusted. Granting, however, for argument's sake, that the best government is one which secures to the Crown the fullest scope of authority, the *Hochi Shimbun* by no means thinks that this end will be attained by the form of government which its Conservative contemporaries advocates. The Liberal paper then goes on to discuss various disadvantages to which the Sovereign will be subjected under the monarchical form of constitutional government. These disadvantages are: that the Sovereign's authority will be usurped by his Ministers, the best example being found in Germany, where Prince BISMARCK virtually wields the supreme power; that the Cabinet in such a form of government is inevitably in conflict with the parliament, a condition which leads to the unpopularity of the Crown; that the Cabinet not being held responsible to the people, the Sovereign himself will have to answer for all the acts of the administration, although he may have taken no part in them, a circumstance full of dangers to the dignity and the safety of the Throne. It thus results, remarks the *Hochi Shimbun*, that the only party benefited by the monarchical form of constitutional government are the members of the Cabinet, who have the advan-

tage of getting and retaining power even if opposed by the people, and also of evading their responsibilities on the plea that the Sovereign directs in person all the work of administration. Such a state of affairs would tend to the demoralization of the political life of the country. Returning to its own ground of argument, the *Hochi Shimbun* declares that democracy is the goal toward which not only European and American countries, as the conservative journal admits, but all the world is drifting. A government whose principle is opposed to this universal current is doomed to ruin, while one which follows it is safe. The existence of the so-called fundamental historical distinction between Japan and Western countries, upon which the whole argument of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is based, is emphatically denied by the Liberal paper. As one out of the many proofs of the early existence of the germs of the principle of democracy in this country, the *Hochi Shimbun* points to the notorious fact that most of the best of our Emperors made it their whole object to promote the well-being of their people. Even admitting that the principle of democracy did not exist in former days, the tendency of affairs since the Restoration has been unmistakably in that direction. If proof is wanted, we are told to look at the grant to the people of the right of ownership in land, at the establishment of City and Prefectural Assemblies, and at the promised grant of the Constitution and the establishment of the National Assembly. Even if it be allowed that the democratic principle is the peculiar property of Occidental nations, the *Hochi Shimbun* holds that, if that principle best promotes the dignity of the Crown on the one hand and the welfare of the people on the other, it should be the duty of every loyal and patriotic citizen to introduce it into this country. As to the maintenance of the monarchical form of Government in Germany, the *Hochi Shimbun* attributes it to the extraordinary influence of the Emperor WILIAM and Prince BISMARCK, and to the exceptional circumstances attending the creation of that Empire, and believes that the death of these men will be the signal for the overthrow of the present monarchical system. The Liberal journal repudiates the idea that in a parliamentary government the Sovereign has little power. It holds that the true power of a monarch does not consist of the unrestrained exercise of his despotic will, but is based on the affections of his people. Lastly, the *Hochi Shimbun* maintains that government by parties is best conducive to the well being of the country, for the national affairs are, under that form of government, administered by the will of the majority of the nation.

From this very brief, though, so far as my intention goes, impartial, sketch of the main line of the arguments on both sides, it

will be seen that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* reasoning turns on the question of the fundamental historical difference between Japan and Western countries. Indeed, the importance of a historical treatment of political subjects generally, but more especially such a subject as that now engaging our attention, is very evident. I attach little weight to the *Hochi Shimbun's* idea that the germs of democratic principle have existed in this country from ancient times. But the admission that the nation at large has little idea of what democracy means, does not necessarily lead to the position taken by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—that, because the authority of our Emperors has never been questioned by the nation, the prevailing element in our polity has been the principle of monarchism. It is quite true that our Imperial family has been, to say the least, wonderfully free from any of the unhappy consequences of sovereignty, by which all the ruling families of other nations have been overtaken. But this does not justify the conclusion deduced by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. If the sovereign power of our Emperors has been little questioned, and still less opposed by the people, that power has seldom or never been exercised by our Emperors themselves. The truth is that the real power of government was for many centuries entirely in the hands of the military class, the *shizoku*. That is to say, the prevailing element of our polity has been the principle of the aristocracy of talent and strength, at present represented by about two millions of men, or one-eighteenth of the whole population. Moreover, among the *heimin* class, also, symptoms of the healthy development of democratic ideas are not wholly wanting. Even during feudal times, men of extraordinary force of intellect or character constantly appeared among the *heimin* class, and rose to positions of great political power by virtue of their own merits. Since the Restoration, the number of such *heimin* has considerably increased, and at present in the ranks of journalists, lawyers, higher classes of merchants, and members of local assemblies, the *heimin* class is represented by a great number of able men. Going still lower and looking at the bulk of the *heimin*, the country peasantry, it is noticeable that they are fast accommodating themselves to the new order of things. Recently, when I visited my native province about one hundred and fifty miles south of Osaka, I was present at a district meeting (*chōsōukai*). The meeting was held in one of the halls of an ancient Buddhist church; some thirty members were present, seated on chairs arranged in a single row round the hall much in the same fashion as they are arranged at City and Prefectural Assemblies. A member of the Prefectural Assembly presided. The subject of deliberation related to the amount of district rates for the next year,

and their distribution over various items of expenditure, such, for instance, as the maintenance of schools, salaries of teachers and clerks of the district, repairs of roads, etc. These matters may have been familiar to all the members, but it is at any rate certain that they discussed them with a degree of practical sense and intelligence far surpassing what I had expected. The whole tone of their manner convinced me that they fully realized that the economical affairs of the district were their own concerns, and had accordingly to be managed by their own consent. I have not been present at any other district meetings, but I presume that the same salutary change in the thoughts of the lower classes of the people will be witnessed in most cases.

I believe, then, that the nation is fast advancing toward democracy; that sooner or later our polity will have to become like that of England; and I hope that every patriot will labour toward this end with a sincere and disinterested heart. But at the same time, I must state that I am not so sanguine of the realization of our aim as the *Hochi Shimbun* and other Liberal papers seem to be. Rapid and wonderful as our past progress has been, I am not yet so sure of the real advance of the people in political ideas as to think it necessary that the government should be entrusted to them. We ought to proceed step by step, establishing ourselves firmly by upon each new ground before making another advance.

I have no means of knowing the true ideas entertained by Count ITO and his able colleagues on this subject, but judging from their past career, I am inclined to think that they likewise look to a parliamentary form of government on the English model as the final goal to be reached. At any rate, the path before them is clear enough. The nation, whose future it has fallen to their lot to mould, is rapidly advancing toward the principle of democracy, and already the Party—I say the Party and not Parties, because in principle the Kaisinto and Jiyuto are much alike—the Party opposed to them contains no despicable amount of intellectual and moral force, and moreover has the sympathy of a considerable portion of the nation. Should the Government show at this stage of progress any signs of deviation from that line of advance which its leaders have taught the people to follow, the result will be extremely unfortunate both for themselves and for the nation at large.

# WITHDRAWAL OF TEN SEN PAPER MONEY.

## IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the prohibition of the use of ten sen paper money, and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 9th day of the 7th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

Countersigned by Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of State.

Count MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI,  
Minister of State for Finance.

## IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 1.

The use of ten sen paper money shall be prohibited after the 30th day of the 6th month of the 20th year of Meiji.

## ORDINANCE No. XXV. OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

It is hereby notified that, whereas the use of ten sen paper money will be prohibited after the 30th day of the 6th month of the 20th year of Meiji, as proclaimed by Imperial Ordinance No. 1, application for the exchange of such money should be made at the Nippon Ginko, or its branch offices, or agencies before the date fixed, and it is further notified that the names of such agencies shall be advertised by the Nippon Ginko.

(Signed) Count MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI,  
Minister of State for Finance.

Dated the 12th day of the 7th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

## GRADUATION DAY AT THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Graduation Ceremony of the Colleges of the Imperial University took place on the 10th instant, in the Central Hall of the Engineering College. The Hall was draped with the flags of the world, united, one by one, with the Japanese *Hi-no-maru*. On the platform were their Excellencies Prince Sanjo, Lord Keeper of the Seals; Count Ito, Minister President of State; Count Yamada, Minister of State for Justice; H.B.M. Minister, the Honourable Sir Francis Plunkett, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Watanabe, President of the University; Messrs. Yamao and Otori, Senators; Mr. Inouye Masaru, Chief of the Railway Bureau; Mr. Shibusawa, Herr Roesler, and the Directors and Professors of the various Colleges. The Minister of State for Education was absent, owing to illness, and his place was taken by Mr. Watanabe, President of the University. The body of the Hall was crowded with students, and under the galleries on either side sat a large number of visitors. There were very few ladies present; a fact which did not fail to attract the attention of those who look to see the women of Japan take their proper place in the life of the nation. The ceremony commenced with the presentation of certificates to graduates of the various Colleges. Each successful student, being summoned by name, advanced to the dais, and received his certificate from the hands of the Director of his College. We need scarcely say that the young men thus distinguished showed all the aplomb and absence of self-consciousness for which the Japanese are remarkable. But they showed also, and that very plainly, the effects of hard study, many of them looking pale and worn out, and fully forty per cent. wearing spectacles. The rising generation of Japan is purchasing its literary and scientific acquirements at a physical cost which we would gladly see lessened. The names of the

recipients of certificates and of the Presidents of Colleges are as follows:—

## COLLEGE OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Director—President WATANABE HIROMOTO.

### LAW.

Uemura Shunpei.  
Tomizu Hirodo.  
Okano Keijiro.  
Oinuma Nagayasu.  
Sakakibara Ikuwaka.

Sawasaki Yorisnosuke.  
Ito Sokenori.  
Inui Fushi.  
Hanyu Akichika.  
Nakano Shogo.

### POLITICS.

Sagane Fujiro.

## COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Director (Acting)—Professor OSAWA KENJI.

### MEDICINE.

Tsutsumi Sokyo.  
Sarai Kyuyō.

Ninomiya Seichirō.

## COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Director—Professor FUMICHI KIMITAKE.

### CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Mukasa Seitaro.  
Saburi Kazutsugu.  
Sugawara Kuran.  
Ogawa Umesaburo.  
Oyama Tomonao.

Kuno Tomoyoshi.  
Uyeda Toshiro.  
Kuroda Toyotaro.  
Torioe Kinnosuke.

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Atsumi Sadamoto.

Utsunomiya Kan-ichi.

### NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Tanaka Yasutada.

### TELEGRAPHIC ENGINEERING.

Hayashi Seisuke.

ARCHITECTURE.

Tanaka Toyosuke.

### APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Okubo Shinsei.

Ichikawa Toshio.

### MINING ENGINEERING.

Yonekura Seizoku.

Ohigata Ichisuke.

\* The Students of these courses studied in the former Kōbu Daigaku.

### CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Kobayashi Hakujiro.

Tanimura Tachima.

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Shimayama Hidehisa.

Watanabe Ryu.

Ohira Matsujiro.

Suzuki Chiyokichi.

### APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Ichino Kin-ichiro.

### METALLURGY.

Yamada Buntaro.

\* The Students of these courses were formerly attached to the Technical Department of the Tokyo Daigaku.

## COLLEGE OF LITERATURE.

Director—Professor TOYAMA MASAKAZU.

### PHILOSOPHY.

Hitaka Mazane.

Nagasawa Ichizō.

### JAPANESE LITERATURE.

Toda Tsunetaro.

## COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Director—Professor KIKUCHI DAIROKU.

### PHYSICS.

Hirayama Jun.

Saneyoshi Masutomi.

### CHEMISTRY (Theoretical).

Makino Kiyosato.

### ZOOLOGY.

Tsuboi Shogoro.

### BOTANY.

Shirai Kōtaro.

Ōyatsu Naomaro.

At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony, addresses were delivered by President Watanabe, the Honourable Sir Francis Plunkett, H. E. Count Ito, and Herr Roesler.

Mr. WATANABE spoke in Japanese. The following is a translation of what he said:—Your Excellencies the Ministers of His Imperial Majesty, your Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of Foreign Powers, and Gentlemen: This is the first public occasion in the history of the Imperial University, and since my appointment to the honorable position of President of that institution. My appearance here to-day before you all affords me the greatest gratification and pleasure. Shortly after the Restoration, His Imperial Majesty issued a Proclamation containing five articles, one of which runs as follows:—"Search after knowledge throughout the world and strengthen the foundations of our empire;" and another: "Cast away the corrupt customs of the past; and adhere to the great Principle of the Universe." Now, this Proclamation has been the origin of very great changes, the greatest ever wrought in our country, which have determined our national policy, and have also led, I believe, to the recent establishment of the Imperial University. For how can we search after knowledge throughout the world, unless it be through

science? The great principle of the universe, also is unattainable except by science. We thus see, that the idea of promoting education in this country, was part and parcel of the grand scheme contemplated by His Imperial Majesty at the Restoration. Soon after the Restoration, the Daigaku was established and placed on an equal footing with the other public departments of the State. A number of schools were at the same time founded, and many old ones were resuscitated and enlarged. In the fourth year of Meiji, the Educational Code was promulgated, and all the schools in the land were, for the first time, brought under one system. In the tenth year of Meiji, the University of Tokyo was founded, embracing the four departments of Law, Science, Medicine, and Literature. The services of professors, both native and foreign, were secured, the course of instruction was greatly improved, and a systematic education was, for the first time, given to the students. Some of these students, moreover, were sent abroad. Both the Government and people took a great interest in educational matters, and accelerated their rapid and steady progress. Those who have received certificates, and, since the institution of degrees in the eleventh year of Meiji, have been honoured with the title of Gakushi, number no less than 472. Meanwhile, many students were sent over to Europe and America, for the further prosecution of their studies. They are all fulfilling their duty as scholars, both in educational and in administrative posts, and in practical work; and their services, in contributing to the prosperity of the State are incalculable. The same is the case with the technological arts, which received a most signal recognition of their importance in the foundation of the Engineering College, which has sent forth as many as 200 Kogakushi and graduates. These two institutions advanced side by side, and brought about the grand results which we witness to-day. But in the practical matters of politics and national economy the need of the aid of science increased day by day, and the importance of a thorough investigation of these subjects became more and more clear. Hence by Imperial decree, dated the first of March of this year, the University of Tokyo and the Engineering College underwent great modifications, and the Imperial University was established, which added the Engineering Department to the four Departments of Law, Medicine, Literature, and Science. The new institution thus embodied five colleges in all, with a Director and a head professor in each special college, over all of which the President of the University, assisted by the Senate, presides. The graduates of the special colleges are allowed to enter the University Hall, in order to pursue further special courses of study, wherein they may excel, and are honoured with degrees according to the results of their work. Thus, by uniformity in the course of study, the unity of science is recognized, and by the renovation of the system of instruction the standard of learning is elevated. The five colleges henceforth are to work in harmonious concord, acting together on the one hand, in order to enable all the different branches of knowledge to commune with each other, thus showing the unity of the principles of all sciences; and on the other hand, preserving each its individuality, in order to enable each student to pursue some special branch of knowledge, thus making the sciences and arts necessary to the State as concise and clear as possible. The graduates of the special colleges are either to employ themselves in practical fields and prove of utility to the State, or to continue their scientific studies further and investigate the principles previously unfolded. Thus on the one side, practical men, and on the other, erudite scholars are to be developed, and both of them are to elevate the national standard of learning; and then, and not till then, we shall have brought into effect the idea involved in the Imperial proclamation, issued at the beginning of the Restoration:—to seek knowledge throughout the world and strengthen the foundation of the Empire; to cast away corrupt customs and adhere to the great principle of the universe;—and for the first time then, also, shall we have realized the grand idea embodied in the third Imperial Edict. Those who have the honour of receiving certificates to-day number 11 in the Department of Law, 3 in that of Medicine, 27 in that of Engineering, 3 in that of Literature, and 6 in that of Science, making a total of 50. They all have passed both their Preparatory and Main Courses, and by laborious study for these many years, and by regular attendance at the classes of the curriculum, they now occupy, by the blessing of Providence, the honorable position in which we see them placed to-day, a position which may well be the envy of all. My earnest wish is, that those who leave the University now, and devote themselves to practical work, will utilize their attain-

Original from

ments in their new spheres of labour, and thus gain deeper knowledge and greater skill; and that those who enter the University Hall will pursue with ardour the special branches of knowledge they have chosen, and thus unfold mysteries yet unknown, both classes alike contributing to the prosperity and enlightenment of the State. In doing this, they are fulfilling the duty they owe to His Imperial Majesty, and at the same time satisfying the expectations of all loyal citizens. And what the University most urgently desires is that, in future, the number of the graduates both of special colleges and the University Hall shall increase year by year, so that not a single social institution shall remain which has not felt the power and the blessing conferred by learning. Though this short address is far from doing justice to my feelings of gratification on this interesting occasion and to the hopes I entertain for the future, I trust that I have conveyed some idea of my feelings and ideas. I owe you many expressions of gratitude for the kind attention you have paid to my address. Most deeply also do I thank Your Excellencies the Ministers of His Imperial Majesty, Your Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of Foreign Powers, and you my friends and guests, for your presence to-day, which has added much to the brilliancy and imposing nature of the ceremony. I conclude with the hope of having the pleasure of seeing you all again at the entertainment of this evening.

Mr. UEMURA SHUNPEI, the first graduate in the College of Jurisprudence, replying on behalf of himself and his fellow-graduates, read a Japanese address, of which the following is a translation:—Your Excellencies the Ministers of His Majesty the Emperor, Your Excellencies the Ministers of Foreign States, and Gentlemen: I have the honour to speak a few words in behalf of the present graduates of the five colleges, in response to the hearty congratulations and kind encouragement addressed to us by the President. We feel highly grateful to those who have honoured us with their presence upon this the occasion of our graduation ceremony. We are not bold enough to imagine that we have succeeded in an achievement so high as that represented by our President, but we do not pretend to deny that some portion, at least, of the praises bestowed upon us are fairly our due. Here we must not fail to mention the sincere gratitude with which we regard the benefits we have received from the professors and officers of the University, whose indefatigable efforts and kindness have always been powerful incentives to our progress. While we congratulate ourselves on whatever amount of success we may so far have achieved, we cannot but anticipate great and difficult work in the future. In this country, science and art have always been the pioneers of national progress, and so should they ever be. The curriculum of the University, therefore, should be gradually fixed higher and higher, and specialists should constantly seek to push their researches deeper and deeper. The students of the newly instituted University Hall must aim at carrying their investigations as far as human intellect is permitted to go. Such is the principal purpose and object of the recent re-organization of our University. We, who have fortunately been enabled to avail ourselves of this rare opportunity and who are enjoying special facility for scientific study and investigation, must seek to turn these advantages to the best account. First, we must cultivate ourselves, and then our care should be turned to the promotion of the national well-being. For the latter is the ultimate aim of individual improvement and development. It is, therefore, our duty and obligation to assist and improve ourselves mutually in our scientific and practical training, and never to stop short until we have done all that lies within our power. This, we believe, is the only way to heighten and preserve the glory of the achievements upon which you have been kind enough to congratulate us. This, too, is the only method by which we can look to fulfil the hopes and expectations with which our President regards our future. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that this shall always be the most earnest desire of the present graduates.

The Hon. Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT, who was most warmly received by both foreigners and Japanese, was the next speaker. He said:—Mr. President, your Excellencies, and Gentlemen: The annual graduation ceremony is an occasion not only of congratulation to those amongst you who have received the rewards earned by industry and perseverance, it is also, and

perhaps more especially, an occasion on which all should take stock of the work done during the year, and draw courage from it for the future. I feel it a great honour to have been allowed to address you a few words on this auspicious occasion, and I do so with the greater pleasure in this establishment, the success of which as a College of Engineering has been so largely due to the efforts of directors and instructors whom it is my pride and pleasure to claim as countrymen of my own. It is a source, also, of real gratification to me to be able thus publicly to congratulate those whose distinguished studies have this day been rewarded. These prizes are not only a reward for past diligence; they are an encouragement to future effort. Let what you have gained, or what you see your fellow students gain, be a spur to all of you for continued, and if possible still more strenuous, exertion on your part. Let the knowledge you have already imbibed, whet your appetite for deeper draughts from that well of learning which is the true source of all social and material progress. For many of you this day marks one of the most important epochs in a man's life; for to-day you go forth from the sheltering support of the University to face the realities and difficulties of practical life. To you more especially I would beg to address a few words which are inspired by the friendly interest I bear to your country, and the confidence I feel in her eventual successful development. It is an old saying that "the boy of to-day is the man of the future," hence the paramount importance always attached to education, and to the subsequent employment of that education in the manner which the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the individual may make most advantageous to himself and most beneficial to his country. We cannot all do everything; but probably all of us, if we employ our talents with judgment and prudence, can do well some one thing or another. The secret, I believe, of success in life is to discover what that something is, and then to work accordingly. At school, one man has a talent for mathematics, another for history, another for languages, and so on through all the various branches of knowledge. In after life one man has a talent for commerce, another for the army or navy, another for engineering, another for political life, another for the fine arts, &c., &c. Few, very few, men have the gift to be equally good in all branches; or, if so, it is probably for the sole reason that they are masters in none. Let me, then, urge you to weigh well before deciding for which calling you have the greatest aptitude, and in what direction circumstances offer you the best opening. When once you have settled this point, devote yourself to the appropriate studies with that energy and concentration which do you so much credit, and of which all your instructors have reason to be proud. You may perhaps object that I have said I am addressing myself principally to those who are leaving the University to-day, and that I am urging a continuance of study on young men whose studies technically are finished. Quite so; what I would wish you to lay to heart, and to remember both now and in the future, is this: To-day end your school studies of books and theories; to-morrow commences for you that much greater and more difficult study which, indeed, we must all continue all through our lives, namely, the study by which we learn to adapt to the daily requirements of our different positions the lessons and theories which we have learnt in the school. Education consists of two parts; the first and easier portion is learnt at school, but this education is very incomplete until the finishing touch is put to it by subsequent experience, which moulds the youth, for good or for evil, into the developed man. The second, and most important, part of your education depends mainly on your own patience, industry, and prudence. On your decision in this respect, and on the manner in which you turn to practical advantage the scholastic instruction you have received, depends your future success in life. Indeed, I may add without exaggeration that it is on the prudent development of youth that depend the greatness and prosperity of a country. The many excellent qualities which you have shown as students are a guarantee that your future progress will not be less than the past, and I feel that you will lay to heart the friendly words of advice which I offer you, while expressing my best felicitations to the Prize-men of to-day. I conclude by congratulating His Excellency Mr. Watanabe on the great progress which has already been made, and in wishing prosperity to the Imperial University, the success of which must necessarily so closely affect the welfare and greatness of the Japanese Empire.

His Excellency Count Iro spoke in Japanese. The following is a translation of his speech, which was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause:—Excellencies and Gentlemen, I consider it a great honour to address on this occasion of the graduating ceremony of the Colleges of the Imperial University, a few words of congratulation to the young men who have completed their courses of study. For the promotion of the welfare of the State and for the increasing prosperity of the people upon a lasting basis, the results of science have always been and will ever continue to be among the most essential elements. Looking at the world, we see that the prosperity of States is due to a variety of causes, but that their strength and wealth keep step with the progress they make in science and general knowledge. The knowledge of individuals becomes the knowledge of a nation and brings it into intellectual communion with other nations, whereby the relations of friendship and harmony of one country with another become extended and strengthened. We have proof of this in our own experience in our intercourse with Western lands. I feel sure that to secure the foundations of our nation in permanency, to promote the lasting prosperity of our people, to bring our country to a condition of equality of footing with the great peoples that compose the family of enlightened nations, the development of intellectual power and the progress of science in our midst must keep pace with what is occurring, in this respect, in the external world. In establishing the Imperial University so soon after the Restoration, and in procuring the services of eminent foreign professors, it was, as it continues to be, the intention of His Gracious Majesty, famed for His wisdom and foresight, to more fully adapt higher education to the youth of His subjects, in order to meet the actual modern requirements of the State. The University is to be the nursery of our future statesmen, legislators, and functionaries, as well as of the followers of the liberal and technical professions, the exercise of which is demanded by the necessities of political, social and private life. It is, therefore, Japan's principal seat of learning, and is open to all aspirants after distinction. Young men, certificates of graduation are to-day granted to you who have completed the course of your studies in such branches of study as you have selected. You are now prepared for practical work, and I can assure you that the field for your labours, in which your ability will be tested, is not a small one. The Government since the Restoration has pursued an undeviating policy of progress, and for the last nineteen years has always been on the advance. It is to be noted that by the great reforms accomplished since that event, the different laws framed for the organization of the Government have been gradually forming one great completeness. The changes that have been wrought have enlarged, to a great extent, the field in which you can exert yourselves for good, and put into practice the results of your long years of study. The future of our beloved country depends greatly upon the success you will achieve, by practically utilizing, with a view of producing useful work, all the knowledge you have been acquiring. You are therefore, to take prominent parts in the future work of our national progress. And, young men, bear in mind that the realization of the expectations centred in you, is due from you, and that you have to respond to His Imperial Majesty's high-minded wishes; you must bring forth good fruit, cultivate refinement, and never cease your exertions for good practical ends. In conclusion, let me express my thanks to the President of the University for his invitation to be present here to-day, and my hopes that you will push on higher and higher, with loftier and loftier aims.

Professor ROESLER then addressed the assembly at considerable length. He spoke in German to the following effect:—By such an occasion as to-day, when the first scientific institution of the country celebrates its first anniversary after its reorganization, we cannot but feel ourselves invited to make some short reflections on the nature and object of science. Our age, if any, may be called a scientific one. Never before has science been studied so extensively, and no other time has shown such a marked tendency to extend the influence of science to all the various relations of life. Is it the case that with this overflowing of science our knowledge has become better, clearer, and more perfect? In many respects it is the case,

but not in all. At least, scarcely ever has there been so much confusion and conflict of opinion as at present. This may be partly due to the present condition of practical life, which has most vehemently inflamed the struggle of opposing interests, and spread it into all the strata of modern society. In my opinion, however, it is so also because science is not always rightly understood and studied. What is science, properly speaking, and what are its ends? The answer to this question is not so easy and clear as at the first view it might be thought. In the original German language, in which thought and its expression are for more intimately connected than in the mixed languages, one can very often deduce the sense of a word from its form. The word "Wissenschaft" (science) is composed of two words "wissen" and "schaft." The word "wissen" comes from "weisen" (to show, to prove). A "wissen" is that which is shown, proved, certified. To prove is an action of the intellect pointing to the clear exposition of truth. The object of this action can be only that which requires proof. What we believe, we do not require any proof of. The same applies to that which is certain, *ipso facto*; for example, what we see with our eyes or otherwise perceive with our senses. Therefore, all the objects of belief or of purely sensual perception are excluded from the sphere of science. Science must be directed to the discovery of truths that are not open to our senses—to the explanation of the inner nature or entity of things. The inner nature of things is a matter of pure intellect, and points to unity, order and connection, to a harmonious relation of the whole to its parts. If this unity and order of things did not exist, we could not apply our intellect thereto—because our intellect and thought itself are based on the principle of order and unity. For all our thoughts are subservient to a certain law which is expressed by certain logical forms or categories. Therefore the inordinately chaotic, could not be a proper object of human thought. Science is consequently an action of the intellect which is based on the principle of unity and order and directed to its explanation. But also the syllable "schaft" has its special meaning. This syllable usually means something whole or entire, e.g. "Studentenschaft," which means the entire body of students considered as a unity. Accordingly, the word "wissenschaft" would be not the sum of all and every knowledge as a quantity; but knowledge as an entire unity; or in other words, science must base all special knowledge upon entire knowledge, and chiefly be directed to explanation of general notions or ideas. Therefore the explanation of general ideas showing the intellectual nature and connection of all things, would seem to be the object of science. So Schelling said:—"whether one studies science with the intellect and with that higher inspiration which is called scientific genius, depends upon whether one is capable of discerning the connection of the special things with the original and entire unity." And when Goethe makes Dr. Faust say: "I see that we cannot know anything," and his Wagner: "I know indeed many things, but I should like to know them all," those sayings, though in caricature, still indicate the conscious unity of science, by which it is destined to open to us the understanding of the last reason and connection of all things, of course so far as human intellect is able to comprehend it—a restriction that, by the bye, seems to have been forgotten by Dr. Faust. Is that not, however, too ideal a conception of science? It may seem so, from the point of view of the present tendency of science to direct everything towards special knowledge for practical purposes. Nevertheless, the present general search after specialties remains subjected to the striving to connect all the single parts into a whole, and to derive therefrom general ideas and fundamental laws of universal significance. I remember here only such questions as the origin of man, the nature of generation, and the like, as favorite problems raised by the Darwinian school of naturalists. In spite of this extreme specialising of scientific labour, however, the so-called "Fach" or "Fakultats" sciences are always studied as indivisible unities. There is only one science of law, one science of medicine; not a science of civil and criminal procedure, or of surgery. The study of science has for its basis, therefore, at least relatively speaking, the unity and totality of science. To add to this, in many countries, a classical education is considered as a necessary condition of scientific study, the classics representing, though only for ancient ages, the unity of sciences; and at least in Germany besides the *Fachbildung* (professional education), the so-called philosophical studies are required, which prepare and deepen the professional education upon the basis of a general scientific education. And there is also a general understanding in Ger-

many that all the "*Fakultats wissenschaften*" (professional studies) find their higher unity and their mutual support and completion in the University, and that the different branches of knowledge cannot have an independent existence outside of the university. Although we ought not to undervalue the importance of these external institutions, it cannot, however, be denied that they maintain only to a certain extent the original unity of all the different branches of science, and that to professional education (*Fachbildung*) an undue importance is attached which is in many ways incongruous with the original and real object of science. In ancient ages and generally in the middle ages, there existed science in its full extent; science was not divided into different professional sciences. Under the name of philosophy (love of wisdom), it included the totality of general knowledge. In Germany the word, "Weltweisheit," universal science, was formerly used for it, which shows clearly that science was understood as a universal knowledge, not as an accidental and unconnected conglomerate of much knowledge, but as a search for the highest general truths—knowledge of the foundation and connection of all things, an attempt to determine those general conceptions which enable us all to understand very easily the different specialties. In this sense philosophy is even at present the natural source of all knowledge, and classical erudition is the historical requirement and basis of the study of its different branches. It is on account of this position and nature of the science of antiquity that it has some preferable attributes compared with modern science. These attributes are profoundness, clearness, logical consistency of thought, and the capability of exact expressions of thought. These advantages are especially shown in case of the Latin language, which has never been surpassed in simplicity, power, and logical development. The antique science has worked out a highly perfected general erudition, from which we must even at present draw our nutrition. It is recognized that the study of classical languages, especially of Latin, has an advantageous influence on exact thinking, and on the acquisition of general erudition that can not be too highly estimated. Whoever has acquired that general erudition can acquire very easily the knowledge of specialties necessary for practical purposes, while the modern dissociation of sciences leads very easily to shallowness, and spreads false and loose thinking and judging. For without correct general conceptions and without thorough mental training, we cannot judge clearly and exactly upon special things, just as one cannot become a good piano player without having previously learnt a clear and pure touch and a correct fingering, though he cultivate ability to play all possible pieces. But one may ask, "How can one understand the whole, without having investigated beforehand all the individual things, even to their smallest parts?" To this we may answer, with Schelling, that science, as well as art, requires a certain natural gift or higher inspiration without which all investigation of details is of doubtful value. To a Newton the fall of an apple to the earth was sufficient to suggest the law of gravitation. Whosoever has not got this natural gift of intellect cannot compensate for the defect by aggregating several specialties. Of course it is impossible that all scholars should be men of genius, but it seems to me that higher and not lower attainment is the measure of scientific requirements. Human thought is not a simple mechanical process, which can be put in motion by mere will. I should think that human thinking is a very complicated act. Man thinks involuntarily under the influence of the general state of his mind; of his individual, moral, and logical conceptions; of the conditions and exigencies of his time, as well as under the influence of his individual experiences, inclinations, and interests. It is on account of this that even supposing an average of capacities and knowledge, such a large mass of conflicting opinions are existent, and that scientific theories are constantly changing. We must admit that human thought is exposed to errors in a high degree. I do not know whether animals can think; but this much seems to be certain—that animal perception within its restricted limits is much more trustworthy than human. The animal is able to distinguish, with the infallibility of a natural law, good and bad food, days, times, and seasons, the weather and localities, and so forth. Human thought is not an act of nature but of freedom, and is therefore subjected to moral laws and moral responsibility. I am inclined to believe that the scientific gift consists chiefly of moral gifts, viz., strength of character shown by infatigable perseverance in and devotion to an object, and receptivity of straight and pure truth. It is in this sense that one of the most learned and intelligent of Romans, Cicero, said that science without

justice is only astuteness and no real science. Thus the ancients were already of opinion that scientific thoughts must also be governed by moral ideas, and that this is also the case with the investigations of natural science. I think, naturalists of the first rank express the opinion that investigation into the physical foundation and relation of things must lead to moral ideas, which one must have in oneself, in order to recognise them in the external world. It was the object of these few words, to urge upon the students of this University that the object of scientific education is not confined to the acquisition of special knowledge for practical purposes, but that it is chiefly to be directed to the acquisition of a deep, general, mental training, to the reception of correct general ideas, to the capability of clearly and purely thinking, to understand the special from the general, and the students should never forget that the success of scientific endeavours depends in a high degree on the coöperation of moral powers, or in other words on a healthy mind in a healthy body.

#### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE SEN-SHU-GAKKO.

The graduation ceremony, or rather commencement exercises in connection with the Sen-shu-Gakko, or school for special courses of instruction, took place on Sunday afternoon at the Nakamura-ryō, Ryōgoku, Tōkyō. Few educational institutions in the capital have a more interesting history than the Sen-shu-Gakko; and now that the adverse circumstances against which it had to struggle at first have disappeared, and its usefulness is gaining increasing recognition, none are doing better work in imparting knowledge than it is accomplishing in its own peculiar branches. The establishment of this school in 1881 may be regarded as a recognition at the same time of the importance of a thorough legal training, and also of the necessity of providing for students the means of acquiring such training without the imposition of the condition which accompanies entrance to the Imperial University, that is, acquaintance with the English language. The promoters, Messrs. Soma, Hata-yama, Megata, and Tajiri, rightly reasoning that this restriction served to exclude the large class of students who from various causes are either ignorant of, or only imperfectly versed in, English, decided in the year mentioned to start a school in order to meet what they believed to be a want. At first their efforts were but moderately successful. Twenty scholars was reckoned no small attendance in the couple of rooms hired for the purposes of the project, during its earlier days, under the roof of the Meiji Kaido. But time amply vindicated the views and fulfilled the hopes of the projectors, who now possess a commodious building erected by means of the earnings of the school, on ground acquired by them at Imagawa Kōji, Kanda. The faculty of the institution consists, almost without exception, of men who have obtained at least some part of their education abroad, and the best text books procurable are used by the teachers. These latter are all gentlemen who, out of sympathy with the object of the founders, readily sacrifice their evenings to the work of teaching. Two branches alone are taught, law and political economy, and in return for the instruction afforded them the students are required to make a nominal payment, which, as the teachers give their services gratis, is devoted entirely to the equipment and maintenance of the school. The classes are now attended by about 250 students, and already the success of the institution has encouraged the establishment of similar schools which are also doing their part well in the work of education.

The gathering of Sunday was attended by less formality than that which marked the graduation ceremony at the Imperial University on the previous day. The meeting took place in one of the large upper rooms of the Nakamura-ryō, the well known tea-house Ryōgoku Bridge. The diplomas were presented with but little ceremony, and the students were almost without exception dressed quietly but tastefully in light European clothes or in *hakama* and *haori*, instead of the black garments and white gloves worn by the University graduates.

Mr. Komai, Director of the institution, presided and read the report for the year.

Addresses were then delivered on "The relation of Law to Society" by Mr. Takahashi Kazuo; on "Monetary Circulation" by Mr. Kasama Chiichiro, and on "Law and Political Economy" by Mr. Takahashi Bunnosuke, all graduates.

The diplomas and prizes were presented to the graduates by the Chairman.

Speeches by Mr. Miyoshi, Vice-Minister of Education, and Mr. Hosokawa, Senator, followed, after



which a valedictory address was given by Mr. Uyeno Taichiro, one of the graduates.

The proceedings were varied by music discoursed by a string band of seven performers.

The following are the names of the graduates:—

LAW.	
Takahashi Bunnosuke.	Uchiyama Nobutami.
Otaguro Hincho.	Ueno Taichiro.
Toyama Sentaro.	Ozaki Kitaro.
Ohara Tetsuji.	Wakayama Shintaro.
Abu Nobukazu.	Ariizumi Yoshitsura.
Nabe Juku.	Ashino Kango.
Yamamura Tetsuroku.	Baba Kozataro.
Tanaka Tsunema.	Takamori Kyoya.
Iwasaki Ikko.	Takahashi Sazuo.
Ota Shinsai.	Suzuki Otozo.
Murayama Shigeyoshi.	Hirayama Kiyoharu.
Ido Michiyoshi.	Ito Junosuke.
ECONOMY.	
Kobayashi Uncho.	Takahashi Bunnosuke.
Toyama Sentaro.	Mizushima Ushinosuke.
Kasama Chuichiro.	Hirata Komanosuke.
Ito Zenjiro.	Takamori Kyoya.

### KIM-YO-KUN'S PETITION TO THE KING OF KOREA.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 9th instant reproduced from the *Choya Shinbun* the following petition addressed by Kim-Yo-Kun to the King of Korea:—"I, Your Royal Majesty's humble servant, Kim-Yo-Kun, have long thought of presenting to you a memorial, but until to-day I have been prevented from carrying out my wishes by want of proper opportunity. Recently, however, a man named Chi-Un-Ei arrived here, and as it was reported that he had Your Majesty's secret commission to assassinate me, I made careful observation of his actions; and now I cannot but address to Your Majesty a few words of advice. Will it not be highly injurious to Your Majesty's reputation, if such people as Chi-Un-Ei are sent abroad under Your Majesty's commands? Whether the document brought here by Chi is genuine or not, I do not pretend to decide; but last year also when I was at Kobe, I was told that a man named Chō-ki-Fuku had personally received a similar order from Your Majesty. Now, these documents may have been false, but should they happen to be true, I am sincerely grieved to think of their mischievous effects upon the dignity of the country and the reputation of Your Majesty. Your Majesty ought to bear in mind that now-a-days all the people of the world are vigilantly watching each other's affairs, and that you have already, as the ruler and father of the nation, concluded treaties with other countries.

In the next place, I have to plead before Your Majesty concerning my own grievances, and to ask you on what ground you regard me as a rebel. However, I need not be particular on this point, as it is most probably not Your Majesty, but Your Majesty's ruthless servants who are really to blame in this matter. There are some people who condemn the affair of 1885 as having been too violent and radical in character. But I entreat Your Majesty to calmly reflect on the condition of the Bin family. Everybody who is called by the name of Bin is held in confidence and reverence, however meagre may be his personal qualifications. Yet, let me ask, how many have there been among the Bin family, who, during their twenty years of political supremacy, have done anything to strengthen and enrich the country? Have they not, rather been remarkable for their treachery, disloyalty, and shameless reliance on China? Your Majesty is too well aware of this fact, for you once instructed me to devise some means of neutralizing their unscrupulous audacity. I then thought that unless some decisive steps were taken to remove the political power out of such dangerous hands, Your Majesty might, in some future time, be reckoned among the forgotten rulers of an obliterated country. And for this purpose I sacrificed myself. Is it not clear, then, that it cannot be Your Majesty who calls me by the disgraceful name of rebel? I and my fellow workers are blamed for relying upon a foreign Power, but in doing so, we only acted, as Your Majesty is very well aware, as was required by the urgent necessity of the times. It is not my own desire to wander about in foreign lands, but having failed to accomplish my original object for the good of the country and your throne, my present intention is to pass what remains of my life as a nameless wanderer in the world. I pity Your Majesty's servants for the shame they have incurred in guarding their own selfish interests. I beseech you, my gracious King, to free yourself from all sorts of doubt and suspicion, and to stand firm against the delusive instigations of your servants; so that you may save the country from ruin and your dynasty from extinction.

Now-a-days the world's affairs are marching forward at a marvellous rate, and it is extremely unsafe to remain idle. We have already a very good illustration of the dangerous nature of our situation in the occupation of Port Hamilton by England. How Your Majesty regards this affair, and what policy Your Majesty's servants propose to take about it, I cannot tell. But how many, I ask, are there among your officials who know where England is? Very few. No wonder, then, if they speak about important national problems like people in a dream. On the other hand, the Chinese assume the position of protecting Korea, and interfere with the domestic affairs of Your Majesty's country. But how is it that China does nothing to wrest Port Hamilton from English occupation? I was informed that China had told Your Majesty's Government that England had no design of acquiring new territory, but that, being then in imminent danger of encountering Russia, she had been obliged to take temporary possession of that group of islands, so that no anxiety need be felt on the part of Korea. This information filled me with indignation. If Your Majesty were the Sovereign of either Russia or England, Germany or France, might you not, on the same principle, hasten to take possession of any country in which no resistance is made against foreign invaders? If England is entitled to occupy a certain group of islands in our waters, why may not Russia also do so?

While the country is in such a dangerous position, not one of Your Majesty's servants is in the least concerned for its safety. They are all engaged in extorting money from the people and subjecting them to every other species of oppression, while within the Government they have no occupation but that of making distinctions as to the faction to which each of them belongs. My stay in a neighbouring country has given them a rare opportunity of advancing their own private interests, and many harmless people have been made the victims of their avarice and greed. Even Your Majesty has not been free from their instigations. Should Your Majesty show any disposition to listen to their shameless advice, the ignorant populace may become alarmed and create civil commotions. As already stated, my purpose has been simply to work for the benefit of the people, and moreover the Japanese Government could have no such unjust intention as to lend their army to a foreigner to raise trouble in a neighbouring country. As to the story that Li Hung-chang sent an assassin here with the connivance of the Japanese Government, I have little inclination to give credit to it. The Japanese Government may now be regretting their former interference in Korean affairs, and may find it convenient to extinguish all source of information by taking my life. But still it is inconceivable that either they or the Chinese Viceroy should do anything of the sort. The story has originated, it appears to me, with such childish fellows as En Seigai and others, whose sole object is to advance their personal ambition. Your Majesty will do well not to be duped by such people. If China really means to protect the interests of Your Majesty's dominions, she ought to have sent to our country abler and more experienced men than En Seigai, whose object is simply to please your Majesty and win the favour of Li Hung-chang. What is more lamentable is that your servants are disgracing the national honour by identifying themselves with such ignorant men as En Seigai and others.

At present neither China nor Japan can be relied upon; both countries have enough to attend to in maintaining their own independence. China is not strong enough to remonstrate against the occupation of Annam and Riukiu. Is it not, then, ridiculous to rely on such a country for protection. For some time Japan sedulously interfered in Korean affairs, but since the late *Enette* she has held her hands, and is no longer to be trusted. What, then, are we to do? The only way in which to secure the safety of Your Majesty's country is to be on friendly terms with European and American countries, and to reform the internal administration, educating the people in the principles of civilization, and encouraging the rise of industry and commerce. Proceeding in this manner, it may not be impossible to make Englishmen depart from Port Hamilton, and induce other Powers to renounce their intentions upon the peninsula. The population of the Kingdom exceeds twenty millions, and in point of natural products the country may be favourably compared with the northern portions of Japan and China. Especially is it rich in mines of valuable metals. Your Majesty will remember that I once memorialized you as to the necessity of abolishing the *yampan* class (corresponding to the Japanese *shizoku*). In ancient times Korea stood foremost in the Far East in the manufacture of all kinds of implements and other industries; but where is she now?

The decline of her industry has been caused by the oppression of the *yampan* and official classes, who pounce upon any citizen who has made money enough to attract their notice. In some cases this rapacity does not stop with money; even the lives of the unhappy people are taken. Rather than lose the fruits of their hard labour the people have abandoned the farms and manufactories, and the consequence is a superabundance of lazy and unoccupied hands in the country. If the *yampan* class be suffered to continue as at present, the ruin of the country is a mere question of time. Your Majesty ought to reflect on these matters; you should dismiss ignorant Ministers, abolish family aristocracy, and use talented men so as to secure the centralization of political power. It will be important to educate the people, and also to introduce foreign religion as an aid to education. The *Tai-won-kun* was once ignorant of foreign affairs, but since his defeat in his conservative attempt some years ago, he seems to have changed his mind and now the hope of the nation. It will be a wise policy to put him at the head of the national affairs under the guiding eyes of Your Majesty. Moreover, I and others—in all numbering more than ten—who are now wandering in foreign countries, when once recalled and put at our posts, will not fail to render our services to Your Majesty to the best of our capacity. The three men Buk-ei-kō, Ju-kō-han, and Jo-sai-hetsu, are still young, but they have been tried by hardships and taught by experience in foreign countries. So far as I am concerned, however, I do not claim anything beyond the clearing of my name from disgrace. As to Chō-ki-fuku and Chi-on-ei, it is not necessary to put them to death, although they are guilty of a serious offence. For, without some encouraging opportunity, they would not have thought of making such attempts. I hope that Your Majesty's magnanimous spirit of benevolence will be large enough to accept the straightforward counsels of your humble servant."

### REVIEW.

*Romanized Japanese Reader.* By BASIL HALL CHAMBERLAIN, Professor of Japanese and Philology in the Imperial University of Tokyo; author of "A Simplified Grammar of the Japanese Language," &c., &c. London: Trübner & Co. Yokohama: Kelly & Walsh.

MR. BASIL HALL CHAMBERLAIN has published a *Romanized Japanese Reader*, in three small volumes. Of these, the first contains a number of carefully selected Japanese exercises, printed in Roman letters and numbered; the second contains translations of a more or less paraphrastic nature, and the third comprises notes and various information, grammatical, syntactical, and historical. The Reader forms a sequel to Mr. Chamberlain's recently published "Grammar of the Japanese Language." The latter sets forth, clearly and concisely, the rules of construction, the accents, and so forth of the Japanese tongue; the former illustrates these principles and paradigms by examples excerpted from standard Japanese authors. The scheme of the Reader is to lay before students a graduated series of exercises, passing from easy to difficult, and selected so as to illustrate the various styles in common use; e.g. Sinitic-Japanese; classical; historical; poetic; popular narrative; semi-epistolary, and common. Mr. Chamberlain says, and we agree with him:—"It is confidently believed that those who shall have mastered all the words and constructions here given, will be in a position to enter with profit and interest on the study of Japanese literature in all its branches, whether ancient or modern, classical or popular." Considering that this large result is to be accomplished by perusing and analysing exercises comprised in a tiny book of 106 pages, measuring 6 x 4 inches, it must be confessed that Mr. Chamberlain has made his selections with great judgment. The division of the work into three volumes is also an excellent device, since it leaves the student free election as to the use he may make of the aids contained in the second and third volumes. The translations are, as a rule, very happy—neither too free nor too formal. As a specimen take the following:—

#### THE CROWS CONVERSATION.—22.

A number of crows being assembled in a certain forest, one of them asked, during the course of a miscellaneous conversation:—"What is the most fearful thing in the world?" To this all the crows unanimously replied:—"The most fearful thing in the world is a bow shot by a skillful archer. When he shoots higher, either comes the arrow, and shoots you down; when he shoots lower, either comes the arrow, and

misses not its aim. As one gets shot down by it, there is nothing so fearful as this.

Among the others was an old crow, who made a wry face and said:—"Well, well! It is owing to you all being young fellows, that you are so inexperienced as to fear only the bow and arrow of the skillful archer, and not to fear the bow and arrow of the clumsy archer. Owing to the bow and arrow of the skillful archer not deviating from the mark the arrow will surely miss you and you will have your life saved, if you fly a little to one side. But the bow and arrow of the clumsy archer,—that is just the difficulty. Whither will it be best to slip to, whither to fly away? Truly, truly, the impossibility of knowing the direction in which to escape it,—that, oh dear! oh dear! is the fearful quandary." At this speech all the assembly of crows,—at least so it is said,—were struck with admiration.

Or take again the following as an example of Japanese humour humorously rendered:—

A CASE IN WHICH WAITING WILL MAKE THE CIRCULATION COME RIGHT.—31.

In former days, in the mercantile quarter of the capital, there lived a skillful matchmaker called Granny Nod. Making this her means of livelihood all the year round, she never failed of bringing matters to a satisfactory conclusion. Well, she had arranged a marriage between a girl of fifteen and a man of five-and-thirty whose age she concealed, had made them send each other the gifts of engagement, and had settled the whole matter. But afterwards the parents of the girl found out the bridegroom's advanced age and said:—"As for property, he has no insufficiency, but there being in any case a difference of twenty years, we certainly will not give him our daughter." On the man's part again, the contention was that he must get the girl in any case. So the matchmaker was perplexed, and the matter came to a lawsuit, when the judge called for both parties and said:—"With regard to the man, if there is anything specially wrong, you must declare it. As for the fact of the difference of age, after receiving the tokens of contract, you must surely give your daughter." The parents then said:—"With regard to this matter, the person who acted as match-maker told too outrageous a falsehood. Our daughter being fifteen, there is a difference of twenty years between her and a man of five-and-thirty. We would give our daughter if it were at most a difference of half. Pray hear this matter with discrimination. It is a request which we have the honour to make for the withdrawal of the pledges of an unsuitable match." Then the judge is said to have commended thus:—"You shall, according to your wish, give him your daughter five years hence. The bridegroom too must wait till then. When he becomes forty, the woman will be twenty. That is the time when their ages will differ by half."

The extracts will suffice to show that in making selections with the view of illustrating grammatical and syntactical rules, the author's wide acquaintance with Japanese literature has enabled him to present to the public a compilation possessing interest and value for reasons quite apart from the proximate purpose of its preparation. Students of Japanese owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Mr. Chamberlain. By the aid of his publications, and those of Messrs. Satow and Aston, it has become comparatively easy to acquire a sound knowledge of both the written and the spoken languages of Japan. And this Reader is by no means the least valuable of Mr. Chamberlain's works. It will save the learner incalculable labour, and enable him to enter upon the study of Japanese literature with a confident assurance of neither meeting any serious difficulties nor falling into any grave blunders.

## LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London May, 12nd.

Much interest is being taken in Mr. Macaulay's expedition to Tibet, which is now being prepared at Darjeeling. Tibet has always been a mysterious country; the average man connects the name with snow, lamas, and polyandry, but otherwise it is a blank to him. There is said to be some danger of the expedition being too large; botanists, geologists, secretaries, and escort, and all the paraphernalia of a mission of this kind in India will, it is thought, possibly frighten the Tibetans, who appear to have a great dread of annexation by Great Britain, or rather by the rulers of India. Let us hope, however that Mr. Macaulay will secure his treaty without mishap, and it is expected that his Chinese letters will remove many obstacles from his path. I may take this opportunity of strongly recommending to such of your readers as may not already be acquainted with it, a book on Tibet published in 1879 by Mr. Clements Markham. It contains the narratives of the visits of Boyle as the envoy of Warren Hastings to Tibet and of Manning's journey to Lhasa in 1811, together with all the latest information on the coun-

try. It is one of the most instructive and interesting books I have ever read.

The negotiations between China and the Vatican with regard to the appointment of a Legate to reside at Peking have reached an interesting stage. The project was started by the Chinese soon after the conclusion of the late war with France, and their object, of course, was to deprive the French of the political benefits which they derived from the protectorate. In Tonquin and Annam the missionaries were openly and avowedly the advocates and agents of the "forward" policy of the Republic; in China they are ready at any moment for conversion into political tools. The aim of the Chinese is therefore quite clear and comprehensible. That of the Vatican is likewise easily explained. The Pope is told that his emissaries would enjoy far more success and popularity if they were free from their political shackles, and he is prompted for them the astounding success of the early Jesuit fathers. The Legate, it is said, will be received in Peking with the same respect and attention as other diplomats, and his representatives will be treated in the same way. The French, it was known from the first, would offer violent opposition to the scheme, but then, it was argued, a considerable number of the Roman Catholic Missionaries in China are not French citizens at all, and even if they all were, the Pope has only to order them to have recourse to the Legate and to no one else. The French Minister might object; but where was his *loco standi*? If men would not go to him to complain, what ground does this give him for a quarrel with the Chinese? The negotiations have been dragging on for a considerable time, and lately have dealt with the position and privileges of the Legate. At this stage the French represented to the Pope their strong objections to the appointment of a Legate: protection of the missionaries was their right and duty by treaty with China, and they intended to stick to it. Hereupon, other negotiations followed, and the Pope was on the point of agreeing to an arrangement by which the Legate was to have no power or position of a political kind, and was not to interfere with the French Minister in representing the complaints of the priests to the Chinese Government. But here the Chinese stepped in and said that this did not suit them by any means; they wanted a Legate who had full control over the church in China, not one who was a sort of spiritual condottier of the French Minister, and they refused to have anything to do with such an arrangement. The Vatican then offered the French Government to appoint a Frenchman to be the first Legate, and to appoint one who should be approved of by France. This has also been rejected, and here the matter stands at present. But I learn that those engaged in the question feel confident of ultimate success in spite of the French hostility to the Chinese proposals, and also that Germany is taking especial interest in the affair. The fact that some of the Roman Catholic missionaries in China are South Germans would not wholly account for this, and each one is at liberty to suggest his own explanation of the friendly interest which Prince Bismarck takes in the conclusion of an arrangement between the Chinese and the Vatican.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" is coming to the end of its long run, and I went to see it a few evenings ago. No doubt all your readers who care for such things are well acquainted by this time with the play. They will recollect, for one thing, that a personage called "The Mikado" is brought on the stage, and is made very ridiculous. He sings foolish songs about his policy and method of administration, and is very funny and very absurd. The whole play, like all of Mr. Gilbert's, is topsy-turvy and fanciful, and very clever. One is generally in a reflective mood (at least I am) coming home from a play; perhaps one is tired after a long day, and inclined to do nothing but lazily chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancy. At any rate, I could not help thinking what would happen to the unhappy Japanese playwright who put a European sovereign, let us say the Emperor of Germany or our own Queen-Empress, on the Tokyo stage in this fashion. What a shindy there would be, to be sure! It puts one's brain in a whirl to think of the diplomatic representations, the de-patches to admirals, the movements of gun boats, the abject apologies drafted by the offended envoy and signed by terror-stricken ministers—I am talking, I need not say, of the brave days of old; diplomatic men and manners, I am credibly informed, are different now; but it makes me shiver even at this distance of time and space, to think of such a catastrophe as that suggested by my wayward fancy. The Biblical war-house, whose neck was clothed in thunder, and the glory of whose nostrils was terrible, is the only adequate comparison I can suggest for the representative of a sovereign thus treated in Japan. It is not so very long ago,

1877 or 1878 I think, that an unfortunate theatrical manager in Osaka was forced to withdraw a play (I am not sure that he was not otherwise punished; the new head of the Tokyo University will know all about it, for he was Governor of Osaka at the time) based on the Sakai massacre and the subsequent execution of the officer responsible for that crime, or rather error. The whole story has a powerful dramatic interest; the offence, the demands for redress, the speedy, condign, and terrible punishment, the peculiarly solemn circumstances under which the punishment was carried into effect (which will be found described, I think, in an appendix to Mitford's "Tales of Old Japan") all make a story of the kind which the Greek tragedians would have loved to treat. But a fussy English Consul, who was then acting as French Consul also, presented a solemn demand for the suppression of the play, and suppressed it was accordingly. Heaven only knows why, for there was as little anti-foreign, or anti-French spirit in Japan in 1877 as there is now. Our venerable forefathers used to say that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander; but we have gone far beyond that in modern times; these heavy old sayings and the principles they represent are all very well in their place; but that place was not Japan in the years 1877-8. Meaning Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, and their enterprising manager, Mr. D'Oyley Carte, have scored a great success, and, in my poor judgment, have deserved it.

The Marquis T'seng, who is shortly to leave us, is at present making a tour through various manufacturing districts in England, and is creating much interest there. The newspapers chronicle his movements as if they were those of a royal personage; but he has hitherto avoided meeting public bodies, or placing himself in a position requiring a speech. Some other time I may take occasion to say a few words about the general impression he has made in England. There is, I believe, sincere regret here that he is going, more especially as he leaves the British question open. But one god and another cometh, and just as the Chinese Minister leaves another star from the East of the last magnitude rises above the horizon, and makes his presence felt. This is Sir George Bowen, who is ubiquitous. He pervades every place as the Emperor of Brazil did when in England. No assembly is complete without him. The last place he appeared was at Dury Lane Theatre in the small hours of the morning, at a supper given by the enterprising Augustus Harris to Colonial dignitaries.

Many of your readers will be interested to hear that the lawsuits arising out of the China Steamship Conference are dragging their slow length along. There are three different sets of plaintiffs, the Anglo-Australasian Company, Gellatley, Hankey and Sewell, and the Mogul Company, each claiming damages for injury done to their vessels by the action of the conference. The list of defendants is a pretty long one. Here it is:—McGregor, Gow & Company, T. Skinner and Company, D. J. Jenkins & Company, the P. & O. Company, the Ocean Steamship Company, Wm. Thomson & Company, Thomas Sutherland, F. O. Barnes, Alfred Holt and J. S. Swire. The plaintiffs allege intimidation, bribery, and conspiracy, and claim very large sums for damages. I believe the case at present has reached a stage in which a commission is to be sent out to the East to take evidence respecting the facts in Shanghai, and Hankow. When it is going to be disentangled from these preliminaries, and placed in such a position that it can be heard before a judge and jury no one can say, but probably it cannot be settled within the present year. Some time I may write more on this matter, as the subjects of steamship "rings" is just now engaging attention in commercial circles here.

## LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, June 22nd.

The Senate has ratified the extradition treaty with Japan, and if the Japanese Government has done its part, it will go into effect forthwith. This will obviate the escape of criminals by way of Asia in future. A similar treaty with China will probably be negotiated when other matters now pending between the two Governments have been adjudged. The bill awarding indemnity for the Rock Springs massacre, and a bill amending the Restriction Act have passed the Senate and await action in the House. It is understood that if the latter passes, it will be vetoed on the ground that it is in violation of existing treaties.

Other business in Congress makes some pro-

gress. On the 17th, the Morrison Tariff Bill was killed by a vote of 157 to 140, 35 Democrats under the lead of Randall of Pennsylvania voting with the Republicans against tariff reform. This will probably prove an expensive victory for the protectionists; while men differ on the abstract question of Protection and Free-trade, all are agreed that the tariff is unequal and exorbitant, and ought to be reformed. It would not be strange if it proved another case of the Sybilline books. The free-traders are about to issue an appeal to the country showing their position, and pointing out the embarrassments under which they labour. The appropriation bills are being rapidly passed; the River and Harbour bill, which is the great steal of the session, appropriates twenty millions. Whether it will pass in this shape, and if it does, whether the President will sign it, are conundrums. The Democrats, under the lead of Beck of Kentucky, are making an effort to check one source of corruption by forbidding senators who are lawyers from accepting retainers from railway corporations. This vigorously resisted by Edmunds of Vermont, Evarts of New York, and others, who derive a handsome income from this business; it is presumed that their Republican brethren will rally to their support, and defeat the reform. All the various forms of corruption are allied; if the *beneficiaries* allow their line to be broken in any one place, they will be defeated along the whole line. Hence the Protectionists and the subsidy men, and the land grant men, and the railway henchmen, and the corporation tools, all stand shoulder to shoulder to resist reform.

It may be noted, as one of the signs of the times, that the President's marriage seems to have increased his popularity and led to a more considerate appreciation of his performance. Opposition to his nominations has ceased in the Senate; all the nominees are being conferred as fast as the Senate can reach their cases. His attitude on the silver question, which has not been satisfactory to the West, has just been defended with effort in the House. The clamour of disappointed office-seekers is dying out. People are settling down to the conviction that Mr. Cleveland is doing his best, and is making no more mistakes than might have been expected from a novice in Federal politics. At any rate, his administration is pure, which is more than can be said of that of his predecessors. The drift of public sentiment is exasperating to the Blaine people. Blaine himself made a frantic attempt to regain popularity by making a fierce onslaught on Lord Salisbury; but he took nothing by his motion except to elicit a sarcastic remark from John A. Logan that the gentleman from Maine seemed determined to run not only the politics of this country, but those of Great Britain as well. The *New York Tribune*, whose Editor, Whitelaw Reid, would be minister to Paris if Blaine became President, continues to try to keep alive sectional hate by inventing all sorts of lies about rebel brigadiers, and servile sheets like the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and the *San Francisco Chronicle*, which haven't such excellent reasons for desiring Blaine's success, copy the stuff. But the public is sick of it. People see that the country gets along just as well under a Democratic régime as it did under Republican control; that there is less corruption; that there is no disposition anywhere to revive the issues of the war; and that, in 1888, the Democracy might be kept in power without any risk of public injury.

The labour troubles, which were at white heat a few weeks ago, have blown over. Most, the Anarchist, who was caught under a woman's bed, is serving his time on Blackwell's Island, where he will have leisure to meditate new schemes for getting at "the money, the fine clothes, the rich meats, and the champagne." Mittelstadt and his associates in this city have served there twice, and are at large. That unmitigated scoundrel, Coroner O'Donnell, who presides over sand lot meetings on Sunday afternoons, invited Mittelstadt to address the crowd from his rostrum last Sunday, but the dynamiter was wise enough to talk commonplace. The Chicago Anarchists are on their trial. Cincinnati has settled down to quiet. At East St. Louis, where a large body of strikers, who are out of a job, are stealing and giving trouble generally, an appeal was made three or four days ago to Gov. Oglesby for military protection; the Governor replied that a town with 10,000 inhabitants ought to be able to protect itself, and he declined to interfere. The old soldier believes in the duty of self-reliance and self-protection. The boycotters have become ridiculous. Returns to the office of Internal Revenue show that, notwithstanding all their efforts to boycott Chinese-made cigars, neither production nor consumption has fallen off; there are just as many Chinese-made boots as ever; steady, honest Chinamen can get just as much work as ever. The only effect of the crusade has been to diminish very seriously the strawberry

crop, which, in many localities, was left unpicked for want of Chinese hands.

This is the sporting season, and in the East business and politics are both being laid aside for the turf and the regatta. On the former, California horses are winning all the races. Haggin, of this city, with a colt called Ban Fox, and another known as Ben Ali, has made a pot of money. After he has beaten the best blood of Kentucky, Mr. Haggin will probably take his string to Europe—say next year—in time for the Derby and the Grand Prix, and our friends across the water will be put on their mettle. California certainly does seem to raise some astonishing stock, which may in part be due to the fact that there is substantially no winter here, and that horses may go on with their training through the winter months without fear of colds or confinement in stables. The regatta season began ten days ago. The English have built a new yacht to be known as the *Galatea*, which will take the place of the *Genesta* of last year, and compete for the America's cup some time in August. She is said to be something very remarkable; cutter rigged, of course, like her predecessor, with all the latest improvements. To meet her, two new yachts were built last winter in the East, the *May-flower* and the *Atlantic*. But three trial races, which were sailed last week, have established the fact that the favorites of last year—the *Priscilla* and the *Puritan*—still retain their claim to supremacy, and the honour of defending the cup will devolve on one of these—probably the *Priscilla*. Americans are confident that the result will furnish one more proof of the superiority of the centre-board boat—unless it should blow a hurricane.

The man hunt in Arizona and Sonora drags its weary length along without any stirring episodes. About 1,500 American troops and scouts, and as many Mexicans, are in chase of a handful of Apache Indians, who elude pursuit, swoop down on defenceless settlers, burn, ravish, and murder, and then make good their escape to the inaccessible fastnesses of the Sierra. The latest incident of note was the recovery on Saturday of a little Mexican girl, twelve years old, who was captured by the savages some months ago. She shared the usual fate of such captives, was handed from chief to chief, and endured untold outrage; in six months she will be a mother.

Sir John McDonald, at the instigation of the British Government, has revoked the orders of the Canadian Fisheries Department directing the seizure of American fishing craft, entering Nova Scotian ports in search of bait. Thus the danger of trouble has passed over, and Mr. Blaine's hope that he could make capital out of the quarrel has vanished into thin air. Some foreseeing person has drawn the attention of the British authorities to the fact that the discovery of the Alaskan cod and halibut fisheries puts a new face on the principles laid down in the treaty of 1818. It is obvious that in the course of a few years, the Alaskan fisheries will be more valuable than those off the British coast on the Atlantic. Any rules as to bait and supplies, enforced for the purpose of securing to the Canadians a monopoly of the latter, would operate to exclude British Columbian fishermen from the former. Hence there is a fair prospect of an equitable adjustment, notwithstanding Nova Scotia's threat that she will secede from the Dominion, and seek admission to the Union. Such an adjustment might well be based on the homely old proverb—which was invented for a different purpose—that there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught.

As the subject of education has attracted considerable attention in Japan, you may be interested in knowing that Senator Stanford is about completing his arrangements for starting his university at Palo Alto in this State. It is destined to be a model institution, to embrace all the best features of the great universities of the East and of Europe. Gov. Stanford has given it all his land in this State, which will afford it an adequate present income, and will in time constitute a princely endowment. The Governor is so much engrossed in the project that he talks of resigning his seat in the Senate, and his Presidency of the Pacific Railroads to devote his whole attention to education. He has sent Francis A. Walker of Boston to Europe to collect information. When he gets his university in working order, it might benefit your educational authorities in Japan to pay it a visit.

## IN THE YOKOHAMA KEIZAI SAIBANSHO.

Before JUDGE YUFU.—FRIDAY, July 9th, 1886.

### THE RECENT SILK FRAUD.

Continued from the 2nd instant.

The Public Prosecutor, rising to address the Court, said that the case was very complicated and ramified in its relations with other matters, and in eight sittings that have been held new light was thrown on the subject on every fresh occasion. This fact showed the intricate nature of the whole affair. Twice already he had stated the circumstances of the case, and he would now recount them on the strength of the evidence adduced since then. In the present case the cause of the defendant's criminal action was that after 1883 they contracted debts with the Naruto-gumi to the amount of yen 40,000, which loan they contrived to repay by some means or other. Towards the end of July, 1885, the accused having been pressed by the Naruto-gumi for the payment of their previous debts, they (Takagi Dainoshin, Kodama, and Ota) held a consultation at Takagi's residence at Miyazakicho as to the measure to be taken for the payment of the debts. There they arrived at the fraudulent plan forming the subject of the present hearing. The Public Prosecutor had stated before on the basis of the report from the police that bad bales were exchanged by members of the Shinsei-gumi for good bales previously pledged to No. 177, but the evidence produced afterwards showed that a number of spurious bales were sent along with good ones to Mr. Schoene for mortgage. On July 15th, for the first time, 19 bales, out of which 7 were spurious, were pledged in No. 177 for \$3,100, and after that bales of silk, a number of which contained spurious matter, were sent on eight occasions, the whole lot amounting to over 200 bales. The question to be decided now was whether each crime should be considered as a separate act or as the carrying out of the plan inaugurated on a previous occasion. The principal motive, however, being to repay a debt of about yen 40,000 that the accused incurred to the Naruto-gumi, the separate actions of the accused might be regarded as a single crime. The result of the whole affair was that Messrs. Schoene and Mottu directly sustained loss to the amount of yen 70,000. The public prosecutor learned from a report in the newspapers that the fraud perpetrated by the accused had influence upon transactions carried on between Japanese and foreign merchants. It had damaged the foreign credit of Japanese merchants, without which there was no hope of commercial prosperity, and altogether the defendants gave the greatest possible shock to foreign confidence in the Japanese commercial classes. Moreover, Yokohama being the principal open port of Japan, the accused must be regarded as having most seriously affected the confidence of the Japanese public. He would take Takagi Dainoshin, Kanematsu Tojiro, Itsuro Shokichi, Homma Sozaburo, and Kodama Yasujiro as the principals. The culpability of the first four was apparent from the evidence already produced. He added the last two defendants because they treated bad bales at Yoshidamachi, Horaicho, and Aioicho. They bought bags, bricks, and other materials used for the accomplishment of the crime, and actually participated in the preparation of bad bales. Imai, Kobashi, Yamamoto, and Kobayashi had confessed that they had previous knowledge of the fraud being carried out. As to Morita's case, the Public Prosecutor stated that he was a special representative of Mr. Schoene, and should have exercised corresponding care and experience in his business dealings. Morita was engaged in the silk trade and was specially paid by his employer, Mr. Schoene. He ought to have exercised the greatest care and attention in his dealings with the Shinsei-gumi. Great carelessness was shown by the fact that he was unaware of the existence of the fraud. It was contended as proof of his criminal intention that he had taken extra interest at the rate of .08 and storage, which his employer did not demand; and that he received money and presents from Takagi, and that he was at the Shinsei-gumi whenever bad bales were carried to No. 177, in order not to attend their inspection. The Public Prosecutor was of opinion that Morita did not know the existence of the fraud because all the other defendants deposed to that effect, and the facts mentioned before were weak evidence. If he had participated in the crimes he would not have been satisfied with such small remuneration. In ordinary intercourse between friends the presenting of clothes or other articles was not a matter to be wondered at. The evidence against him was insufficient, and therefore the Public Prosecutor would abandon the charge against him.

Mr. Masujima stated that there was no necessity for detaining his client in Court after the accusation against him was abandoned.

The Judge remarked that as judgment was not given on the subject he could not concur in Mr. Masujima's view.

After some discussion as to the civil action to be brought against Morita,

Mr. Takanashi said that he must define the duty of a banto in a foreign firm. When, as Morita said, buying silk, an inspector would examine the silk offered for sale, and when taken in deposit the banto had to ascertain that it was a *bona fide* article. It was a mystery that Morita failed to find bad bales out of so many lots of spurious goods. There must be some cause even in a mystery. His culpability was evident from the depositions of the other defendants. Takagi said at the police station that he was avaricious, and that he knew the existence of the fraud. Takagi paid more than he was required to. He paid storage which, Morita's employer, Mr. Schoene, did not demand. Takagi said he was obliged to pay the sum, as he had to trouble Morita in various ways. Morita did not examine the silk pledged to No. 177. His duty was to attend to silk offered for mortgage, but he did not attend to the silk brought from the Shinsei-gumi. He evaded the consequences of the possible discovery of the crime. Takagi would not have said to Morita that he should defend himself when requested by him to exculpate him, were he conscious that Morita did not know the fraud. In the case of Morita, who held such a position of trust and confidence his crime must be punished by the law. That the money received by him was too small was a poor excuse. There was no knowing how much he had received from the Shinsei-gumi. He must have been confident that the crime would not be discovered, and that fact accounted for the smallness of his gains. Kanematsu wrote to Morita two days after the discovery of the fraud that he had committed a mistake and must beg pardon of Morita. He could not have written in that way if the fraud was discovered for the first time on that occasion. Mr. Takanashi commented on other circumstances in support of his arguments.

Mr. Litchfield stated that he had not much to say about the present public proceeding after Mr. Takanashi had so exhaustively stated the facts of the case. Morita was the sole negotiator between No. 177 and the Shinsei-gumi. It was strange enough that Schoene did not find any bad bales out of several lots he personally inspected. This must be due to the management of Morita. Mr. Litchfield then narrated from the depositions prepared in the police station his conversation with Morita, the tenor of which he claimed was sufficient to prove that Morita was implicated in the fraud. He must conclude that the depositions made in the police station were more trustworthy than the statements of the defendants made in Court. They had changed their mood now that they could see one another, and had occasion to depone in favour of Morita. The presents taken by him might have been insignificant, because he had no fear of his being incriminated.

Adjourned till the afternoon.

On resuming,

Morita stated that plaintiff's representative was mistaken when he stated that when taking silk in pledge in a foreign firm its banto was charged with its inspection. It was impossible that a foreign employer should entrust the inspection and management of all silk to his Japanese servants. According to Mr. Takanashi, Mr. Schoene was a puppet, but that was not the case. The depositions made by Takagi and Kanematsu at the police station were prepared by the police, as was distinctly stated by the defendants in previous sittings. He denied having implored Takagi while at the police station to exculpate him because he participated in the fraud. Supposing that he had taken part in this gigantic fraud, he, who was not a relative of the defendants, would have appropriated a considerable portion of the loot obtained. That he did not take any portion of the booty conclusively showed that he had no desire to get money.

Mr. Yano, counsel for Kanematsu, Ota, Kodama, Homma, and Kobashi, thought that evidence was still wanting to incriminate his clients. A criminal fraud consisted in the improper appropriation of other's property. In this case, however, they were intent from the first stage to redeem the bad bales. The business relations between the Shinsei-gumi and the Naruto-gumi and No. 177 warranted him in thinking that the transactions forming the subject of the present trial were entirely carried on out of the confidence placed in the Shinsei-gumi by Mr. Schoene. The case was wanting in an element necessary to construe it as a criminal fraud, that was to say, intention to deceive others criminally.

Mr. Otsuka stated that one of the principal

points he would bring forward in defence of his clients and Morita was as Mr. Yano pointed out that their action lacked in that criminal intention to appropriate others' property which constituted a fraud. Even supposing that all the defendants were culpable, the charge against four of the Shinsei-gumi's employees was wanting in evidence. It was necessary to see whether the action corresponded to the conditions stated in article 300 of the Criminal Code. He could not place implicit belief in the statements of the newspapers, that the fraud had given a great shock to the commercial community here. The very exercise of additional caution on the part of foreign firms in their transactions with Japanese merchants argued in favour of the general carelessness of foreign merchants as regarded mortgaging business. The sum involved was *yen* 40,000 or *yen* 70,000 and the whole case could not be stigmatized as a great fraud case as the Public Prosecutor called it. The fraud did not damage public credit to the extent stated by the Public Prosecutor. It was impossible to point out who were the principals and abettors in the present case, for all were concerned in the perpetration of the crime. Mr. Schoene believed in the honesty of the men instead of the goods offered for mortgage, and therefore the fraud must be construed as having a civil nature attached to it. Secondly, Takagi, Kanematsu, Kodama, and Ota were concerned in the perpetration of the crime from the first stage. The action of two others was not of a nature to warrant their being proceeded against as principals. They had no power in the management of the Shinsei-gumi. One of them confessed even that he thought they were intended for decoration. Imai and Hayashi neither took bad bales to No. 177 nor treated them. Even supposing that they had treated bad bales they could not be proceeded against as accomplices, as no evidence was brought forward to establish that they had intended to commit a fraud.

Mr. Masujima was obliged to argue in defence of his client even after the Public Prosecutor released him in consequence of the judge's opinion. The case was not serious at all. Morita never gave answers against his convictions. The manner and deportment of the defendant in Court showed his upright character. The allegation that he ordered the godown keeper to place bad bales in dark quarters of the godowns was defeated by the latter's deposition that he had control over the management of all bales in the godowns. That Morita told Takagi to increase the number of bales on a certain occasion was nothing when considered as an ordinary occurrence.

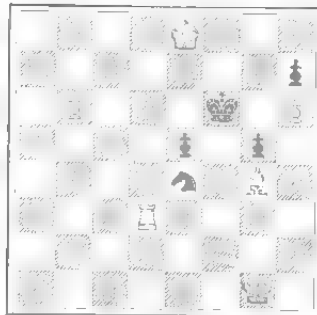
A long discussion, chiefly as to the culpability of Morita and the other defendants, then took place, after which the Public Prosecutor submitted that the principal prisoners should be dealt with according to the provisions of articles 300 and 304 of the Criminal Code, and the accomplices under articles 104, 105 and 109.

Mr. Otsuka contended that the penalty of the principals should be reduced by one degree and that the four accomplices be dismissed as not guilty. The Court then adjourned.

## CHESS.

By Mr. J. MINCKWITZ, Leipzig.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 2 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of July 10th, 1886,

By Mr. L. MUSSINI.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| White.         | Black.       |
| 1.—Q. to K. 4. | 1.—Anything. |
| 2.—Mate.       |              |

Correct answer received from "Tesa."

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."

London, July 9th.

### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The members returned are:—Unionists, 50; Gladstonians, 131; Tories, 252; Parnellites, 65.

July 10th.

The returns now are:—Unionists, 55; Gladstonians, 135; Tories, 265; Parnellites, 72.

London, July 11th.

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney and Lord Hartington have been reelected.

The members returned are:—Unionists, 62; Gladstonians, 149; Tories, 290; Parnellites, 72.

Later.

The estimated final result of the elections is:—Unionists, 77; Gladstonians, 187; Tories, 320; Parnellites, 86.

London, July 12th.

A coalition Ministry, between the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Hartington and their followers, has been mooted.

The members returned are:—Unionists, 65; Gladstonians, 155; Tories, 292; Parnellites, 77.

London, July 14th.

The members returned are:—Unionists, 70; Gladstonians, 163; Tories, 297; Parnellites, 78.

### MORE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Further serious riots have occurred in Belfast.

London, July 16th.

### ROME AND CHINA.

A concordat between the Vatican and China [? has been signed], and Monsignor Agliardi has been appointed Delegate-Apostolic to Peking.

### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The members returned are:—Unionists, 73; Gladstonians, 172; Tories, 307; Parnellites, 81.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

### YOKOHAMA-TÖKYÖ RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TÖKYÖ (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

FARES—First Single, *yen* 1.00; Second do., *sen* 60; First Return, *yen* 1.50; Second do., *sen* 90.

Those marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Teurumi, Kawasaki and Omori Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

### TÖKYÖ-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TÖKYÖ (Ueno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), *yen* 3.80; Second-class, *yen* 2.28; Third-class, *yen* 1.14.

### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

### TÖKYÖ-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TÖKYÖ (Ueno) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *yen* 3.50; Second-class, *yen* 2.10; Third-class, *yen* 1.05.

### SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *sen* 70; Second-class, *sen* 40; Third-class, *sen* 23.

### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.15 and 10.45 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; and leave Shirahama (Yokosuka) at 6.30 and 10.50 a.m., and 1.45 and 4.15 p.m.—Fare, 20 *sen*.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Europe, via Hongkong, per O. & O. Co. Monday, July 19th.  
 From America, per P. M. Co. Wednesday, July 21st.  
 From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. Y. K. Thursday, July 22nd.

\* San Pablo, with English mail, left Hongkong on July 13th.  
 + City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on July 1st.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hakodate, per N. Y. K. Monday, July 19th.  
 For Kobe, per N. Y. K. Tuesday, July 20th.  
 For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. Y. K. Wednesday, July 21st.  
 For America, per O. & O. Co. Thursday, July 22nd.  
 For Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co. Sunday, July 25th.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Northern*, British steamer, 1,162, Richardson, 10th July.—Hongkong 3rd July, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.  
*Celtic Monarch*, British steamer, 1,308, Hilditch, 11th July.—Shanghai 7th July, General.—Fraser, Paisley & Co.  
*Glenfalloch*, British steamer, 1,552, Webster, 11th July.—Shanghai 7th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Teheran*, British steamer, 1,684, F. H. Seymour, 11th July.—Hongkong 3rd July via Nagasaki and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,240, Eckstrand, 12th July.—Otaru 9th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 12th July.—Kobe 11th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Madras*, British steamer, 1,097, H. Plenge, 14th July.—Nagasaki 10th July, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 14th July.—Shanghai and ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,672, Mahlmann, 15th July.—Kobe 14th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Kaya, 16th July.—Handa 15th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Seiryo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 478, Watanabe, 16th July.—Yokkaichi 15th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 704, Okuma, 16th July.—Handa 15th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Flora P. Stafford*, British ship, 1,359, Smith, 10th July.—Port Moody, Tea and General.—Frazar & Co.  
*Kametchatka*, Russian steamer, 702, Ingman, 10th July.—North, General.—Walsh, Hall & Co.  
*Frieda Crumpp*, German bark, 499, Lindenberg, 11th July.—Hakodate, General.—Chinese.  
*Tanais*, French steamer, 1,149, A. Paul, 11th July.—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.  
*Oceanic*, British steamer, 3,107, Thompson, 12th July.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
*Albany*, British steamer, 1,489, Porter, 12th July.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
*Turenne* (14), French frigate, Captain Dupuis, 14th July.—Hakodate.  
*City of Peking*, American steamer, 5,080, H. C. Dearborn, 13th July.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
*Mary A. Troop*, British bark, 1,118, Young, 13th July.—Portland, Tea.—Paul, Heinemann & Co.  
*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 14th July.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Alert* (4), American corvette, Commander Barclay, 15th July.—San Francisco.  
*Gordon Castle*, British steamer, 1,519, Rowell, 15th July.—Shanghai 1st July, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
*Northern*, British steamer, 1,162, Richardson, 16th July.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.  
*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,240, Eckstrand, 16th July.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Sugami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,182, Kenderdine, 16th July.—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 16th July.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Narito, 16th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 684, Gosch, 16th July.—Ishihama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Teheran*, British steamer, 1,684, F. H. Seymour, 17th July.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Lord Capell, Baron de Tuyl and European servant, Rev. F. Sadler, Mr. A. Mackie and servant, Messrs. F. W. Yusefair, the Hon. A. Lambert, Chen Yin, and Tai Sang in cabin; 6 Chinese in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. T. A. Eington, W. A. Oram, and Take-nose in cabin; 2 Japanese in second class; and 78 Japanese in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Miss Paton and sister, Messrs. O. Smith, M. Pors, Ueta, Kimura, Takaki, Murasi, J. Becar, A. Hing, and the Chiarini Circus Troupe, 20 ladies and gentlemen in cabin; Messrs. Asakawa, 2 Japanese, and 10 of the Chiarini Circus Troupe in second class; and 1 European, 2 Chinese, 90 Japanese, and 20 of the Chiarini Circus Troupe in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Y. Sakamoto, Mr. J. Peyre and boy, Mrs. Lemormier, Messrs. Gaisford, Henry H. Andrew, P. Zicavo, John Downing, W. Reddolls, William Georges, George Lee, Thomas Ehrir, Edward Peddy, Grantelly, George Scott, John Linkill, Campbell, Nicholas, James, Yokoyama, T. Baba, Kawai, Mitsukuri, and K. Kume in cabin.  
 Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—H. E. Count Saigo, Captain Shibayama, Engineer Harada, Lieut. Tanaki, Lieut. Yoski, Lieut. Hidaki, Paymaster Kataoka, Mr. Kanamura, Mr. T. Tokuro, Cadet Niri, Mr. J. C. Cunningham, Mr. F. Pion and servant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Griddle, Lieut. Colonel Baker, Mr. B. C. Shirley, Mr. O. Panckon, Mr. C. Erich, Mr. P. Naudin, Mr. W. Brinckmeyer, Mr. F. W. Shaton (2), Mr. Dingley, Mr. Vail, Mr. W. C. Watt, W. G. Watt, Mr. T. Von Scheng, Mrs. J. R. Borthwick, Mr. R. C. Preston, Lieut. Saml. Parsons, Mr. H. L. Shippey, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard Homans, five children, and maid in cabin.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—H. E. Count Sasaki, Rev. J. MacKim, Rev. Mr. Arington, Rev. H. Mandrel, Miss Duncan, Miss L. Bennett, Miss Paxton, Messrs. J. B. Willing, J. H. Millar, O. Le Montague, Miyasaki, G. Whitfield, Yamanouchi, C. Randolph, P. D. Abless, A. Webster, E. Wells, U.S.N., Chin, M. Yamawaki, Hayashi, Ah Say, Asumi, and K. Tsuchiya in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Yanagi and son, and Mr. J. Tomita in second class; and 5 Chinese and 70 Japanese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Merchandise, 4,885 packages; Sugar, 3,384 bags; Cattle, 133 head.  
 Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong, via Kobe:—Silk, for France 107 bales; for England 36 bales; total, 143 bales.  
 Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.		OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.		
Shanghai	355	21	—	376
Hongkong	914	1,323	3,089	6,226
Yokohama	6,873	1,398	5,811	14,082
Hongkong	609	—	483	1,092
Total	8,751	2,712	10,283	21,746

	SILK.		OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.		
Shanghai	—	44	—	44
Hongkong	—	257	—	257
Yokohama	—	213	—	213
Total	—	514	—	514

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$326,000.00.

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, Captain Swain, from Kobe, reports fine weather with light winds and smooth sea.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The past week has been a remarkable one, and has surpassed its predecessor in the amount of business transacted. Dealers have willingly paid an advance on many descriptions of goods sharing in the activity of the Market, and sellers as a rule have been currently disposed, in spite of the further decline in sterling exchange, which will add seriously to the cost of replacing sales.

**YARN.**—Sales of English Yarn for the week amount to 1,250 bales, and of Bombays to 400 bales. Prices are generally very firm, and occasionally a slight advance has been paid.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Sales comprise 30,000 pieces 9 lbs. Shirtings at an advance for early arrival; 7,500 pieces 8½ lbs. Shirtings, and 3,500 pieces 7 lbs. T-Cloths at slightly better prices; 4,500 pieces Velvet, 6,000 pieces Turkey Reds, 3,600 pieces Dyed Shirtings, 2,000 pieces Pinks, 4,500 pieces Silexians, and 1,000 pieces Victoria Lawns, all at rather higher prices.

**WOOLLENS.**—7,000 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 3,500 pieces Italian Cloth, and 1,000 pieces Silk Satins have been sold at higher rates, also 1,000 pairs Blankets at quotations.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER PILL.	PER PILL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$24.00	to 26.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium	26.75	to 28.75
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	28.75	to 29.75
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	29.50	to 30.75
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	29.00	to 30.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	30.50	to 31.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	31.50	to 32.25
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	35.00	to 36.00
No. 32, Two-fold	32.75	to 33.75
No. 42, Two-fold	35.50	to 36.00
No. 208, Bombay	25.50	to 27.25
No. 168, Bombay	25.00	to 26.00
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.00	to 24.50

## METALS.

Dullness reigns supreme, aided by the "Bon Matsuri" and general heat. Arrivals come in, but the workers in iron assert that the weather is too hot to manipulate the metal, and seem inclined to hold off for the usual summer recess. Between unwilling buyers and the torturing thumb-screw of a continually falling exchange, importers are having a bad time just now. Quotations unchanged but quite nominal.

	PER PILL.	PER PILL.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$2.40	to 2.50
Flat Bars, 3 inch	2.60	to 2.70
Round and square up to 4 inch	2.40	to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted	2.40	to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60	to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.00	to 5.00
Tin Plates, per box	4.75	to 5.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.15	to 1.17½

## KEROSENE.

Market relapsed into a state of suspense; dealers are apparently filled up for the time, and offer a considerable reduction on holders' asking prices. Quotations at foot are therefore purely nominal, for a decided cut must be accepted to induce trade just now.

	PER CASE.	PER CASE.
Devco	Nom. \$1.70	to 1.72½
Comet	Nom. 1.65	to 1.67½
Stella	Nom. 1.60	to 1.62½

## SUGAR.

Arrivals continue, and stocks are heavy, particularly of Brown Formosa, but sales have not been large, and prices are weak.

	PER PILL.	PER PILL.
White, No. 1	\$7.25	to 7.30
White, No. 2	5.00	to 5.95
White, No. 3	5.60	to 5.75
White, No. 4	4.90	to 5.00
White, No. 5	4.10	to 4.15
Brown Formosa	4.50	to 4.60

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last circular was dated the 9th instant; since then we had quite a spurt for the *City of Peking*, but after her departure all became quiet once more. Settlements for the week are 15 piculs *Hanks*, and 235 piculs *Filatures* and *Re-reels*. In addition to these figures, about 50 piculs have been sent as Direct Export by the native *Kwaisha*.

As hinted above, there was quite a small rush for the United States mail steamer; since then all is calm, and presumably there will be little or nothing done until near the departure of the *San Pablo*. Dealers have been rather disinclined for business, the natives generally having been occupied for three days with the "Bon" festival. At the same time they are preparing to ask more for their goods as foreign exchange declines, and feel confident of getting all they may demand.



In other kinds there is nothing but Old Silk on the market. Exporters do not apparently want this to any great extent, and it filters back slowly in small lots to the interior.

*Noshi*.—*Bushu* (good) now held for an advance on \$140. *Foshu*, assorted, done at \$94½, while the present up-country price is said to be \$105!

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3 1/2
Sterling—Private 3 months' sight	3 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	3 1/2
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	4 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	7 1/2
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	7 1/2
On Shanghai—Bank sight	7 1/2
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	7 1/2
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	7 1/2
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	7 1/2
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	7 1/2
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	7 1/2

Original from  
CITY OF ILLINOIS AT

CORPORATE MARK.

**STEEL & FILES,**

STEEL CASTINGS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Apply to the Sole Manufacturers,

**SAML. OSBORN & Co.,**CLYDE STEEL AND IRON WORKS,  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

April 10, 1886.

52ins.

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**KEATING'S LOZENGES.**

Oldest &amp; Best Cough Remedy.

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Oldest &amp; Best Cough Remedy.

**KEATING'S LOZENGES.**

Oldest &amp; Best Cough Remedy.

"Any Doctor will tell you" there is no better  
Cough Medicine than KEATING'S LOZENGES.  
One gives relief; if you suffer from cough try them  
but once; they will cure, and they will not injure  
your health; they contain only the purest drugs,  
skillfully combined. Sold everywhere in small tins.

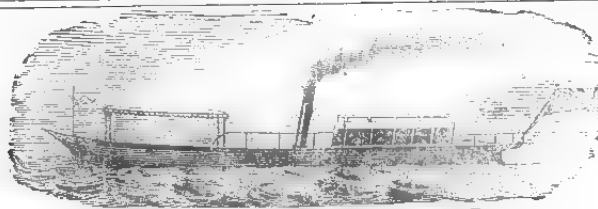
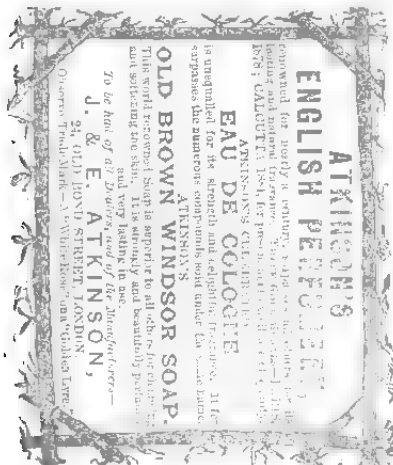
**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London,  
Export Chemist and Druggist.

April 10, 1886.

26 ins.

**YARROW'S  
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.**

SCREW STEAMERS WITH SPEEDS RANGING UP TO 26 MILES AN HOUR.

**PADDLE STEAMERS WITH DRAFT RANGING DOWN TO 6 INCHES OF WATER**

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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CLYDE TUBE WORKS, GLASGOW AND COATBRIDGE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES AND FITTINGS**

FOR GAS, WATER AND STEAM,

**LAPWELDED BOILER TUBES IN IRON OR STEEL**

FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE OR OTHER BOILERS.

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ANGLES, TEES,

TEE-BULBS, Z-BARS, CHANNELS,

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LIMITED.

150, ROBE STREET, GLASGOW.

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**IRON TUBES & FITTINGS**

FOR GAS, WATER, STEAM ETC.,

**LLOYD & LLOYD,**

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**THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.****HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakar that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patients, which satisfies them of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN!

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock'."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 1st, 1885.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S****EXTRACT OF MEAT**

FINEST AND CHEAPEST  
MEAT-FLAVOURING  
STOCK, FOR SOUPS,  
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.  
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See  
Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

**CAUTION.**—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in blue ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

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Invaluable for India as  
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Keeps good in the hottest  
Climates, and for any  
length of time.

# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 4, VOL. VI.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.  
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 24TH, 1886.

可認局證野 [824 PER ANNUM.]

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 24TH, 1886.

### MARRIAGE.

June 23rd, at H.B.M.'s Legation, Tokyo, by the Rev. E. Champneys Irwine, M.A., THOMAS LISTER BOAG to LIZZIE SMITH.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

YOKOHAMA has been declared an infected port.

SIR RICHARD RENNIE has arrived in Japan on leave.

THE United States Minister left for Ikao on the 17th instant.

THE German Minister left for Hakone on the 17th instant.

FOUR students have graduated at the English Law School.

COUNT ITO and his family proceeded to Nikko on the 16th instant.

THE HONOURABLE SIR FRANCIS and LADY PLUNKETT are at Nikko.

THE new Russian Minister to Japan will leave St. Petersburg in November next.

MR. INAGAKI TASHO, Second Class of Fifth Grade, has been created a viscount.

THE authorities propose to complete the new Tokaido Railway line in three years.

THE German Minister has received the decoration of the First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun.

It has been shown by the returns that of cholera patients treated in the hospitals as against

their own homes, more than three times the number of recoveries have occurred in the former.

THE coinage of subsidiary coins to the amount of yen 800,000 has been commenced in the Osaka Mint.

A NEW Department is to be established shortly in the Tokyo Mechanics' School to give instruction in the art of dyeing.

THE number of cases of cholera in Kanagawa Prefecture during the week was 622, and the number of deaths 344.

MR. TANIGUCHI, a military surgeon of the first class, has received orders to proceed to Germany to complete his studies.

It is stated that His Excellency Count Ito will shortly make a tour of the Prefectures of Saitama, Tochigi, and Gumbu.

It is stated that the commencement of the proposed railway between Seoul and Pusan has been postponed till the 11th of next month.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued substituting the Tokaido route for that of the Nakasendo in respect of the Tokyo-Kyoto railway.

OVER ten thousand persons joined in the procession following the coffin of the late Marquis Yamanouchi, on the occasion of the funeral.

THE silk crop in Ina-gori, Shinshu, is estimated to amount to about yen 750,000 this year, against the usual annual average of yen 500,000.

MR. OKUBA, Governor of Yamagata, has been appointed Governor of Fukushima, and Mr. Shibahara, Senator, succeeds him in his former post.

A NUMBER of leading merchants in Tokyo met at the Bankers' Institute on the 19th instant to discuss measures for the development of the Hokkaido.

THE revision of the Companies Regulations has been completed in the Senate after a lapse of eleven months from the time when they were submitted to that body.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Shima Maru* was sold to the Korean Government on the 16th instant. She is the first steamer ever possessed by Korea.

THE first instalment—five million yen—of the newly issued Naval Bonds, has been greedily taken up. The Bonds sold at premia varying from 3 to 10 per cent.

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. MORI, Minister of State for Education, attended his office on the 17th instant on the expiry of the mourning period the death of his father.

THE Prefect of Kanagawa has forwarded a written application to the Minister of State for Home Affairs, asking that a proper official title be given to Mr. Mitsuhashi, who is now officiat-

ing in the capacity of a supernumerary in *sonin* rank. The office of supernumerary has been abolished in all government offices.

THE returns of the number of prisoners in the gaols of Hyogo *ken* show a remarkable decrease, the total now being 2,637 against 4,237 last year at the same time.

THE Austrian Minister, who will return to Austria after the conclusion of the conference on Treaty Revision, will first visit Korea to inspect the condition of that country.

THE 20th instant being the third anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Iwakura, members of the Imperial family and Ministers of State paid visits to his tomb at the Kaianji, Shinagawa.

MR. BOCKMAN, a German architect of the Bureau of Construction, will take a number of Japanese mechanics to Germany, where he intends to give them practical training in foreign architecture.

AT Nigo-han-mura, Musashi, where rice is cropped at the earliest date in this country, new rice is expected to be harvested about the 5th of next month, being earlier by ten days than the average date.

THE inhabitants of Fukuoka *ken* are agitating for a railway. The scheme most in favour is a line 150 miles in length, which would cost 3,000,000 yen. This project is backed up by the Governor.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Official Gazette* notifies that vessels arriving in Tokyo from or through infected places will be inspected at the second fort at Shinagawa, the Kazusa water-course, and off Kanasugi.

THE Tokyo Marine Insurance Company received a telegram on the 18th, stating that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Fetchin Maru* had gone ashore off the coast of Ishihama on the preceding day.

THE authorities of the Metropolitan Police Bureau have obtained permission to increase the estimated sanitary expenditure of the Bureau to yen 25,700 in view of the probable prevalence of cholera in Tokyo.

MR. TASAKI GOROKU, Police Inspector-General, has issued a notification pointing out to inhabitants of the capital the advisability of suspending visits to Yokohama in view of the prevalence of cholera at the latter place.

THE Minister President of State has verbally communicated to the promoters of the proposed Utsunomiya-Nikko railway, that official permission will be given for the carrying out of the scheme in due course of time.

THE iron bridges, to be constructed in connection with the laying of the proposed railway line along the Tokaido, will measure altogether about five miles in length, and the required expense is estimated at about yen 2,000,000.

THE Savings Bank in the Exchequer Department now grants loans of from yen 1,000 to yen

10,000 on security of Public Loan Bonds and shares of the Yokohama Specie Bank, at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

**THE Improved Silk Company in Gumma Prefecture** is about to establish a Warehousing Company for the storage of silk, in accordance with its stipulations with the Government, which granted a loan of *yen* 300,000 to the company.

WITH respect to the proposed revision of the commercial treaty between Japan and China, it is stated that all forms of imposts on Japanese produce imported to China will be abolished and that the general relations between Japanese and Chinese merchants will be considerably improved.

AT the annual general meeting of the International Hospital, Hyōgo, on the 13th inst., the report and accounts were unanimously agreed to, and the trustees elected for the ensuing year were Messrs. Evers, Falque, Fearon, Jernigan, and Masfen.

IT is stated that Mr. Tsu Tou, who failed his attempt, as manager, to keep the China Merchants' steamers on the coast of Japan, has made arrangements with the owners of English and Russian bottoms to commence next month running in opposition to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

REPORTS from various parts of the country show that in a few districts water for irrigation purposes was getting scarce owing to a continuation of unusually hot and dry weather. The paddy fields, however, were planted under favourable circumstances, and the recent fall of heavy rain for several days all over the country has removed apprehension as to the prospects of the crop.

THE Osaka Spinning Factory, the capital of which was increased to *yen* 600,000 in January last, and in which about 11,500 spindles are run at present, has declared a dividend of 8.5 per cent. per annum for the first half of this year. The factory, which gives employment to 493 hands at present, has turned out 100,462 *kun* (a *kun* equals about 10 lbs.) of yarns during the same period. These yarns have been sold in Osaka and the neighbouring provinces and Kiushiu. They are divided into four classes, the first of which exceeds in quality the finest thread imported.

OR Imports, the market for Yarns and Cotton Piece-goods continues in the condition reported for the past two or three weeks, a large business having again been done at steadily rising prices; and, as evidence of the genuine improvement of the trade, the deliveries have been very satisfactory. Sales of Yarn, the greater part of which has been English, have been over 2,000 bales, and prices, which are higher, leave off firm. Cotton Piece-goods have been active all round, and recent rates are fully maintained. Woollens of some kinds have fetched better prices, whilst others the higher rates required by holders in consequence of previous heavy transactions have had the effect of checking sales for the moment, but the general tone of business is indicative of a real improvement. There has been a small general business in Metals of which Wire Nails and Tin Plates have had the principal share. In Kerosene there have been no large transactions, and dealers are waiting for a fall, while holders maintain a firm attitude. There is but little passing in Sugar of any kind. Of Exports, rather more has been done in Raw Silk, though longer figures have

had to be paid, and the markets in the interior are continually on the rise. Holders prognosticate still higher rates, and are not at all in a hurry for business. In Waste Silk the market has taken much the same course, and a wide gap separates buyers and sellers, the latter affirming that prices up country are a good deal above the best offers made here. The Tea trade continues large, over 6,000 piculs of leaf finding buyers during the week, the bulk of which was good common and medium grades, for which prices remain unchanged. Foreign Exchange is without alteration.

#### NOTES.

WE have received from three Korean gentlemen, signing themselves Yu-hiok-Noh, Shin-Un-hi, and Chiung Nan-kio, a document which purports to contain an account of the incidents of the *émeute* in Seoul in 1884, in regard of the share which these gentlemen took in it, and of their relations with the Japanese Legation. The writers call themselves "private Korean citizens" who "fled to Japan by the aid of Mr. Takezoze" and who "through his gift have been able to keep their lives till now." Accepting this, their own statement of the case, we should be glad to know on what principle they now seek to create embarrassments for Mr. Takezoze's Government by publishing a story which, in many respects, conflicts materially with the attitude assumed by Japan in her subsequent negotiations with China and Korea. Mr. Kim-yo-Kun and his associates were not at any time objects of public sympathy. They never succeeded in showing that their aims were lofty enough to atone for the savage violence of their methods. Still, as fugitives hunted by two Governments and known to have been condemned without a hearing, they might have counted upon some measure of civilized pity. At present, their unique purpose, apparently, is to prove themselves wholly unworthy of any such sentiment. Admitting the extravagant hypothesis that they acted—as they evidently desire to persuade the public—at the instigation of the Japanese Legation, are they so singularly obtuse as to ignore the alternative between which they must then choose? By their own showing, they were either Mr. Takezoze's instruments or his associates. If the former, what title have they any longer to pose as patriots, since they consented to disturb the peace of their country at home, and to expose it to grave danger from abroad, at the bidding of a foreign intriguer? They may indeed claim that they obeyed Mr. Takezoze with the hope of establishing Korea's independence through his aid. In that case, do they owe him no better requital than to publish his indiscretion? And if they were his associates, does it become them now, or does it establish their heroism, that they should seek to place upon his shoulders the whole responsibility of an affair in which they were themselves partners? It is a new article in the code of brave men that they should endeavour to exculpate themselves at the expense of one who, by their own showing, combined with them to contrive their country's benefit, and who was subsequently the means of saving their lives. These reflections are the inevitable moral of the story told by Mr. Kim and his fellow-refugees. As for that story, although we believe that it could not stand the test of publicity, we do not purpose to make these columns a medium for ventilating it. We can

discover no motive but selfishness in Mr. Kim's indiscretion. If he had at any time a title to consider himself a patriot working for his country's independence, he has now effectually forfeited that title, since the mere shadow of personal discomfort induces him to blacken the reputation of the Government that has hitherto granted him an asylum, and to estrange the good-will of the empire which alone of Oriental States may be counted friendly to his patriotic purposes. Mr. Kim evidently aspires to the *odium cum dignitate* of a political refugee who has income-earning claims upon the nation where he is pleased to seek asylum. He says that he desires only to pass the remainder of his life in quiet and obscurity. His lofty purposes, then, have not long withstood the shock of adverse circumstances. But if his patriotism has ceased to be active; if his imprudence is childish and his ingratitude repellent, we can at least admire the simplicity of a man who endeavours to find a purchaser for his silence by publishing his confessions at the market cross.

THERE are subjects which appear to lend themselves with special facility to misrepresentation and misapprehension. Consular jurisdiction occupies a high place in the category. Even the *Hyōgo News*, a journal which is certainly not remarkable for inability to see straight, has fallen into some curious errors in criticising our comments on the recent Notification of the United States Consul-General. It is surely a work of supererogation on the part of our contemporary to remind us that American citizens in Japan are required to respect the laws of the Empire *qua* Japanese laws. That fact, and its contrast with the action of certain other Powers, have always received the fullest recognition at our hands. And with regard to Japanese Sanitary Laws, should they happen to emanate from the Central Government, they would be binding, *ipso facto*, upon American residents. But we were concerned recently, not with laws of the Empire, but with regulations issued by the Prefect of Kanagawa for the protection of public health within the limits of his jurisdiction. When such local regulations are in question, the attitude of the United States is just as silly and illogical as that of any other Treaty Power. Were it frankly recognised that all municipal competence rests with the Japanese authorities and with them only, a Consul's function would be simply to publish to his nationals the regulations issued by these authorities, with their accompanying penalties, which would of course be imposed by the Japanese. But there is a foolish fiction that exemption from the processes of Japanese Imperial laws must be construed, rightly or wrongly, as including also exemption from the Japanese penalties of Japanese municipal laws. Now it is perfectly obvious that an American Consul, who receives his commission from the Central Government in Washington, cannot possibly exercise municipal authority, since that is a part of State law and of State law only. If, then, he interferes between the Japanese Municipal authorities and his nationals, it must be in a purely arbitrary character. The U. S. Central Government might indeed acquire by treaty and delegate to its Consular officers special municipal authority in Japan. But it has acquired no such authority by its treaty with this country, and its Consuls have not more right to perform any function—except

Original from

that of a channel of communication—in regard of Japanese municipal laws, than they have to proclaim the municipal laws of Denver, for example, binding upon all their nationals resident in Japan. Are we not, then, witnessing a mere burlesque when the U. S. Consul-General politely “requests” his nationals to cooperate with the Japanese local authorities, and to be so kind as to observe the regulations issued by them to combat a terrible epidemic which is decimating the population? Could there be anything more childishly silly than this courteous formula of entreaty officially employed at a moment of public crisis? In certain parts of Abyssinia the natives employ a Tulchan to aid in milking refractory cows. The Tulchan is a calf's skin which the cow is invited to smell, and, while smelling, she is shackled and milked. But if it happens that the aroma of the deceased calf is disturbed by circumstances, such as an abnormal condition of the atmosphere, for example, the Tulchan fails and the cow goes unmilked. The Consular body is a species of Tulchan with regard to municipal affairs. It emits a faint aroma of anciently usurped authority which in quiet times serves to content the public. But whenever events travel out of their wonted courses, then, as in the case of the U. S. Consul-General's Notification, people perceive with astonishment what a mockery is this odour of a dead calf, and what a fiasco is our resolve to be governed without being administered. Let us repeat, once more, to avoid mistakes, that we are not finding any fault with the American Consul-General personally, or America in particular. All the Consuls and all the Treaty Powers have placed themselves in the same pretty predicament, and until they get out of it, they must go on masquerading as practical jesters.

MACAULAY'S *Essays on Warren Hastings* and *Lord Clive* are favourite books with Japanese students. No others, indeed, seem to be so much used as exercises in composition and style. But Macaulay's information was so large and his memory so tenacious that his numerous references are very puzzling to the ordinary reader. It has been said, not without truth, that any one perusing the great critic's *Essays*, and conscientiously studying the references they contain, would find himself possessed of a very liberal education at the end. Few readers, however, have either the time or the means to consult the wide range of literature covered by Macaulay's references, and in order to obviate this difficulty in the case of the *Essay on Hastings*, Professor J. M. Dixon has published a volume of notes which were collected originally for the benefit of his students in the Imperial College of Engineering. Professor Dixon takes the edition of “*Warren Hastings*” issued by the Tōkyō University, and goes through it, page by page, explaining not only whatever idioms or turns of expression seem likely to puzzle Japanese, but also the various references, whether of a historical, mythological, or purely literary character. He has performed his task with great thoroughness and conferred no small obligation upon Japanese students. We observe that he relegates the “*Impey*” of “*Warren Hastings*” to “a place in fiction.” This is well done, but we could wish that Professor Dixon had given a few reasons for his dictum. In the whole of English literature there has never, perhaps, been such a

terrible injustice perpetrated as that done by Macaulay to the reputation of Sir Elijah Impey. An innocent, honourable man, and a just judge, Impey was held up to posterity by the enchantments of Macaulay's style as the very “spider of hell” to which Burke likened Hastings. “He owed his moral ruin,” as Sir James Stephen recently wrote, “to a literary murder,” and even here in Japan there ought to be no hesitation in undoing Macaulay's great wrong. This, however, is a point to which Professor Dixon probably considers that he has devoted sufficient attention by the references in his preface. For the rest, the only criticism we have to offer is that his admirable little book is most execrably printed. It is one of the worst specimens of printing we have ever seen in Japan; which is saying a good deal. One can detect, too, that the author had a weary and unsuccessful struggle to get his corrections inserted. We have examined four pages, taken at random (pp. 20, 21, 22, and 23), to which no reference is made in the list of Errata and Addenda, and we find no less than six typographical errors. This is unfortunate in a book intended for use by students.

If there be any who have not yet decided where to spend a portion of the summer, it will not be too late to say something which may probably have the effect of directing their steps to a locality which, while very little known to foreigners, is certainly one of the finest sanatoriums in Japan. The spot to which we refer is the little village of Kusatsu, situated high up among the mountains of Joshu, and well known as a health resort by Japanese, who, during the summer months, flock to its springs from the most distant parts. Few foreigners, however, visit Kusatsu, and then only when afflicted by some of the more severe of the many ailments for which sulphur baths are usually prescribed. This, of course, is due to the great inaccessibility of the place, which can be reached only by the most rugged paths and the most inconvenient methods of conveyance. To the person who is bold enough, however, to undertake the journey, a visit to Kusatsu, whether in consequence of actual ill-health or simply for pleasure, will be productive of real enjoyment and much bodily benefit. The traveller can go by train either to Maebashi or Takasaki, whence jinrikisha and *kago* will take him to his destination. The distance is usually covered in two days. Chief among the hardships with which one must lay one's account is this long journey, tedious to a most disheartening extent. Those who are not afflicted by ill-health will be able to pass a few weeks very pleasantly in the neighbourhood, taking the baths just as it suits them to do so, and varying this by excursions to the many interesting places that lie within easy reach, among the most striking of which are the peak of Shirane San, on which there are numerous evidences of active volcanic commotion, and the picturesque dell where the river that flows through the town finds its origin in a multitude of sulphur springs. Indeed, a scene more impressive than this latter could with difficulty be imagined. In an amphitheatre-like hollow, which seems to have been dug out of the shoulder of the mountain, generations of pilgrims have erected numberless little cairns of stones finely balanced upon each other; and while one is somewhat awed by the silence of the place, it is not difficult to persuade oneself that the large pebble topped boulder

in the centre is a ghostly orator haranguing the silent crowd around him. By a person even in the enjoyment of ordinary health the value of a short sojourn in this region of coolness—Kusatsu is about 4,000 feet above the sea level, we believe,—will be appreciated, while those who wish to have sulphur bathing, and can afford the time, will find the waters of strength and efficacy without parallel anywhere else in Japan. There are at least half a dozen public baths, but foreigners may, if they desire it, use the private baths which are attached to most of the hotels. The hotel-keepers have not yet arrived at a sense of the necessity of providing European food, but the accommodation offered is good, and with a small stock of provisions one may sufficiently supplement the stores procurable in the locality. The baths, which are usually taken at a very high temperature—produce severe inflammation upon various parts of the body; but this effect is regarded by the Japanese as simply the escape from the system of the poisonous matter distilled from the blood by the constant use of the water. However, that may be, there can be no possible doubt as to the efficacy of the waters in regard to many grave diseases.

THE London *Economist's* opposition to bi-metallicism has hitherto been distinguished by obstinacy rather than ability. We are never surprised when the writer who is charged with the ventilation of this subject in the great financial journal makes an imposing parade of prejudice or conservatism. But of ignorance or wilful misrepresentation we certainly do not expect to find him guilty. Yet it is hard to see how he can escape the imputation of either the one or the other in an article which he publishes with reference to Mr. Giffen's paper at the last meeting of the Institute of Bankers. The *Economist* speaks thus:—“Much more pertinent to the controversy was the second issue raised by Mr. Giffen, ‘Whether, in point of fact, the steadiness of the ratio between silver and gold for many years prior to 1872 was due throughout to the existence of the bi-metallic ratio of 15½ to 1 in France.’ Mr. Giffen's argument on this point is, in brief, to the effect that the ratio was not maintained, as during that period there were not unimportant fluctuations in the relative values of gold and silver; and that what steadiness there was is not to be attributed to French bi-metallicism, because during a large portion of the time France was practically mono-metallic, gold having been driven out of circulation, and only silver money left in use. It is open to question whether the latter part of this argument is altogether valid. Mr. Giffen admits that if France had gold to exchange for silver, the legal ratio would have been effective in mitigating any fall in silver, and he shows also that France did have gold to exchange, because gold could be obtained by paying a varying premium. And in these circumstances, it is difficult to maintain confidently that the legal ratio had no effect in regulating the exchangeable value of the two metals. But however much bi-metallicists may question this part of Mr. Giffen's statement, they cannot deny that in the case of France, upon which they rely so much, the attempt to keep the two metals in circulation side by side has always been a complete failure. The result, as the bi-metallicists themselves acknowledge, has ever been practical mono-metallicism. In other words, instead of a double standard,



there has simply been an alternative standard. But the whole argument for bi-metallism is made to rest upon the assumption that the two metals can be kept in circulation side by side, both fulfilling the functions of legal tender. This co-equal use, it is maintained, is necessary, in order to keep the supply of currency adequate to the world's requirements. If so, however, bi-metallism has never yet been able to produce this necessary result, and the argument against it which plain men can most easily grasp is, that all past experience shows that the end which it seeks to attain is unattainable by the means proposed." Now we have never found a recognised advocate of bi-metallism who claimed that the simultaneous circulation of the two media, side by side, was an essential element of his scheme. All that is asked for is an alternative standard—that people should be at liberty to alternate from gold to silver, or from silver to gold, according to their convenience and to the relative abundance of either metal, that, in short, debtors should be in a position to discharge their obligations in whichever money is the easier to get. Such freedom of alternation is, in so many words, the system advocated by bimetalists as the only means of relieving the commercial embarrassments caused by imposing the whole function of currency on a single and insufficient method. That the *Economist* should so palpably err in its interpretation of a theory which has been before the public for years, is as unfortunate as it is unaccountable.

We take the following interesting extract from the corrected version of Mr. Blaine's speech on Irish Home Rule, as published by the *New York Tribune* :—

Mr. Gladstone's policy includes another measure. It proposes to do something to relieve the Irish from the intolerable oppression of absentee landlordism. Let me here quote Lord Macaulay against Speaking of Ireland, whose territory is less than the territory of the State of Maine, less than thirty-three thousand square miles in extent, Lord Macaulay in the same speech from which I have already quoted says:—"In natural fertility Ireland is superior to any area of equal size in Europe, and is far more important to the prosperity, the strength, the dignity of the British Empire than all our distant dependencies together; more important than the Canadas, the West Indies, South Africa, Australasia, Ceylon and the vast Dominion of the Moguls." I am sure that if any Irish orator had originally made that declaration in America he would have been laughed at and ridiculed for Celtic exaggeration and imagination. This extraordinary statement from Lord Macaulay led me to a practical examination of Ireland's resource. I went at it in a plain, farmer-like way and examined the statistics relating to Ireland's production. I gathered all my information from British authority, but could get no latter accounts than for the year 1880 and for the years preceding, and I give you the result of my examination, frankly confessing that I was astounded at the magnitude of the figures. In the year 1880 Ireland produced four million bushels of wheat. But what is no longer the crop of Ireland. She produced eighty million bushels of barley. But barley is not one of the great crops of Ireland. She produced seventy million bushels of oats, a very extraordinary yield considering Ireland's small area. The next item I think every one will recognise as peculiarly adapted to Ireland. [Laughter.] Of potatoes she produced 110,000,000 bushels, within 60,000,000 of the whole product of potatoes in the United States for the same year. In turnips and mangolds together she produced 185,000,000 bushels, vastly greater in weight than the largest cotton crop of the United States. She produced of flax 60,000,000 pounds, and of cabbage 550,000,000 pounds. She produced of hay 3,500,000 tons. She had on her thousand hills and in her valleys over 4,000,000 head of cattle, and in the same pasturage she had 3,500,000 head of sheep. She had 300,000 horses and 210,000 asses and mules. During the year 1880 she exported to England over 700,000 cattle, over 700,000 sheep, and nearly half a million of swine. Remember all these came from a territory not quite so large as the State of Maine, and from an area of cultivation of less than twenty millions of acres.

But with this magnificent abundance from this fertile land, rivaling the richness of the ancient land of Goshen, there are thousands of men in Ireland in want of food and appealing to-day to the charity of the stranger—compelled to ask alms through their blood and kindred in America. Why should this sad condition occur in a land that overflows with plenty and exports millions of produce to other countries? As commanded by the great Lawgiver of Israel, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." And St. Paul in quoting this text in his first Epistle to Timothy declared "the laborer to be worthy of his reward."—(Applause.) And yet many of the men en-

gaged in producing these wonderful harvests of Ireland are to-day lacking bread to satisfy their hunger.

Mr. Gladstone believes, and we hope more than half of Great Britain believes with him, that the cause of this distress in Ireland is to be traced in large part to the ownership of the land. Seven hundred and twenty-nine Englishmen own half the land in Ireland. Three thousand other men own the majority of the other half of the agricultural land of Ireland. Counting all the small holdings there are but 10,288 owners of land in Ireland, and this in a population of more than 5,000,000 souls. Produce that condition of affairs in Maine or in any New England State and the distress in a few years would be as great as the distress in Ireland to-day. Mr. Gladstone, speaking as a Statesman and a Christian, says that this condition of affairs must cease, and that the men who till the land in Ireland must be permitted to purchase and to hold it.

An American correspondent, in forwarding this speech to us, writes :—"I suppose the enclosed speech of Mr. Blaine will seem to you presumptuous. I am free to say that if we had a Home Rule question in America, and if an English public man addressed an English audience gathered to consider the question, I should feel inclined to tell the aforesaid public man and audience to go to a climate warmer than that of Great Britain. James G. Blaine, it appears to me, when he wants to twist the tail of the British lion, might more appropriately limit his selection of instruments to the fisheries' tweezers, and not snatch at the princers which belong to Parnell & Co. At the same time, some portions of the speech strike me as well put, especially that part relating to the productions of the Irish soil as contrasted with the poverty of the Irish people. If the figures are correct, the contrast is startling. The unanimity with which the English papers attack Blaine shows that their resentment is stronger than their discretion. No doubt he has given them just cause for offence, but their comments are, allow me to say with all deference to your opinion, decidedly undignified. They speak contemptuously of Blaine; call him a low politician, etc., but whatever may be said of Mr. Blaine's methods and reputation, the man who mistakes him for anything other than a level-headed, shrewd and eminently able public man, makes a big mistake."

It has to be remembered that when the English papers commented on Mr. Blaine's speech, it included reflections upon Lord Salisbury of a very gross character. The speech, as subsequently amended by Mr. Blaine, contains nothing that ought to be considered offensive by Englishmen. As for our correspondent's suggestion that an American public man should not meddle with England's domestic policy and *vice versa*, we wholly dissent from it. American affairs have the deepest interest for Englishmen, and we trust that the same is true of English affairs in America. Although the sympathies of the people of the United States have, in the main, been enlisted in the cause which is at present out of favour in England, we believe that the consequence of this whole affair will be to draw Great Britain and her giant daughter closer together than ever.

Six weeks ago we stated our belief that the rumours of trouble with China about Burmah were exaggerated, and that the suspension of the negotiations was not due to any new complication but simply to the necessity of waiting for the arrival in Peking of Marquis Tseng, who was the author of China's demands, and who had carried them to a point somewhat beyond the easy comprehension of his colleagues in Peking. It is interesting to find that, at the time when we wrote, this view of the facts was simultaneously receiving ex-

pression in London through the columns of *The Times*. China, who, for a Power of full-grown dimensions and very practical instincts, makes herself sometimes quite remarkable by the earnestness with which she clutches at shadows, is apparently resolved to cling to her bogus suzerainty in Upper Burmah, and will gladly wink at English occupation if only some device can be found to save her face in this respect. Lord Salisbury's idea was to utilize the head of the native church in Burmah, under these circumstances. The passage of annual presents through ecclesiastical hands was expected to satisfy the Court at Peking without imparting any equivocal aspect to the position of England. This dodge, for it can be called nothing else, meant, of course, that China was to put whatever construction she pleased upon the receipt of these annual presents, it being understood that England need not be disturbed by "any bogey such as the fear of being called a tributary." Lord Rosebery's accession to power at the Foreign Office was supposed to have given the negotiations a new complexion, but even when Lord Salisbury returns to Downing Street—as he soon will—we shall be much surprised if the affair is settled before the arrival of Tseng in Peking. The Marquis is—or was at the date of our last advices—doing the manufacturing tour of England. It will be remembered—as was explained in these columns at the end of May—that his intended visit to the great German workshops prompted the advisability of inviting him to perform similar inspections in England. Meanwhile the pacification of Burmah is proceeding, and will, let us hope, be quite completed ere the Marquis reaches Peking.

Unpleasant conjectures are also beginning to circulate about the Macaulay mission to Tibet. The composition of the mission is criticised. It is said to be too pretentious, and the Chinese Government suggest the apprehension that its purpose may be misunderstood by the Tibetans, and that its friendly reception cannot be reckoned on with confidence. These rumours do not surprise us in the least. We long ago expressed our fears that the singularly snave demeanour of the Government in Peking towards Mr. Macaulay did not necessarily predict a successful ending to his mission. There is a lengthy chapter of possible accidents between Calcutta and Lhasa, and unless every one is unanimous in wishing that Mr. Macaulay should steer safely through them all, Tibet may be destined to remain some time longer outside the pale of international commerce.

With reference to our note of yesterday about the subscription started for the purpose of creating a fund for the relief of the families of those officials and policemen, engaged in stamping out the present epidemic, who have been unfortunate enough to fall victims to the disease in the performance of their duty, we have been requested by the Kencho authorities to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of the following subscriptions received at the Kencho from the foreign residents of this port up to yesterday evening :—

	YEN.		YEN.
Mr. N. P. Kingston	1	Messrs. Sinker & Co.	25
Capt. F. Brinkley	25	Mr. C. Giussani	5
Mr. G. Whitfield	5	Mr. J. Harris	5
Mr. J. P. Mollison	5	Mr. T. W. Hellyer	10
Mr. J. E. Lowder	25		
Mr. J. E. R. ...	10	Total	101
His Excellency G. Neyt	50		

With every succeeding legislative session the Congress of the United States finds itself confronted by an ever increasing burden of work. The number of bills before it is gradually assuming dimensions out of all proportion to the time at the disposal of legislators. Hence it is that while bills multiply, the percentage of them becoming law is continually decreasing, and the centre of legislation is more and more being shifted from Congress to its sub-committees. The thirty-ninth Congress was the first in which the number of bills submitted exceeded 2,000, but the fortieth was already called upon to dispose of 3,732, while in the forty-eighth the number of bills had reached the almost fabulous figure of 11,443, and the Congress now in session bids fair to surpass the record of its predecessor in that respect. It is, of course, self-evident that neither the House, nor the Senate, nor their sub-committees are able to do anything like justice to the bills, resolutions, and suggestions that are thus waiting for disposal, and hence two propositions have been made to remedy this certainly serious defect of the legislative machinery. The first is to lengthen the time of the sessions, and the second is that all private bills should first be submitted to specially constituted courts. The two propositions admit of being combined. With regard to the first, there are three different and differing bills before Congress, all aiming at lengthening the sessions, but fixing different periods for that purpose. The authors of these bills are Senator Hoar and Representatives Blanchard and Henderson. The great desideratum now is that Congress should find time to consider these proposals and to adopt one of them, and that as soon as possible. In the meanwhile, some American papers believe the moment propitious for pointing out to a long suffering country some of the representatives most remarkable for legislative fecundity; and the Senate in this respect carries off a not too glorious prize. Senator Plumb heads the list as father of 92 bills and 2 resolutions, but he is followed closely by the irrepressible Ingalls with 82 bills, the latter in turn being in this legislative race but little ahead of Senator Call with 78 bills and 4 resolutions. It can certainly not be made an objection to these Senators that they are idling away their time at the nation's expense. The chief strain on the legislative machine, however, is caused mainly by the super-abundance of private bills that clamour for a hearing, and that have to depend on a great deal of pushing from official and unofficial quarters in order to attract the attention of an over-burdened Congress. Hence the second proposition of referring all such bills to special constitutional courts promises greater relief to the members of both houses and will cause the political machinery at Washington to run more rapidly and with less friction.

The Chinese Indemnity Bill has now, after prolonged discussion, passed the Senate by a vote of 30 yeas against 10 nays. This Bill authorizes the President to make all possible inquiry into, and to ascertain, the actual losses sustained by the Chinamen in the Rock Springs Riot during last fall, and to pay whatever losses have thus been incurred. The sum appropriated for this purpose by the Bill amounts to \$15,000. The opposition to the passage of the Bill was not numerically large, but very determined in its utterances. It was claimed and proved from the official correspondence on the subject that

the rioters were all without exception foreigners, and it was further argued that both Chinese and white labour engaged in the mines at Rock Springs was not free labour, but had been brought there under a system of contracts, and with a view to supplanting the higher-priced but more skilled labour of the American miner. It was further maintained that, being in the employ of the same company, the men on either side did not look to the United States Government for the protection of their interests; but that, relying for their safety upon the power of their masters whose serfs, as it were, they had voluntarily become—the Chinese with the knowledge even and the connivance of their own Government—they had gone to the Wyoming mines and worked there. The opposition then denied that the United States were under any obligation to extend to Chinese and other foreigners any greater right of redress for wrongs than is extended to United States citizens under similar circumstances. The position which had been assumed by men like Everts, Edmunds, and Sherman was severely criticized, but, as the sequel showed, to little purpose. Singularly enough, a strong contrast was shown to exist between the freedom enjoyed by the Chinese in their movements and proceedings within the United States and the limitations and restrictions that hamper at almost every step the movements of American citizens in China. The whole basis of the recommendations of the President and the Secretary resolved itself into a feeling of pity towards the individual Chinaman, but the opposition did not believe that any obligation either legal or otherwise did exist on the part of the United States for action such as was proposed by the Indemnity Bill. How convincing these arguments were is sufficiently evident from the number of votes which the opposition was able to rally against the Bill, but its passage in June, 1886, after the perpetration of the outrages at Rock Springs in September of last year, does seem a somewhat tardy reparation, especially in view of the fact that the exact losses sustained by the sufferers from the riot are yet to be ascertained by a special inquiry on the part of the Government.

To the writers in the *Hochi Shimbun* and other vernacular journals, who recently advocated the transplantation of the English Constitution, root and branches, into Japan—writers who would proceed forthwith to reduce the functions of the Emperor to reigning without governing—we commend the following information taken from the columns of a recent number of the *Saturday Review*:—The Constitutions which have within the last fifty or sixty years been copied from the English model have, in almost all cases, varied like grafted trees from the original type. Germany, Austria, and to a certain extent Italy and Belgium, have been unwilling or unable to acclimatize the artificial institution of reigning without also governing. The French experiment succeeded but imperfectly during the struggle between Louis Philippe and his successive Ministers, and it was wholly discontinued during the eighteen years of the Second Empire. Victor Emmanuel and his son have commanded armies in the field; and the German Emperor retains in his own hands the control of military affairs. His great Minister is never tired of reminding the Prussian and German Parliaments that the general policy of his Government is independent of their votes and resolutions. The

late King of Spain, though he respected the restriction imposed upon him by the Constitution, claimed and exercised the power of appointing and dismissing Ministers without necessary regard to Parliamentary majorities. If he had been exposed, like his immediate predecessor, to insurrections organized by discontented generals, Alfonso XII. would certainly not have hesitated to take the command of his own forces for the suppression of disorder. In none of the States which have been enumerated has royalty yet shrunk into a fiction.

SIGNOR CHIARINI'S Circus and Menagerie opened on Saturday evening before a large and most appreciative audience. The show, which is situated on a piece of ground on the opposite side of the Creek from the French Foundry, consists of two large tents which are devoted, the smaller to the purposes of the menagerie and the other to the performances of the company. A bar, conducted by Mr. T. K. James, of the Japan Hotel, was fitted up in the former tent. The collection of strange animals which Signor Chiarini exhibits to his patrons is small, but the beasts are the very best of their kinds. The three Nubian lions are splendid specimens, which show little of the spiritless condition that caged lions usually manifest; and the three Bengal tigers are as sleek and tiger-like as if only brought the day before from their native jungle. Two elephants standing in one part of the enclosure attracted great attention, not only on account of their remarkable docility, but also because of their evident solicitude on behalf of a small Brahma bull, of the sacred breed, which was secured between them, and which they constantly fanned with their trunks. The monkeys were, as usual, the centre of attraction to a large crowd, and the cage of snakes, mostly Brazilian cobras, which occupied a position in the centre of the tent, was also the object of considerable interest. The Circus programme was in two parts, each prefaced by an overture from the capital band of the company. The first part commenced with the Roman sports representation, in which four ladies and the same number of gentlemen performed, under the leadership of Miss Victoria Blanche, a series of most difficult evolutions. Gymnastic exercises on the horizontal bar by Messrs. French and Angelo, following, after which Signor Chiarini brought out the two ponies, Figaro and Sonito, who, under his charge went through a most complicated and trying performance. Retro-equitation by La Petite Roland, the next act, was very well received, the young lady gaining warm applause after each of her difficult feats; and the first part was brought to a close by a comic equestrian scene called "The three nations," by Mr. Charles Stoodley, the comic business in this as in the previous piece being done by Mr. Godfrey. In the second part, Mr. Abadie introduced the two elephants, whose performances, on tubs and otherwise, evinced the most careful and patient teaching. A skilful equestrian performance by Miss Emma Stoodley, was followed by the appearance of the magnificent colt, Duke, which under the charge of Signor Chiarini showed to what an extent careful and discriminating tuition can train a generous and high-spirited animal. A comic scene in which some skilful juggling of peaked hats was done was next represented by Messrs. French and Angelo, and followed by the performance of the

Cynocephalus Porcaria, a Madagascar monkey, which, though the most contemplative and unostentatious of his kind, developed under the care of Mr. Frederick Sylvester a wonderful amount of enthusiasm, and screamed "gawn" to the horse on which it rode with all the verve of an old rider. The performance was brought to a close by Mr. James Frame's appearance among the tigers, which he caused to do various feats: the most astounding perhaps being that of the one which jumped several times through a burning hoop. On the whole, the performance was most successful and enjoyable, and we can safely predict for Signor Chiarini a very successful run.

THE cholera epidemic in this settlement is now as bad as it was in the worst days of 1882. It has been very sudden and sharp in its behaviour. Attacking twelve persons at its first coup on the night of the last day of June, it developed, in the space of a fortnight, a degree of vigour without precedent. If heat has anything to say to the spread of such an epidemic, the conditions have been eminently favourable, for never since 1871 have we been visited by such a long, unvaried spell of scorching weather. Still the old immunity is enjoyed by the foreign residents, and in a lesser degree by the better class of Japanese. Can it be, as we suggested in 1882, that house-construction is responsible for this difference? The subject is so important that we venture to repeat what we then said. Alluding to Dr. Ivan von Pettkofer's essay on the sanitary relations of the soil, read before the Association of German Naturalists and Physicians at Salzburg, in September 1881, we wrote:—

Some of the Doctor's conclusions are novel and full of interest for us at this juncture. He says that hitherto in estimating the hygienic effect of local influences, the first place has been given to the air, the second to the water, and the third to the soil. But this order has now to be reversed. Local air can only hold the first place in hygienic regimen so long as we forget that the average velocity of the atmosphere over the surface of the earth is ten feet per second, and that even in an apparently perfect calm, the air is moving at the rate of 100 feet a minute. Consequently, if air has properties or contains matters in one place which are not remarked in another, they cannot originate in the air itself, but must be derived from the soil and are then carried away in the free atmosphere, to disappear by dilution and other processes. The same is the case with local water. All the water that we drink on the earth falls from the sky, and is everywhere of precisely the same composition. Only when it penetrates the soil is it changed by taking up matter derived from the ground through which it flows. "The explanation of the frequent, sharply defined local limitations of cholera and typhoid has been sought first in influences, not of soil, but of water and air to which the germs of disease have been imparted from men; but a clear impartial examination of the local prevalence of these diseases in circles of greater or less extent has now furnished evidence that in many cases air and water can no longer be maintained to be the causes of the localization, but that the sources of the epidemic must be sought in the soil." Many instances are cited in corroboration of this theory, and the lecturer then proceeds to enquire what are the contents of the soil that exert such powerful influences, for good or evil, on our health. The most probable answer seems to be that the evil influences are derived from minute organisms or their products, "of which many millions of individuals can be put within the area of the head of a pin and which inhibit the porous soil from the surface down to a great depth." Just as certain plants have baleful, and others beneficent, properties, so these molds, as they are called, are capable of being either hurtful or harmless, according to their species, or as is probably the true solution, according to the nature of the soil they inhabit. Mycology, however, has not yet thrown much light upon the latter point. All that we surely know is that certain processes, not only drain, but sometimes convert an unhealthy into a healthy soil. Of this a notable example is furnished by the city of Rome, where fevers now prevail that were almost unknown in the times before the *cuniculi*—a channel served to drain the hills—had become choked and unoperative. An old experience is that certain infectious diseases have their favourite seats in alluvial soils, which after all differ from other soils mainly in the nature of their physical aggregation—that is to say, in their greatest permeability for air and moisture.

And this brings us to what is, perhaps, the most interesting part of the investigation; namely, to the fact that the evil influences of the soil are proximately due to the air imprisoned in its pores and impregnated with its impurities. "In common life we can hardly conceive the extent of the porosity of the soil on which we dwell. Heavy, towering buildings often stand on a soil which is filled to the extent of a third of its volume with air. The investigation of ground air has just begun, but it has already surprised us with some unexpected revelations. Ground air is distinguished from the air that passes over the surface by the higher proportion of carbonic acid it contains, which increases, as a rule, with the distance from the surface, and to which our springs owe their charges of that gas. This carbonic acid is chiefly derived from organic matters and organic life in the ground, with which it increases and diminishes. Air brought by Zettell from the dead dry soil of the Libyan Desert, sealed in glass tubes, showed no larger proportion of carbonic acid than the free superficial air, but the ground air from a palm-garden in the oasis of Farafreeh yielded much carbonic acid."

Still stranger than all this, however, is the fact that our houses are aired or ventilated in no small degree by the ground-air. Renk has been inquiring, with the aid of Recknagel's differential manometer, whether the air flows from the ground into the house or from the house into the ground, and has found that through most of the year the draft is from the ground into the house. He has also found that the ground air, which is sucked into the house, brings dust with it, and other observers have shown that the same air also carries germs susceptible of development in suitable solutions. It is thus easy to see how the soil affects our health without our having to eat it; the ground air plays the part of an always ready intermediate agent, as far as concerns the molds. In this light it is easily seen why some houses sometimes have to suffer so badly from certain conditions of the soil, especially when they are badly ventilated. The movement of air in a close house is many thousand times less active than where the circulation is free; and the air entering the house suffers correspondingly less dilution than that passing into the free atmosphere, and leaves in it much more of what it brings up from the ground. While the house is heated during the cold season and at night in the summer, while the air within doors is warmer than the surrounding out-door air, the houses act as draught-locks, and suck air out from the ground as if they were cupping glasses set over it."

All this is most instructive, and if credible, goes far to explain many circumstances connected with the present cholera epidemic in Japan. The feature of Japanese houses which mainly distinguishes them from European, is the construction of their floors. These are formed of thin boards with irregular edges, so joined that large interstices exist between every board. In the dwellings of the poorer classes the joists of the floor may be said to be laid directly on the soil, so that we have, at once, the most favorable conditions for the free ingress of the poisonous molds. Residences of more pretensions are raised farther from the ground, and thus, though their floors are still full of crevices, their inmates are somewhat protected by the current of air which precludes beneath. This latter advantage is always obtained in a house of Western construction, while, at the same time, the careful joining of the floors affords additional security. Thus it becomes easy to account for the immunity enjoyed by the inmates of the brick houses in Ginza, and for the mortality which has overtaken the wretched dwellers in the low-lying purlieus of Yokohama. It will be of little use to supply these latter with water from the Tanagawa, to inspect their sewers or even to sprinkle them every day with disinfectants. What they seem to want is to have their floors made air-tight. Probably a great deal of good could be done by pasting thick sheets of paper under the mats. But the radical remedy, so far as poison from the soil is concerned, would be either to raise the houses from the ground and construct their floors in Western fashion, or to spread a good thick layer of cement over the soil on which they are built. We strongly recommend the local authorities to make some experiments in this direction.

THE "fay's gift" is evidently not in the possession of Englishmen at large just now. Mr. Gladstone was steinily denounced by the Conservatives because he based his Home Rule proposals on the ground that Irishmen are not disposed to obey laws made for them by the people of another country. "Could anything be more outrageous," cried the critics, "than the suggestion, coming from the Prime Minister himself, that the English and the Irish are separate nations. Perish the thought! They are one and indivisible." Similarly, when an Irishman spoke of the Dublin Castle officials as the representatives of a stronger race, there was a chorus of disapproval; the agitator was denounced as a traitor and a rebel. Hear now, however, what a leading Conservative organ, the

*St. James's Budget*, writes upon the Irish question. "The author of the Home Rule Bill," according to that journal, "failed to remember that Ireland is not one nation but two." These two nations are "the Protestants, Loyalists, people of our own blood," and "their hereditary enemies" who "would not give sixpence for Mr. Gladstone's scheme if they had not the prosperous Protestant community of Ulster to bleed and to wreak their vengeance on." Then the *St. James's Budget* proceeds in the following strain:—

The discussion on the renewal of the Arms Act will be useful in bringing all this out more clearly, in the House of Commons and in the country alike. The most prominent question in debate is, Whether the Loyalists and Protestants of Ireland, supposing them to be deprived of the protection of English law, and placed by Act of Parliament under the control of a "foreign" Government (Mr. Gladstone's own word), would have any right to resist the authority of that Government. Sir Henry James and Mr. Bradlaugh hold that they would have no such right: the lawyer's contention being one that would authorize an English Government and Parliament to place any number of the Queen's subjects under the domination of any Power they chose to hand them over to. We repeat that, though the Queen's Government may possibly have a right to outlaw any portion of her loyal subjects, from the date of their outlawry they become their own masters. It is not for Mr. Gladstone or anybody else to say that they shall henceforth live under another Government—French, Irish, American, or what not. And we have no doubt whatever that the outlawed community would have every right to resist by force of arms the new and strange authority put over them. In this opinion every lover of freedom must concur, in a case where it is proposed to cut off a million and a quarter of her Majesty's white subjects from the Imperial Government, and to place them under a totally different Government: a Government composed of their hereditary enemies—men of alien race, of a bitterly hostile creed, and hungering and thirsting to dominate that they may humble and oppress. And surely this is to the purpose: Rightly or wrongly, resistance there would be, rebellion there would be in this case; it would be supported in the field if necessary by thousands of Englishmen and Scotchmen; while no conceivable English Government would dare to call out a regiment of the Queen's forces to assist a war of Catholics against Protestants, of wild Irish and foreign filibusters against loyal men of our own blood. Now we should like to know whether Irishmen who call the English a nation alien to themselves can be greatly blamed in the face of English declarations that a Parliament in Dublin would be a "foreign Government" in regard to the Irish Loyalists; "a Government composed of their hereditary enemies—men of alien race, of a bitterly hostile creed, and hungering and thirsting to dominate that they may humble and oppress"—and that to place the Ulster Loyalists under such a Government would be to "outlaw them."

THE progress of Russian railway enterprise in Central Asia does not seem to have been without effect on Persia. The long planned line from Teheran to Bushire *via* Kashan, Ispahan, and Shiraz, is to be undertaken, and the contract for its construction has been given to an American, Mr. F. H. Winston, who, having gone to Teheran to represent his country as Minister at the Shah's Court, resigned his position shortly after his arrival with a view, it would seem, of entering upon the task entrusted to him by the Persian Government. The contract covers a period of twenty years, and gives Mr. Winston power and authority to construct the Teheran-Bushire and Teheran-Meshed lines with all such branches as may be judged necessary in the interest of a proper development of the main lines. The construction of the Teheran-Bushire line is, from an international and commercial point of view, a most excellent and desirable thing, but from a strictly Persian and military stand-point, the Teheran-Meshed line is by far the most important, intended, as it is, to connect the centre of Persia with the outlying

and much exposed province of Khorassan. After its construction the sending of from ten to twenty thousand regular soldiers will be only a question of a few days, and if Persia has any serious intention of maintaining her neutrality during a future conflict on the Afghan frontier, this railway will afford her the greatest possible facilities for preserving Khorassan against becoming a camping ground and base of supplies to forces hostile to Persian interests. The advantage gained by Russia in forcing onward the Transcaspian Railway to Merv is strikingly illustrated by the fact that, according to the *Norv. Fremja*, Mr. Winston is making arrangements to come to St. Petersburg with a view of entering into negotiations for the conveyance to Meshed, by the Transcaspian line, of all the material he may need for the proposed construction of the Teheran-Meshed Railway. This item of news, very probable in itself—for there is no shorter and better road to Meshed than the one opened by Russia—would indicate that the line to Meshed is to be pushed on in preference to that to Bushire, and that military considerations in the council of the Shah's advisers preponderate at present over those of a commercial nature. As to supplying the necessary material for the line terminating at Bushire on the Persian Gulf, Great Britain will be able to furnish it cheaper and to convey it to Bushire at lower rates than any other competitor, especially if, as is very likely, these lines be built from Meshed and Bushire towards the interior, from the circumference of the empire to its centre, the difficulty of transport increasing in proportion to the remoteness of the provinces from the capital.

We learn that Mr. Aston has accepted the post of Japanese Secretary at Her Britannic Majesty's Legation in Tokyo. The news is very welcome, not only because it points to Mr. Aston's return at no distant date, but also because it indicates that his health must be greatly restored. By Mr. Satow's promotion to Bangkok, by the lamented death of Mr. McClatchy, and by Mr. Aston's appointment to Korea and his subsequent illness, the British Legation in Tokyo was deprived of the services of three brilliant sinologists. Only two gentlemen, Messrs. Hall and Gubbins, remained to sustain the high reputation for linguistic scholarship which the staff of the Legation had justly acquired. Mr. Aston's return to the scene of his old labours will be a notable accession of strength.

The long standing and interesting rivalry between New South Wales and Victoria as to which colony should first be able to count a million of inhabitants, has now been decided in favour of Victoria, the quarterly statistical abstract of the latter Government showing an estimated population of Victoria on the 31st of March of 1,001,756. The figures for New South Wales are 992,875 for the same date, and as the actual increase of that colony's population amounted to 12,302 during the first quarter of this year, it is safe to assume that New South Wales, in filling up the long coveted million, was but three months behind her sister-colony. The growth of these Australian colonies is marvellous indeed when we reflect how backward they were as late as 1835; and the impetus which by their growth has been given to English interests throughout the South Pacific is truly remarkable. The only drawback to this fine

picture of prosperity is the heavy indebtedness of all the Australian colonies, and on that ground there have been voices of advice and warning addressed to the colonies from more than one quarter of Old England. Nothing is easier for the Australians than to raise a loan in London, and although in no country of the world do we find so large an amount of debt per head of population, the credit of the Pacific colonies is unexhausted and seems inexhaustible. While many prophesy sure bankruptcy and a backset for a decade at least, the colonists point to the almost limitless resources of their land as the never failing mine whence they will draw the money to pay debts necessarily incurred for the development of wealth otherwise unavailable.

The silver question in the United States does not seem to be making much headway in Congress, and however desirable speedy action and a termination of the present discussion would be in the interests of the business world generally, the people's representatives are by no means agreed on what they actually want, though on what they do not want they have passed two resolutions supported by very respectable majorities. They do not want a free and unrestricted coinage of silver, neither do they wish the present coinage of that metal to cease altogether. The first resolution, free and unrestricted coinage, we find supported by 125 members of the House and opposed by 163. In analyzing this vote, according to the attitude of the two parties, we find 15 per cent. of the Republican, and 57 per cent. of the Democratic, vote in favour of free coinage, the rest of these parties being opposed to it. The second resolution, suspension of silver coinage, was supported by only 84 and opposed by 201 representatives. Of the Republican vote 42 per cent., and of the Democratic vote about 65 per cent., were opposed to the discontinuance of silver coinage. After these test votes the attention of the public was diverted from the question by the labour troubles that affected the country from one end to the other, and by the subsequent anarchist riots that opened the eyes of many to the active dangers of socialism even in the United States, a country which had been considered proof against the influence of socialist schemers. These momentarily important incidents diverted public opinion, and until the people turn to the matter again and imperatively demand a solution of the silver problem, it is not likely that Congress will take any decisive measure in a question concerning which it is difficult for the various representatives to ascertain with approximate correctness the sentiments of their respective constituencies.

Maxwell, who was arrested some months ago on suspicion of murdering a young Englishman named Preller, with whom he had been travelling, has probably been condemned to death ere this. It will be remembered that Preller's body was found in a trunk in the hotel where he and Maxwell had been staying, and that on the trunk was a label "So perish all traitors to the great cause." When Maxwell was arrested, he was in possession of Preller's clothes and money, but it seemed at first not unlikely that sufficient evidence to convict him would not be forthcoming. His story was that Preller's death had been accidentally caused by chloroform, and there was nothing to show that such might not have been the case. But the prosecution

ultimately produced a witness whose testimony imparted a different complexion to the affair. This was a detective who had caused himself to be arrested for forgery, and who, during forty-seven days passed in jail with Maxwell, obtained the latter's confidence and a confession. The important part of the latter was that, on the day of the murder—we quote Maxwell's words as given by the detective—"Preller was in his (Maxwell's) room and complained of pain. Maxwell told him he could remedy it by using a hypodermic syringe and urged that he should try it. Preller, he said, took off his coat and vest, and he said he gave him a good dose in the arm, which put him to sleep. When he was asleep he used some chloroform that he had there, and when he found that was not enough he went out and got some more chloroform. Then he found he was dead. He took off his clothes, took his money and cut off his undershirt and shirt and took off his drawers. He threw the things out, put him in the trunk and left the things in the room. This was four or five o'clock in the afternoon. He said he then stayed around until Monday morning, when he went out and bought several things, trunks among them. He then packed his own trunk, putting the things he had taken from Preller's body into it. He bought a ticket for San Francisco, for which he said he paid \$116."

The Prince of Wales, it may be presumed, did not send his sons abroad to revive the legend of the "Flying Dutchman." Yet that is what the Royal lads have done, for it is pretty certain that no part of their book will attract more curious attention than the following:—"July 11 (1881). At 4 a.m. the *Flying Dutchman* crossed our bows. A strange red light, as of a phantom ship all aglow, in the midst of which light the masts, spars, and sails of a brig 200 yards distant stood out in strong relief as she came up. The look-out man on the fore-castle reported her as close on the port bow, when also the officer of the watch from the bridge clearly saw her, as did also the quarter-deck midshipman, who was sent forward at once to the fore-castle; but on arriving there no vestige nor any sign whatever of any material ship was to be seen either near or right away to the horizon; the night being clear and the sea calm. Thirteen persons altogether saw her; but whether it was *Van Diemen* or the *Flying Dutchman*, or who else, must remain unknown. The *Tourmaline* and *Chopatra*, who were sailing on our starboard bow, flashed to ask whether we had seen the strange red light. At 10.45 a.m. the ordinary seaman who had this morning reported the *Flying Dutchman* fell from the fore-topmast cross-trees, and was smashed to atoms. At 4.15 p.m., after quarters, we hove-to with the head-yards aback, and he was buried in the sea. He was a smart royal-yardman, and one of the most promising young hands in the ship, and every one feels quite sad at his loss. At the next port we came to the Admiral also was smitten down." This, which the *Pall Mall Budget* calls a "most circumstantial yarn," will settle the question finally with the blue-jacket fraternity. There can be no higher authority than that of the two Princes. The *Flying Dutchman* is effectually resuscitated.

The Princes have evidently said a good deal about Japan in their book, but we find only this

quotation in the various reviews:—"During dinner the Mikado sent his own private band, the Reijin, to play on old Japanese, Chinese, and Korean instruments, most of them over 1,500 years old; it is a very rare performance, and the only place you can hear it is in the Emperor's palace. The sounds that proceeded from the inner room where these musicians were placed were so faint and plaintive that some of the party ignorantly mistook them for preparations of a band tuning up, and as it went on for some time inquired when they were going to begin to play. This music, in fact, like all Oriental music to a Western ear, appears altogether out of tune and full of discords, being set in a wholly different key, and seeming to speak a wholly different language to our own. But after listening to it attentively for some time, although we cannot say we like it, yet we can quite understand how some people do, just as others admire Whistler's pictures or a piece of faded old silk-work, or the faint flavour or smell of some, to our taste, sickly flower or fruit.

HERE is an interesting contribution to our knowledge of the state of popular opinion in Ireland. It is furnished by a correspondent of *The Times*:-

I wish some of the Ministers who refer with such satisfaction to "the wish of the country constitutionally expressed," could have been with me during a visit to Ireland, from which I have just returned. I went there with the impression that the demand for Home Rule is largely a fictitious one, and I came back with that impression more than confirmed. I found, when the people talked to one quietly and disclosed their real opinions, that they fully realize that the agitation has done nothing but harm to the country, and that the Parnellites alone have profited by it. A hard-working and industrious tenant-farmer and Roman Catholic, whose rent amounts to some £30 a year, thus expressed himself:—"Times are bad," he said, "couldn't be worse. This agitation done a great deal of harm. And they think to bring a Parliament home to Dublin, as if this country was a sheet of gold!" "Mishter Parnell got plenty of money," he went on, "sure didn't he get enough to redeem his property and to pay those fancy mimbers?" "Ejections," he said, "did ye ever see a striving industrious family ejected? The farmers are living in grandeur, and not minding their land at all."

A respectable herd, also a Roman Catholic, spoke very much to the same effect. "This agitation," he said, "ruined everything and spoilt the world. There never was any luck in the country since it began. Any man that has money 'll hold it, and not lay it out, not knowin' now things will be." Parnell's a wonderful man," he continued, "lashin' of money and a fine trade, and there he has all his mimbers together in one lump."

I did not in any way "interview" either of these men; they started the subject in each case themselves, and evidently expressed their genuine opinions; and yet I have not the smallest doubt that they both voted for the Nationalist at the last election. I said so to the keeper of a small hotel in the neighbourhood. "Yes," he replied, "they must; they're lashed up to it and they must." In fact, as Mr. Brodrick put it in his excellent letter of last week, there is no such thing as independent public opinion in Ireland.

The next man I came across was a well-to-do Protestant farmer. "Well, will the Bill pass?" he said. "If it did, we might all go out of Ireland. The country is bent down altogether with the agitation. If they'd attended to their work, instead of going about to meetin's and drinkin' and Land Legin', they'd be a great deal better off." "Oh! all the money is gone out of Ireland with the agitation," he went on, "and the farmers are 'nt inclined to pay rent at all. I saw a good cow in a fair the other day. 'That'll pay the rent,' I said; and they were all up at me at once to spake of such a thing as 'rent at all.' "They were 'nt put every Protestant and every landlord out of Ireland," he said; "and thin they'll fight each other, and Mr. Parnell and the Archbishop 'ud be the first to go! Ask whom I would, nowhere could I get a satisfactory answer to the question how they expected to be better off under Home Rule, or what beneficial results were likely to accrue to the country from its establishment."

While it is widely understood that the mission of H.E. Count Saigo, who started for Europe in America by the *City of Peking*, is connected with naval affairs, it is supposed in certain quarters that the principal object of the tour

relates to some political business, a supposition prompted by the consideration that, as Count Saigo has little experience in naval matters, some other official would have been sent in his place, were this the nature of his mission. This supposition might have been partly justifiable had the business been connected with such points as the purchase of vessels, armament, etc. But when the object in view is connected with the general affairs of the navy, the only person fitted to undertake the tour is evidently Count Saigo himself. We also believe that the Count, having already been once to Europe, the present tour will be productive of good results in matters—political and social—outside the direct sphere of his mission. With the single exception of Viscount Tani, all the members of the present Cabinet have visited the West; Viscount Tani, indeed, is now travelling in Europe. We are convinced that the observation of both Viscount Tani and Count Saigo will be highly beneficial in more than one way. Since the Restoration the visits to Europe and America of our countrymen, especially those occupying important political posts, have been among the most potent means of advancing civilization in this country. If it is admitted that the result of Count Oyama's tour in Europe has been the improvement of our army: should we not look to a similar result in the case of Count Saigo? Matters in every department of our polity are being constantly improved in expectation of the establishment of the National Assembly in 1890, when the Eastern sky will for the first time witness a civilized State of European type created under it. After its establishment it will be highly desirous to have intelligent and active men of European experience within both the Government and the Houses of Parliament. We therefore strongly advise our Cabinet Ministers to visit Europe and America before 1890, so as to study the workings of constitutional systems there. The importance of visiting Europe is not confined to Cabinet Ministers alone, the same recommendation may be made every official and private individual, who has the prospect of possessing power and influence under the polity to be inaugurated in 1890.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

It is at once an unprejudiced and ingenuous performance on the part of art amateurs and collectors to bid at a public auction for *chefs d'œuvre* which they know to be stolen. That is what happened at the sale of the Dudley china, the other day, and every one seemed to find it perfectly natural and proper. "The most interesting, although not the finest, pieces of Sèvres in the sale were two cups and saucers and two plates, having turquoise grounds, adorned with exquisite cameo portraits, and a floral E surmounted by an Imperial crown in their centres. These had originally formed part of the celebrated service of *pâte tendre*, made at Sèvres in 1778 for the Empress Catherine II. of Russia, a service for which that Czarina had objected to pay. Over the matter of these cups and saucers there was a fierce diplomatic correspondence, but the price—about 13,000*fr.* or nearly 4,000*£.* at the present value of money—was at last paid. The adventures of this expensive crockery were not to end here. During a fire, some energetic person took the opportunity of decamping with 16 of the 744 pieces of which the set consisted, and conveyed them to England, where they were sold to Mr. Webb, charged with complicity in the recent silk Nor were they yet done with. The where-

abouts of the stolen pieces was discovered by the Russians, and shortly before the Crimean War they were repurchased by the Emperor Nicholas, with a few exceptions, and it is but natural that these exceptions should be highly valued. Last week, in two instances specimens of this beautiful and interesting service realized less than on a former occasion. Nevertheless, a cup and saucer made 112 guineas, and a plate 140 guineas." The Imperial family of Russia will be pleased, doubtless, to find that fragments of their dinner service are so highly appreciated by English connoisseurs, but can they be equally pleased to see their stolen property thus openly disposed of?

If the new gold-field discovered in Western Australia should prove prolific, the world may be brought some relief from the suffering which rash financiers have inflicted upon it. Western Australia is a very big place—bigger than France, Germany, and England run into one. There is no knowing what stores of wealth it may not contain, though hitherto it has been virtually neglected by the settlers. But the most interesting feature of this new discovery is that it has thrown the very monometallists into a fever. These gentlemen, who stoutly decline to admit that too much work has been imposed upon gold, or that failing supplies of that metal have anything considerable to do with the fall of prices and the depression of trade, are nevertheless singing paeans over the prospect of an increased output, which, they hope, may initiate "the leaping and bounding commercial era of forty years ago." How are they to reconcile this exultation with their previous declarations? If the capacity of the present stock of gold is not overtaxed, whence their jubilant welcome of the Australian discovery? It seems to us that they are behaving very much like people who, while declaring, in a season of cholera epidemic, that sewers choked by long drought have nothing to do with the spread of disease, nevertheless throw their caps into the air when they hear the sound of rain.

ALTHOUGH there were several races set apart for half-breeds at the Spring Meeting of the Kyôdo Keiba Kaisha, the movement turned out a "frost" through being left entirely to individual enterprise. To avoid this at the autumn gathering, the committee of the Club has taken the matter in hand, and has secured eight horses, which it is proposed shall be subscribed for and allotted in the usual way. The horses are all three-year-olds, some half and some three-quarter bred, and come from Shimosa; and as six races will be introduced into the programme for the eight animals, there ought to be no difficulty in getting the necessary number of subscribers. They will cost \$150 each, but to this must be added \$30, for about half the entries are compulsory. The list now lies at the Secretary's office at Shinobadzu, and will close on the 25th inst. If there should be more subscribers than there are horses, the first eight names on the list will have the preference, and the drawing will take place at Shinobadzu on the 1st of August at eight a.m. The Autumn Meeting of the Kyôdo Keiba Kaisha will not take place until after the Yokohama races this year.

JUBONNET was delivered on Wednesday at the Keizai Saibansho, in the case of the prisoners charged with complicity in the recent silk frauds, as follows:—Of the principals, Takagi



Dainoshin and Kanematsu Tojiro were sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment, with hard labour, a fine of 40 yen each, and police surveillance for 2 years; Kodama Itsuro, to 3 years' imprisonment with hard labour, to a fine of 20 yen, and to police surveillance for 18 months; and Ota Shokichi to 2½ years' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of 15 yen, and to police surveillance for 15 months. Of the six accomplices, two were sentenced each to 10 months' imprisonment, a fine of 10 yen, and to police surveillance for 6 months; and the remaining four to 3 months' imprisonment, a fine of 5 yen each, and police surveillance for 6 months. As to the civil claim of Mr. Schoene against the defendants, they were ordered to pay yen 65,750 as claimed by the plaintiff, and interest due thereon for the months of April and May last, and till the date of execution of judgment. The claim of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris has been rejected. Morita Kohei, *banto* of Mr. Schoene, charged with complicity in the crime, was acquitted through want of evidence.

THE cholera cases reported in Yokohama for the week ending Friday last were:—Saturday, 83 new cases, 38 deaths; Sunday, 115 new cases, 49 deaths; Monday, 118 new cases, 51 deaths; Tuesday, 59 new cases, 63 deaths; Wednesday, 78 new cases, 55 deaths; Thursday, 82 new cases, 43 deaths; Friday, 87 new cases, 45 deaths. Total, 622 cases, 344 deaths.

The usual steps towards declaring Yokohama a cholera infected locality have been taken. On Friday it was decided to close all places of public assemblage, and on Saturday a notification was issued by the Minister of State for Home Affairs declaring Yokohama an infected place. Mr. Mitsuhashi at once proceeded to Nagaura and made the necessary arrangements for closing the quarantine establishment there, the result being that with the exception of a few men left at Nagaura to take inventories of stores, &c., all the officials formerly employed in connection with the disinfecting station, some thirty in number, are now at work in Yokohama, having been detailed for duty immediately on their return. Notice was given to all restaurants and tea-houses prohibiting them from serving raw fish to their customers, and every police constable is vested with discretionary power to destroy at once any fruit or other food which upon examination proves to be unripe, over-ripe, or otherwise unwholesome. Most of the food, rice, &c., eaten by coolies is subject to similar examination whether sold in shops or by street peddlers. The disease has now spread to nearly all the districts surrounding Yokohama, Kanagawa, and Shiba, other places in the neighbourhood being all infected in the ordinary sense of the word. In their decision to formally declare Yokohama an infected place the authorities were largely influenced by the consideration that as yet the capital is practically free from cholera; but it is not proposed to adopt any more severe inspection in reference to the traffic between this city and Tokyo. Any process of disinfection at the railway stations would be accompanied by enormous inconvenience; and in any case the supervision exercised could only be of a partial character. Nor is it in immediate contemplation, so far as we are informed, to impose any restriction on pas-

sage between Yokohama and the adjacent districts, as this also would only be partial in its effects. There are as yet only two cases within the limits of the foreign settlement, both patients being in the employment of foreigners, but in more than one instance it has been found that persons whose cases were reported from the Japanese town had been vomiting and purging during the day in the foreign Settlement. In their efforts towards disinfection, &c., the authorities have been willingly assisted by the residents concerned.

We understand that a subscription list has been started at the Kanagawa Kencho for the benefit of any of the police constables at present attached to the Local Health Office who may unfortunately be attacked by cholera while engaged in the performance of their duties. Already two policemen have fallen victims, and should the terrible malady continue much longer in its present virulence, other cases will be certain to occur. Deprived of their usual intervals of sleep and rest, these officers have to expose themselves with weakened and exhausted frames to very great danger in attending to the calls made upon them; and it does seem as if the knowledge that their families will to a certain extent be provided for would not be encouragement beyond their deservings. We heartily commend the object of this subscription to the consideration of foreign residents, whose contributions will be gladly received at the Kencho.

Nor many weeks ago there were suspicions in the air of China. It was believed that the young Emperor would never assume the reins of government. Between him and the Throne there were people who, so said rumour, could not be persuaded to divest themselves of power. These dark hints derived a certain shadow of probability from the young Sovereign's apparently precarious health. Illnesses came to him with suggestive frequency, and it looked as if the public was being prepared for a catastrophe. An Imperial Edict recently published in Peking dissipates these suspicions. The Ministers of State are called upon to select "an auspicious day" in the first month of the next Chinese year, for the assumption of the government of the empire by his Majesty Kuang Hsü in person:—"The Decree states that the Emperor is now able to read documents, to understand history, and to judge between right and wrong. The Empress therefore decrees that the Emperor shall perform the ceremonies of worshipping Heaven and Earth on the day of the Winter Solstice this year. The Decree also states that Prince Ch'un and Prince Li, who had been informed of this determination by the Empress, considered that as the Emperor should still continue his studies, the Empress might put off his assumption of the throne till the future. The Empress recognizes the sincerity of these representations, but decrees that the Emperor shall assume the reins of government after a propitious day has been determined on. The decree is dated July 11th."

THE Minister of State for the Navy has forwarded to the Minister President of State the following report as to the sale of the Naval Loan Bonds:—The issue of the Naval Loan Bonds to the amount of yen 5,000,000, out of a total of yen 17,000,000, was announced by Notification No. 23 of the Exchequer Department, in June last, in accordance with the provisions of the Naval Loan Bonds Regulations;

and the applications for the purchase of the bonds at a premium received by the Nippon Ginko, and its branches and agencies, up till the 10th instant, amounted to over yen 15,960,000. The above sum alone exceeds the face value of the bonds issued by yen 10,960,000, which, if added to the amount of applications made at par, yen 670,000, will represent a total excess of yen 11,630,000. Pending the receipt from the Nippon Ginko of a detailed account of the amount of applications from each locality, and the quotations offered, the highest of which is 110, I hereby send the annexed rough account.

Applications received	YEN
Applications received at par	10,960,000
Applications received at a premium of yen .005 to yen .010	670,000
Applications received at a premium of from yen 3 to yen 10	10,495,400
—Official Gazette.	5,464,900

WHAT is the function of a worm in creation? is a question we have occasionally heard. Here is an answer, extracted from an interesting account of the recent floods in England:—"An excessive amount of rain and cold seems very prejudicial to worms. Every road during the prevalence of the floods was strewn with their blanched bodies. I have often noticed the thing before; and here again harm is done to the fields, which cannot afford any great loss of this useful creature. Forty-six years ago the sea broke through the bank in North Lincolnshire, and, spreading over a great extent of country, killed the earth-worms. For years afterwards the ground was unproductive and heavy."

DURING the week ending May 21st, the only settlement at Philadelphia for Japan was that of the American ship *John F. Berry* 48,000 at 25 cents. We may also note that the *Gulf of Papua*, expected here from New York, comes via Rangoon.

HIS Excellency the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Countess Inouye will start for Hokkaido, the 5th proximo. His Excellency will be accompanied by two Secretaries, Messrs. Sameshima and Furusawa.

THE Post and Telegraph Office which was destroyed by the Krakatau eruption, is to be again erected at Anjer. The present temporary office at New Anjer will then be discontinued, but official notice will first be given.

THE *Bylgia* has been chartered to load part cargo 8,000 piculs sugar at Takao for this port, at the lump sum of \$1,500. On discharging she will proceed to Puget Sound, and there load lumber for Shanghai.

WE are informed that the P. & O. steamer *Zhibet* left Nagasaki for Yokohama via Hyogo at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday, and that the *Tcheran* left Nagasaki for Hongkong on the same day at 7.30 p.m.

THE Dutch ship *Utrecht*, from New York for Nagasaki, passed New Anjer on the 11th June, and the British barque *Lalla* on the 14th June for Hyogo.

WE note the arrival, by the *Tokio Maru*, on Wednesday, of Sir Richard T. Rennie, Chief Justice of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai.

THE HON. SIR FRANCIS AND LADY PLUNKETT left Tokyo on Friday evening for Nikko, where the Misses Plunkett are already staying.

THE HON. P. LE POER TRENCH returned to Tokyo on the 14th instant, from Miyanoshta.

## SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

THE Educational Society (*Kyō-iku-kai*) has just published an excellent and most useful treatise in the Japanese language on School Savings Banks. The actual publisher of the work is Mr. OMURA, a prominent member of the Society, and its author is Mr. PAUL MAYET, who was formerly in the service of the Department of Finance. The purpose of the work is to popularize the system of school savings banks in Japan, and to render both teachers and scholars familiar with the methods of carrying out the system. The subject is one which has excited some controversy in Europe. People who advocate inculcating habits of thrift in children, argue that the educational value of the school savings bank is incalculable; that "children, even more than grown-up people, need the living force of acts to give reality to words, and that to ply them in school houses with abstract lessons about saving, while the real practical lesson of the penny bank is left to take care of itself, is likely to be as fruitful as would be the attempt to teach them writing by sight only without the use of pen, ink, and paper." The opponents of the system contend, on the contrary, that it is calculated to develop selfishness in a child's disposition; to destroy its trustfulness, its generous, and uncalculating impulses; to "convert it into a little sordid, narrow-minded, cold-hearted economist; to form a race of screws and misers." We need scarcely say that in this controversy the victory remains with those who advocate the wisdom of teaching by gentle pleasant means at school lessons which, if left untaught, will have to be learned afterwards, perhaps too late, from the rough experiences of life. Yet the school savings bank has not yet begun to flourish vigorously on English soil. In France, thanks to the untiring zeal and energy of M. DE MALARCE, the number of such institutions increased from 8,033, in 1877, to 23,222 in 1885; the number of depositors from 177,040 to 488,624, and the aggregate deposits from 2,983,352 francs to 11,285,046 francs. The comparative want of success in Great Britain is ascribed by Miss LAMBERT—whose essay, "Thrift among the Children," in the *Nineteenth Century* for April will well repay perusal—to the ignorance of teachers, the indifference or prejudice of those who could enlighten and support the teachers, to the want of official incentive, and to the discouragement arising from failure where bad systems have been adopted. Curiously enough this lady says in the same essay:—"In Japan the waste of money on sweetmeats has so far come to be regarded as a matter of public concern that the authorities of the Japanese General Post Office have recently been making arrangements to take on deposit very small sums with the direct object of affording school children and students such

facilities for saving their pocket-money as shall wean them from the habit of fooling it away on the national equivalent for toffee and bull's-eye." Miss LAMBERT might have added that one of the leading aims of education in Japan is to prevent the development of a sordid disposition in children. In the families of the better classes money is seldom, if ever, put into the hands of a child, partly, no doubt, through fear of encouraging extravagance, but chiefly because it is considered strongly desirable to keep the little one's mind from busying itself with pecuniary affairs at all. The theory is, perhaps, wanting in practicality, and it certainly does not find a place in the creed of the lower orders. For their children the possession of a few cash to spend on lollipops is a treat the delights of which parents scarcely think of disputing. Hence those wonderful artists of confectionary, the *Ameya*, the *Karintoya*, and their brethren, who impart to the world of toffee and sugar-plums an atmosphere of romance essentially Japanese. We shall be sorry to see these picturesque landmarks of more debonnaire days swept away by the wave of hard practicality that flows in the wake of Western civilization. But the change has to come. If children are to put their cash into savings banks, they must say farewell to those genial and gifted hucksters so charmingly described in "Our Neighbourhood." We are not aware how far the present Minister of Education may be disposed to favour the establishment of school savings banks, but the inference suggested by his reputation is that such a practical measure will command his hearty coöperation. In that event, this work by Mr. MAYET will be found of immense assistance. The great thing is to interest teachers in the reform, and to show them that by a little attention to routine, the labour of managing a school savings bank may be reduced to a mere bagatelle. Mr. MAYET'S scheme appears to us eminently simple and labour-saving. It combines the use of stamps, as originally conceived in Germany and subsequently developed in England, with that of savings boxes. To every school desirous of establishing a bank, three boxes are supplied, each containing stamps aggregating the same value. The stamps are of three denominations—10 *sen*, 1 *sen*, and 1 *rin*. In this empire interest is allowed by the Post Office Savings Bank upon sums of 10 *sen* and upwards, whereas in Belgium, the country where depositors obtain the most favourable terms in Europe, no sum less than 20 cents carries interest. The smallest interest-bearing sum—10 *sen*—fixes the maximum denomination of the stamp. We need not enter into exact details as to the methods pursued in distributing the stamps. These are minutely explained by Mr. MAYET. It will suffice to say here that a pupil can buy a stamp of any denomination up to ten *sen*, and that the money he pays for it is put into the box from

which it is taken. Thus each box invariably contains the same aggregate value, whether in stamps, in money, or in both together. A bag is furnished to each little buyer. On this bag the rules of the system are printed, and in it the pupil keeps his stamps, taking care to convert those of lower into high denominations as quickly as possible. The 1 *sen* and 1 *rin* stamps may be used any number of times; the 10 *sen* stamps only once. These last are marked by the teacher when they are sold to a pupil, and if the pupil pleases, he may write his name on the back so as to be secure against theft. At the end of each month the boxes are handed into the local post office, and their tale of stamps is made up in exchange for the money they contain. Thus the business of saving and depositing goes on without entailing any labour of writing or calculation on school teachers. A pupil may accumulate stamps and keep them in his bag until the end of his time at school, but he is encouraged to transmit them to the Post Office and open an account in his own name as early as possible. So soon as the stamps come into the Post Office—whether at the end of one or several years—their value, plus interest calculated annually from the 1st of the month subsequent to that marked on them, is either paid to their owner, or placed to the credit of his bank account. Such is the system in outline; an incomparably easier and less laborious system than that pursued in any European country. Mr. MAYET'S book contains every detail required for putting the scheme into operation, with rules and directions for every possible contingency. We believe that, if Japan adopts this plan, she will stand at the head of all countries in the matter of School Savings Banks, and will very probably have the pleasure of seeing her methods imitated in the West.

## AN OCCASION TO REFLECT.

DURING the past two years the tendency to adopt European modes of life and fashions of dress has been growing more and more marked in Japan. Something of this impetus is due, no doubt, to the fact that the sympathies of the fair sex have been enlisted in the movement. At first the ladies of Japan showed an evident disposition to adhere to their old style of apparel. Of course they were not quite free to choose. They had to consult the prejudices of the stern sex, and the men, while they were willing enough to adopt the *sangiri* tonsure, and even to exchange the embarrassing *sode* of their country for the tight sleeve of the West, could not immediately reconcile themselves to similar radicalism on the part of the women. This state of subjection to the fancies of their lords and masters, so far as concerned externals, was entirely consistent with the position of woman in the East, and would

have continued had that condition undergone no change. But the Japanese woman, if she is docile and submissive, does not lack either wit or courage. She quickly appreciated that her interests were vitally concerned in the adoption of Western civilization, since not otherwise could a due place be won for her in social and domestic circles. After this discovery, it became impossible that she should abandon the new movement entirely to the will of the stern sex, and her impulse to take a part in it has been remarkably *en evidence* during the past two years. Girls began to attend school and to study with an eagerness which was more than a reflection of the industry of the stern sex. Then they ventured to let their aspirations travel into the domain of personal adornment. Foot gear was first essayed. The one-toed sock and the wooden clog were replaced by garter-sustained stockings and patent-leather pumps or kid shoes. Such changes, being more or less invisible, were comparatively easy of accomplishment. Then there was a pause. What should be the next step? Whatever it might be, the knowledge that it must challenge observation caused it to be preceded by much hesitation. At last some genius suggested that, having begun with the feet, the next reform should attack the other extremity. A popular newspaper was persuaded to ventilate all the hygienic and financial evils of the Japanese style of dressing the hair, and in a trice "bangs" and plaits came into vogue. In the spring of 1886, one began to meet troops of school-girls with something delightfully neat and piquante in their appearance. So well did the foreign coiffure become them that it often failed to suggest itself as the cause of the happy change in their aspect. Two classes of persons alone objected to it; gamins and artists—excepting, of course, the hair-dressers, whose trade it ruined. The gamins invented a very ugly name for plaited locks, and the artists pretended to think that heads supported by slender necks and sloping shoulders ought to be crowned by heavy crops of puffs and protruberances. But the unerring feminine instinct won for the new style a speedy triumph over ribaldry and romance. Its universal adoption is now only a question of time. Meanwhile, the skirmishers of the final advance—the adoption of European costume in its entirety—are already in the field. One meets them daily in greater numbers, and hears their claim to be called the leaders of fashion admitted with constantly increasing readiness. The *Hochi Shinbun* spurs on the movement. It urges the foundation of companies to build brick houses, and of coöperative societies to procure meat cheaply, predicting that the adoption of foreign costume must speedily follow that of foreign dwellings and foreign food. Were anything we might say capable of adding force to the *Hochi's* advocacy of solid houses and sus-

taining diet, we should gladly say it. But when it comes to a question of female costume, we are strongly of opinion that the ladies of Japan would do well to act leisurely. Whether their national dress is more picturesque than that of Western Europe, we leave others to decide. But of the relative advantages or disadvantages of the two, there can, we think, be very little doubt. It is sometimes said that the balance of decency inclines to the European side. If so, the scale must be disturbed by prejudice. The Japanese *kimono* is certainly not designed for active exercise or stormy weather. But can any comparison be fairly set up between the accidental displays it involves under exceptional circumstances, and the semi-nudity which the fashionable ball-dress of Europe perpetually aims at achieving? Of the Japanese lady it can at least be said that she never in any respect wittingly follows the example of LONGFELLOW'S snowy-bosomed belle. There are some again who claim that the skirt of the West permits greater freedom of limb than the close-fitting folds of the *kimono*. This is probably true so long as the former is not constructed on the model of a dust-scoop. But what shall be said of the corset as compared with the *obi*? The one is an instrument of torture less barbarous than the miniature shoe of the Chinese woman only in this—that the degree of suffering it entails depends upon individual choice. The other is a comfortable, healthy article of raiment with many benefits and no evils. In our opinion the difference between the corset and *obi* is enough of itself to decide the question in favour of Japanese costume. But what strikes us as specially ill-advised is the disposition to adopt European habiliments at the very moment when their absurdities and inconveniences are beginning to turn the minds of Westerns towards a radical change. If anything can be predicted about such a capricious influence as fashion, it is that the ladies of the West will soon discard a style of raiment which hampers their movements as much as it impairs their grace. For centuries they have been trying to make their skirts hang in pretty curves. Bustles, crinolines, farthingales, and such devices have all been inspired by this purpose. But, as might always have been predicted in the nature of things, they find themselves reduced to one of two styles; they must either ape mediæval majesty by dragging dust-collectors in their train, or copy the clinging skirt of CLEOPATRA. The former fashion is too foolish to survive; the latter, in so far as its practical aspects are concerned, points unmistakably to the divided skirt. Now, the Japanese already possess in the *hakama* a divided skirt of unexceptional character. The *hakama* with its neat waist, prettily peaked behind, its graceful folds, and its perfect adaptability to every movement, seems to be as nearly faultless as a piece

of raiment for the lower half of the body could possibly be. It would be difficult to imagine—indeed, as yet no one has succeeded in imagining—a garment which more thoroughly combines practicality and prettiness. The dress of the Chinese woman is practical enough but dreadfully ugly. It is all bagginess and squareness, without one attractive curve or tapering tendency. The *hakama* and its accompanying garments, on the contrary, preserve decency without marring the lines of the figure, or offering any impediment to the free use of the limbs. We all can understand and sympathise with the desire of Japanese ladies to assimilate every detail of a civilization which promises them so much. But Japan has set the West an example in matters of art, to which category female attire, at all events, ought to belong. Why should not her ladies become the leaders in a fashion which has already received the approval of the most artistic nation in the world, and which their sisters of the West are longing to follow under good guidance?

#### LORD ROSEBURY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

"THE TIMES" is struggling with self-created embarrassment. Having rashly adopted the rôle of advocating diplomatic aid to commerce, it is now disturbed by the spectre of its own raising. The big journal is in the plight of EUCRATES, who uttered the charm that set a broomstick to draw water, and found his house flooded by the irrepressible energy of the wooden labourer. Mr. MACLAREN'S motion in the House of Commons seems to have opened the Thunderer's eyes. The honorable member proposed "to call attention to the successful efforts of the German and other foreign Governments in pushing the trade of their respective countries in foreign markets in competition with English manufactures; and to move that, in the opinion of this House, the Government ought to consider the desirability of appointing properly qualified diplomatic agents in all foreign capitals or seats of government, for the express purpose of promoting the extension of British commerce." This was shockingly plain-spoken. To begin with, the reason assigned by Mr. MACLAREN was humiliating. England was to convert her diplomatists into commercial agents because certain rival Powers had set the example. And not that only. Mr. MACLAREN and his school would not be satisfied with the countenance and coöperation of British Ministers and Consuls abroad. There must be created a special Corps of diplomatic agents, duly accredited to Eastern Courts, and charged with the duty of promoting the business interests of their nationals. In short, the QUEEN'S Government was to send out commercial travellers with credentials and uniforms to tout for orders in Oriental

high places. Held up to the sun in all its nakedness, this proposition startled *The Times*. Yet it was nothing more than the inevitable sequel of the agitation inaugurated by that journal. Once let it be granted that England is to compete commercially with foreign Powers through diplomatic channels, and there can be little question that she must adopt the plan suggested by Mr. MACLAREN. For it would evidently be much wiser to entrust the business of commercial touting to special agents, than to bring HER MAJESTY'S diplomatic representatives into discredit, and to destroy their legitimate influence, by adding such a duty to their orthodox functions. *The Times*, appreciating but not caring to acknowledge this, applies itself to calm the inconvenient agitation by blowing a judicious mixture of heat and cold. "The legitimate extension of British commerce," writes our London contemporary, "is an object which no representative of this country should be suffered by the Foreign Office to neglect. There are many ways in which this important duty may be discharged. We have already pointed out some of them on a former occasion. Diplomats must not be allowed to think that commercial interests are beneath their notice. Lord ROSEBURY has already issued instructions to HER MAJESTY'S representatives in China and Japan to give their support to British commercial interests in cases where the representatives of foreign Powers interfere to their detriment. These instructions, which might perhaps be made general, are a proof that a new spirit is beginning to prevail at the Foreign Office. It is not desired that British representatives abroad should "tout" for orders or constitute themselves the agents of powerful firms at home. But they ought not to turn the cold shoulder to British merchants, nor to let it be supposed that commercial interests are outside their sphere of action and interest. They should be ready to give their assistance and counsel to all who seek it on behalf of commercial interests, and they should be as eager to frustrate a commercial intrigue as they are to secure a purely diplomatic advantage." Taken out of its shell of euphemisms, the kernel of this counsel is that HER MAJESTY'S Representatives in the East are to go on doing just as they have done hitherto. They have never thought that commercial interests are beneath their notice; therefore, they must not think so any more. They have never turned the cold shoulder to British merchants; therefore, they are not to turn it any more. They have invariably been ready to give their assistance and counsel to all who seek it on behalf of commercial interests; therefore, they are to go on being ready. That is what the whole agitation comes to. *The Times* has been injudicious, and would fain allay the excitement it has raised. We sympathise much more heartily with

its present sobriety than we did with its former rashness, and would gladly persuade ourselves that no mischief has been done. But such a hope would be too sanguine. Lord ROSEBURY'S despatch was unnecessary and injurious. If HER MAJESTY'S Representatives in the East were wanting in the performance of their duty, they ought to have been reminded of the fact long ago. To spur them to greater efforts in connection with the illegitimate activity real or supposed, of their foreign colleagues was at least injudicious. Put what construction we please on Lord ROSEBURY'S motives, there is no getting over the fact that the rumoured exercise of undue influence by Foreign Powers on behalf of their nationals' private interests was made by him the occasion to call upon the QUEEN'S Representatives in the East for a display of additional activity. He did not say, nor did he mean to say, "go thou and do likewise." But if his words are not construed in that sense by England's rivals, the world is more charitable than it gets the credit of being.

#### SOME FACTS ABOUT FREE-TRADE.

LORD PENANCE, in his remarkable analysis of "the Free-trade Idolatry," puts his finger upon some weak points in the armour of the Free-traders. The fundamental theory of Free-trade remains unimpaired by his lordship's remarks—indeed he does not seriously attempt to impair it. But the errors into which Free-trade enthusiasts have fallen are well exposed by his analysis. Vociferous disciples of the CORDEN School have always claimed that the great prosperity which England enjoyed after the abolition of the Corn Laws was the direct result of their abolition. One supposes that these persons must be constrained to admit a similar inference in the opposite direction with regard to the extraordinary development of American wealth under Protection. But they refuse to make any such admission. America, they say, has grown rich in spite of Protection, being in the fortunate possession of advantages which would confer wealth under any fiscal system, however faulty. This sort of argument defies refutation. We turn from it readily to the facts adduced by Lord PENANCE. It has always been held that the repeal of the Corn Laws conferred an incalculable benefit upon the British labouring classes by giving them cheap bread. Lord PENANCE shows that during the ten years which immediately followed the act of repeal, the average price of wheat underwent no change whatsoever. This, however, is an isolated circumstance. Much more important is what follows. Mr. MULHALL, in his book, "The Progress of the World," gives figures showing the rate of each country's commercial development during the past 50 years. From these figures we learn that,

whereas the average commercial development of the whole world was eight-fold, that of the United Kingdom was only sevenfold. In other words, the gradual prosperity of the only country practising Free-trade was below the average prosperity of countries practising Protection. Whatever conclusion we may be disposed to draw from this fact, it can scarcely be a conclusion welcome to Free-traders; unless indeed they claim that the adoption of Free-trade by England not only was the cause of the world's prosperity, but also conferred on Protectionist countries the lion's share of that prosperity. If, again, instead of considering the past half-century, we come down to more recent times, it still appears that, between 1870 and 1880, the industries of the whole world advanced by one-fourth, while those of England advanced by only one-fifth. In a nation of such high industrial organization as Great Britain, a development of twenty per cent. may mean as much as, or even more than, a development of twenty-five per cent. in another nation. But this line of reasoning reduces the benefits conferred by Free-trade from the certainty claimed by the Free-traders, to a mere hypothesis. Lord PENANCE deserves much credit for exposing errors which are well calculated to weaken the sound doctrine of Free-trade. That doctrine, in its essential form, is, we take it, beyond dispute. That each country should devote itself to the production of the things which it can produce best and cheapest, and should exchange its surplus productions without let or hindrance for the similarly produced staples of other countries—that is the incontrovertible basis of the Free-trade doctrine. That the law should compel buyers to pay more for an article than sellers are entitled to receive, seems monstrous and revolting. Lord PENANCE is plainly no opponent of these principles. He only seeks to substitute their discriminating application for the indiscriminate idolatry they too often receive. He argues, with perfect truth, that cheapness is the prime object of Free-trade, but he pertinently asks whether this applies also to labour. Cheapness purchased at the cost of low wages may be dear. The wholesale application of Free-trade involves the obviously false assumption that a market can always be found for labour. If a labourer, driven from one line of business by foreign competition, could always turn his hand to another, then his labour need never remain unsold, and no loss need be entailed on the community to which he belongs. But he cannot. He is prevented by Protection abroad, if by nothing else. And in the great majority of cases it is the rich classes that benefit by cheapness. The lower orders lose a part of their wages in order that the upper may procure the luxuries of life at a reduced cost. Lord PENANCE gives an arithmetical example. An article—say a piano—costs £30 to

make in England, but can be made elsewhere, and sold in England for £27. The gain conferred by Free-trade on the English purchaser of the piano is therefore £3. But the value of the labour expended in producing the piano is fully £13 or £14, and to that extent the market for English labour is reduced. Even though the wage-earning class were themselves the purchasers of the piano, and therefore reaped the benefit of its cheapness, they would have exchanged for £3 the chance of selling £13 or £14 worth of labour. Lord PENZANCE takes another case—that of wool—and here we will quote his own words:—

Some few years ago, a lady, struck with the great injury done to all classes interested in the production of British woollen goods by the import, free of duty, of French woollen fabrics, appealed to her countrywomen, in a pamphlet which she published, to be content with the fabrics of British wool and give up their preference for the corresponding class of French goods, which only differed in softness, I believe, and a less glossy appearance, and which it had become the fashion to wear. This fashion, she alleged, became established in 1874, and before that the British woollen goods had been extensively worn both here and abroad. The effect was to depress the value of British wool to an alarming extent; the farmers could hardly obtain one-half of what they used to get for their 'clip' of wool, and where 1,400*l.* used to be obtained by a large farmer for his yearly 'clip' of wool, he could not, after this fashion had set in, obtain for the same weight more than 600*l.* It is not necessary to follow the figures given in this printed appeal into detail. The entire loss to the farmers she asserted to be not less than six and a half millions per annum.

Now, if the nation were not bound in the fetters of the modern 'Free Trade' dogma, the question might have been discussed whether it was expedient to raise a small portion of the public revenue by laying a tax upon the import of these French goods. If it had been so proposed, let us see what might have been said against it, and what in its favour. The worst that could be said against it would have been that the price of the French goods would have been increased to the consumer by the amount of the duty. I purposely avoid here entering upon the question, which I find has been hotly disputed, whether in such a case the price would be raised to the whole amount of the duty. I assume that it would, and if so of course the consumer would have to pay it. The next result would be that some consumers might not be able to afford it, and would be obliged to go without the French article and put up with the English one—which is quite as good, I believe, in respect of warmth or wear, but lacks the charm to the eye of its foreign competitor. This would not be a very terrible misfortune, as it was the common lot of all before the period of the French invasion. Other ladies would, perhaps, continue to use the French goods, and upon them the self-imposed tax would fall. This, I believe, would be the sum of the injury done by the duty, if we add to it the loss of the profit of transit, which is probably effected in English steamers, and the profits of a trade operation.

On the other side we have to put the employment of many thousands of our countrymen, not only in raising but in working up the wool, and manufacturing the finished fabrics, the payment of hundreds of thousands of pounds in wages, and the lucrative employment of a capital of very considerable amount, if Lady Bective's figures have even an approach to exactitude. Can any one doubt upon which side the balance inclines, or deny that the interests of the community would be best served by imposing so reasonable a tax in aid of the public purse? But this, I shall be told, is downright rank 'Protection'—not a general system of 'Protection' it is true—but 'Protection' as applied to a specific article. I believe that it is 'Protection,' but I strongly suspect that it is common sense also. And if the terrible name is to condemn it, I should like to point out what 'Protection' of this character really amounts to. It is the withdrawing of foreign competition from the article in question, whilst leaving it exposed to the free and open competition of the 'home' grower and manufacturer. There is capital enough and enterprise enough in this country to secure to the consumer of any article of manufacture that it shall be sold at the lowest price at which it can be produced with fair profit at home. And there is no question, therefore, of hurtful monopoly or an

artificially supported industry. An industry which has been 'protected' from foreign competition by taxation stands precisely in the same position as any other industry which is also relieved from that competition by any other cause, such as the inability of the foreigner to compete. In both cases the industry is open to the competition of the 'home' market and none other; and if the one is enfeebled by shelter from the bracing air of foreign competition, so is the other. Are all trades and manufactures, then, in which for any reason whatever no competition with the foreigner is practically felt, weakly creatures, nourished and maintained in the sickly atmosphere of an exotic? If so, I fear there are not many sturdy ones in England, for the number of articles consumed in this country in respect of which the foreigner competes with us is comparatively very small—a fact particularly and constantly insisted upon in the Cobden Club pamphlets as a reason why it would not be worth while, if otherwise unobjectionable, to impose a duty on them.

This instance of wool is very pertinent, because it is plain that the labour employed in agricultural pursuits in England, if it were obliged by foreign competition to seek another channel of employment, might be greatly puzzled to find one. Lord PENZANCE's final conclusion is that, like every other doctrine appreciable by man's intelligence, Free-trade must not be indiscriminately applied. He would give to home labour the chance of profitably producing everything consumed by the wealthy classes. Provided always that care were taken not to increase the expenditure of the bulk of the people on the necessities of life, he would impose an import duty upon any article in which the foreigner competes with English industry. He would, in short, substitute an intelligent, for a fanatical, worship of Free-trade.

#### SIGNS OF RENEWED HEALTH IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

IT is refreshing to find that when a crisis occurs in the political life of England, her politicians speedily shake themselves free from the demoralizing effects of Party rivalries. Not long ago the pessimists were crying out that Patriotism was dead; that Party had dug its grave, and that the disintegration of the Empire was bound to follow. We never quite believed this, and our incredulity now receives pleasant confirmation. For it appears that, even before the late dissolution of Parliament, in constituencies contested by two Liberals of Unionist persuasion, agreements were made that, in the event of a Home Rule candidate entering the field, the Conservative vote should be cast solid for one of the Unionists, and that a corresponding course should be adopted by Liberals, under similar circumstances, to support Conservative candidature. The great danger was that the Home Rulers might win the day by a judicious use of the precept *divide et impera*. With a Unionist, a Conservative, and a Home Rule candidate in the field, the last might very well have been elected to represent a principle equally objectionable to the two first. In the face of this danger an agreement of the nature indicated above

was the sole means of safety. But who would have predicted the possibility of such an agreement six months ago? Here was the very opportunity for which the Conservatives had long been seeking—a split in the Liberal camp. In the every-day life of government by party, they would have been perfectly justified in taking advantage of it, if not actually constrained to do so. But when the split was caused by a question which seemed, truly or falsely, to concern the union of the Empire, we find that, instead of urging his followers to profit by an opportunity so rare, Lord SALISBURY counselled them to support the Unionist Liberals, thereby apparently sacrificing his own chance of recovering the power which seemed to have passed permanently into the hands of his rivals. And so readily did his Party respond to this patriotic advice, that even such a rabid anti-Liberal journal as the *Saturday Review* was induced to write:—"There is every reason to hope that Lord SALISBURY'S advice will be followed, not merely because of its plain advantageousness, but because the Conservative leaders know perfectly well that any other course of conduct would alienate thousands of their own voters. There are men, who have never given a Liberal vote in their lives, who would not only withhold their support from the Tory who should try to profit by the Liberal split, but would vote for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. COLLINGS in preference." Like begets like. It is plain that the Liberals have not failed to rise as fully to the level of the occasion as the Conservatives. In constituencies where a Conservative candidate and a follower of Mr. GLADSTONE were pitted against one another, Liberal voters of Unionist persuasion have evidently cast their votes in the Conservative interest. There is no other way, so far as we can see, of accounting for the marked increase already noticeable in the number of Conservative members. In every shire, city, and borough there was unquestionably an appreciable contingent of anti-Home-Rulers, and these, whenever they did not go to the poll in the interests of a Unionist Liberal, plumped for a Conservative. Lord SALISBURY will not find himself in command of a purely Conservative majority of the whole House. That would be too much to expect. But he will find himself at the head of a Party quite strong enough to govern the country, and his return to power will be welcomed, even by Liberals like ourselves, for the sake of the evidences of wholesome patriotism by which it is accompanied.



## RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TŌKYO AND KYŌTO.

## ORDINANCE NO. XXIV. OF THE CABINET.

It is hereby notified that, whereas the Chief of the Railway Bureau has reported, as may be seen from the two documents hereto appended, that, on taking actual surveys of the middle portion of the Nakasendo Railway line, both ends of which have been constructed for a distance of many miles, it has been discovered that the line has to traverse an exceedingly mountainous and difficult country, making it thereby necessary not only to take a more circuitous route than in the case of the Tōkaido, which is on level ground, but also to expend a larger amount of money and to occupy a longer period of time to complete the work, it has been decided to discontinue the construction of the Nakasendo Railway and to commence works on the Tōkaido; and it is further notified, in accordance with this change, that the actually remaining portion of the funds raised by the Nakasendo Railway Public Loan Bonds, shall be expended on the construction of the Tōkaido Railway line.

(Signed) Count ITO Hirobumi,  
Minister President of State.

Dated the 19th day of the 7th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

## MEMORIAL NO. 1.

## RELATING TO THE NAKASENDO RAILWAY.

Upon the issue of the Notification announcing the construction of the Nakasendo Railway, a general plan of work was adopted, by which it was designed to proceed at once from both ends at Takasaki and Ogaki, and join these two portions in the middle. In pursuance of this plan, a line was extended to the port of Handa, in the Province of Owari, for the purpose of transporting materials by sea by way of Nagoya, while another line was started at Naoetsu, in the Province of Echigo. Advancing in this way, the work of construction progressed rapidly. Operations on the middle portion of the line being about to be commenced, an actual survey of the line has been made, and the route as represented on the drawing hereto appended, has been laid down. The line traverses precipitous and very difficult ground, necessitating works of extraordinary dimensions, such as the filling up of mountain ravines and the cutting of tunnels, many of the latter being several miles in length. Making no allowance for the effects of changes of weather in impeding the progress of the work, it will take seven or eight years more to complete the line, and a still greater number of years if such an allowance be made. And even after the completion of the whole line, the expenses of maintenance and repairs will be very great, on account of the exceptionally steep grades, the steepest being greater than one-thirtieth ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ), while ordinarily one-fortieth ( $\frac{1}{40}$ ) is regarded as the limit. The speed also will be very low; the estimate being that it will not exceed that of merchant steamers. Should this prove to be the case, the undertaking must be a very unprofitable one, opposed as it would be to all the ordinary considerations of railway business.

That the line in question would have to traverse a very mountainous region and that the work of construction would be very difficult, were, indeed, apparent from the outset. But that such extraordinary difficulties would be met, became apparent only since the completion of the survey. Restricting the grade to ordinary limits, an exceptionally long distance must be traversed. There may be various important reasons for the construction of the Nakasendo line, but the principal is the connection of Tōkyō with Kyōto and Osaka, while facilities of transportation would be afforded to regions on the line which have hitherto been secluded, and industries would be stimulated. But, referring to the actual results of the survey, it is seen that the line has to traverse either mountain sides or deep gorges; in a word,

the whole line may be regarded as one long tunnel. Moreover, the lands bordering on the line are bleak and barren, and are every where destitute of means of communication even between neighboring hamlets. The roughness of the country and the difficulty of the work are not so much objects of consideration. What is feared is that, after expending an enormous sum of money, the results will not only not repay the trouble taken, but will be actually detrimental to the line. Under these circumstances, it is not possible to estimate when communication between Tōkyō and Kyōto would be completed. In order, then, to accomplish this object, the line to be substituted must be that by way of the Tokaido. Assuming, therefore, that this course be taken, it will be important to make a brief statement as to the condition of the Tokaido. Basing my judgment upon the reports prepared some time ago by a foreign engineer in the employ of the Government, and those recently prepared by officials of this office under my direction, I have to report that the railway line has now reached on the west as far as Nagoya, and that the line connecting Tōkyō with that place will be about 20 miles shorter than the whole Nakasendo line. Excepting the Hakone Pass, and a few large rivers such as the Tenryū, Fuji, and Oi, the ground is, in general, level, and the work of construction will be far easier than in the case of the Nakasendo. With regard to expenses: while the Nakasendo line will require the further outlay of as much as yen 15,000,000, the Tokaido line may be completed for not more than yen 10,000,000, and it will be possible to finish the line within the limits of this relative estimate. The construction of the unfinished portion of the Nakasendo line—70 or 80 *ri* long—requires seven or eight years more with the expenditure of yen 15,000,000; and even after the completion of the line the extraordinary grades and curves will operate to make the speed of trains very low, probably requiring 20 hours between Tōkyō and Nagoya. On the other hand, the Tokaido line can be completed in less than half the above length of time, with the expenditure of a less amount of money. The line will be 100 *ri* in length, and as sufficient speed will be obtainable it will take less than 15 hours to travel from Tōkyō to Nagoya. The relative advantages of the two lines being so clear, one cannot but have considerable hesitation in recommending the Nakasendo line. If expenditure of time and money be no object, the work can be resolutely pushed forward, but is that a course of which clear-sighted people will approve? I fear not. Having incurred considerable expense during these two years and a half since the commencement of the construction of the Nakasendo line, and the work having now become fairly established, it gives me no small regret to give up the scheme at this moment. But as the effects of the work will be far reaching and important, I cannot but set down these considerations in order to request the decision of the Cabinet, for which purpose I have prepared for your information the following comparative statements as to the Nakasendo and the Tokaido lines.

From what has been stated, it will be possible to see at a glance that it is preferable to adopt the Tokaido line, but as it is not within the competency of this Office to make the decision, it has not been my object to attempt to do so. In making my report, however, upon the actual results of the Nakasendo line, the number of years required to complete the line, and the difficulty of the work being far beyond expectation, I could not choose but make allusions to the condition of the Nakasendo and the Tokaido lines for your information.

## MEMORIAL NO. 2.

RELATING TO THE ESTIMATED EXPENSE OF CONSTRUCTION.  
Yen 20,000,000.—Amount of the Nakasendo Railway Bonds.  
Yen 4,270,000.—Amount appropriated for the construction of the Ogaki-Handa, Takasaki-Yokogawa, and Naoetsu lines.

Yen 15,730,000.—Amount lying in the Treasury.  
Yen 5,770,000.—Amount to be further spent on the Ogaki-Handa, Ueda-Naoetsu, and Yokogawa lines.  
Yen 10,000,000.—Remainder: estimated amount of the cost of constructing the Tokaido line.

As above stated, yen 4,270,000 have been received from the Treasury for the construction of the Ogaki-Handa, Takasaki-Yokogawa, and Naoetsu lines. Subtracting this sum from the total amount of the funds, there remain yen 15,730,000. Of these lines, the Takasaki-Tokugawa line has already been completed, while that between Handa and Ogaki is nearly finished; so that the principal work now remaining is the line connecting Naoetsu with Yokogawa through Ueda. Estimating the expense for these unfinished lines at about yen 5,000,000, there is left about yen 10,000,000. Now, the completion of the Tokaido line will be possible with about yen 10,000,000, so that the remainder yen 5,770,000, will be sufficient for the prosecution of the work on the Ueda-Naoetsu and Yokogawa lines. Thus, dividing the whole amount, yen 20,000,000, into two equal portions, and applying yen 10,000,000 to the construction of the Tōkaido line, it will be beyond doubt possible to accomplish the object I direct attention to without raising new funds.

## FAREWELL DINNER TO CAPTAIN VAN SCHERMBECK.

A farewell dinner to Captain Van Schermbeek, of the Royal Dutch Engineers, was given by his special friends of the Tōkyō Club, at the Rokumeikan on Saturday evening. Covers were laid for thirty-four, and an excellent menu was provided by Mr. Murai. The large banquet hall of the Rokumeikan was thrown completely open; the Imperial Band performed in the grounds, which were hung with lanterns bearing Captain Schermbeek's initials; and the table was decorated with various types of floral fortifications. The Hon. P. Le Poer Trench presided, and facing him was Mr. Watanabe, President of the Tōkyō University and Mr. Trench's colleague as Vice-President of the Club.

The toast of the evening was proposed by Mr. Trench, who spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I rise with mixed feelings of pleasure and of regret to propose the toast of the evening,—with feelings of pleasure in being able to join you in entertaining and honouring the old and much esteemed friend who, to the sorrow of all here present, is to leave us so shortly,—with feelings of regret when I think of the few times more I shall have the pleasure of dining in his company, and of seeing his familiar face in the Tōkyō Club. The number of Europeans and Americans who daily frequent the Club is now so small that we can ill afford to see it diminished, and still less can we afford to lose a member who, during his three years' residence in Japan, has made himself so universally popular, and who is so greatly and deservedly esteemed. It is true we have not seen much of him lately, owing I regret to say to the state of his health, which we are now rejoiced to see is thoroughly re-established, but till within the last couple of months we had the pleasure of meeting him nearly every afternoon and evening in the Club. He will be greatly and sadly missed not only by the foreign members of the Club but also by the Japanese, and as a proof of his popularity amongst the latter, our Vice-President, Mr. Watanabe, postponed his departure for the country in order to be present here this evening. In the billiard-room Captain Van was always to the fore, whether for the ordinary game of billiards, for black-ball pool, Spanish pool, English pool, or a game of pyramids; he was ready to join in any of them, and at all of those games, he could more than hold his own, which many of us know to our cost.—(Applause.) In the card room I shall miss him still more, for I never could desire a pleasanter and more agreeable partner or a more generous and affable adversary in a rubber of whist; and it was always a pleasure to play with one who under the most trying circumstances never lost his temper. I am glad to be able to add that he has always

scorned to resort to the demoralizing and ignoble mode of play lately introduced, commonly and vulgarly called leading "stinkers."—(Loud applause.)—Indeed just before dinner he said to me, "Trench, I may have been accused of stealing and even of committing murder, but thank God, no one can say I ever led a stinker."—(Applause.) Our friend was also long ago initiated into the mysteries of American whist, and became such an adept at it that it was rumoured some time back that he contemplated bringing out a book on that game. There was even a time when our old friends Lanciarez and Peyton Jaudon, whom we are sorry not to see here this evening, trembled and shuddered on hearing it reported that Captain Van was likely to become a ladies' man, and, knowing how popular he was with some ladies, I am sure had he entered the lists those gentlemen would have been obliged to take a back seat. But he was too generous to encroach on the preserves they considered as their special property. He left to them the field where Mr. Jaudon now reigns in undisputed and solitary grandeur.—(Applause.) Had Captain Van been remaining here, it was his intention to follow Mr. Stevens' good example and learn the exhilarating and healthy game of lawn tennis, and as he excels at all games and indeed in everything he undertakes, we should no doubt soon have numbered him amongst our best players. Many of the gentlemen present here this evening, being from Yokohama, are unaware I think of the debt of gratitude we owe to Captain Van for all that he has done for the Tōkyō Club.—(Applause.) He was for a long time on the Committee, and all his colleagues will agree with me that he did the lion's share of the work, and that as a member of the House Committee he rendered services to the Club which will not be soon forgotten.—(Hear, hear and cheers.) We are all of us sorry to part with our friend and boon companion and I am sure the Japanese Government will lose, with great regret, the services of one of the most eminent of Engineer officers, and will find it very difficult to fill his place.—(Loud applause.) We must seek consolation in the following lines which, as adapted, are rather appropriate to the occasion:

'Tis sweet as year by year we lose  
Friend after friend, in faith to muse  
How grows in Amsterdam the store.

I would here remark that I have received a letter from Mr. Gubbins asking me to express his sincere regret to Captain Van and other friends that he is not well enough to join us, to assure Captain Van that nothing but necessity keeps him away, and that he will not fail to drink his health about the time he thinks I shall be proposing it. And now, gentlemen, I think for one who from his early youth has been taught that speech is silvery and silence golden, I have spoken long enough. I therefore ask you to fill your glasses and drink the health of Captain Van Schermbeek, wishing him a most prosperous voyage and much pleasure and happiness on returning his native country.—(Loud applause.)

The toast was drunk with all the honours and much enthusiasm.

Captain VAN SCHERMBECK, who on rising to reply was received with ringing cheers, said:—

MR. PRESIDENT and GENTLEMEN,—When I heard, five minutes before dinner, that my "speech," such as it might be, would be printed in the *Japan Mail*, I experienced the same mixture of apprehensive and exultant feelings that may be presumed to agitate the bosom of the royal sire of a crown prince *in spe* on entering the bridal chamber of his beloved young queen.—(Applause.) I resolved at once to be as eloquent as I might, without forgetting the limits imposed by the rules of etiquette, which condemn me to remain always below the rhetorical level of the previous speaker, my friend the Honorable P. Le Poer Trench.—(Laughter and applause.) My best thanks to him for his heartily kind words, and not less for the eloquent manner of their delivery—eloquence,

gentlemen, worthy of his country, and especially grateful to me since it puts it wholly out of my power to outrage etiquette by soaring beyond him. Humbly, therefore, I reply in a few simple words, such as my lacerated feelings and my halting English permit. And I promise you that I shall at the same time be careful not to forget his bime-metallic hint that speech is silver and silence gold.—(Applause.) When I came to Japan three years ago, I was young in experience. For the first time I found myself beyond the boundaries of that little country to which I belong, and my knowledge of men and things was not more extensive than my travels had been. Thanks to you all, gentlemen, I return to my country a wiser and a better man. As I look round this board and observe your kind faces, I am visited by vivid recollections of the various lessons you have taught me. Gentlemen, in the austere presence of the Nestor of the whist-room, my friend Mr. Trench, I confess with shame that when I came to Japan, the name of Cavendish was strange to me. But I have learned, I hope, by observing your dutiful deference to his precepts, and by the shocks of Mr. Trench's brilliant coups, to regard with becoming reverence that great master of your noble game.—(Applause.) For that solace of my old age I shall always be grateful. Looking to Mr. Trench's left, I see Colonel Palmer. Under his severe tuition, gentlemen, I have been initiated into the awful mysteries of Black Pool. The science of winning hazards and losing dimes has found in me a humble student, and in him an inexorable master. Of practical lessons he was not sparing, and I have gratefully profited by the Spartan discipline.—(Applause.) Then there is Captain Brinkley. Since I became a subscriber to his paper, how shall I say how much I have learned. I well remember the first lesson I received from him in person. I had joined the Tōkyō Club where I was still a timid stranger. On the occasion of one of my first visits, that Irishman shouldered his cue and called for a game of pool. "How many players are there?" I hesitatingly enquired. "Four gentlemen and a Dutchman" he promptly replied.—(Laughter and applause.) Then there is my countryman and benefactor, Van der Heyden. To what arcana of the medical art has he not introduced me, seeking to furnish me with the *corpus sanum* for which you, gentlemen, were so kindly trying to provide the proverbial *mens sana*.—(Applause.) And at the far end of the table I observe that American coterie from whose company I have so often retired to my couch a sadder and a poorer man. I have contributed my mite to their researches into the recondite science of which they are prophets and elders. I have experienced the incipient "flush" of victory only to encounter a "sequence" of defeats, and commencing with "full hands," have seen my "pile" of hopes "razed" to the dimensions of a "pip" at their beck and "call."—(Laughter and applause.) And here beside me is my friend Captain Bougouin. What I have learned from him, gentlemen, I cannot tell you, but I shall always associate his teaching with the sound of soprano voices crying "*O ya-shi nasui*" and "*Iya des yo*."—(Laughter.) I might go round the board, gentlemen, detailing your several contributions to the knowledge which I shall carry away with me. But I will rather tell you what it is that you have all combined to teach me. This is the age of scepticism. The foundations of our old faiths are shaken and we know not what belief to call our own. But you, gentlemen, by your unvarying kindness and good fellowship have given to me a belief which I shall always hold by—a belief in the strength of friendship.—(Loud applause.) Gentlemen, for that I thank you heartily, and assure you that I shall guard precious the memory of the happy days I have spent among you, and of the crowning evidence of your good will which you have afforded this evening.—(Loud applause.)

Three times three were now given for Captain

Van Schermbeek, and speeches alluding to his high qualities of head and heart and expressing the universal regret which his approaching departure inspired, were made by President Watanabe, Baron Nagaoka, Messrs. Stevens, Lowder, and Von Hemert in English; by Major Berthaut and Mr. Van der Polder in French; by Dr. Baelz in German, and by Mr. Casati in Italian. The party broke up at a late hour, after an entertainment that would have been highly enjoyable but for the nature of the event it was intended to celebrate.

## REVIEW.

*The Volcanoes of Japan.* By JOHN MILNE. Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan, Vol. IX. Part II.

THIS is a bulky volume, containing 182 pages with plates, and consisting entirely of a monograph by Mr. John Milne on the Volcanoes of Japan. In the presence of a work of this kind, and with the memory still fresh of Mr. Milne's innumerable papers and essays on other subjects, published in periodicals, transactions, and newspapers, we are at a loss whether to admire his industry or his originality the more. This, his last effort, is not indeed of quite recent compilation. Much of the matter it comprises has been already published, chiefly in the columns of the *Japan Gazette*. But it was necessary that so much valuable material should not be left in a scattered state. Mr. Milne has done well to collect it into a volume which will long remain the standard work on this subject. The material he places before us is the result of eight years' observation and investigation. He describes an immense number of volcanoes, some active, some extinct, giving us not only drawings and measurements made by himself, but also voluminous extracts from Japanese annals. He tells us that the number of mountains in Japan easily recognizable as being of volcanic origin is 129, and that of these 51 are still active. Two hundred and thirty-three eruptions are recorded. Speaking of these, he says:—"The greater number of eruptions have taken place in the months of February and April. Comparing the frequency of eruptions in the different seasons, the volcanoes of Japan appear to have followed the same law as the earthquakes; a greater number of eruptions having taken place during the cold months. This winter frequency may possibly be accounted for in the same manner that Dr. Knott accounted for the winter frequency of earthquakes. During the winter months the average barometric gradient across Japan is steeper than in summer. This, coupled with the piling up of snow in the northern regions, gives rise to long continued stresses, in consequence of which certain lines of weakness of the earth's crust are more prepared to give way during the winter months than they are in summer." Other general conclusions of much interest are given—as, for example, with regard to the lines of distribution of the volcanoes, the magnetic character of their lava and so forth. We will not, however, follow Mr. Milne into details, but will rather quote, as illustrating the style and nature of his work, the account he gives of the crater of Vries, visited by him in 1877:—

"It was not long before we reached the rim of the second crater, which we did to behold a sight of extraordinary grandeur. Instead of looking up at a crater, we were looking down at one. Standing on the rim of the crater, before us there was a short descent of loose, black ashes, somewhat steeper than that up which we had climbed, terminating suddenly in perpendicular cliffs, which formed an amphitheatre of rocks about half a mile in breadth, the walls of which, upon the opposite side, were about 300 feet in height. At the bottom of this pit, on the side nearer to us, a small cone, with an orifice of about 50 feet in diameter, was belching masses of molten lava to a height more than double that at which we were standing.

"The explosions, which varied in intensity, occurred about every 2 seconds, but sometimes there was a pause for 15 or 20 seconds. At the time a strong wind was blowing at our backs, which kept any of the lighter lapilli from driving in our direction. Coming, as we did, so suddenly upon the precipice-like edge of a huge black cauldron, roaring, shaking the ground, and ejecting a dense column of red-hot stones and ashes, the wild and dismal aspect of which was heightened by dark clouds, driving rain, and a heavy mist, produced at first a feeling of timidity, which was so strongly shown by our six so-called guides that it was with difficulty they were prevented from taking to precipitate flight.

"The cone at the bottom of the cauldron before us, together with a large quantity of lapilli and bombs scattered over the ground on which we stood, were the result of 16 days' activity. Three years ago, in the place where this new cone now stands, there was a deep hole, from which steam was issuing.

"The great interest in this eruption lay in the fact that we were able, on account of our position, to look down into the crater. In the intervals between the ejections the interior could be well seen, and it was observable that the sides had a slope of very nearly the same inclination as the exterior. Now and then large masses of these interior sides, which were black, would slide down towards the throat of the crater, and reveal a red-hot interior, showing that the cone itself was probably internally red hot throughout. One side of the cone had been blown away, leaving a breach, almost level with the plane from which it rose. The opening greatly facilitated our observations. Looking down into the crater on this side, molten lava, approximately level with the base of the cone, could be seen. At each explosion it rose in waves, and swayed about heavily like a huge basin of mercury, a little of it being apparently pushed forward through the breach to add to a small black-looking stream upon the outside. The explosions, which I have referred to several times as resembling outbursts of steam, might be compared to the escape of steam from a slowly-working non-condensing steam engine greatly magnified.

"On listening attentively, a rattling could sometimes be heard, reminding one of stones and pebbles on a beach driven forwards and drawn backwards by the advancing and retreating surge. This I think could hardly be due to the churning of stones in the mouth of the crater, which was not only short, but expanded upwards, forming a funnel-shaped opening. Nor was it in the throat of the crater; for, so far as I could see, that was filled with molten matter. It is, however, difficult to imagine it to be due to the contact of particles brought about outside the crater, which is the only place remaining to which the origin of the sound can be attributed.

"Each explosion, as I have said, produced a mountain-like column of red-hot ashes and volcanic bombs. The height to which they sometimes rose must have been nearly 1,000 feet. Many of them appeared to be of a feathery lightness. As they rose, their velocity became gradually less and less, until they seemed to pause and float in mid-air, before turning to descend, which they did with an augmenting speed. The large masses only rose to a comparatively small height. Many of the pieces fell upon the sides of the exterior of the cone from which they had been shot, where they at once created a small cloud of steam, and rolled a short distance down its side to form a natural slope. As the material, which approximately fell vertically, increased in quantity, the angle of this slope would naturally increase up to a certain point, because, where the slope is short, any material that might fall upon its side has sufficient momentum to roll to the base; but as the length of slope increases, an element of friction is brought into play, which prevents such action taking place. The direction in which the material was shot up was generally

vertical, but sometimes it had a little inclination in a direction opposite to that in which we were standing. Should the ejections from a volcano not be in an approximately vertical line, or during the time of its action winds should blow in one direction more than another, we might reasonably expect the resulting cone, which would be formed by the falling material, to have a less steep inclination upon the side where the greatest quantity of material had accumulated. Such action may perhaps give some explanation to the slight differences in slope which are so often to be observed in recent conically-shaped volcano mountains. This is of course presuming that the form of the mountain has not been materially altered by subsequent denudation. Many of the larger pieces often appeared to separate when in mid-air. This I do not think was due to any explosion which took place within them, but rather perhaps to some such cause as a sudden cooling.

"Looking at some of these bombs, which had fallen on the level where I was standing, they appeared to have been done so whilst in a pasty condition, because some of them showed a decided flattening, as if produced by impact. Both the bombs and lapilli were of a black colour, and pumitious texture. Although I believe each of those explosions to have been the result of a sudden bursting of steam through the molten lava, I did not see any aqueous vapour which I could recognize as having been evolved whilst I was standing near the crater. This may have been perhaps due to the intense heat keeping the vapour in an invisible state until it became hidden in the fog and murky atmosphere which enveloped us."

#### PRIVATE SANITARY SOCIETY.

##### YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

A meeting of the Yokohama Branch of the Private Sanitary Society was held on the 9th instant with a view to devise measures to check the rapid spread of cholera, and for the treatment of the poorer classes. It was resolved to open dispensaries in Otamachi, Nogemachi, Motomachi, and Naniwacho.

Governor OKI took the chair, and Mr. Nagayo Sensai, Director of the Sanitary Bureau, was also present. A Committee of 13, viz., Messrs. Hara Zenzaburo, Kondo Riokun, Mogi Sobei, Kondo Yoshiki, Ono Mitsukage, Miyajima Yoshinobu, Asada Matashichi, Iida Shinitsu, Totsuka Sentaro, Kumata Matazo, Kurusu Sobei, Ninomiya Chiusu and Nakayama Yasujiro, was elected.

Mr. NAGAYO explained to the meeting the preventive measures against the disease taken by the Government regardless of all expense; and urged the people to second the Government in their efforts. He recited to the meeting experiences in Europe and America as well as in the Fu and Ken of this Empire, pointing out the necessity for prompt and energetic action.

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and passed:—

1. Four dispensaries to be established: one for Honcho and 13 other streets; one for Nogi, Tebô, Ota, and Takashima-cho; one for Yoshidamachi, Bandai-cho, and Ishikawa-machi, and one for Motomachi, Kitagata, and the foreign settlement, all under the supervision of Messrs. Kurusu Sobei and Tsukuyama Saichiro.

2. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Oku Morikata, Hara Zenzaburo, Mogi Sobei, Ono Mitsukage, Totsuka Sentaro, Asada Matashichi, and Nakayama Yasujiro, to be appointed to collect funds for the Yokohama Branch of the Society.

3. That places be appointed for the reception of the families of patients, under the superintendence of Asada Matashichi and Totsuka Sentaro.

4. That physicians be appointed by Drs. Kondo, Iiido, Miyajima, Iida, and Kumata to take charge of the dispensaries.

5. That the sum of yen 2,000 be appropriated for the expenditure of the dispensaries as follows: salaries of officers, yen 400; servant's wages, yen 100; coolie hire, yen 50; rent, yen 200; alterations, &c., yen 250; drugs, yen 750; sundries, yen 125; reserve, yen 125.

6. That regulations for the treatment of the sick be drawn up.

The following subscriptions for the benefit of the Yokohama branch of the society were reported:—

Yen.	Yen.
Hara Zenzaburo 500	Otani Kabei 300
Mogi Sobei 500	Soda Kinsaku 300
Hara Rokuro 500	Higuchi Tokujiro 300
Hiranuma Senzo 500	Ono Mitsukage 100
Miyajima Yoshinobu 500	Shibuya Kinsaku 100
Watanabe Fukuzaaburo 500	Asabiki Heiji 100
Asada Matashichi 300	Shiyeno Shobei 100
Nishimura Kisaburo 300	Masuda Masuzo 100
Wakao Ikuzo 300	

##### AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS NOT YET DETERMINED.

Yanashita Zenjiro.	Tanaka Heihachi.
Kondo Rempo.	Takagi Saburo.
Totsuka Sentaro.	Umakoshi Kiohei.
Takashima Kaemon.	Saito Junzo.

#### TRANSLATIONS FROM NATIVE JOURNALS.

##### IMPROVEMENT OF THE STAGE.

(Translated from the *Fiji Shimpō*.)

In all civilized countries there are few towns that have not a play-house. The magnitude of the establishment, and the histrionic abilities of the actors may differ with different degrees of civilization and taste; but there is no doubt that the stage constitutes one of the most essential adornments of a city. In carrying out in Tōkyō the city improvement scheme, it will be important to pay attention to the localization of play-houses. When Napoleon III. introduced improvements in the city of Paris, he took care to place the theatres all in one locality. The same thing is observable in the case of London, where the play-houses seem to be located principally in the neighbourhood of the Strand. Whether this point has entered the minds of the projectors of the City of Tōkyō Improvement Scheme, or whether play-houses are to be scattered all over the new city as they are at present, we are not in a position to know. But, as a matter of fact, the progress of Japanese society will be accompanied by an influx of people of other nationalities, who will naturally be curious to see the dramatic performances of their new friends. Moreover, the opening of the Grand Asiatic Exhibition, and countless other circumstances, will greatly accelerate this natural inroad of foreigners, and our stage will become more and more the object of foreign observation and criticism. It will thus be apparent that it is of paramount importance to make improvements in the stage building, scenic representation, dramatic plays and performances, and also to improve the status of actors.

But improvement of every kind depends for its success upon money. If nothing be wanting in the way of capital, it will be an easy task to improve the stage, and add to the amusement of the citizens and to the beauty of the city. At present, however, there is little prospect of the needed capital being forthcoming, on account of the peculiar circumstances attending the condition of players and the management of theatres. Our actors are descended from the lowest class of people, called *Kawarabiki*, who used to support themselves by begging from house to house by means of itinerant performances; and gradually these beggars established themselves as actors, so that what we now call *shiai* (theatres) date from that time. Such being their history, as a class, it is no wonder that, under the feudal system, they were held in the utmost contempt. To-day their artistic status has been considerably elevated, but still they are as distinct as before from the rest of the community, and the influence of their former condition keeps them virtually uneducated. They accordingly hold a very low position in society, and, being low in social status, they do not recognise their true importance and

responsibility; and content themselves to remain chiefly as the instruments of the pleasures of disreputable women. As a whole, their social atmosphere is far from being pure and respectable, and no modest person likes to come in contact with them. Such being their social position, the most noticeable characteristic of their class is their utter disregard of economy; their extravagance while the pocket is full, and their poverty when it is empty. The managers of theatres are of a similar character, and are always involved in heavy debts which press on them the more heavily as they grow in years. When a new piece is to be played, it almost always happens that the manager finds it difficult to obtain the necessary capital at less than 20 or 30 per cent. interest for such a short period as only a month or so.

If the management of our theatres is permitted to continue in this condition, it will be absolutely impossible to effect the least improvement in theatrical matters, so as to enhance the attractions of the Imperial capital. While we perceive considerable improvement in the artistic quality of the players, and notice a few cases of improvement of personal character, the prevailing evil of stage management seems to have reached an incurable point. The first step toward the improvement of the stage seems to lie in thoroughly revolutionizing the mode of management. In doing this, it is not sufficient to merely improve upon the old basis, for such a mode of procedure will only cause confusion and inconvenience. The only way is to abandon the present methods of management, and then to start under an entirely new system, thereby sweeping away all the evils of the theatrical profession. Actors and managers should alike endeavour to conduct their business upon thoroughly business principles; for it is only in this way that true improvement can be effected in Japanese play-houses.

Will our actors and stage managers forsake their former customs and endeavour to start the theatrical profession on sound business principles, the one class reforming its modes of life and the other making use of capital, as we have already suggested? If they are disposed to make the attempt, we have no doubt that they will find some good method of procedure. Before going on to state our views on the mode of improvement, let us describe the principal features of the stage in Western countries. The dimensions of the building vary in different theatres, but it is usually four or five stories high. On the first floor is situated the stage, and opposite the latter rise four or five galleries in a semi-circular form, for the accommodation of the ordinary audience. Near the stage, on its right and left, are what are commonly called boxes, each box furnished with three or four chairs. The boxes are the dearest places, each costing from 15 to 20 yen. Just before the stage is located the orchestra, behind which are seats for the better class of spectators, and the rest of the floor corresponds to what is termed the *Oikomi* in this country; where seats are obtainable at comparatively cheap prices. Ordinary guests take seats in the second and third galleries; while those occupying the fourth and fifth galleries are of the lowest class, a seat there costing about twelve *sen*, and they are called the gods, because they occupy the highest seats just as the spectators in our theatres occupying seats outside of the iron railing in the second story are called *Koma* (bears). Commonly the play begins at about 7 in the evening and is finished before midnight, and there being, consequently, no necessity for taking meals in the house, Western play-houses are free from those appendages which necessarily accompany our theatres, such as *Chaya* (restaurants)—except a few bars where liquors, tea, cakes, coffee, etc. are served. According to the demands of guests, tea and cakes are served in the building by female waiters. In a word, the whole aspect of Western theatres bears ample proof of the refinement of society there. Our play-houses are, on the con-

trary, undesirable in every way. In the first place, the play lasts usually from 11 in the morning until 10 at night, and thus we are obliged to spend in the house thirteen or fourteen hours if we desire to see the whole play; and considering the extremely unsatisfactory mode of ventilation, it is no wonder that, sitting so long in the vitiated air, one often feels dizzy and fatigued. Moreover, the arrangements make it necessary to take meals in the play-house. In all Western theatres, the intervals between the acts are very short, but even then to prevent tediousness on the part of the guests, the orchestra in front of the stage keeps them in good humour by its capital music. In our play-houses, on the contrary, not only is the interval exceptionally long, but there is nothing to fill up the time. In these intervals, the guests, who are by the way seated so closely together that their feet intermingle, while their elbows connect the whole house in unbroken chains, take tea and cakes, drink *sake*, and in short the whole place looks like one vast scene of revelry. No sensible person can see this scene and not feel utterly disgusted with it. To say the least, a play-house may be taken as a good exhibition of our worst customs and manners. The places ministering to the requirements of the guests, such as the *shibai-jaya* (play-house restaurants), are very undesirable accessories, although at present they are indispensable so long as the play-hours are arranged as now. But the presence of these restaurants leads to the expenditure of much useless money on the part of the audience, so that even at present they are in reality nothing more than inconvenient accessories to theatres. Indeed they may be considered as the necessary parasites of improperly managed theatres. We are thus led to conclude that the first step toward the improvement of our stage is to shorten the duration of the hours. There would then no longer be any necessity for the maintenance of the restaurants, and the change would lessen much of the present unhealthy state in which theatres are. We hope that those who have any interest in the improvement of our stage will turn their attention towards shortening the duration of play-hours, and, together with several other reforms to be hereafter enumerated, will at least prevent our theatres from being places where our social blemishes are exhibited to the world's view, if it be not possible to give pleasure to foreign visitors by the civilized appearance of our stage.

Turning now to the actors themselves, we are sorry to find them in a condition not at all enviable. Among their *confirres* in Europe and America, these are not a few who are noted for their proficiency in learning and who make use of the principles of mental science and physiology in representing various emotions and feelings. Such actors or actresses are regarded by society with fully as much respect as artists and authors; and naturally their fellow players are as a general rule, admitted into the most respectable society. Theatres may fairly be said to be the meeting places of ladies and gentlemen, and although it may not be, in a direct sense, to show respect to players that all spectators, whether gentlemen or ladies, attire themselves in a decent manner, yet it shows the importance they attach to the stage as a whole, and the regard they have toward their fellow visitors. But here in Japan, actors hold an insignificant, or rather no, place in society; and their whole character as a class being anything but pure and decent, no respectable lady or gentleman allows them to be admitted into her or his society. They are universally regarded as belonging to the same class as jesters, singing girls, and prostitutes. Accordingly nobody censures any one for indecent behaviour in a theatre. Nor does any person of respectable character visiting a play-house bear anything like esteem expressed towards actors and the stage; the object of the spectator is simply to get amusement; he thinks that, actors being living

creatures, their performances will be more enjoyable than those of puppets. Beyond this his consideration does not go, and nobody but actors themselves are to blame, for it is their ignorance that has brought them to their present degraded position.

Dramatists are hardly less strange to ideas of improvement and civilization. They are ignorant and superficial, and, their minds being empty of all ideas other than those connected with the feudal system, all their dramas are constructed on the basis of the Confucian philosophy. Filial piety is represented by slaying a foe, while loyalty to the sovereign is shown by cutting oneself open with a dagger. The rest of the scenes are made up of the unhappy lot of the beautiful, the disappointment of the gifted, or the loss of some treasure through the rguery of a wicked vassal, and its restoration by a loyal subject after various dangers and hardships. Thus the whole play is made up of attributes of the feudal system, and is quite distasteful to civilized people. We cannot but regard with regret a dramatic piece which abounds in nothing but loss of life on the most trivial grounds—the appearance of ghosts, the miraculous intervention of the Buddhist god *Kompira*, or the lengthy remarks of a man who has just opened his bowels. We cannot think that players reproduce such scenes with anything like seriousness. These theatrical absurdities have, it is to be remembered, been noticed by some of our scholars for a long time. But in ages when people were in an ignorant condition, and their ideas were simple, it required the representation of various emotions in extremely exaggerated colours to awaken corresponding sympathies in the uncultivated mind; and it was thus necessary to produce such grotesque and ridiculous plays. But now the social condition of the people has undergone a vast change; ideas of Occidental civilization have taken hold of their minds, and their thoughts are daily becoming more and more complex. As a mere matter of course, then, the stage and the character of its plays ought to undergo considerable improvements, for it is against the natural order of things that the theatre alone should preserve its old aspect, while the quality of the spectators has so greatly changed. Not only are the miraculous intervention of *Kompira* and the unearthly deeds of ghosts to be abandoned, but the foolish and excessive loyalty to feudal chiefs should give way to sentiments of patriotism, while the indecent plays turning on love, death, or elopement must be replaced by others showing the ennobling influences of the true relations between the two sexes. In a word, plays should be adapted to the progressive tendency of the age. Not simply for the sake of society, but also for the honour of play-writers and of actors themselves, is this improvement to be earnestly desired.

It chiefly depends upon the skill of actors to move the sympathies of the spectators to such a high pitch as to make them believe that they are viewing actual occurrences; but the importance of scenic accessories must not be overlooked. It is important to arrange matters so as to represent natural objects in realistic proportions. A novelist in the West, desirous of giving as much effect as possible to his description of a mountain path along which one of his heroes was travelling unconsciously to a robber's den, personally explored the mountain and described in his novel various plants which he observed there, and when the book appeared, he scored a great success. In plays, too, it is important to take such cases. We are told by a friend of a wonderful story about a play which he saw in London some years ago. Under the deep shade of the trees, said he, a bridge was situated under which water rushed down foaming to whiteness; and where the view of the whole scene seemed to vanish away there rose a tower surrounded by thickly growing trees. A little beyond it there was a hill upon which lay

a deer quietly at rest. The whole effect of this scene is said to have been truly wonderful. But still more startling; the deer which the audience had supposed to be simply a lifeless representation on a picture, presently began to move in the direction of the spectators, and when, after travelling for some time, it appeared on the front of the stage, it was no less than a living animal trained for the purpose. In our theatres, all attention is bestowed upon the art of the actors, and little heed is paid to the scenic arrangement of the stage. The consequence is that the efforts of the actors suffer a great deal from the absence of proper scenic effect. We have thus far touched upon some of the more important features of stage management, and we are certain that there are many other methods of improvement. Whatever may be the mode of effecting this improvement, the first requisite is capital. If this be obtained, it is necessary to carry out a thorough reform of stage management and to start theatres on an entirely new basis. Are those directly concerned in the matter aware of this? If so, it need not be an insurmountable task to improve our stage and add to the beauty of the capital.

#### NAVY PUBLIC LOAN BONDS.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Considering the state of the market at this moment, we have to congratulate the Minister of Finance on the complete success which his issue of the first portion, *yen* 5,000,000, of the new Public Loan Bonds will most assuredly achieve. True to their principles of action, the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Choya Shimbun*, and the *Mainichi Shimbun*, have shown more or less opposition to the new loan. The principal points of their arguments are as follows:—(1) taxes having been already increased for military and naval purposes, there is little necessity for raising a new loan for naval purposes (*Mainichi*). (2) For what purposes are the funds thus obtained to be used? (*Mainichi* and *Hochi*). (3) The effect of issuing the bonds will be injurious (*Hochi*, *Choya*, and *Mainichi*); and (5) why not resort to a foreign loan? (*Choya*). These arguments carry with them more or less weight, but we fear that they betray an ignorance of practical affairs on the part of the journals advocating them. First, with regard to the necessity of a loan. The *Mainichi Shimbun* bases its arguments on the fact that, at the end of 1882, about *yen* 8,000,000 were added to military and naval expenses by some modifications in taxation. But the error of this contention will be apparent when we show that, in point of fact, the actual increase of revenue fell far short of the contemplated amount. The modifications in taxation alluded to consisted of changes in the incidence of the taxes on *saké*, on rice, on stock exchanges, and on the sale of tobacco. Taking the lowest estimate, the Government fixed the increase of revenue for the 16th fiscal year at *yen* 7,500,000. But at that time the Treasury was energetically engaged in recalling the over-abundant paper currency, and the consequence of the reduction of the volume of currency and the gradual appreciation of paper in value, had a significant effect upon consumers. The amount of *saké* manufactured, which reached, in 1879, 5,000,000 *koku*, and kept between 4,500,000 and 4,000,000 *koku* in 1880-1882, gradually fell to only about 3,000,000 *koku* after 1882, and at present the amount is nearly the same as it was in 1875-76. With regard to taxes on various exchanges, the entire disappearance of the exchange trade in consequence of paper returning to par, and the insignificant fluctuations in the price of rice, have combined to very much lessen the amount of revenue arising from this source. Lastly, in spite of unabated vigilance on the part of the authorities to enforce the use of stamps on tobacco, the income from this quarter is as yet far under the amount

expected. To substantiate these remarks of ours, we here give figures showing the estimated increase and the actual increase for the years 1883, 1884, and 1885:—

YEAR.	ESTIMATED INCREASE.	ACTUAL INCREASE.
	YEN.	YEN.
1883.....	7,500,000	4,629,665
1884.....	7,500,000	4,271,927
1885.....	1,332,851	1,381,851

It will be seen from these figures that, instead of *yen* 7,500,000 as at first anticipated, the actual sum realized from the changes in taxation was on the average only about *yen* 4,250,000 yearly. Had the revenue been increased by the amount at first contemplated, there would of course have been no need of raising a new loan. The actual amount of increase having been only one half the expected total, the Government had either to abandon their first object of strengthening our defensive power, or to find some new means of raising taxes, or to resort to a loan. The first two courses being rejected, the Government had to adopt the last. In the next place, our contemporaries, the *Mainichi Shimbun* and the *Hochi Shimbun*, ask: For what purposes is the money to be used? What necessity is there for the outlay of such a vast sum? They say that Japan is enjoying undisturbed peace and tranquillity, and conclude that it is not important to increase the fighting capacities of the country. To us the fact that Japan enjoys peace carries no assurance of safety. No far-seeing politician will fail to observe that the Eastern skies are full of ominous and foreboding clouds, which are fast gathering together, to burst no one knows when. France is in Annam, England in Port Hamilton and in Burmah, and the difficulties as to the Carolines and New Guinea have been succeeded by that about the New Hebrides. All the aggrandizing Powers of Europe have centered their colonization policy in the group of islands in the Pacific and in the countries on its Asiatic coasts. Hitherto Japan has been free from the schemes of European ambition, on account of her favourable geographical position. But her entanglement is daily becoming more and more possible as well as probable. In the event of a war in the East, our interest will be best secured by observing neutrality; but when Japan's co-operation with either party is deemed sufficient to turn the scale of war, is it conceivable that either party will suffer us to maintain our neutral attitude? Even granting this, shall we be able to make the belligerents respect our neutrality, without a strong navy? Our countrymen are agitating their minds about the probable turn of Japanese political affairs after the establishment of the National Assembly in 1890. We do not find fault with them for this, but we fear that, before the arrival of that much expected event, Japan may find herself in an extraordinary situation in her foreign relations. The maintenance of independence is only possible by providing ourselves with sufficient military and naval forces and arms. These considerations will be enough to enable our contemporaries to understand the necessity of increasing our naval strength.

Our three contemporaries, the *Hochi*, *Mainichi*, and *Choya*, all agree in the complaint that the withdrawal of 17 million *yen* from the market will have the effect of nipping reviving industry in the bud. Indeed, this notion is shared by no considerable portion of the public. But considering the state of the country just at the present moment, we do not think that the raising of a loan of 17 million *yen* in three years will have such a striking effect upon our industry. By our calculations, the amount of the currency is about *yen* 220,000,000, consisting of Treasury paper money, bank notes, the Nippon Ginko's redeemable notes, and metallic money. Of this amount a certain proportion goes to the Treasury in the form of taxes, another to the Nippon Ginko, and other amounts in the form of deposits. But if the transactions between the Finance Department and the Nippon Ginko, and between the latter and the national banks are actively per-

formed, most of the money in their hands will be turned into use in discount or money-order business. Thus, if only trade were active, there would be no want of currency in the country. That there is an appearance of a deficiency of money in the market is attributable to the fact that the circulation is extremely sluggish. Now the point is this, that the issue of bonds to the amount of 5 or 6 million *yen* will only call out money from the vaults of banks, where it would continue to lie idle were it not for the issue of such bonds. This is exactly what we observe in the present case; the applicants for the recently announced loan being made up, for the most part, of bankers, whose money is sure to lie idle whether there be an issue of public bonds or not. We must not be understood to ignore the fundamental principles of economical science; we admit that naval expenses being unproductive capital, money withdrawn from the market for this purpose decreases, by just so much, the amount of the productive capital of the country. But it must be borne in mind that the effect of withdrawing a sum of 5 or 6 millions from will productive portion of the national capital be felt only in times of business activity, and little if at all in a period of depression. We are thus in a position to assure our contemporaries that their apprehensions are scarcely needed. The *Choya Shimbun's* objection, that the newly announced naval bonds will be mostly used in buying vessels and ammunition from abroad, thus transferring profits from native hands into those of foreigners, looks quite reasonable on the surface. But, in point of fact, the portion to be spent abroad will be comparatively small. The present object of the Government is to construct vessels as far as possible in Japan, and to buy only those materials from abroad which can not be obtained here. Accordingly, the amount of money that will be used in purchases abroad will be only about 6 or 7 million *yen*. It appears that the Government have decided to construct swift steaming wooden vessels and torpedo-boats, instead of costly ironclads, whose value has been rendered comparatively small by the wonderful progress made in the construction of torpedoes. Moreover, in the new naval fund are comprised expenses for construction of dockyards, erection of naval station buildings, and other items. Thus not less than 10 million *yen* will be used within the borders of the country.

Lastly, the *Choya Shimbun* asks: Why not have recourse to a foreign loan? Our contemporary asks this question, because it thinks that the withdrawal of 17 million *yen* will have a baneful influence upon reviving trade. We are not one of those who have an implacable dread of a foreign loan; on the contrary, under certain circumstances, we should think it necessary to resort to such a measure. But under present circumstances we see no reason why we ought to adopt such a step. First of all, as we have already stated, it is erroneous to apprehend any appreciable injury to trade from the raising of a loan of 17 millions in three years; in the second place, in raising a foreign loan we shall have to take it in gold, and consequently to pay interest and principal in the same metal, which circumstance is highly undesirable when, as at present, silver is constantly depreciating; and in the third place, there is, under certain contingencies, risk of inviting foreign interference on account of a foreign loan. It will thus be seen that none of the objections raised by our contemporaries has any good foundation. The truth is, our contemporaries do not see the reasons why it is important to strengthen our naval forces; they are blind to the relations between the European Powers and the East. The course of events in these regions of the globe seems to fulfill the prophetic saying of the late Lord Bunsenfeld, that Asiatic countries are the dependencies of Europe. Even in times of peace England floats in these waters no less than sixteen war vessels, France six, Germany four, Russia five, and the United States



of America seven; while our neighbour, China, has, besides two hundred and fifty vessels for transport, no less than eighty-five war vessels, including ten torpedo-boats. Turning to Japan, where is our navy? Including all sorts of vessels now in process of construction, our men-of-war amount to no more than thirty-two, of which only twenty are capable of fighting on the highseas. Who, then, can assert that our navy does not require strengthening?

#### KIM-YO-KUN'S LETTER TO LI HUNG-CHANG.

(Translated from the *Choya Shinbun*).

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LI CHUNG-TANG,—I, Kim-yo-kun, now a private Korean citizen, finding myself under impending danger at the outbreak of the disturbance in the winter of 1884, fled—for it was imperatively necessary to do so—to Yedo in Japan, for which I am indebted to the then Japanese Minister, Mr. Takezoe Shinichiro. Subsequently I received various news from my native country, informing me, among other things, that a party of nefarious persons had got power into their hands, and that they were using their influence to blacken my character, even charging me with the design of usurpation. Not satisfied with unscrupulous cruelty and vileness, they requested the Japanese Government to deliver me up to their revengeful hands. It was then extensively rumoured that in preferring this request they were acting as the puppets of your Excellency. A doubt arose in my mind as to this story, and I earnestly desired to write you on the matter, but all the means of safely sending the letter to Your Excellency being unavailable, I deeply regret to say that I have been obliged to defer it so long. Quite recently, however, a serious affair happened. A certain Chi-un-ei secretly arrived at Tokyo from my native country. I and a few of my trusted friends, having suspicions in regard to him, watched his movements for a month, sparing no pains nor trouble. As a result, I now have in my possession a document of commission and other writings of value as evidence, which have convinced me that the said Chi-un-ei had a murderous mission to effect upon me. In one of the writings just referred to, it is stated:—"Li Chung-tang of the Middle Kingdom has thrice communicated with the Japanese Government on the subject of the extradition of Kim-yo-kun; on the first two occasions the request was rejected on the ground of reason, but on the last the Japanese Government answered that, although they could not agree to extradition, they would not take any steps against any Korean who might choose to assassinate the refugee. Acting on this suggestion, Li Chung-tang instructed Mr. En to advise our Government to send over some suitable person, and they have accordingly appointed Chi-un-ei for the mission—" These statements have again aroused grave suspicion and doubt in my breast towards your Excellency. Your Excellency has the affairs of an empire in your hands; its safety and welfare are involved in the character of the schemes your Excellency may adopt. Moreover, your Excellency is paying great attention to affairs in Korea. Are you not then a self-appointed trustee of Eastern affairs? If so, your Excellency is the object of the hopes and attention of the world; and the weight of your responsibility may well be judged. Under these circumstances it is inconceivable that you should recommend such a murderous step. For my own part, I am inclined to believe that the childish plot originated with such young and ignorant people as En Sei-gai and the like, whose object is to display their power in Korea. What is your Excellency's impression about this affair? Should your Excellency be the true source of this heinous design, it is a disgrace to the whole of Eastern Asia, and in that case it would be needless for me to remonstrate with you.

Having taken Korean affairs on your shoulders, your Excellency ought to have put them in the hands of an experienced and intelligent official, giving him from time to time your mature counsels. But in point of fact, your Excellency seems to be in no serious mood about Korea, if we can infer from the appointment of such a childish person as En Sei-gai to Seoul. If your Excellency is to use Korea as a place for promoting selfish interests, serious damage will be done not only to the welfare of your own country, but also to that of the whole of Eastern Asia. Such, however, is not, let me hope, your Excellency's true object.

The late disturbance was caused by the secret intrigues of En Sei-gai and others who thoughtlessly fired on the Royal Palace. Anxious to cover up their own mistakes at the crisis, they imposed upon their royal master and shamelessly flung all the blame on me. They also took care to represent the matter to your Excellency in the same distorted light, with what success on your mind I do not know. The cause of your Excellency's resentment against me, I can rightly guess. It is my calling in the aid of Japanese troops, a step which was necessitated by the inevitable turn of events. I know enough of the world's affairs and enough of the intimate relationship between your country and mine, to prevent me from attempting anything likely to injure such relations. Since the disturbance of 1882, all profligate and intriguing people have attached themselves to En Sei-gai, and formed a political faction. Possessed of great influence, they had turned it to nefarious uses; they had darkened the sight of their King; resorted to oppression; prevented the carrying out of laws; and as a consequence the country was being daily hurried to the brink of ruin. At that time I was thinking of calling on your Excellency in person, in order to discuss the situation to my heart's content; but I was prevented from attaining my object by the intrigues of the gang. But the national affairs being in an extremely critical state, I could not look on with indifference, and I decided to adopt a radical remedy. Before, however, I was able to mature my plans, my object was defeated by the childishness of others. I trust that your Excellency's large mind will in some respects appreciate my disappointment and regret. I was unable to carry out my original intentions, but so far as was required of a servant of the King, I believe I did everything in my power to accomplish my object; and, for the future, it is my desire to spend the remainder of my life in obscurity, free from every care of the world. While my mind is in this mood, I have been brought face to face with such a disgraceful plan as that mentioned above, and I cannot help offering you a few words of advice. Your Excellency must be well informed as to the state of affairs in the peninsula; in what danger it is placed; in what an embarrassed condition its finances are; how poorly the administration is carried on; how miserably the people are suffering from destitution. In a word, Korea is like an egg suspended by a hair. It is surely not a small intellect or small capacity that can cure such malady. Is your Excellency sure of planning a successful scheme of remedy, by which you may shelter your fame from injury? The fate of Korea is closely connected with the welfare of Eastern Asia. It will be of little avail to cling to a nominal claim of bygone days and talk over matters as if in a dream. It would be indeed a fortunate thing, if your Excellency's own authority were a guarantee against all the possible difficulties and complications lying in wait for the peninsula. But your Excellency has only to reflect on the past conduct of your country, in order to acknowledge that such a guarantee can by no means be given. Why, then, do you not induce your Imperial Master to become the leader of the world in giving independence to Korea, thus placing it on a solid footing? Should your Excellency back up this policy with your experienced

counsels, and, cementing the bond of friendship between the two countries, carry out your grand policy for Eastern Asia, it will not be Korea alone but most probably China also which will be benefited. How does this policy recommend itself to your Excellency? Being an uncareful wanderer in the world, I do not like to discuss political matters; but, reflecting on my original motives, I have been unconsciously led to write at this length.

I am, &c., your Excellency's humble servant,

KIM-YO-KUN.

[White Seal].

#### KIM-YO-KUN.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

The publication of Kim's memorial to the King of Korea and of his letter to Li Chung-tang, has attracted considerable public attention. Whether these documents are really Kim's own writing or not, we are not in a position to decide, but considering that, in spite of his touching anxiety for the welfare of his native country, which is visible in these documents, the statements made in regard to this country are in many instances wholly contrary to facts and to justice, we cannot pass them by without saying a few words. That the bloody measures of Kim were intensely offensive to the refined sentiments of civilization, we fully pointed out at the time. But remembering that, in Oriental countries, where the status of civilization is still very low, such atrocities are not of uncommon occurrence; that the removal of the Bin family—the greatest obstacle in the way of Korea's progress—necessitated the adoption of a violent course of action; that the King himself gave sanction to these measures; and that under the latter's supervision Kim organized a revolutionary government—remembering these circumstances, Japan recognised Kim as a political offender. In his memorial to the King, Kim excuses his reliance upon a foreign Power, by which he refers to the aid of the Japanese troops which he obtained by the King's autograph; and he seems to regard this circumstance as the cause of the resentment of Li Chung-tang towards him, as may be seen from his letter to the Chinese statesman. Before the conclusion of the Tientsin treaty last spring, that may have been the case, but since the meeting of Count Ito and Li Chung-tang no such suspicion can be justifiable. Our confidence in the Chinese statesman is too great to allow us to believe that he has stooped to adopt such an ignoble rôle as that of an instigator of assassination. In the same letter Kim declares himself to be indebted for his escape to the generosity of Mr. Takezoe; but this statement is highly misleading. In spite of all that has been rumoured about this matter in the three countries, it is plain enough that no such step was possible for Mr. Takezoe to take; for in the first place, his official character as Japanese Minister forbade his doing so; and in the second place, he had no opportunity of rendering such aid even if he had the intention of assisting Kim in his flight, being himself, with his guards, in very great danger. Perhaps what Kim refers to is the circumstance that Mr. Takezoe did not prevent him from embarking on board a steamship. If so, he has confounded that which was private with that which is public. In giving him asylum as a political offender, we only followed the acknowledged usage of international laws; but our refusal to comply with the request for extradition led both China and Korea to regard our country with suspicion, and this circumstance was the cause of their sending over an assassin. On this point Kim thinks that the plot of assassination originated with En Sei-gai and his friends, and takes pains to state that Li Chung-tang had nothing to do with it. On the other hand, he says with regard to our Government, that they at last replied to China that they would take no step against his assassination by a Korean, and then passes on without even adding

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a word of qualification to the statement. That China made repeated requests for extradition may be so for true, but it is absolutely unjust to hold our Government capable of such ignominious conduct as that which Kim ascribes to them. That in this Kim has made an inexcusable allegation is plainly seen when we recollect what this country has done for him in the past. Notwithstanding that his revolutionary movements caused injury to our legation, our troops, our people, and our relations with Korea and China, our Government gave him a safe asylum and afforded him all the ordinary protection in their power, saving him from revengeful execution at the hands of his enemies, by stoutly rejecting all the requests for extradition. Is it conceivable that a Government which has done so much for him should have promised to take no steps against his assassin? Moreover, when our Government received the news of Chi-un-eh's suspected character, they at once telegraphed to the Korean Government for information on the point; and this led to the recall of the suspected Korean, which removed the cause of danger to Kim. Further, had the assassin been successful within the territories of this country, he would have incurred the due penalties of our law. Thus our Government have done everything in their power to protect the person of the Korean refugee, and have only been obliged to order him out of the country from considerations as to internal tranquillity, and peace in our foreign relations. What cause of grievance has Kim, in the face of these circumstances, and how can he pretend to believe that our Government would not take any steps against his assassin? Kim also tells us that it is folly to rely upon either China or Japan. Whatever may be said of his denunciation of the two Empires, he has struck the true chord so far as his own country's case is concerned. For, undoubtedly, one of the greatest dangers to the stability of Korean independence has been her reliance upon foreign Powers; and it is of paramount necessity that she should stand upon her own feet. But the statement that, while formerly Japan sedulously interfered in Korean affairs, she has entirely abandoned the Kingdom since the late disturbance, is a most unjustifiable declaration. Japan had no ambition in Korea, but sincerely tried to assist her in former years to consolidate her position as an independent state. Our presence there, however, aroused the suspicion of both Korea and China; and it being apprehended that the continuance of our friendly offices in the peninsula would lead to undesirable consequences, we at last withdrew ourselves, and have since treated Korea just as we treat an ordinary friendly Power. Thus even at present we have not forsaken her; the true reason why there is an apparent change in our attitude is the fact that, in days when to depend upon us was unwise for Korea, she persisted in depending, and when she ought to trust, she does just the contrary.

Kim then proceeds to say that the best thing for Korea would be to maintain friendly relations with Western nations, and to inaugurate internal reforms, political, social, industrial, and commercial; to relieve the people from the oppression of the *Jumpan* and official classes; to abolish the privileges of caste; to put the Tai-won Kun at the head of national affairs, and to recall his (Kim's) fellow exiles and use them in important political posts. As to his recommendation of his fellow exiles, we cannot say anything, being ignorant of their qualifications; but the rest of his advice deserves unqualified approval for its soundness. It ought, however, to be noticed that, excellent as his advice is, it is still only a general statement, and that in carrying it out in practice every part of it may lead to serious confusion. Kim himself knows from his personal experience that we are speaking the truth. Unless, then, there be firm handed and clear-sighted ministers to assist the King, as in the case of our Restoration, their advice will be of little value. In his letter to Li Chung-tang, Kim urges the Chinese statesman to give up China's nominal claim of sovereignty over Korea, and to assist that Kingdom to solidify her position as an independent State. It is an undeniable fact that China is trying to retain the peninsula under her sovereignty, in which attempt she is actuated (1) by her cherished claim of nominal sovereignty, and (2) by the dread of Korea falling into the hands of some other Power, in case her own influence is withdrawn. But China must remember that, were Korea a strong Power,—which she is not,—it would still be impossible for the Middle Kingdom to save her from the rapacity of any of the Great European Powers. China's interference being, to say the least, entirely unavailing, the best course would be to make Korea an independent Kingdom in name as well as fact. The Far East is now more and more attracting the atten-

tion of the world; and Korea to-day occupies a far different position from that in which she formerly was. The only chance for her safety is the maintenance of the balance of power, but this is not possible unless she retains her independence both in name and in fact. A statesman of Li Chung-tang's breadth of view will clearly see just what is needed, and will encourage the Koreans to rise up to maintain their country's honour. That China still pursues her policy of intervention, is owing to the tendency of the Korean people to rely upon other Powers. The first step is to remove this tendency. In spite, then, of many misleading allusions to this country, Kim's memorial and letter have nevertheless sound counsels. We may safely call Kim an enthusiastic politician, but hardly an experienced statesman.

### LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 5th.

A good deal of interest has been excited lately by the publication by Sir Henry Gordon of a life of his brother. In the letters written by Gordon from China in 1880 were either published in full, or a narrative was compiled from them. Amongst other curious statements, Gordon wrote that Li Hung-chang was, at that time, being encouraged by ourselves and others to overthrow the Government at Peking and himself seize the reins of power. The story is not quite clear; it may mean that Li was incited to rebel against his Sovereign, or merely to turn out the ministers. In either case the charge was a very grave one; certain distinct facts were stated, about which, coming from a man of Gordon's character, there could be no question whatever, and, I believe, there was even more incriminating matter in the original letters than Sir Henry Gordon published. Sir Thomas Wade replied in *The Times* that he never encouraged any such notion in Li's mind, nor did he believe the Viceroy ever entertained it. But no contradiction has come from any other foreign diplomat, although special efforts have been made to obtain one. Sir Thomas Wade, however, is so dissatisfied with Gordon's account of events in China in 1880 that he is about to publish a pamphlet containing his own views, and it he can bring himself to sit down with a clear view of what he wants to explain and will do so at once, and without undue prolixity, he will produce a most interesting work. But, unfortunately, it is very doubtful whether Sir Thomas Wade will do anything of the kind. Having to refer to the Kuldja question (as the whole matter arises out of the relations between Russia and China in 1880) he will probably explain all about Kuldja since the beginning of the world, and then tell us all about the relations between China and her dependencies from the most remote epoch, and when he has got so far he will stop altogether in despair of ever reaching Gordon and the year 1880, and his work will never see the light, and indeed never be in a condition to appear. As a man who knows him well said to me on this subject: "In Sir Thomas Wade's literary tree there are many branches, and, to his mind, each branch is as important as the parent stem." It does not require a voice from the grave to tell us this about the ex-Minister. His report on the Chefoo Convention was deferred for months and months, in spite of despatches and telegrams from the Foreign Office urging him to send it, and finally he returned to Europe accompanied by a member of the Consular Service to do it, and even then deferred it for weeks. Even the arrangement concluded last July by the Marquis Tseng with regard to opium had to be signed without the Foreign Office having the benefit of his advice. The draft agreement was sent to him to Torquay for his report, but he waited so long that the work had to go on without him. This is not due to negligence or indifference, but rather to the high literary standard which he puts before himself. He commences, corrects, re-corrects, and finally destroys altogether; then begins again and the same process is repeated, so that in the end he preserves, as an ideal only, his high standard, and nothing tangible is done. So probably it will be with his monograph on 1880. This incapacity for shaping means to meet ends is a very common cause of baffled endeavour and ill-success. A man wants to write a plain story of events in Peking and Tientsin in a certain year; he wanders over all Asia, through all time, and finally succeeds in doing nothing whatever except to burn his manuscript in disgust.

Lord Redesdale, the Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, and one of the staunchest

of the old Tories, has died full of years and honour, and as he was never married, a considerable portion of his large property devolves upon Mr. A. B. Mitford, formerly Second Secretary of Legation in Japan, and the author of the "Tales of Old Japan." After his quarrel with Lord Augustus Loftus, Mr. Mitford left the Diplomatic Service, and succeeded in getting the appointment of Secretary to the Office of Works. It was believed that he owed this to the personal influence of the Prince of Wales, but the influence of his relative Lord Redesdale would have been quite sufficient to have obtained that or almost any other post. To whomsoever he owed it, the position is a tolerably fat one, and is, with one or two exceptions, the best in the Civil Service. He has now resigned it on account of the duties which his new position as a man of considerable fortune and large estates casts upon him, and every one wants to know who is the lucky man who is going to succeed him. Mr. Mitford has ever been a great authority in London Society on matters Japanese; he was consulted in the production of the *Mikado*, and is credited with saying that when he first saw the opening scene, he instinctively felt for his revolver, his little way of saying, no doubt, that it was very life-like.

During the past fortnight the Twiss case, which made a great noise in its day, has again come before the public. I forget now how many years it is since a solicitor named Chaffers was charged at the Marlborough Street Police Court with attempting to extort money from Sir Travers Twiss, the Queen's Advocate, by threatening to expose what he alleged was the past life of Lady Twiss. The latter went into the witness-box and was subjected to a cruel cross-examination for two days by Chaffers. The unfortunate lady asserted that the person who had committed the offences alleged by her assailant was her governess; but when the case came on for the third hearing, Lady Twiss, unable to stand the strain of the frightful ordeal any longer, had fled. The sitting magistrate, Mr. Flowers (a brother by the way of the last Consul at Hyogo) dismissed the case, telling Chaffers that he went out into the world with the contempt of all honest men. Sir Travers Twiss left the Bar and threw up all his appointments. Chaffers' business left him; no one would have any thing to do with him, and he spent several years in the Marylebone Workhouse, where he was either troublesome or persecuted, for he was frequently charged at the police courts with breaches of the rules, and was punished. How he got out of this establishment I do not know; but he appears to have got a little money somehow, and, having been unable to pay the annual fee for his certificate as solicitor he applied to be replaced on the rolls. But the late Sir George Jessel refused his application. He now lives almost in the Reading Room of the British Museum, where he is a well known figure. He is always dressed in black-cloth, and this with his snow white hair and beard, his amiable and gentle demeanour, make him look like a studious and harmless clergyman. His appearance and manner struck me with amazement when I first saw him; they were so utterly unlike all that we know of him. He is said to be obtaining a reputation as a genealogist. A few days ago he brought an action for libel against a newspaper which talked disrespectfully of him in connection with the Twiss case. Needless to say, the jury found against him. Sir Travers Twiss felt under the blow for a time, but he soon recovered himself. He has for years been the principal supporter of the Institution for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, and has specially studied the subject of extra-territoriality in Oriental countries. He has written or edited many law books, and has barely had much to do in assisting the King of the Belgians to draw up a constitution for the Congo Free State. Some time ago, I ran across him in a friend's chambers in the Temple, and was glad to see him, although now an old man, looking vigorous, alert, and cheerful—"all there" as the phrase goes. He is now, and has been for years past, living quietly with his wife in a pretty house in Hamilton Terrace. Time is the great healer in the moral as well as the physical world; but Sir Travers must bear about with him a deep scar somewhere, and so no doubt does the kindly looking old gentleman who pores over Dugdale in the British Museum.

The sun of another great lawyer—a different being, indeed, as a man and as a lawyer, from Sir Travers Twiss—is setting in gloom. Sergeant Ballantine is lying very ill at his chambers in the Temple, where he is maintained by an allowance from his daughter-in-law, a barnard who married Sergeant Ballantine's son. Where the enormous income which Ballantine made for many years at the Bar has gone to, so that he is now penniless, is a question which perhaps he could not answer himself. When I first knew London fifteen years

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ago, the theatrical attraction for light-minded folk like myself (*tempora mutantur, et mutamur nos in illis*) was Miss Kate Santley at the old Alhambra. That huge house was maintained for her by Ballantine out of his own pocket; and goodness knows how many other temporary stars he has maintained at various theatres at one time and another. Running a London theatre for the sake of a woman who has little or no dramatic ability is perhaps the most expensive luxury yet discovered by the children of men; so it is no wonder that the last days of the brilliant advocate are clouded by poverty, and worse still, by some loss of mental capacity.

In my last letter I referred to the approaching withdrawal of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" from the Savoy stage. A few days ago the play, in its original English dress, was produced in Berlin before a distinguished audience, and was, it appears, a brilliant success. Several of the songs had to be repeated again and again. This bold experiment of Mr. D'Oyley Carte's promises to be very successful. He has taken the theatre in which the piece was brought out for thirty nights, and proposes producing three of Gilbert and Sullivan's plays. The company is one which has been touring in America, and, as a matter of theatrical gossip, it is interesting to notice that the properties, dresses, &c., were conveyed from Liverpool packed in 137 boxes, weighing 1,300 cwt., and that this enormous baggage arrived in Berlin only the day before the play was produced. It is generally said that in all musical and theatrical matters the Berlin public is the most critical in Europe.

The great preceptor *Germanie*, and for that matter, *præceptor mundi*, Leopold von Ranke, is dead. For forty years he laboured for eight hours a day in the same house at Berlin. He described his method of work to be to commence at 10 and continue until 2. He then left off until 9, when he worked till about 1 in the morning. Midnight, he said, was his most congenial hour, and the time when he could produce most. Although over ninety at the time of his death, he was engaged on a Universal History, of which several volumes are published. Genius in his case appears to have been "infinite capacity for work," as Carlyle somewhere defines it.

Mr. Edwin Arnold, the author of the "Light of Asia," and many other works, also the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, has just published a charming book called "India Revisited" (Trübner), describing a visit made a few months ago to India. He sees the country and its people with the sympathetic eye of the poet, and records his impressions with the hand of a literary artist.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, July 16th.

#### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The members returned are:—Unionists, 74; Gladstonians, 180; Tories, 313; Parnellites, 82.

Later.

#### RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

It is understood that the Cabinet has decided to resign, and that a Coalition Ministry is improbable.

London, July 18th.

#### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The elections are finished, and the numbers are:—

Unionists .....	78
Gladstonians .....	191
Tories .....	316
Parnellites .....	85
	670

#### RETIREMENT OF EARL GRANVILLE.

Earl Granville retires into private life.

London, July 19th.

#### RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

An informal Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, when the Ministry resolved to tender their resignations immediately.

London, July 20th.

#### DEFEAT OF PARNELLITES.

An Unionist has defeated O'Brien for South Tyrone, and a Tory candidate has been returned in opposition to Healy in South Derry.

London, July 21st.

#### RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

The Ministry has resigned.

#### EXTRADITION TREATY.

An Extradition Treaty applicable to dynamiters has been signed by the Governments of England and the United States.

London, July 22nd.

#### THE MINISTRY.

The resignation of the Ministry has been accepted, and the Marquis of Salisbury has been summoned by the Queen.

[FROM THE "SAIGONNAIS."]

Paris, July 1st.

#### THE FRENCH PRETENDERS.

The Comte de Paris and Prince Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, his eldest son, have retired to England.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has left for Switzerland.

Prince Victor Napoleon is at Brussels.

#### THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO CHINA.

By decree of the President of the Republic, M. Constans has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

Paris, July 1st.

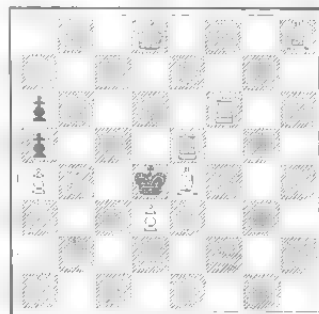
[FROM THE "JOURNAL OFFICIEL."]

M. Constans will embark at Marseilles by the mail of the 18th July to take up his post.

### CHESS.

By Mr. G. T. ROBERTSON. From the *New York Clipper*.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of July 17th, 1886,

By Mr. J. MINCKWITZ.

White.

1.—Q. to Kt. sq.

2.—Mate.

Black.

1.—Anything.

Correct solution received from "TESA."

The following table shows the progress of cholera during the week ended the 18th instant:—

	CASES.	DEATHS.	DEATH RATE PER 100 CASES.
Osaka .....	1,111	900	81.00
Kyoto .....	109	93	85.32
Hyogo .....	213	219	102.82
Gleyoson .....	118	81	68.64
Hiroshima .....	307	200	65.14
Wakayama .....	47	31	65.96
Elime .....	182	114	62.64
Total .....	2,107	1,656	78.42

The above shows that the disease has decreased in Kyoto, Hyogo, and Wakayama compared with the preceding week, but has increased in Osaka, Okayama, Hiroshima, and Ehime. The total increase for the week under review was 89 cases and 115 deaths.—*Official Gazette*.

\*\*\*

The new dress of Judges and Public Prosecutors is to be worn during and after next year.

The publication of the *Anglo-Japanese Review* will be suspended while the suspension of the *Mainichi Shimbun* remains in force, according to the Press Regulations.—*Fiji Shimpō*.

### MAIL STEAMERS.

#### THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America... per P. M. Co.	To-day.*
For Europe, via Hongkong... per P. & O. Co.	Monday, July 26th.†
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe... per N. Y. K.	Thursday, July 29th.
From America... per O. & O. Co.	Friday, July 30th.‡

\* City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on July 1st. † Thibet left Hyogo on July 23rd. ‡ Gaelic left San Francisco on July 16th.

#### THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Kobe... per N. Y. K.	Saturday, July 24th.
For Europe, via Hongkong... per M. M. Co.	Sunday, July 25th.
For Hakodate... per N. Y. K.	Monday, July 26th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki... per N. Y. K.	Wednesday, July 28th.
For America... per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, August 3rd.

### TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

#### YOKOHAMA-TÔKYÔ RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with \* run through without stopping at Tsumimi, Kawasaki and Utsunomiya Stations. Those marked † are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

#### TÔKYÔ-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Ueno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

#### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

#### TÔKYÔ-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Ueno) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

#### SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

#### KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

#### OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

For EUROPE—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Saturday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

For SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

#### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.15 and 10.45 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; and leave Shirahama (Yokosuka) at 6.30 and 10.50 a.m., and 1.45 and 4.15 p.m.—Fare, 20 sen.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Meneleah*, French steamer, 1,276, C. Bonis, 17th July.—Hongkong 10th and Kobe 15th July, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Toloni Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,198, Drummond, 18th July.—Oahu 15th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Urato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 267, Matoki, 18th July.—Quarantine Station 18th July, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. F. Christensen, 18th July.—Kobe 17th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,325, Swain, 19th July.—Kobe 18th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*San Pablo*, American steamer, 2,113, E. C. Reed, 19th July.—Hongkong 13th July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 19th July.—Hakodate 17th and Oginohama 17th, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yorkshire*, British steamer, 1,425, Arnold, 19th July.—Kobe 17th July, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 20th July.—Handa 19th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sikh*, British steamer, 1,310, Scotland, 20th July.—Shanghai 17th July, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 20th July.—Yokkaichi 19th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Bengloe*, British steamer, 1,110, Webster, 21st July.—Hongkong 14th July, General.—Maurilyan, Heimann & Co.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 21st July.—Shanghai and ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese bark, 1,010, F. Spiegelthal, 22nd July.—Nagasaki 15th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Cardiganshire*, British steamer, 1,619, N. R. Courtney, 22nd July.—Hongkong 16th July, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Hikoze, 22nd July.—Yokkaichi 21st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mikuni Maru*, Japanese steamer, 410, Taneda, 22nd July.—Handa 21st July, General.—Sci-yusha.

*Nigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Steadman, 22nd July.—Hakodate 19th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 22nd July.—Kobe 21st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Seiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 478, Tamura, 23rd July.—Hachinohe 22nd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 631, Naito, 23rd July.—Yokkaichi 22nd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Madras*, British steamer, 1,097, H. Plenge, 18th July.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 19th July.—Nagata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 5th July.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. F. Christensen, 19th July.—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Celtic Monarch*, British steamer, 1,308, Hilditch, 20th July.—Kobe, General.—Fraser, Farley & Co.

*Glenfallach*, British steamer, 1,152, Webster, 20th July.—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Larochetier (8)*, French corvette, Captain de Barbeyrac, 20th July.—Hakodate.

*Lydia*, German steamer, 1,170, Voss, 20th July.—Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 20th July.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 21st July.—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 237, Meyer, 21st July.—Korea, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 21st July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 21st July.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 22nd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 22nd July.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*San Pablo*, American steamer, 2,113, E. C. Reed, 22nd July.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Hikoze, 23rd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toloni Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 23rd July.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Meneleah*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. Mahéas, Captain Goff, Mrs. Tomi, Major Cousin and 2 servants, Messrs. Sonoda, Riji, R. P. Poitthan, Dertiel, Hallais, Imbert, Marquet, Leubert, Voiret, Guinchard, Bonneau, Le Bras, Médan, Taloret, Aminot, Broch, Gide, Landreau, Trabot, Fel, Le Meur, Douval, Herbrand, Haegnan, Antonelli, Guillemet, Le Roux, Le Mouilleau, Murel, U.S.N., Wakinslaw, U.S.N., Nicholls, U.S.N., Richardson, and Sonoda in cabin.

Per American steamer *San Pablo*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Francis Chomley in cabin. For San Francisco: 3 Europeans and 262 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. F. Brown and four children, Sir R. Rennie, Captain A. R. Brown, Captain Isobe, Lieut. H. Kimmell, U.S.N., Professor Orita, Rev. W. V. Edmonds, Messrs. Stead, F. C. Davidge, C. Poure, Ida, Fujita, Chang, Nakamura, Kasano, Mine, Toriguro, Nagasaki, Sato, and Ching in cabin; Mr. J. Parole and 8 Japanese in second class; and 6 Europeans and 11 Chinese in steerage. For San Francisco: General J. Wilson in cabin. For Liverpool: Captain Trollope, R.N. in cabin.

Per British steamer *Cardiganshire*, from Hongkong:—Miss Smith.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. Dear, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloan and son, Messrs. Heyler, A. Sugden, Cumberland, H. M. Thompson, E. Jackson, J. Drummond, Ralph Heads, Martin Giles, Samuel Hart, John Rae, Wm. Dudge, and Kwang Man Wing and son in cabin; and 53 Europeans in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Yokoyama, Professor and Madame Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Iwara, Messrs. R. Fukushima, Tsuchiya, Takeda, Akami, K. Nomura, Watanabe, T. S. Rodgers, and Paul in cabin; and 1 European, 1 Chinese, and 88 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *San Pablo*, for San Francisco:—General J. Wilson, Captain Trollope, Captain P. G. Van Scherneck, Messrs. J. Miyake, and A. Hinz in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Silk for France, 57 bales.

Per American steamer *San Pablo*, for San Francisco:—

	TRA.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	241	2,266	1,122	3,629
Hiogo	314	783	1,199	2,296
Yokohama	4,283	955	1,423	6,661
Hongkong	627	—	847	1,474
Total	5,465	6,004	4,591	14,060

	TRA.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	104	—	104
Hongkong	—	390	—	390
Yokohama	—	250	15	265
Total	—	744	15	759

The American steamer *San Pablo*, Captain E. C. Reed, reports:—Left Hongkong on the 13th July, at 4.16 p.m. and experienced strong S.W. monsoon to Turnabout; thence to port moderate to fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama on the 19th July, at 2.16 p.m.

The British steamer *Cardiganshire*, Captain N. R. Trollope, from Hongkong, reports fine weather throughout the passage.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The Market still continues buoyant, and a large business has again been done at steadily rising prices generally, though for some articles dealers seem disinclined to pay a further advance. Deliveries have also been very satisfactory, which is the best confirmation of a real improvement in the trade of the country.

**YARN.**—Sales for the week amount to 1,200 bales English and 900 bales Bombays. Prices are firmer for all kinds, and 25 cents higher in some special cases.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Sales consist of 2,500 pieces 9 lbs. Shirtings, 2,000 pieces 8½ lbs., 1,500 pieces 7 lbs. T. Cloths, 9,000 pieces Turkey Reds, 5,000 pieces Indigo Shirtings, 2,000 pieces Silesias, 2,000 pieces Twills, 2,000 pieces Prints, and 2,000 pieces Velvets.

**WOOLLENS.**—2,000 pieces Italian Cloth, and 2,100 pieces Silk Satins have been disposed of at rather higher prices; but in Mousseline de Laine scarcely any sales have been reported owing to the higher rates required by holders checking business since the previous very heavy sales were made.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$25.00 to 26.75
Nos. 16/24, Medium	27.00 to 28.75
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.00 to 30.00
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	29.50 to 30.75
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	29.50 to 30.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.00 to 31.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	32.00 to 33.25
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	35.00 to 36.50
No. 32s, Two-fold	33.75 to 35.00
No. 42s, Two-fold	35.50 to 36.00
No. 20s, Bombay	25.50 to 27.50
No. 16s, Bombay	25.25 to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.50 to 25.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	\$1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38½ yds. 45 inches	2.00 to 2.55
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.45 to 1.60
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 2.30
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black 32, 34 inches	PER YARD. 0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1½ to 2½ lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	PER PIECE. 1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—2½ to 3½ lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—3½ to 4½ lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.75 to 7.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.62 to 0.68
Taffachelas, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$3.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.31
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.13 to 0.15
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.50
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.30 to 0.55
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.34 to 0.42

## METALS.

Very small business generally, and in Iron particularly transactions have fallen away to very small proportions. The trade in Bars, Rods, and Sheets for a month past is only estimated at 300 tons. Some little passing in Wire Nails, and a little done in Tin Plates, both at quotations given below.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, ½ inch	\$2.40 to 2.50
Flat Bars, ¾ inch	2.60 to 2.70
Round and square up to ½ inch	2.40 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.00 to 5.00
Tin Plates, per box	4.75 to 5.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.15 to 1.17½

## KEROSENE.

No fresh transactions of any moment, dealers waiting for a reduction in price. On the other hand, holders report themselves firm; the Stock in Yokohama is 430,000 cases, and likely to be increased in a few days by the arrival of the *North American* with part of original cargo from Kobe.

Devon	Nom.	\$1.70 to 1.72
Comet	Nom.	1.65 to 1.67
Stella	Nom.	1.60 to 1.62

## SUGAR.

Nothing to report in Sugar.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1	\$7.25 to 7.30
White, No. 2	5.90 to 5.95
White, No. 3	5.50 to 5.75
White, No. 4	4.90 to 5.00
White, No. 5	4.10 to 4.15
Brown Formosa	4.50 to 4.60

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 16th instant, since which date we have had a spurt for the *San Pablo* which left on Thursday. Settlements for the week are put at 220 piculs, divided thus:—*Hanks* 35 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 180 piculs, and *Kakada* 5 piculs. Besides this, Direct Export has taken 40 piculs for the steamer, making the total transactions of the week 260 piculs.

As we predicted last week, dealers were able to get a substantial rise for Thursday's steamer. It remains to be seen whether buyers can go on paying up for every fresh parcel. Holders have already asked an advance, and will probably maintain an attitude of "armed neutrality" for the present, hoping that buyers will once more come in on sellers' terms when the shipping opportunity again approaches.

The interior Markets appear to be constantly rising, and speculation is rife among the native capitalists, some of whom are reported to be selling their bonds and other securities for the purpose of investing in Silk. Opinion seems divided among these speculative friends; some are of the opinion that 1886 will prove like 1876, and that we shall presently see Silk at over \$1,000 per picul; others think that, with a continued fall in the value of silver, foreign Markets will be able to pay shortly a much higher price for Japan Silk. Anyway, it seems likely that we may have a difficult Market here for at least some time to come.

Buying for Europe has practically ceased, and should adverse cables arrive from New York we may see a distinct pause all round with possibly a weakening next month. Supplies should now begin to come in freely, and accumulating stocks would doubtless make sellers a little more current in their ideas. Stock in Yokohama is 2,450 piculs, an increase of 250 piculs on the week. The old staple disappears slowly for use in the native looms.

There have been two departures during the interval, the P. and O. mail of 17th instant and the American mail on Thursday. The former (*Teheran*) had 57 bales for Europe, and the latter (*San Pablo*) 266 bales for the U.S. Markets. Total Export from 1st July to date is, therefore, 746 piculs; against 448 piculs last year, and 740 piculs at same date in 1884.

*Hanks*.—Dealers succeeded in obtaining their price for one or two parcels. Silk hailing from *Annaka-Takasaki* district, appears in the list at \$540.

*Filatures*.—Chief business has been in this class, buyers operating freely at a decided advance. Both *Shinshu* and *Keshu* sorts have had a turn, and the following prices have been made. *Kokkasha* \$730, *Gakosha* \$710, *Kuimeisha* \$685, *Shijunsha* \$685, *Takosha* \$665, *Shinshosha* \$660, *Kosansha* \$660, *Gomeisha* \$655. Dealers are already asking an advance of \$20 for the next deliveries of these and similar silks!

*Re-reels*.—Not much done; but the few lots noted have been at high prices. No crack chop is found in the list, but fair No. 1 *Joshu* have been done at

\$640 with 1½ at \$625, and No. 2 at \$610. There should be increasing arrivals from this date onwards.

*Kakada*.—One solitary parcel has come in, and gone forward "on consignment." Report speaks well of the quality from this district, but at present very little Silk is here.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2½ (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2½ (Joshu)	\$510 to 540
Hanks—No. 3	520 to 525
Hanks—No. 3½	510 to 515
Hanks—No. 4	490 to 500
Filatures—Extra	710 to 730
Filatures—No. 1, 10 13 deniers	700
Filatures—No. 1, 13 15, 14 16 deniers	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 1, 13 16, 14 17 deniers	680 to 670
Filatures—No. 2, 10 15 deniers	670 to 670
Filatures—No. 2, 14 15 deniers	640 to 650
Filatures—No. 3, 14 20 deniers	—
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13 15, 14 16 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 1, 13 16, 14 17 deniers	620 to 610
Re-reels—No. 2, 14 18 deniers	600 to 610
Re-reels—No. 3, 14 20 deniers	—
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	—
Kakadas—No. 1½	—
Kakadas—No. 2	—
Kakadas—No. 2½	—
Kakadas—No. 3	—
Kakadas—No. 3½	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2½	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 2½	—

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 23rd July, 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	BALES.	BALES.	BALES.
Europe	219	113	393
America	564	359	439
Total	783	472	832
	{ Bales 783	{ Bales 472	{ Bales 832
	{ Piculs 740	{ Piculs 448	{ Piculs 740
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	770	390	1,000
Stock, 23rd July	2,450	2,050	1,350
Available supplies to date	3,220	3,340	2,350

## WASTE SILK.

Settlements for the week are 200 piculs, divided thus:—*Noshi* 147 piculs, *Kibiso* 45 piculs, *Mawata* 8 piculs.

The business done has been at rapidly advancing rates, and dealers are asking a further extravagant rise. A parcel of *Joshu Noshi*, bought on the 15th at \$80, could not now be got at \$110; and some holders have taken their produce off the market altogether until they can make up their minds how much to ask. Meantime, some small orders come in from Europe; but much trade cannot be done until prices settle down somewhere. The interior Markets are much above ours and still running away from us.

The P. & O. steamer *Teheran* took 10 bales new fine *Noshi* for Trieste, and one sample bale *Joshu Noshi* for London. Present Export is, therefore, 280 piculs, against 266 last year, and 69 piculs at 23rd July, 1884.

*Pierced Cocoons*.—No movement yet. Arrivals from *Joshu* continue, but quotations are purely nominal in the absence of business.

*Noshi*.—Some trade at rapidly advancing prices, \$95, \$100, \$105, and \$110 being paid for the same quality of goods. Holders now ask a further advance, not content with twenty per cent. rise in a few days. Other sorts held at prohibitive prices.

*Kibiso*.—A few small parcels *Hachioji* done at \$44, with old *Sanlanshu* at same figure. The only good-sized parcel of *Filature* is held off sale entirely.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	—
Noshi-to—Filature, Best	—
Noshi-to—Filature, Good	—
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Dashu, Good to Best	Nom.
Noshi-to—Joshu, Best	Nom.
Noshi-to—Joshu, Good	—
Noshi-to—Joshu, Ordinary	\$110 up
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	Nom.
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Medium to Common	42 to 45
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good	—
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	—
Mawata—Good to Best	—

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 23rd July, 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk	280	276	69
Pierced Cocoons	—	—	—
	280	276	69
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	380	100	200
Stock, 23rd July	1,570	1,800	810
Available supplies to date	1,950	1,900	1,010

Exchange.—Foreign is unchanged as follows:—

LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3½; Documents, 3½; 6 m/s., Credits, 3½; Documents, 3½; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. 87½; 4 m/s., G. 87; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.03; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.06. Domestic, as usual, at par with silver yen or Mexican dollars.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 23rd July, 1886:—

	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	410	Pierced Cocoons	200	
Filature & Re-reels	670	Noshi-to	600	
Kakada	270	Kibiso	700	
Sendai & Hamatsuki	600	Mawata	30	
Taysam Kinds	200	Sundries	40	
Total piculs	2,450	Total piculs	1,570	
* Raw Stock—1,600 piculs Old, 850 piculs New.		Waste Stock—900 piculs Old, 670 piculs New.		

## TEA.

The week's transactions aggregate 6,095 piculs, making a total of 148,390 piculs for the season, against 113,130 piculs last year. The total receipts for this year stand at 160,990 piculs, as compared with 121,760 piculs in 1885. The difference between the total receipts and the settlements makes about 12,000 piculs of Tea in store. Good Common to Medium represents the bulk of the week's settlements. Prices remain nominally unchanged. The ship *F. P. Stafford*, which sailed on the 10th instant, took 1,045,681 lbs. from Yokohama, as under:—80,281 lbs. for New York, 370,069 lbs. for Chicago, 8,950 lbs. for Kansas City, 3,147 lbs. for Omaha, 29,654 lbs. for St. Joseph, and 547,580 lbs. for Canada. The *Albany* took from Yokohama, on the 12th instant, 178,400 lbs. for New York, and 97,520 lbs. for Canada. The *City of Peking*, which left on the 13th, took 705,902 lbs. distributed as follows:—77,731 lbs. for New York, 11,270 lbs. for Boston, 12,816 lbs. for Buffalo, 299,911 lbs. for Chicago, 626 lbs. for St. Joseph, 921 lbs. for Kansas City, 807 lbs. for Omaha, 8,560 lbs. for St. Paul, 372,710 lbs. for San Francisco, and 10,850 lbs. for Canada. The bark *Mary A. Troop*, which left on the 13th instant, took 70,760 lbs. for New York, 1,980 lbs. for Buffalo, 206,051 lbs. for Chicago, 73,077 lbs. for St. Joseph, 121,000 lbs. for St. Paul, 27,860 lbs. for Kansas City, 28,424 lbs. for Omaha, 34,028 lbs. for Portland (Oregon), and 152,530 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 656,536 lbs. The *City of Peking* and the bark *Mary A. Troop* are from this port. The *San Pablo* sailed from Yokohama on the 22nd, taking 52,562 lbs. for New York, 70,766 lbs. for Chicago, 14,041 lbs. for San Francisco, and 3,608 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 149,917 lbs. from Kobe.

Common	12 & under
Good Common	13 to 14
Medium	15 to 16
Good Medium	17 to 19
Fine	20 to 22
Finest	23 to 26
Choice	27 to 29
Choicest	Nominal

## EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange remains without alteration.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3/11
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/2
On Paris—Bank sight	3/05
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	4/05
On Hongkong—Bank sight	11 1/2 dis.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	2 1/2 d/s.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	73
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	76 1/2
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	77 1/2
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	76 1/2
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	77 1/2



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in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock'."

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No. 5, Vol. VI.]

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YOKOHAMA, JULY 31ST, 1886.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAISCE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 31ST, 1886.

### BIRTH.

At Tokio, on the 30th instant, the wife of FREDERICK S. MAXFIELD, Esq., Secretary of the United States Legation, of a Daughter.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SIR RICHARD RENNIE is staying at Miyanoshita.

A METEOROLOGICAL observatory is to be erected at Kamikawa, in Hokkaido.

THE French Representative and Madame Sienkiewicz have gone to Nikko.

MR. NABESHIMA KAN, Senator, has been appointed Governor of Aomori Prefecture.

THE weather during the week has been seasonably warm, with occasional thunder-showers.

MR. GREATHOUSE, the new Consul-General for the United States, has arrived in Yokohama.

MARQUIS HACHISUKA, Minister to France, left his port for Japan towards the end of last month.

JUDGE YUFI, of the Yokohama Saiban-ko, has been appointed a Councillor to the Board of Appeal.

THE Hawaiian Representative, Mr. R. Irwin, has returned to Japan from America, and is staying at Yukao.

SILVER, to the amount of 300,000 ounces, has been received at the Imperial Mint from Tokyo, the greater part of which will be coined into 10 and 20 sen pieces. Work will be com-

menced on this subsidiary coinage after the summer vacation.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that a satisfactory basis of Treaty Revision has been arrived at.

AN elaborate Code of Local Government Regulations has been published by Imperial Ordinance.

THE term of service on the island of the troops detached to Okinawa Prefecture has been fixed at one year.

GENERAL COURT KURODA and party left Vladivostok on their journey across Siberia on the 11th instant.

THE organization of the Rice Exchange is to be altered shortly on the model of similar institutions in Europe.

THE Government is said to have granted the application for permission to construct a railway in Kiushu.

THE order of the police closing all places of public assemblage in Osaka was repealed on the 27th instant.

THE deposits in the various officials savings banks throughout Japan now aggregate twenty-two million yen.

DURING the month of June last, 257,812 rolls of silk stuff, worth yen 198,203, were sold in the Ashikaga market.

THE Naoetsu Railway will be opened on the 1st of August. It is 18 miles in length, and has half-a-dozen stations.

BUSINESS in Kyoto is reported to be looking up, and a corresponding improvement in the money market is the result.

M. VON HOLLESEN, H.I.G.M. Representative, has been decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

THE graduation ceremony at the Tokyo Technical College, founded by Mr. Okuma, took place, the 26th instant.

IT is stated that a company for the export of goods to China is to be formed in Osaka with a capital of 300,000 yen.

MR. E. SATOW, H.B.M. Minister Resident at Bangkok, is staying at Nikko. Mr. Satow's health is nearly restored.

AN Imperial Ordinance has been issued, declaring the meridian of Greenwich to be the standard for this empire.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON arrived at Hakodate on the 26th instant, and will leave for Tokyo about the 10th of next month.

NUMEROUS attempts to pass damaged and ill-prepared tea are observed to be constantly frustrated and the stuff seized and burned. The officials of the Tea Examiners' Bureau are doing

their duty strictly, and producers are having some severe lessons that "honesty is the best policy."

AN Imperial Ordinance has appeared sanctioning the creation of the office of Vice-President in the Bureau of Construction.

FROM 40 to 60 cases of cholera occur daily in Tokyo, but the disease cannot be said to have yet assumed an epidemic form.

THE Spanish Representative, M. Delavat, is staying at Ashi-no-yu, and is said to be somewhat seriously indisposed.

THE compilation of a history of the currency of Japan has been completed in the Senate, and a draft copy submitted to the Cabinet.

THE Permanent Committee of the Tokyo Local Assembly has voted 35,442 yen for sanitary purposes in connection with cholera.

THE remains of three police constables who died of cholera were interred with considerable ceremony, during the week in Yokohama.

MR. MISHIMA, Police Inspector-General, has received the additional appointment of Vice-President of the Bureau of Construction.

THE cattle of the Japan Dairy have been purchased by the Hongkong Dairy Company, and were shipped for Hongkong, the 29th instant.

AN association of dealers in tea, lacquer, porcelain, bronze, textile fabrics, &c., is about to be formed in Tokyo, with a capital of one million yen.

THE Nippon Ginko has submitted a question to the Government as to whether it can receive, on deposit, shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

COUNT ITO AND GENERAL COUNT OYAMA have proceeded along with the Marquis Saionji to Tomioka, where they will spend several days.

MR. NIJIMA Jo, president of the Doshinsha in Kyoto, has applied to the authorities to exempt the graduates of the school from conscription.

THE Korean refugee, Kim-yo-kun, has been taken into custody, and is now lodged in a house at Noge specially prepared for his reception.

THE celebrated violinist, Remenyi, has arrived in Japan, and given concerts at Nagasaki and Kobe. He will appear in Yokohama on Tuesday night.

LAKE Biwa has fallen below its usual level, but the farmers all through the province of Omi are rejoicing at the prospect of an unusually plentiful harvest.

REMOURS are current in Kobe to the effect that the China Merchants' Navigation Company propose to again attempt the opening of a line to Japan.

IS bringing up the report of the Working Committee of the Municipal Council of Kobe, Mr. Lenz mentioned that not a single case of cholera

Original from

had occurred in the Foreign Settlement since the last meeting of the Council a month previously.

It is stated that the authorities propose to establish a Japanese Consulate in Singapore, as the number of Japanese residing there has considerably increased.

THE premium on silver in Kobe has fallen from *yen* one per \$1,000 to *sen* 60, as the pressure occasioned by the recent large deliveries of goods is nearly past.

LANDED property in the foreign settlement of Kobe has recently much improved in value. ■ small lot—49.4 *tsuba*—having been sold at auction for \$1,900.

THE Tōkyō Agricultural and Dendrological School (which is an amalgamation of the Imperial Agricultural College and the Dendrological School) has been located at Komaba.

GENERAL COUNT YAMAGATA will tour through Hokkaido about the middle of next month, and will inspect the port of Otaru, which place it is proposed to open to foreign trade.

AT an audience with the Hon. Sir Francis Plunkett, the Emperor announced his intention of presenting the Grand Cross of the Chrysanthemum to the Prince of Wales.

A SUM of \$934 has been subscribed, up to the present, by the foreign residents of Tōkyō and Yokohama, as a fund to relieve the families of sanitary officials attacked by cholera.

SOME changes were effected in the organization of the Tōkyō City Government on the 26th instant, in accordance with the new rules applicable to officials of local governments.

It is reported from Otsu that the water in the wells is unusually low, and that this is caused by the Osaka-Biwa Canal Works. The authorities are now engaged investigating the matter.

MR. KAWASAKI MASAZO, who now owns dockyards at Tsukiji, Tōkyō, and Higashidema-chi, Hyōgo, has repaid the loan he obtained from the Government when starting his business in 1876.

AT an extraordinary meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Tōkyō City Assembly, held on the 23rd instant, expenses for the prevention of cholera, to the amount of *yen* 35,442 were voted.

RETURNS of the profit and loss accounts of Japanese Banks and Companies, for the half-year ended June 30th, have been published. The dividends to shareholders range from 6 to 17 per cent.

THE Komaba Agricultural College and the Tōkyō Dendrological College have been abolished by Imperial Ordinance, and the Tōkyō College of Agriculture and Dendrology established in their stead.

THREE hundred and forty-five families will settle in Ewake and Shinouzu villages, in Ishigari, and various divisions of Nemuro, in the course of this year, in connection with the colonial military scheme.

SOME enterprising merchants at Nemuro have resolved on raising a fund for the construction of warehouses for the storage of marine produce. Operations are to be commenced soon. It is

generally expected that the work, if completed, will go far to regulate the prices of marine products.

KAWAI TSUNESHICHI, a tea merchant in Yokohama, has been excluded from the membership of a society of his fellow-merchants in the town in consequence of having sold spurious tea to a foreign merchant.

THE cholera has decreased to such an extent in the Lower Urban Division of Kyōto, that the magistrate of that district has recommended the authorities to cancel the prohibition of public gatherings.

AN American recently exported 10,000 lemonade bottles made at the Kihara Glass Works, at Osaka, and these have proved to be so much superior to those of foreign manufacture that further large orders have been received.

MR. OKAKURA, a graduate of the Literature Department of the Imperial University, and a first rank clerk of the Educational Department, will be despatched to Europe at an early date to investigate the arts of foreign countries.

THE sale of Japanese flannel, manufactured in the province of Kishiu, is rapidly increasing, the entire quantity to be produced during the next three months having been already contracted for by merchants of Osaka and Kyōto.

THE United States Minister has granted the application for another trial in the case of Fullert, who was recently condemned to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000 for aiding Paymaster Watkins, U.S.N., to desert.

JOHN GILLAM, a clerk in the employment of the Yokohama Drayage and Lighter Company, was sentenced yesterday, by Russell Robertson, Esq., Assistant-Judge, H.B.M. Court for Japan, to suffer six months' imprisonment for having embezzled \$245.50.

THE daughters of the nobility and officials of Kyōto are forming themselves into an association for the study of domestic economy, the treatment of children, and kindred subjects, lectures upon which will be delivered to the members by competent persons.

RECENT Hokkaido advices state that a coal mine has been discovered in the Reihenei mountains, in Teshio. The coal bed has been ascertained on a first survey to measure more than forty *ri* in one direction. The coal is stated to surpass the Poronai coal in quality.

MR. OSEKI, Governor of Okinawa, has come to Tōkyō with two natives of the prefecture, whom he intends to send to the Medical Department of the Imperial University. They are the first natives of Okinawa who have ever attempted to enter the Imperial University.

THE Kobe Shinshekai, which for some time past has been doing a considerable trade in Japanese goods by exporting them to Sydney, New South Wales, has been compelled to retire from that business on account of a duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* which will in future be levied.

IN the action by the master, owners, and crew of the American ship *Clarissa B. Carver* against the owners of the British steamer *Glamorganshire*, Mr. J. C. Hall, acting as Registrar in H.B.M. Court for Japan, has awarded \$66,917.27. The amount claimed as the value of the *Clarissa*

*B. Carver*, her stores and equipment, freight, and effects of master and crew, was \$95,417.41.

IN order more readily to recognise the numerous army of pickpockets who make their headquarters in Osaka, the police have determined to photograph those at present under observation, and others as they are captured. No less than 80 members of the fraternity recently "sat" in one day to the artist attached to the force, whose counterfeit presentments will forthwith adorn the rogue's gallery at the Central Station to form a "study" for the detectives of the Osaka Police.

FIRE broke out on the 21st instant in Kobe, and, owing to a strong breeze, was not subdued till forty houses had been burned, eight of which were large buildings. Through the active and untiring exertions of the police, however, very little movable property was destroyed, the constables being reported to have "maintained excellent order, and worked with a vigour and well-directed energy deserving the highest praise."

IN the Import Market, Manchester goods have been in fair general demand, though the amount of business done is not equal to that of several weeks past, which is accounted for by the fact that the recent large purchases have to some extent satisfied present requirements. Prices, however, for some time past have been on an ascending scale, and a factor in the diminution of trade for the past six days is the hardening rates demanded by sellers. Nevertheless, dealers are still prepared to pay the advance demanded to fill pressing orders, and in the matter of Yarns, prices close firm both for English and Bombay, and buyers are still in the Market. Cotton Piece-goods have been in good request, prices being fully maintained in some cases, and quotations advancing in others. Woollens and Fancies have had a moderate sale at previous rates. There is but little to report in either Metals, Kerosene, or Sugar, and quotations are almost nominal. The principal features of the Silk trade are a strong market and small business, buyers and sellers being to a certain extent at arms' length. How long the situation will remain thus is almost a matter of conjecture, but it is tolerably plain that at the moment holders have the upper hand. Native merchants are, consequently, jubilant, and scout the idea of concessions; while buyers are forced to be extremely cautious. The small business has increased the stock quite 500 piculs, which would have been largely augmented had the Silk up country which is ready for the market been brought down. In Waste Silk rather more has been done, but its position generally is very similar to that of Raw. Tea continues to come in large quantities, and sales are in proportion to the supply; prices, however, are down a dollar on all grades. Shipments go merrily on, notwithstanding prices at the places of consumption are four and five cents lower than at same time last year. Silver has again gone down slightly, and Exchange has been affected in proportion.

#### NOTES.

MR. KIM-YO-KUN's case furnished another pleasing illustration of the working of extraterritoriality. The Japanese Government decided that Mr. Kim must "move on." After allowing him to find asylum in this country for a year and a half, they came to the conclusion

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that his presence was no longer consistent with the interests of the Empire's domestic tranquillity and foreign relations. But Mr. Kim very prudently took refuge in the Grand Hotel, Yokohama. How was he to be removed from that comfortable retreat? The Japanese police could not enter the Hotel without a warrant from the Consul of its proprietor's nationality, and such a warrant was not immediately forthcoming. So Kim was in a position to snap his fingers—and for aught we know to the contrary did actually snap his fingers—in the face of the Japanese Government. "Yes," we can fancy him saying, "I am living in your territories, and you consider me a political refugee of a dangerous character. But I am in one of those castles which belong to the great extra-territorial *imperium in imperio*, and so long as I remain here I defy you to touch me." As a new development of an old situation the incident was interesting. It admitted of only one interpretation; namely, that the extraterritorial privilege of exemption from the jurisdiction of Japanese tribunals carries with it the right of harbouring political refugees within Japanese territory.

THE leading Tōkyō journals notice the change of policy, in reference to railway construction, involved in the notification issued the other day by the Minister President of State. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—The adoption of the Tōkaidō line in place of the Nakasendō, as made known by Ordinance No. XXIV. of the Cabinet, has been chiefly brought about by the representations of the Chief of the Railway Bureau, though, no doubt, in coming to their decision, the Cabinet were to a certain extent influenced by their own independent ideas. The connection of the capital with Kyōto and Osaka by railway lines has long been desired by the public, and the line generally preferred was that along the Tōkaidō. But some weighty considerations, whatever they may have been, led the Government to choose the Nakasendō. It now seems, however, that these considerations have been put aside, and that, looking solely to the advisability of speedily connecting the new with the old capital, the line along the Tōkaidō has been adopted. Whatever may be said of this change in the policy of the Government, we must give our approval to the new step, for we are ourselves desirous of seeing Tōkyō connected by rail with Kyōto and Osaka. The advantages of the Tōkaidō line, over the Nakasendō, are four, according to the Chief of the Railway Bureau; (1) The Tōkyō-Nagoya line is shorter than the Nakasendō line by about 20 miles; (2) traffic along the former line will occupy only 15 hours, while it will take 20 along the latter; (3) the former line can be constructed for *yen* 10,000,000, while the latter requires *yen* 15,000,000 in addition to what has already been spent; (4) the former line can be finished in the near future, while it will take at least 7 or 8 years more to complete the latter. Far from criticising the Government for choosing at the outset the Nakasendō instead of the Tōkaidō, we are rather pleased by their candour in acting upon the representations of the Chief of the Railway Bureau. We ought, however, to state that they were not altogether free from blame in having adopted a route, as in the case of the Nakasendō, without making sufficiently accurate preliminary surveys. Instances in which the course of a line, and frequently the whole plan, are changed on taking

construction surveys, are, we are told, by no means uncommon in other countries, so we do not intend to be severe upon our Government; but, remembering that it is too often the case in this country that an undertaking is commenced without thoroughly considering its probable success, it is of serious importance, for individual as well as for national interests, to be more cautious in action. The Tōkaidō line has been adopted, and we hope that it will be completed as speedily as possible. As to the Ueda-Naoetsu line, it will of course be important to take steps to extend the line to the distance contemplated; and, besides, as the reclamation of land and the encouragement of industries in the waste regions bordering on the Nakasendō demand the presence of a railway, the construction of the Nakasendō line at some future time must not be lost sight of.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says.—By Ordinance No. XXIV. of the Cabinet, the Government have intimated their resolve to discontinue the construction of the Nakasendō line, and to lay a line along the Tōkaidō. Among the reasons which led the Chief of the Railway Bureau to suggest this change in the scheme, may be mentioned:—(1) the extremely rough nature of the ground, (2) the extraordinary length of time required for the completion of the line, and the slow speed of trains, even if it were completed; and (3) the wild and utterly waste nature of the country bordering on the line, which makes the construction of a railway there practically useless. The alleged advantages of the newly adopted line are said to be four, namely:—(1) the short distance—shorter by about 20 miles—and the level nature of the ground; (2) the relative cheapness of construction, *yen* 10,000,000 being sufficient; (3) the greater speed of trains than in the case of the Nakasendō; and (4) the shorter length of time needed in construction. There may be some exaggeration in these statements, but there is no doubt as to their general trustworthiness. It was always our opinion that in every way the Tōkaidō is preferable to the Nakasendō line, and we are therefore pleased that the Minister President of State has at last adopted the Tōkaidō route, although it is to be regretted that the change was not made earlier. With regard to the Takasaki-Naoetsu line, the consideration that made it valuable in the public eyes was the circumstance that it was to form a part of the connecting line between Tōkyō and Kyōto, and naturally the stoppage of operations must cause considerable inconvenience to those people who had commenced undertakings in anticipation of the completion of that line. Such persons are, however, themselves to blame for their rashness in calculation; though it cannot be denied that the Government have more or less moral responsibility for the inconvenience caused. If the Government make wise use of the lesson they have received now, it will be productive of good results in the future; and this remark applies as well to every other affair of State. As to the completion of the Takasaki-Naoetsu line, no apprehension need be entertained, for, from the memorial of the Chief of the Railway Bureau, it is plain that it will be constructed throughout its entire distance. We sympathise with the Nippon Tetsudō Kaisha, for their object in constructing the Takasaki-Ueno line was to profit from the completion of the Nakasendō railway, and their

branch will now become comparatively unimportant.

The *Fiji Shimpō* says:—Count Ito has notified, by Ordinance No. XXIV. of the Cabinet, that the Tōkaidō line has been adopted in place of the Nakasendō. It gives us pleasure to know that the opinions we expressed in our issues of the 9th and 10th instant exactly coincide with those stated in the memorials of the Chief of the Railway Bureau. Leaving aside the fact that the Government have been blind for the last four years to the plain advantages of the Tōkaidō over the Nakasendō line, we not only congratulate the Ministry on their candour in correcting their mistakes, but we are also glad in the interests of railway construction to find that the importance of railways has now so far been recognized, and that they are no longer regarded as a species of toy. Judging from the spirit of the adoption of the Tōkaidō line, we observe a vital change in the railway policy of the Government. In our issues above alluded to, we took the ground that, in constructing railways, we must proceed first with those lines which are likely to be most useful, such as those connecting great and flourishing towns, and, after they have been completed, turn our attention to the less frequented routes. But the tendency of the Government has been in the past in the opposite direction. Something of their late policy may be understood by referring to the statements made by the Chief of the Railway Bureau, concerning the principal objects aimed at in constructing the Nakasendō line, one of these being that of giving facilities of transportation to the distant districts along the line and of stimulating industries. But as the Tōkaidō line has been adopted, it now appears that the Government have found out the error of their railway policy in the past, and will hereafter endeavour to afford facilities to the already flourishing routes of commerce and communication, in preference to those less important. We earnestly hope that, acting on this principle, the Government will connect the whole country from one end to another with railway lines as speedily as possible.

We cannot altogether sympathise with the *Hochi Shimbun's* view that "object of the Japan Railway Company in constructing the Takasaki-Ueno line was to profit from the completion of the Nakasendō Railway," and that "their branch will now become comparatively unimportant." It is true that the Tōkyō-Takasaki line was originally considered a section of the trunk road between the two capitals. But it was, at the same time, a line which offered special attractions for its own sake. Mr. Vicars Boyle, in his official report of 1876, wrote:—"The position and trade of Takasaki, and the comparatively easy nature of the works to be executed between it and Tōkyō, seem to point out this section naturally as the first extension of the existing line from Yokohama that could be undertaken with profit and advantage. The cost per mile should be much below anything that has yet been done elsewhere in Japan. \* \* \* \* Whether considered alone, or in connection with the open lines, there seems to be no other district in Japan where more remunerative traffic may be expected." The truth is that the Tōkyō-Maezashi road, if properly worked, ought to pay handsome dividends. The Japan Railway

Company has, in our opinion, very little to complain of. Whether it might not be wise on the part of the Government to seize the present opportunity of converting this line into State property, is a question which seems worth serious consideration.

THE community will learn with pleasure that Mr. J. J. Foster, the advance agent of M. Remenyi, has arrived in Yokohama, and announced that we are to have a visit from the famous Hungarian violinist, who will perform in the Public Hall on Tuesday next. All who have enjoyed the privilege of seeing this really great artist, and listening to his wonderful performances, are unanimous in their expressions of admiration. Remenyi has within recent times been touring through Australia (whither he had gone from the United States) and India, and his progress northwards from Singapore, Hongkong, &c., has been heralded by reports which all testify not less to his extraordinary powers than to the general homage paid to his genius. The following extract from a notice which appeared in an Indian journal will be of interest in view of the great musician's approaching visit:—"Remenyi does not, in the ordinary sense, play the violin—he does not fiddle; he makes music upon it. He himself is keenly alive to the witchery of sweet sounds, and therefore he goes straight to the poetic sense of his hearers. The charm of a fantasia is appreciable to the audience because it is first felt in all its force by the artist. In Schiller's words:—"Nur das empfundene wird empfunden"—what comes from the heart goes to the heart. In short, Remenyi is an enthusiast, and he is devoted to his art. Even in his programme the dominant idea was to be seen—the love of music in preference to mere violin exercises. All the pieces he played were marked by "colour" or character of some strong and peculiar kind. The weird strain of the "Huguenots," breaking through the swift-changing variations, and alternately swelling and dying away, seemed to reverberate as if in the echoing aisles of some old cathedral. The "Hungarian Melodies" were a series of brightly coloured pictures, instinct with the life and mirth of the gayest race in Europe. Chopin's Nocturne in E flat and the valse from Delibes' "Sylvia," both transcribed for the violin by the player, appealed more strongly to the audience than any of the other pieces, and that for artistic as well as sentimental reasons. They received more applause, and they deserved it, if for artistic reasons alone. They gave the artist the opportunity of displaying his skill in every form of musical expression, ranging from lyrical simplicity to the most daringly brilliant of rhapsodies. In the quick, lightning movements, the violin fireworks—as the showers of golden notes may well be called—the limit of perfect execution was reached."

ON Monday afternoon the interment took place of the remains of Mr. Tsukow Kawamata, a constable of the Bluff sub-station, connected with the Settlement Police Force, who succumbed to cholera the other day. The funeral cortege left the Buddhist Temple Zotokuin at four o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded to Kuboyama. The coffin was preceded by red and white banners, sacred trees, flowers, garland offerings from H.E. the Governor of the Ken, the Chief Secretary, the Second Secretary, the Chief of Police and the Superintendent of the Settlement Force. Ten of the deceased's

comrades marched as an advance guard, followed by 5 Shinto priests, a white silk banner bearing the name of the deceased, an incense burner, and the usual vegetable, fish, and confectionery offerings. The pall was borne by four policemen, friends of the deceased, and the chief mourners were his brother and nephew. Following the coffin came two buglers, two inspectors, and twenty constables from the Settlement and Yokohama Police Stations. Mr. Taki, second secretary of the Local Government (on behalf of H.E. the Governor) and Mr. Den, Chief of Police, attended in carriages, and there were also present Messrs. Nosse, Superintendent, Settlement Police; Adachi, Chief of the Police Bureau; Harada, superintendent, Yokohama Police Station; and Ishikawa, inspector in charge of the Bluff sub-station. Six inspectors, the same number of assistant inspectors, and 150 police constables brought up the rear of the procession, the route of which lay through Motomachi, Honmura Road, Otamachi, Bashamichi, the Iron Bridge (Yoshidabashi), and Isezakicho, to Kuboyama. The deceased officer had been attached to the Bluff Station since June, 1881, and was recognised as one of the best men in the service. He was one of the first detachment that joined the Sanitary Corps, and was engaged in the discharge of his duties when he was seized by the dreadful disease. Mr. Kawamata leaves a young widow, who unfortunately is about to become a mother. From the provision made by Government, as well as the private subscriptions which have been collected for the purpose of assisting the families of such sufferers, the deceased's dependants will be maintained and the funeral expenses will be chiefly defrayed. The action taken by the authorities in reference to the interment of the deceased sufficiently indicates the high estimation in which he was held by his superiors.

MR. SONNEMVILLE, Chief of the Daily Press Department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, recently gave the public some interesting figures with regard to the growth of telegraphic communication within the United States and the reduction of prices consequent upon competition between the rival telegraph companies. Telegrams for newspapers, including the Associated Press service as well as special press dispatches, have reached the immense figure of a thousand million of words per annum. The growth of the special service, independent of that of the Associated Press, shows the keen rivalry that exists among the larger papers to be in advance of one another in supplying the public with the very latest news. In 1870-79, only 32 million words of special press despatches passed through the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but in 1879-80, the figure reached was 55 millions, and the last business year of the Company showed that more than 120 millions of words had been sent in special despatches to the newspapers of the country. The growth of this special, as well as of the Associated Press service, and the inevitable competition between the various companies to secure the lion's share of this profitable traffic, have resulted in a great reduction of prices. In 1879, the average charge for one hundred words was \$1.87, but to-day it is only 57 cents. In Great Britain the average charge is still cheaper. Associated Press dispatches, however, are trans-

mitted at a rate averaging 14 cents per hundred words in America, and for such messages transmission is cheaper in the United States than in Great Britain. In 1879, the charge for one word sent to the Pacific coast was 10 cents, but to-day a word sent to San Francisco costs no higher than 1½ cents on the average, and the price of sending it to the remotest point of the coast does not exceed 2 cents. More than that is never charged. The old price ruling between New York and Chicago, 3 cents a word, has by competition been rapidly reduced to ½ cent, and the charge from New York to Washington, once 1 cent, is now but one-fourth of that price. Many daily papers, under these circumstances, prefer to rent a wire by the year and keep it continually at the disposal of their reporters, who in turn are urged by mutual rivalry to be as prompt and as alert as it is at all possible for human beings to be. As early as 1870, for instance, by the indefatigable efforts of the *New York Herald's* correspondent, the battle of Woerth or Reichshofen and its results were known in New York a considerable time before they were known to the citizens of Berlin, and some even claim the message to have been in New York before the official news had been wired to Berlin.

A JUDGEMENT delivered in H.B.M. Court for Japan, the 27th instant, strikes us as peculiarly hard. The plaintiff, a Japanese, had informed Messrs. Brett and Company that he purposed publishing a directory of Yokohama and Tôkyô, and on the strength of this representation had received an order for a full-page advertisement at the cost of 16 yen. This happened in July, 1884. There was no distinct agreement as to the time of the directory's publication, but an agreement would almost have been superfluous, as it must have been clearly understood that unless the book was placed in the hands of the public early in the year, its sale, and therefore its use as an advertising medium, would be virtually lost. There are already published in Yokohama two excellent directories—one by the *Japan Gazette* and one by Mr. Meiklejohn—and any directory seeking to compete with these must be not only thoroughly accurate but strictly punctual. The directory in question did not make its appearance until the end of June in the year to which it referred. Under these circumstances, all chance of its circulation was gone, and the advertisements it contained might as well have been pasted inside a chimney. Messrs. Brett & Co. naturally declined to pay 16 yen for the privilege of occupying a page in such a bundle of waste paper. But the publishers of the directory appear to have been more keen than fair. They sued for their money, and obtained judgment for the cost of the advertisement, the Bench being, of course, unable to look beyond the four corners of the agreement and finding nothing there with regard to date of issue. We should like to know how far the law would carry this amusing deference to the letter of a contract and indifference to the spirit of justice. The publication of the directory was six months late. Suppose that it had been eleven months late, what then? Would Messrs. Brett have still been ordered to pay for their full-page advertisement? If not, why not? If the law undertakes to discriminate at all, why should not its discrimination begin with a six-month, as well as with an eleven-month, delay? If it is wholly without discrimination, more's the pity.



"PUBLIC appreciation" is often an excellent *deus ex machina*, but we question whether the case of Mr. James O'Kelly and Mr. J. Chamberlain ought not to be submitted to a sterner tribunal. Mr. O'Kelly has not only circulated villainous stories about Mr. Chamberlain, but has also given the lie direct to the Radical leader, who, however, elects to place his reliance on "public appreciation." The following correspondence tells the whole story:—

40 Prince's-gardens, S.W., May 31, 1886.

SIR.—A correspondent has sent me a copy of a New York paper, in which there appears a letter signed, 'James O'Kelly,' and dated from the House of Commons Library, May 15. In this letter it is stated among other things that 'in a fashionable drawing room during the week Chamberlain described Gladstone publicly in language usually reserved to the special use of drunken rowdies, and which is unfit for publication.' In the same letter the following passage appears:—"It seems he (Mr. Chamberlain) goes about among Radical and Liberal members saying privately, 'Why should we concede Home Rule to Parnell?' The dynamiters are on his track, and sooner or latter they will kill him." Both these statements are absolutely and entirely untrue. I am not in the habit of using language unfit for publication either in drawing rooms or elsewhere, and I have never used such language about Mr. Gladstone or any one else. I know nothing about the proceedings of dynamiters, and I have never stated that they were on the track of Mr. Parnell, nor have I any information whatever which would justify such a statement. I now call upon you to give the authority for the assertions contained in your letter, and at the same time publicly to withdraw the statements you have been induced to make, with so much circumstantiality, and at the same time without the slightest real foundation. I reserve the right of publishing the correspondence.

I am yours obediently,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

James O'Kelly, Esq., M.P., House of Commons.  
House of Commons Library, June 3, 1886.

SIR.—The statements quoted in your letter of May 31 were made to me by English members of the House of Commons and of the Liberal party, but they were not made for the purpose of publication. Therefore I alone am responsible for giving them to the public. At the earliest opportunity I shall publish your denial in the same manner as the original statements, but I decline to withdraw them, because confidential information in my possession convinces me that, notwithstanding your denial, it is a fact that you have used expressions in reference to Mr. Gladstone of the character imputed to you in my letter.

Yours obediently,

JAMES O'KELLY.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain.  
40, Prince's-gardens, S.W., June 4, 1886.

SIR.—I regret to learn from your letter of the 3rd inst. that you have published the slanders of which I have complained on information the authorship of which you are unable or unwilling to produce. I shall leave to the public the appreciation of these characteristic tactics.

Yours obediently,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

James O'Kelly, Esq., M.P.

It would seem that the thin end of that wedge which diplomats, syndicates and journalists have been trying to insert in the armour of Chinese conservatism for so many years, is at length likely to find a chink for itself. A correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes from Tientsin:—"When H.I.H. Prince Ch'un was on his visit here, one of the improvements discussed between him and H.E. Li Hung-chang was the best way of introducing railroads into the Empire. It was at last agreed that, as there were already a few miles of rail laid down from Kaiping to Hsü Ko Chong, the best plan was to extend the line, and thus have a road worthy of its name without exciting the opposition of the anti-railroad men in Peking. The Prince left for the Capital, and, in an interview with Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, His Imperial Highness suggested the idea, to which the former assented. A scheme was therefore formed to raise the capital for the work, on a public share-holding basis. This has been going on for some time, and the concern is almost ripe, and, no doubt, at no distant date we

shall see the first railroad built in this country, constructed in the North, under Imperial sanction. I believe that as Kaiping is not an important place, the traffic on the road between that town and Lutai, a length of about twenty-six miles, at which it terminates, will not be great, and the new company will not reap a heavy percentage from the capital they invest, but its chief importance lies in its being a precedent, and the mother of railroads in the Empire. The hope is that a further "extension" will soon be made, which will join Kai-ping, Taku, and this place. Lutai is situated on the Pai Tung River, and steamers of moderate draft can easily come and go with cargoes of coal. Thus, by steam-carriages and steamships, Kai-ping will be connected with the world outside, and the C. E. and M. Company will be able to send their coals abroad at a much cheaper rate of transport. The cost is estimated at Tls. 250,000; the country through which it passes is level, and everything is plain sailing. Both Lutai and Kai-ping are places on the highway from this port to the famous pass in the Great Wall, between China Proper and Manchuria, called "San Hai Kwan," or "the Pass of Hill and Sea." Through this pass the Tartar re-enters his old homestead from the land of his conquest, as it was through this that he first entered China 300 years ago. It is stated that H.E. Li Hung-chang has in view, besides, that this line should run along the Northern, or rather the Southern, Coast of this province from here to San Hai Kwan, connecting all the forts, to strengthen and defend the capital of Peking from Russians or Japanese who may have views of paying that city a military visit."

Writing on the question of railway charges in this country, the *Yiji Shimpō* says:—"The benefits of railways increase concurrently with, though not in proportion to, their extension. When a line 10 *ri* long is extended to 100 *ri*, the increase in length is ten-fold, but the increase in benefit is more than ten-fold; is as high as twenty or thirty-fold. Supposing the benefits of a line 10 *ri* in length to be estimated at a million *yen*, the benefits attaching to a line 100 *ri* long will be twenty to thirty million *yen*. Surely, then, it is not mere idleness that prompts us to speak so earnestly of the necessity for the construction of railways. As it is hopeless, however, to expect any speedy extension of existing lines, at the present rate of progress, we shall restrict our remarks in the present case to the rates and charges on railways. Rates for passengers are nearly on the same level with the hire of a *jinrikisha* or the cost of travelling in a carriage, or by boat. Freight rates are even more exorbitant; and, accordingly, few commodities are transported on the railway, except small parcels carried by passengers and those articles which must be sent in great haste. Taking illustrations from the Tōkyō-Yokohama line, it is observed that, while the connection of these two places ought to put the markets in the capital in direct communication with the landing place at Yokohama, merchandise is usually brought here from the latter place by boats. It is also noticeable that the prices of articles, such as fish and vegetables, differ in the two places, though considering the facility of communication, no difference ought to exist. It is thus desirable to lower the rates both for passengers and for goods, and at the same time to increase the number of trains, making them start every 30

or 20, or even 15 minutes day and night. It will then be possible to send to Yokohama by railway such bulky freight as grain, liquor, manure, etc., while as to passengers, even labourers, grocers, artisans, etc., will be enabled to use the railway for their business purposes. This is what we daily observe on the Tōkyō-Yokohama line, but the same thing is constantly reported from the country, complaints being made of the costliness of the traffic on railways. The port of Tsuruga is connected with the Kyōto-Osaka-Kobe line, but goods are still sent from that port by ships round Shimonoseki, because it is cheaper to take that course. So long as the charges are not lowered, railways will remain only a matter of novelty, not available for commercial purposes. It may be urged in defence of the present state of things, that the lowering of charges will lessen the earnings of the lines; but this is a very false notion, for as already briefly hinted, the lowering of traffic rates will bring the railway within the reach of an increased number of passengers and goods. Moreover, every great undertaking requires the sinking of a large sum of money during the first years, and it is only after the lapse of some time that any real profit is to be expected. If the accounts of any large company be examined, it will be found that for the first few years there is little or no profit. Those connected with the management of our railways ought to bear this point in their minds, and go on in an enterprising spirit, even if the present earnings of their lines be not very remunerative. Let us illustrate how they ought to proceed. At present, the slower modes of traffic are carried on side by side with railway lines. In spite of the connection of Osaka with Kyōto by a railway line, boats are run up and down the Yodo-gawa as busily as ever, and the traffic by the Tokaido between Tōkyō and Kanagawa is still kept up. Now, if the permanent interests of railways are to be aimed at, nothing is more important than to lower the rates of charges to such a point as will entirely disable the old modes of traffic for purposes of competition. It will then be easy to get the monopoly of transportation into the hands of railway offices and companies. If the lowering of rates to such a point actually lessens the earnings, then they may again be raised after other modes of conveyance have been completely defeated. For instance, *jinrikisha* coolies are at present competing with the railway line between Osaka and Sakai. If the passenger rate be cut down to half the present (4 *sen* for 3rd class), the *jinrikisha* coolies can no longer use the road, which will consequently become desolate and over-grown with weeds. It will be then be safe to raise the traffic rates a little. Proceeding in this way, it will be possible to make the railway the means of monopolizing transportation all over the country.

The *Hochi Shimbun* writes as follows on national education:—"In all departments of public business, stability of purpose is of the first importance. Particularly is this true of educational affairs; for if every change of Cabinet were to lead to alterations in the principle of national education, the harmonious advancement of education would be rendered well nigh impossible, while the inconveniences and unnecessary expenses which students and pupils would thus be obliged to bear at every change of the prescribed courses and text-books, would be simply enormous."

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mous. In Europe and America this circumstance seems to have received the due attention of statesmen. In such countries as Prussia, France, Austria, and Russia, the Minister of Education is allowed a seat in the Cabinet, but the tendency is to put educational affairs as much as possible out of the range of the effect of ministerial changes. In England, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and the United States of America, some differences are observed in the position accorded to the official in charge of educational affairs; in some cases he is a member of the Cabinet, while in others he is merely a subordinate official. But in every case, the isolation of educational matters from political affairs is freely recognised. Our statesmen must be aware of this circumstance, but still the fact that there is noticeable more or less change in the principle of national education at each change in the *personnel* of the Department of Education, points to the necessity of reforming the entire system of that Department. Our plan for the reconstruction is as follows: (1) Appoint more than ten scholars of admitted standing as councillors for a term of not less than five years on a footing like that accorded to the members of the *Gakushuin*, and let them settle all affairs relating to the aims and principles of national education, and the selection of courses and text-books; and (2) maintain the Educational Department with the proceeds realized from the sale of text-books for all kinds of Governmental and public institutions of education, thus securing the monopoly of trade in text-books. We do not mean, however, to say that the present Educational Department should be lowered in status and be classed with ordinary semi-independent bureaux. Our point is, while allowing the Minister of that Department a seat in the Cabinet, to lessen his share of responsibilities in educational affairs, the principal work being done by councillors. In this way, he, on his part, will be able to render a greater amount of assistance to the Minister President of State in general political affairs. And such an auxiliary Minister must be of great importance when the National Assembly shall have been opened: for, the Ministers of other Departments being occupied in attending to affairs within their own respective competency, the Minister President will have difficulty in obtaining sufficient co-operation from his colleagues. In England, certain officials having comparatively insignificant business to transact are admitted into the Cabinet, so as to render assistance to the Premier: such, for instance, as the Lord President of the Privy Council, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This is, however, only an accidental advantage of lessening the weight of the responsibilities of the Minister of Education. Other advantages, which are more to our purpose, may be enumerated as follows:—(1) the independence of education from political control; (2) the founding of education on scientific principles, (3) the prevention of frequent changes of the educational system; and (4) the obviation of changes in school courses and text-books, which lead to unnecessary expense and obstruct the progress of students. Let us now consider the economical side of our proposal. There is no denying that it is not desirable for the Government to intrude into private business enterprise, and, moreover, we are fully aware that private scholars and booksellers will be deprived of much of their

present profits, if the Educational Department is to appropriate the monopoly of the text-book trade. But we are disposed to think that the assumption of the monopoly of trade in text-books by the Department of Education will be far preferable to the continuance of that monopoly in the hands of worthless and unscrupulous petty merchants. The Minister of Education seems to be fully aware of the existing evil; he has done much to remedy it, by prohibiting officials connected with his Department from compiling text-books, and by establishing regulations for the inspection of text-books. But we fear that these measures will not be sufficient to effect a remedy, for officials are still able, if they are unscrupulous enough, to publish their productions under assumed names. And further, there are plenty of means to influence the judgment of officials in charge of the inspection of text-books. Thus we see no reason why the assumption of the monopoly of the text-book trade by the Department of Education should not be productive of better results than the continuance of the present wretched system on which that trade is conducted. If a private scholar happens to produce an exceptionally good work, the Educational Department may buy up the manuscript and publish it. Now, supposing that in common schools alone, there are about 3,300,000 pupils, and that each of them will expend 50 *sen* yearly for text-books, the total proceeds amount to about *yen* 1,600,000. Calculating the profit at 30 per cent., the annual net income will be about *yen* 500,000. Besides the pupils, primary schools and middle schools will spend a considerable sum of money upon text-books. Thus, while on the one hand utilizing the proceeds of the sale of books, and on the other economizing the expenditure, the Educational Department will be able to support itself, if not from the first year, at least within a few years after the inauguration of the system we have recommended.

THIS is the season of the year when one's rest is specially broken by noises, partly because dogs, cats, and other vermin like to disport themselves in the cool air of midnight, and partly because one's blood being constantly at fever heat, a slight jar sets the nervous system vibrating. At this particular period, then, the following essay on noises, which we take from the *Boston Advertiser*, will be read with interest:—

Every good citizen is interested in knowing how much noise the law will compel him to endure at the hands of his neighbors with impunity, and many citizens who are not good will doubtless like to ascertain how much noise they can inflict upon their neighbors without fear of punishment. Several decisions bearing upon these points have lately been made by the courts. One broad principle well established in the law of noise, both in this country and England, curiously illustrates the serious bend of our Anglo-Saxon natures, and that is the sharp distinction drawn between money-making noises and those which are made in the pursuit of pleasure. The law is tender to an engine or a hammer, and will allow them to disturb a whole neighborhood with impunity, but it is severe upon a brass band or a game of skittles. The good citizen must be very wary about playing foals or skittles in populous places. The traditions order this matter differently and restrain blacksmiths, bell-makers, etc., within somewhat close limits as to time and place, whereas they allow musical merry-masques to make night hideous or beautiful, as the case may be, without any restraint whatever.

The dog in English and American jurisprudence stands upon the border line, because he may be considered in either respect as kept for use, when a watch dog, or for pleasure, when regarded merely as a companion or an ornament. Here, however, we run against another principle of the common law, according to which dogs are privileged persons. For instance, it is unlawful for a farmer to shoot another's dog who has eaten his sheep, provided it be the animal's first offence of that kind, for the dog who is young in the sin of sheep-killing may repent and lead a respectable life thereafter; but if he has already been convicted of the crime, then it is lawful to shoot him. In other words, as Lord Mansfield once said: "The law allows every dog in England one bite at a sheep."

It has, however, been held that "the noise produced by a dog barking in the night is a nuisance, and that a man may shoot the dog and abate the nuisance when on his own premises;" that is, we presume, when the dog is on his own, the shooter's premises, for it has never been lawful for a man to stand on his own premises and shoot a dog in his neighbor's yard. A great judge, Lord Kenyon, held that a dog barking at night is not a nuisance, but it is doubtful if this would be considered good law at the present day. According to the definition given by one writer, a noise is a nuisance when it is "unusual, ill-timed, or deafening." This is plainly incorrect, for the noise of a nightingale in the streets of Boston would be "unusual," but hardly a nuisance. Some very "ill-timed" noises are also, in the eye of the law, not nuisances. Thus it has been held in the case of *Pool* against Higginson and Daly that it is not a nuisance for the parent of an infant suffering from colic to trundle a baby carriage all night in a boarding-house over the head of a nervous bachelor editor. This noise may not have been unusual, and perhaps was not deafening, but it would be an abuse of language to say that it was not "ill-timed." Probably what saved the parent in this case was the fact that the noise was useful, for the evidence tended to show that the baby was relieved by the trundling. On the other hand, useless noises, "such as a concert (we quote from a decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts), although they disturb but a single person, constitute a nuisance." It has very properly been held that a "show having brass bands, when continued two weeks," is a nuisance. It is not likely that many people will quarrel with this decision.

A kindred subject is that of nuisance by vibration. If a man attempts to operate a steam hammer near a dwelling-house, the law will restrain him. One authority states the rule as follows:—"The vibration must such produce a condition of things as, in the judgment of reasonable men, is naturally productive of actual physical discomfort to persons of ordinary sensibilities and of ordinary tastes and habits." The words in italics seem to imply that some persons like more vibration than others, and are in the habit of "vibrating" themselves.

Residents in the Back Bay, who are accustomed to pile-drivers in their close vicinity, may be said to have acquired the habits of vibrating, but we doubt if they have "taste" for it. However, this may be, the sum of the matter is that in the interest of trade or manufactures you may vibrate or deafen your neighbor with few restrictions, but that for purposes of pleasure your faculty of noise-making must severely be repressed.

THE area of land yet capable of cultivation in the United States is steadily diminishing, and the number of acres which the Government can still give to the western immigrant eager for a home-stead is rapidly decreasing. In no less than eighteen States there no longer exists a single acre of public land, and what of such land may be found yet in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana is very little, almost exclusively taken up by swamps, and, in consequence, unsuitable for settlement. But little more is to be found in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. In Arkansas and Missouri, however, the Government can yet dispose of a number of eighty-acre home-steads; very desirable farms can also be had in Minnesota and Iowa, while forest land belonging to the Government is to some extent still found in Wisconsin and Michigan. But by far the greatest portion of public land lies beyond the rooth degree of longitude up to and a little beyond the crest of the Rocky Mountains. As we approach the Pacific Coast, public land again diminishes in extent, Washington having most and California and Oregon least. Arizona has yet a vast tract of Government land, but it derives whatever value it possesses from its mineral rather than its agricultural possibilities. In view of these facts, the agricultural population has become somewhat restive, and seeing that the best land nearest to the railroads and markets has already been taken up while only the less desirable portions of the public domain remain, they have entered upon an agitation of the question and have found unexpected and determined allies in the "Knights of Labour," a workmen's organization numbering about 750,000 members, permeated to some extent by ideas similar to those expressed by Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty." Owing to this agitation, the Committee on Public Lands took the question into consideration, and Mr. Payson, of Illinois, submitted to Congress a bill and a report on the subject. According to him only five million acres of agricultural land remain yet

unappropriated, and another fifty million acres can become valuable only by means of more or less expensive irrigation appliances. The chief offenders against the interests of the people have been the large American corporations and some foreigners residing abroad. The Earl of Gifford and the Holland Company, for instance, are said to own millions of acres, and it is claimed that through these an odious and un-American system of landlords has been introduced. Mr. Payson's report contains a detailed appendix showing that more than twenty million acres have passed into foreign hands. The responsibility for this state of affairs rests upon the United States Government and its agents. Land has been granted to railway and other large corporations in the most profuse and reckless style, and the only remedy now remaining is to make strong efforts to reclaim all land thus granted from such corporations as have evaded the terms and conditions of their grants. Further, all laws allowing the acquisition of large areas are to be repealed, and every possible provision is to be made to prevent capitalists and corporations from taking advantage of the actual and *bona fide* settler. The bill wishes to give expression in its provisions to the will of the people with regard to the public domain; namely, that all agricultural lands should be held for the people, to be given, free and without cost, in small home-steads, to settlers who engage themselves to live upon and to improve the land actually taken up. It is very likely that Mr. Payson's Bill will become law, but whether it can at so late a date effect the purposes it contemplates, is a question admitting of considerable doubt. A severe construction of the provisions of the Bill may involve the Government in endless litigations with corporations which in America at least have always known how to take care of their interests. It cannot be denied, however, that the too liberal railway grants of the Washington Government, while they have stimulated railway enterprise to a degree nowhere paralleled, have seriously interfered with the growth of some western settlements, and have on the other hand opened the door to wild and most pernicious speculations in land. The evil effects of this policy in the past, it would seem, cannot be remedied by legislation, and the value of the Bill has therefore to be sought in what it will prevent rather than in what it will cure.

A story is current which shows that even Americans can be too confiding. The scene is laid in Vladivostok, whither an enterprising citizen of the United States made his way some months ago. At Vladivostok officialdom reigns supreme. Men must do exactly as they are ordered by the police, or accept the consequences, which are pleasantly uncertain. Nevertheless, there is room for enterprise. Those who manage to make themselves agreeable to the authorities do a roaring trade. One can understand that these conditions might tempt a speculative "foreigner" with some command of coin. And one can understand, also, that under these conditions the patronage of an official of note might appear extravagantly valuable. This explains how the American got there, and also how he came to wish that he had stayed away. He found there a certain Russian Prince who wanted money and had many prospects to offer in exchange for it. The Amur is still undeveloped. The Prince promised sundry conces-

sions in that region, and the American, leaving a partner behind him in Vladivostok, went home to procure seventy thousand dollars, which were sent out in hard cash, together with sundry vessels chartered for the "development." One thing more the Prince wanted—a somewhat difficult thing to procure, being nothing less than a steam launch capable of travelling 13 knots an hour. There could be no straining at trifles. The launch was ordered, and in due time shipped for its destination. Meanwhile, the Prince had suggested to the partner that direct inspection of the region to be developed might be desirable, and the latter, acquiescing, set out upon his travels. While he was absent, a Japanese steamer appeared upon the scene and the Prince shipped himself quietly away. Shortly after his disappearance, the original American arrived and would have been in consternation had he not in his possession sundry documents duly signed by the Prince. These were carried forthwith to the Governor, but alas! people that deal with Princes are in the vicinity of danger. His Highness' signature, though as an autograph very pretty and very distinguished, was for legal purposes quite valueless. It is not improbable that a thirteen-knot steam launch may be offered for sale in these markets ere long.

THE *Yiji Shimpō* is remarkable for originality. Its talented editor continues to produce theories with a degree of regularity which is almost mechanical. We sometimes doubt, indeed, whether Mr. Fukuzawa has yet developed the capacity of appreciating the practical issues of all his proposals. Take, for example, his last suggestion—that the railways should reduce their rates so as to stifle all competition on the part of jinrikisha, carriages, or other modes of conveyance, and then, when they have established a monopoly, raise their charges again to a fairly lucrative point. What would be the object of such a proceeding? It surely is not the function of a railway to stifle, at whatever cost, every other agent of traffic. Moreover, unless railways pay a fair percentage on the capital sunk in their construction, they become a means of taxing one part of the population for the benefit of another. The Government of Japan are now constructing lines with money borrowed at 7 per cent. Suppose that they adopted the policy recommended by the *Yiji Shimpō*, and reduced the rates on these lines without any reference to net receipts. The consequence would be that, while the nation paid a tax amounting to, say, 5 or 6 per cent. on the cost of the railways, the inhabitants of the districts through which the lines ran, would be getting their produce carried at nominal charges. Very good for the inhabitants, but scarcely fair to the nation.

Some time ago—it may have been two years, it may have been three—a journalist in the Far East delivered himself of the verdict that the foreign corps diplomatique in a certain capital were not competent to deal with "grave and pithy matters of State." Unless rumour was unusually baseless, this sententious critic had made his social *début* as a carpenter. He had risen, it is true, to a position considerably above the level of the anvil and the lathe, but in his endeavours to manipulate the Queen's English there were frequent traces of the ex-artisan. Yet it is doubtful whether he really intended to be amusing when he posed as a judge of statesmanship and diplomatic competence. There are no

limits to human credulity and he probably believed in himself. We observe that he has now a humble imitator in the person of a correspondent of the *North China Daily News*. This gentleman writes from Peking under date July 6th:—"The new British Minister," he says, "and family arrived here on the 13th of June. They came by the T'ung-chow canal to the East side gate and thence in chairs to the Legation. Several members of the Legations rode out to meet the party and welcome them to Peking. British interests may safely be entrusted to the care of the new Minister." How forcibly one is reminded of the "eternal unfitnes of things" when one reflects that even among folks so humble as newspaper correspondents, there are Nestors who can tell at a glance whether "British interests may safely be entrusted" to this or that Ambassador Plenipotentiary. That such blossoms should be wasting their sweetness on the dusty air of Peking while men of whose capacities they can judge in an instant are appointed to Legations and Embassies, is a bad parody on the methods of even-handed justice.

Writing on foreign policy, the *Hochi Shimbun* says:—"If it is important even in personal conduct to have a fixed principle of action, how much more so is it in the case of nations? And it is particularly important to pursue a fixed and unyielding line of foreign policy towards China and Korea. Both these countries are noted for their national trait of despising all the outside world, and it is extremely unwise to show toward them the least sign of weakness on our parts, as such a course will only help to swell their inborn pride. If our foreign policy be flexible and untrustworthy, both China and Korea will constantly attempt to thwart our objects. China is self-contented, and ignorant of the intercourse of civilized nations, while Korea, having been opened only recently, is still permeated with conservative elements; and they are both unworthy of being admitted into international comity on an equal footing with European and American countries. On the other hand, Japan has entered the path of progress, and her people are intelligent and active, well-fitting her to be the leading nation in the East. Occupying such relative situations, there is no reason why Japan should not be able to exact respect and esteem from China and Korea; and if, in point of fact, she be unable to maintain this position, we are almost sure that her foreign policy will be to blame. In some quarters it is intimated that the fault lies with the insufficiency of our military and naval forces, but we can hardly agree with such a narrow view. It is not force alone that makes a State respected by others; a great deal depends upon intellectual power. If we are to wait the day when our fighting strength will be absolutely greater than that of Korea and China, we may be disappointed altogether, for China has a far larger area of land and a far larger population than this country. Shall we, then, be forever unable to get ascendancy over China? Certainly not, for just as it is not mere physical strength but intellectual force which makes a man respected by his fellow-beings, so in the case of nations, the powers of the mind principally determine the status of a country. Let us pursue a well-considered line of policy, and act firmly and daringly in times of emergency, and then we shall be able to maintain the position we are entitled to in this part of the East. The peace

Original from

of the East demands that we should attain to such a position, and the only way to accomplish our object is to pursue a firm and consistent line of foreign policy, elevated above the reach of petty intrigues and childish artifices.

THE *Saturday Review* writes pretty strongly about that traditional obstacle to private enterprise—and therefore to solid progress—the Ordnance Department. Here is what the *Review* says:—"That department is, in fact, a huge job worked by a ring of interested officials, who, by means of a great expenditure of national money, crush competition, suppress inventors, keep the country years behind Continental nations in guns, powder, and projectiles, and saddle it with abortions which their makers themselves dare not put to fair tests. The badness of its own work is only a part of the mischief it does. The other part is the blighting effect it has upon all who could do good work. The Woolwich monopoly has driven private enterprise out of the gun trade. We have, indeed, firms who can turn out guns as good as can be found in the world, but we have not firms who give their thought and skill to the continuous development and improvement of artillery. The reason is obvious. It does not pay men to invent and improve unless they have customers, and Woolwich is determined, before all other things, that they shall have no custom. The only use that Woolwich ever makes of a new idea is to wait until it is superseded by one newer still, and then to pirate it and assure a deluded country that it has at last evolved all out of its own head the ultimate type of excellence. Now, continual improvements are being made in guns, gun-carriages, gunpowder, and projectiles. All these things have to be co-ordinated with the utmost nicety in order to make a thoroughly good weapon. The best gun at any given moment is an organic design produced by a man who is master of all the best ideas in these different departments. It may be imagined what the result is when, instead of men at the head of their profession constructing such designs, we have only an artillery officer appointed for five years, who goes about in the marine-store-shops of second hand ideas, picks up one here and the other there, as one enterprising vendor or another gets his ear, and tries to construct national defence by piecing them together. Alert and open-minded men might at least give us a judicious second-hand assortment, and keep us supplied, say, with last year's ideas. But those who know most about the ways of Woolwich know that folly, stupidity, and jealousy, much as they may account for, barely explain some of the perverse proceedings of the Ordnance Department."

THE result of the elections in England must have taken the Liberal Party greatly by surprise. The despondency naturally caused by the vote on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill appears to have been followed by a strongly sanguine mood. Mr. Gladstone's triumphant journey northwards, the enthusiastic reception he received in Scotland, and the sustained strength and effectiveness of his oratorical efforts, seem to have restored confidence in his ability to sway the people as of old and conduct the campaign with all his ancient power. Reports from the Midland Counties also indicated a prospect of successfully combatting the influence of Mr. Chamberlain there. The Parnellites

were, of course, full of hope. When did Irishmen lack buoyancy of spirits? But the Parnellites, laboured under a curious difficulty. It was feared that if the uncrowned king issued a manifesto in the Liberal interest, an awkward response would be suggested to the Conservatives in the form of a copy of his call, last winter, for the unanimous casting of Irish votes in favour of Conservative candidates. Two documents of such diametrically opposite purport, issued at an interval of only six months, would have presented a strange spectacle, not to be explained even by the supposed agreement with Lord Carnarvon and its subsequent violation by the Conservative party. But despite the absence of a Parnellite manifesto, and despite the more important impetuosity of the Gladstonian Liberals, their belief in the magical strength of their leader's name and eloquence seems to have grown steadily up to the very eve of the contest. The *Pall Mall Gazette* opened a fund which it called "the people's pence," but whether the results were helpful to the Gladstonians we do not yet know. On the whole, however, "hope told a flattering tale" so far as the Home Rulers were concerned, and the shock of signal defeat must have been proportionately demoralizing.

LORD HARTINGTON'S election speeches are said to have indicated a degree of adhesion to the principle of local government which his previous attitude in the House had not given the public cause to anticipate. In other quarters, also, evidences of a similar conversion are declared to have been detected. Such changes of sentiment, however, are likely to remain inoperative since the country has spoken so bluntly against Home Rule. It is interesting to observe that another "coolness" had sprung up, towards the end of June, between Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill. The latter, who is evidently now persuaded that strong measures, and strong measures only, can restore peace and tranquillity in Ireland, appears to have rebelled against the qualifications of a coercion policy which Lord Salisbury thought it expedient to make. Under the influence of this "coolness" Lord Randolph absented himself from a conference of Conservative leaders held on the eve of Lord Salisbury's journey to Leeds. This incident, though eagerly observed at the time, evidently failed to produce anything like a serious split in the Tory ranks.

WRITING ON Hokkaido, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says:—While it is universally admitted that the island of Hokkaido is destined to be the most important source of our national wealth, it is a notorious fact that almost all undertakings in that island have hitherto resulted in failure. The principal cause of this failure may be a want of elevated principle in the business enterprises in that part of the country. But still we are inclined to suspect that it may be ascribed to the improper measures adopted by the authorities there in other times. We presume that Mr. Iwamura, the present Chief of the Hokkaido Government, is desirous of pursuing an entirely new policy, constantly keeping in view practicability before everything else. That he is earnest in his intention may be seen from the fact that some time ago he procured the opinions of several eminent business men—Messrs. Shibusawa, Masuda, Okura, Haru, and others—on questions relating to the development of Hokkaido. We are now informed that Count Inouye

will start for that region on the 5th of August. If we are rightly informed, his tour is not one partaking of the nature of an ordinary summer visit, but is intended to be a means of forming schemes for the development of the island. Count Inouye will be accompanied by Messrs. Shibusawa and Masuda, the Count's object being to secure in this way all possible information both from official and private sources. In connection with the tours of high officials, it is too often the case that the sources of information consulted are restricted to Government circles. The importance of securing aid from private sources applies equally to all other cases. The want of harmony between the Government and the people arises from the scanty opportunities of contact between the two. It is, therefore, important that, on one side, private citizens who occupy important places in society should keep themselves acquainted with the affairs of the Government, and that, on the other, the officials who are at the head of the national affairs should inform themselves as to the doings and views of the people.

THE recent elections in Italy endorse the Government's policy. M. Depretis finds himself at the head of a majority sufficiently compact for all his purposes. In questions affecting the ministry, as such, a party majority of about 60 votes, against the pentarchist and radical opposition is certain; and hence Italy expects for the present to have few, if any, ministerial crises. The attitude of the Depretis Cabinet in its relations to the Triple Alliance, and its evident, and very natural hesitation to enter upon a campaign of revenge against the Sultan of Harar, were the main points of attack selected by the pentarchist opposition during the elections. Cairoli, their leader, also insisted on greater economy in carrying on the administration of the Government, but any retrenchment made should in his opinion not affect either army or navy. While in office and during the congress at Berlin, he was never at variance with the principles on which Italian unity had been accomplished, and through him Greece was able to secure a valuable rectification of her frontier. At present, however, he explained that matters were different; that there was great uncertainty, and that, if he did not desire to speak on Italy's alliances, it was because he did not know who were her real allies. In Africa, he declared, Italy, though powerful and strong, had been reduced to apparent impotence, and the Government's policy there had led the country into a position whence they could neither advance nor recede. These attacks of the opposition might possibly have been successful, if the pentarchists and their five leaders could have given the electors any guarantee that they would agree among themselves as to the internal and external policy was to be pursued. But the experiment that was once made in that direction did not prove successful, but led, rather, to a multiplication of Cabinet crises. There is, of course, much that appears to be unsatisfactory in Italy's present condition. The misery and the recent riots of the labourers in Southern Italy; the bitter discontent of the peasants in the Po valley; the high and continually increasing taxation; the occupation by France of Tunis; the ill-success of the Massowa expedition; the hostile attitude of Abyssinia, and the massacre of the Porro expedition, have had their effect

upon the popular mind, and although in colonial affairs, surely, the Cabinet have followed the voice of the nation as it was freely and strongly expressed at the time without distinction of party, it is only natural that but few should now be willing to assume and to acknowledge responsibility for an unsuccessful policy. The massacre of Count Porro and his followers will, not, according to Depretis, lead the Government into hasty and ill-considered undertakings in Africa in obedience to the momentarily excited national sentiment, but when the time for action comes Italy will not be found lacking in vigilance and energy.

THE idea of utilizing the vast forces of the Niagara Falls for the purposes of industry has often been suggested by enterprising minds, and, difficult as its realization must seem, the suggestion has in it nothing impossible or chimerical. It has, however, been reserved to very recent times seriously to consider such an undertaking. Lately a company was formed to take at least a preliminary step. Under the rather long-winded title of "Niagara River Hydraulic Funnel Power and Sewer Company of Niagara Falls," the new association proposes to press the foaming waters of the Falls into the service of man. The real originator of the plan is an engineer, Mr. Evershed, who proposes to build a subterranean funnel on the most approved principles of hydraulics. By means of this he expects to supply the necessary water power to the factories erected or about to be erected in the little town of Niagara. The Niagara River has the advantage of never freezing and is never inconveniently low or in flood. It is stated that some Connecticut manufacturers have already signified their intention to remove their establishments to Niagara town. The most prominent members of the company are Mr. Kingsley, Chas. Gaskill, Thomas Welch, Henry Ware, Thomas Evershed, and James Gluck. Mr. Welch is a member of the New York State Legislature, Mr. Gluck a celebrated member of the bar at Buffalo, and Mr. Evershed an engineer in the service of the Erie Canal Company. The capital needed for a beginning has been fixed at \$200,000, but the company has expressly reserved to itself the right of raising that amount to \$3,000,000. The projectors have secured from the Legislature at Albany a charter, and as there is thus no impediment in the way of a commencement, the work is to be undertaken at once.

OWING to the efforts of the Italian Consul-General at Nice, statistical materials as to the number of suicides at Monte Carlo has been collected and sent by an international committee at Nice to the various Governments of Europe, with a view to soliciting, in this rather unusual fashion, concerted diplomatic action on their part against the gambling hells licensed by Prince Charles III. of Monaco. The material collected shows that, between 1877 and 1885, no less than 1,820 men perished at Monte Carlo by their own hands, almost as many as Prince Charles has subjects residing within his Lilliputian dominion. Name, residence, and date of death of these suicides are given, and a collection of their letters is appended to the pamphlet, in nearly all of which they curse the hour when they first saw Monte Carlo. As to nationality, Italy, France, and Russia stand foremost in the line of the countries that have furnished their victims, while England and the United States

can boast of the best record among the nations represented at the little principality. Most of the victims were buried with little ceremony in a remote corner of the cemetery or else in the pauper's church yard. Whether this pamphlet will produce any effect in bringing about the much wished for diplomatic action is, of course, very doubtful in view of the fact that most of the European Governments seem to be of the opinion that France, as the nearest neighbour of the little principality, ought to be the Power to act in this matter by either forbidding gambling at Monte Carlo, or else by annexing Monaco, the Prince of which has already placed himself in a sort of dependence upon the French Government.

STRANGE tributes are paid in strange places to Mr. Gladstone's greatness. At the graduating exercises of the New York Deaf and Dumb Institute, June 22nd, one of the speechless children was asked "What public character most interests the world to-day?" The answer, written without a moment's hesitation, was "Gladstone."

A TELEGRAM from San Francisco to the *New York Herald*, published in that journal on the 22nd ult., says:—"Private advices received by the steamer *Rio Janeiro* state that the conference for the revision of the treaties between Japan and other Powers has held four sittings. The proceedings are secret. Great surprise is expressed that the United States has instructed its representative to participate with the Ministers of European Powers in joint deliberations, and in making a treaty in which neither the interests of Japan nor the United States will be so well protected as by independent negotiations."

FLAGS were displayed on Wednesday and Thursday by all the Chinese firms in town in honour of the birthday of Kwang-sü (the Continuation of Glory). Probably before another birthday comes round the young Emperor will have had a wife selected for him, a command having gone forth from the Empress Dowager that an eligible *parti* be found and brought to Peking to share the Dragon throne with the ninth descendant of the Ta-tsings.

ACCORDING to the *Choya Shimbun*, a large number of people gathered on the 26th instant at Kanagawa, their object being to attack the residence of a doctor attached to the Police Station, who it was rumoured had distributed cholera bacteria in the town. Eight of the leaders were arrested, after which the rest of the ignorant crowd saw fit to retire.

MR. KIM, who has been staying at the Grand Hotel in Yokohama, was attached on the 26th instant by the Kanagawa police officials. The French Consul, to whom the Japanese authorities applied for a warrant of arrest, referred to the French Minister on the subject, previously to issuing it, the case being exceptional. The Minister, after repeated communications with the Foreign Office, gave the necessary instructions to the Consul to issue the warrant.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

CERTAIN journalists in China recently indulged in strong criticisms with regard to the supposed manufacture of spurious matches by Japanese and their importation into Hongkong. The idea was that a Japanese firm in Kobe manu-

factured imitations of the so-called "Sable" matches, and sent them to Hongkong under a trade mark closely resembling that of the genuine article. The immorality of such a course was strongly and justly condemned. The only weak point of the case was that these imitations were not of Japanese manufacture at all. A complaint addressed to the Japanese Consul in Hongkong led to official enquiries in Japan, and these elicited the fact that the spurious matches were made by a Chinese firm at Kobe, over whom, under existing circumstances, the Japanese Government have no control in such matters.

THE following subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the families of sanitary officials, which were received at the Kencho up to yesterday evening, are acknowledged with many thanks:—

YEN.	YEN.
Already acknowledged .....	361
Col. H. S. Palmer .....	10
Messrs. Silver & Brenwald .....	25
Mr. W. J. S. Shand .....	5
Messrs. Winkler & Co. ....	20
Mr. K. S. ....	25
Mr. E. S. ....	2
Mr. E. B. Watson .....	25
Mr. T. K. J. ....	10
Messrs. H. C. Mori & Co. ....	10
Mr. G. Gilbert .....	5
Mrs. Elizabeth Rose .....	10
Mr. W. C. Bong .....	10
Mr. H. W. Denison .....	10
Mr. H. W. Stevens .....	10
Mr. M. Kirkwood .....	10
Mr. T. F. McGeath .....	24
Messrs. Berwick Bros. ....	5
Messrs. G. Hies & Co. ....	25
H. E. Mr. J. J. Vander Pot ..	30
Capt. J. F. Allen .....	10
Mr. W. G. (Amon) .....	10
Messrs. Fraser, Farley, & ...	25
Varum .....	25
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire ..	15
Messrs. Maw & Co. ....	25
Messrs. Zigler & Co. ....	25
Messrs. Coking & Co. ....	100
Mr. S. Strauss .....	20
Mr. E. J. Moss .....	6
Mr. F. G. ....	10
Messrs. S. & M. ....	10
The American Trading Co. ....	25
Mr. P. Douille .....	10
Messrs. F. B. ....	20
The Hon. Sir P. R. Plunkett ..	50
Messrs. Frazer & Co. ....	25
Messrs. Paul Heinemann .....	25
& Co. ....	25
"Sympathizers" .....	50
Messrs. Carl Rohde & Co. ....	15
Total .....	934

THE cholera returns for Yokohama on Saturday were:—New cases, 60; deaths, 45. Sunday, new cases, 70; deaths, 41. Monday, new cases, 61; deaths, 41. Tuesday, new cases, 56; deaths, 37. Wednesday, new cases, 65; deaths, 61. Thursday, new cases, 70; deaths, 49. Friday, new cases, 69; deaths, 47. Total, cases, 451; deaths, 321.

WE learn with much regret that Mr. T. Alexander, Professor of Engineering in the Imperial University, is about to leave Japan. Mr. Alexander's high abilities and kindly disposition have won the esteem and regard of a large circle of friends, both Japanese and foreign, and his loss will be severely felt in the University.

FROM Newchwang sailing vessels cannot find employment and steamers have accepted very low rates, viz., *Vortigeru* to Swatow 17 cents, completing at Chefoo at 10 cents, the *Vindobala* on the same terms, and the *Ashington* to Whampoa at 17 cents.

THE British steamer *Port Jackson* has been chartered to load at Nagasaki for this port at \$1 per ton; the *Euphrates* for Hongkong at \$1.15 per ton; quotations at that port and Shanghai \$1.20, wharf terms, Hongkong \$1.50, and Yokohama \$1.00, with but little doing.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Mr. Mishima, Police Inspector-General, has obtained from the authorities a grant of one third of the original sum claimed by him, yen 500,000, as expenses for the prevention of cholera in Tokyo.

SEVERAL settlements of small vessels have been made for the voyage Puget Sound to Shanghai on the basis of 60¢ per 1,000 sup. feet lumber, viz., the barques *Tetnan* 437, *Bylgia* 333, *Anna Sieben* 609, and the *Norway* 657 tons.

WE note amongst the arrivals by the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco, Mr. R. W. Irwin, Hawaiian Minister; Mr. Greathouse, U.S. Consul-General; Admiral Schufeldt, and General Le Gendre.



## THE CHANGE OF RAILWAY ROUTES.

THE Minister President of State has not been at much pains to avoid misconstruction in his manner of announcing the change of plan with regard to the route of the Tôkyô-Kyôto railway. He speaks of the two ends of the road having been completed for a distance of several miles before the discovery was made that the central portion, if carried *via* the Nakasendô, would entail extravagant outlay and immense engineering difficulties, without conferring any corresponding advantages. The manifest interpretation of this to ordinary readers is that a large work was undertaken without due consideration; and that the extremities of the road, having been constructed before the practicability of uniting them was ascertained, are rendered virtually useless by an eleventh-hour resolve not to unite them. Now it is beyond dispute that in this matter of the Nakasendô railway the Government cannot claim much credit for economical prudence. Indeed, they never advanced any such claim. With their eyes open to the comparative feasibility of a line carried along the coast, they selected a route passing inland, through a mountainous and unproductive part of the empire. The relative advantages and disadvantages of the two routes were discussed at the time. So far as we know, there was no obscurity or uncertainty whatsoever. But the Cabinet ruled that neither engineering obstacles nor financial recommendations were to have paramount influence upon the decision. For strategical reasons they chose the inland line, and everybody recognised that in making this selection they exercised a discretion quite consistent with their function as guardians of the national safety. We think it very probable that neither Count ITO nor the leading members of the present Cabinet found the strategical argument conclusive, and that they are by no means reluctant to subserve it now to more practical considerations. Still their manner of announcing this alteration of plan is misleading. For, in point of fact, no parts of the lines already constructed lose their value by the change. To speak of them as the two extremities of a road uniting Tôkyô with Kyôto may be correct in the sense that their construction had reference to the project of such a road, but is not at all correct in the sense that, without the completion of such a road, their useful function is insignificant. This will be evident at once if we consider the sections of these lines in detail. The Tôkyô-Maebashi road is plainly one which must have been undertaken, under any circumstances, at a very early stage of railway development in Japan. It unites the centre of the silk producing district with the Eastern capital, and taps a thickly populated region of great wealth. Indeed, this road cannot properly be regarded as

forming a part of the Tôkyô-Kyôto system. All that can be said is that, had a line uniting the two capitals been constructed *via* the Nakasendô, it would have effected a junction with the Tôkyô-Maebashi road at Takasaki. We arrive then at this result—that the only portion of the Nakasendô line, properly so called, which has been constructed at the northern end, is the short section of 17 miles from Takasaki, *via* Annaka, to Yokokawa, near the foot of the Usui Pass. Had not the Nakasendô scheme been on the  *tapis*, the construction of this section would probably have been deferred. Sooner or later, however, it must have been undertaken. It stands, now, to the Tôkyô-Maebashi road in the relation of a feeder, stretching into the interior, facilitating travel from the north-west provinces to Tôkyô, and bringing a hitherto isolated region into connection with the coast. With regard to the lines which have been constructed, or are in process of construction, at the southern end, it need only be observed that they form a section common to both systems—that by the Nakasendô and that by the Tôkaidô. Their present terminus is Nagoya, which is also the objective point of the Tôkaidô section, now to be undertaken. We may mention here that the route selected for the Tôkaidô line is from Kanagawa to the neighbourhood of Odawara; thence by the Sakawa valley to the vicinity of Mishima; thence by Numazu and Shizuoka, along the coast to Nagoya. Instead, therefore, of saying that it has been resolved to abandon the central portion of a line of which the two ends have already been constructed through a distance of several miles, the Minister President's Notification might have simply announced a decision to connect the Northern and Southern railway systems of the Empire by a line following the Tôkaidô, instead of the Nakasendô, route. For the rest, there can be no question, we imagine, as to the wisdom of this change of plan. The Tôkaidô line will come into more direct competition with the mercantile marine than would have been the case with the Nakasendô road. That, however, is not a vital consideration; neither can it possibly outweigh the many powerful arguments in favour of the coastwise route. The Chief of the Railway Bureau states the facts very plainly in his memorial. The Nakasendô line would traverse a country scarcely capable of development, and offering such obstacles to traffic that the railway would be almost inaccessible for purposes of goods' transportation. As a means of communication between the two capitals, it would be very defective, since, owing to tunnels and steep gradients, trains could not be run at a respectable speed. Finally, by choosing the Tôkaidô route, a saving of 20 miles and five million *yen* will be effected. More cogent reasons could scarcely be advanced, and in view of them we are puzzled to understand the statement

of the Chief of the Bureau that, "having incurred considerable expense during these two years and a half since the commencement of the construction of the Nakasendô line, and the work having now become fairly established, it causes me no small regret to abandon the scheme at this moment." According to our reckoning, the only part of the Nakasendô line that has been constructed is the section of 17 miles from Takasaki to the Usui Pass, and this may very well be left to perform an independent function; while, on the other hand, these 17 miles will be compensated by a saving of 20 on the Tôkaidô route. We fail to appreciate the grounds of Mr. INOUE MASARU'S regret, unless indeed he refers to the fact that had the Tôkaidô line been commenced two and a half years ago, it would be within a twelvemonth of completion now.

## THE NAVY BONDS.

IT is justly regarded as a significant sign of the times in Japan that the Government has been able to place the first instalment of its Five per Cent. Navy Loan at prices ranging from 103 to 110. In commenting upon the prospects of this loan when its issue was first announced, we observed that the rate of interest procurable on money seemed to have become a matter of wholly secondary consideration in Japan; the prime object of capitalists being to find safe investments. The result of the loan has entirely justified our estimate. Applications amounting to over 16½ million *yen* were received at the Nippon Ginko and its agencies. Of this aggregate only 673,000 *yen* worth of bonds were applied for at par. Ten and a half millions might have been sold at a premium ranging from 0.5 to 2.99 per cent., and 5½ millions were tendered for at from 3 to 10 per cent. premium. So far, then, as this first instalment of the loan is concerned, the Government may be said to have obtained the use of the money without paying interest for the first year. Or, putting the case differently, the Treasury has placed its loan at a rate of 4.76 per cent. interest. Certainly few of us would have been disposed, three years ago, to predict such an incident. When the Nakasendô Seven per Cent. Bonds were issued in 1884, they sold, not over freely, at 90. Up to August of last year, they could be purchased at 92. Their market price now ranges from 117 to 120. If the value of such securities depended mainly—as in England and France—on the interest they carry, the Five per Cent. Bonds ought not to bring more than 84 or 85. But they bring from 104 to 110. Looking farther afield, we find the Six per Cent. Bonds Exchangeable for *Kinsatsu* quoted at 107 to 108, while Seven per Cent. and Six per Cent. Pension Bonds sell for the same price—107.5. In short, there is no relation whatsoever between the interest-bear-

ing quality of a bond and the price which it commands in the market. What conclusion is to be drawn from a state of affairs so unusual? A very simple conclusion in our opinion. These securities are regarded by the public, not as interest-bearing investments, but as commercial speculations. The use of money arises out of trade, and trade is still suffering from the paralysis caused by currency contraction and the resulting depreciation of values. Capitalists are naturally averse to letting their money lie idle. They seek investments which are handy, which are easily convertible, and which, by the fluctuations in their market prices, offer opportunities quite apart from the interest they carry. The Nakasendo Bonds, the Bonds Exchangeable for *kinsatsu*, and the new Navy Bonds are precisely such investments. Their currency is scarcely inferior to that of *kinsatsu*; they are procurable in large quantities, and they are perfectly secure. This last feature is interesting. On the face of the matter there is no apparent reason why the Nakasendo Bonds should be safer than the ordinary Pension Bonds. But if we look deeper we shall find a reason. The former are purchasable by foreigners; the latter are not. However excellent may be the credit which the Government of Japan enjoys among the Japanese, it is virtually an irresponsible Government, and its financial operations are beyond the reach of the public's control. There is, therefore, room for uncertainty in respect of its dealing with its own people. But where foreigners are admitted to the partnership, every element of doubt is eliminated. We do not mean to suggest that paramount importance attaches to this feature. But assuredly it has some importance. The fact that the Nakasendo Bonds, the *Kinsatsu* Bonds and the Navy Bonds can pass from hand to hand without any of the troublesome formalities—personal attendance in official quarters, re-registration of name, etc.—which must be observed in the case of ordinary Pension Bonds, and the fact that the former are always procurable at quoted rates, whereas the presence or absence of the latter in the market is not to be reckoned on—these facts doubtless count for a great deal. But the additional security which the Government's guarantee acquires when it is offered to foreigners, counts also for something.

Looking at the history of these Bonds from another aspect, we find unmistakable indications that there is no lack of floating capital in Japan. The Notification announcing the issue of Naval Bonds was published June 12th. By July 10th, or exactly four weeks afterwards, tenders to the amount of over 17 million *yen* (including the premia) had been received. This means that three millions sterling are procurable at short notice for any enterprise offering sound security and a moderate rate of interest. Whence all

this money comes is a secondary consideration. It may be that, as some persons claim, a considerable portion of it represents hoards which would never have emerged from their hiding places so long as a fiat currency was in the field. It may be that the Banks cannot place their deposits. There the money is, at all events, and we cannot but reflect with astonishment and regret on commercial and industrial conditions which offer no temptations to capital so readily accessible. It has hitherto been the habit to say that what Japan needs for her development is foreign capital. If for "capital" we substitute "enterprise and initiative," it seems that we shall be nearer the mark. Some years ago, when the effects of contact with the West were fresh and the public purse was open to speculative men, we used occasionally to hear of companies formed and projects inaugurated. But whatever spirit existed in those days appears to be now extinct. Capitalists rush to invest their money in public securities, and dabbling in bonds absorbs the attention of business men. For the moment there is an utter lack of intelligent initiative. How long will this unwholesome state of affairs last? Not much longer, we imagine. The Finance Minister's medicine is operating even more powerfully than he anticipated. The Loan Bonds' evil has been sufficiently sharp to develop its own cure. The nominal rate of interest has fallen, in less than a year, from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and millions of dollars are offered for investment at the latter figure, with the contingent chance of a rise in the value of the securities purchased. That chance is rapidly becoming less. What margin of appreciation remains to five per cent. Bonds for which 110 was paid at the outset? Certainly this morbid aversion to commercial and industrial enterprise cannot last much longer in the face of such conditions.

#### TREATY REVISION.

IN the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 24th instant, we find the following:—"In a former issue we stated that HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY gave audience, the 16th instant, to the British Representative, the Honourable Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT, and to Mr. VON HOLLEBEN, the German Representative. Information now reaches us that, on the occasion of the audience of the British Representative, the EMPEROR requested the latter to convey to the Prince of WALES, HIS MAJESTY'S wish to present the Grand Cross of the Chrysanthemum to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS. In adopting this exceptional method of intimating his intention, the EMPEROR was inspired, it would seem, by the desire of acknowledging Great Britain's friendly attitude in the matter of Treaty Revision. For we learn that, in the Treaty Negotiations now in progress, the Representatives of both

England and Germany have shown a particularly amicable disposition, and that, in regard of the extraterritorial problem, they have been most zealous in their endeavours to elaborate some reasonable and practical scheme for gradually releasing Japan from the intolerable restraints to which she has hitherto been subjected in her legislative and judicial capacity. If our information upon these points be correct, it appears quite natural that HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY should exhibit towards the Imperial Family of Great Britain a disposition so friendly as the above-mentioned action indicates. The same day, the German Minister, Mr. VON HOLLEBEN, was decorated by HIS MAJESTY with the Grand Cross of the Rising Sun. It is true that only a short period has elapsed since Mr. VON HOLLEBEN arrived at his post in Japan. Nevertheless, his energetic efforts on Japan's behalf in the matter of Treaty Revision have entitled him to this honour. The friendly influence of the Governments of Great Britain and Germany being now active among the Treaty Powers to solve the difficult problems which present themselves in connection with Revision, we desire, in common with the public generally, to express our gratification, and our hope that, ere long, we shall have the pleasure of witnessing the happy results which for so many years we have desired."

This news of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is very welcome. The friendly relations that exist between Germany and England in Europe are happily reflected in their united attitude here. A less powerful combination could scarcely have produced any sensible effect on the obdurate problem of Treaty Revision. The foreign community is to be congratulated on the fortunate chance which brought simultaneously to Japan two diplomatists of the type of Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT and Mr. VON HOLLEBEN. Their tact and liberality must be regarded as the proximate means of finding a practicable exit from the wretched deadlock of the past ten years. It seemed, at our time, that the residents at the Treaty Ports were to be interminably condemned to profitless and irksome isolation; that upon Japan was to be persistently fixed the stigma of semi-barbarism, and that the only outcome of endless negotiations was to be a rapid development of indignation and distrust between Japanese and foreigners. Assuredly these conditions did not present any feature which could induce a statesman to seek to prolong them. We can well appreciate the sentiment that inspired the EMPEROR'S expressions of satisfaction on the occasion of Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT'S audience. It is true that the problem is not yet completely solved. The Conference, we know, is to meet again in October. But that a solution is in sight may be fairly assumed. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* speaks of Japan's "gradual release" from the res-

traints of semi-isolation. We may conclude, therefore, that the proposed scheme is of such a nature as to avoid all violence to the reasonable reluctance of foreigners in regard of abandoning the protection of their own legal and judicial systems. With that proviso, the removal of mediæval restrictions on trade, residence, and travel has always been an object of anxious desire to foreign residents. It would, of course, be mere affectation to disguise our satisfaction that Great Britain should at length take her proper place in the front rank of Japan's liberal friends. English interests had already suffered quite enough from a conservatism equally blind to the march of events and to the dictates of expediency. At the same time, we desire to remind the Japanese that, if the magnitude of England's interests has hitherto furnished a not inconsiderable justification of her caution, it ought now to heighten the significance of her liberality. If there be any risk involved in a departure from the traditional policy of the West towards the East, it is England that incurs the lion's share of that risk. We do not seek to claim for her any greater credit than she deserves. The Japanese have long recognised that until she moved, the Treaty problem must remain *in statu quo*. But we want them now to recognise, as the EMPEROR evidently recognises, that the merit of taking a new departure is proportionate to the difficulty of the step, and that the solution of this problem costs England an effort which ought to vouch for the sincerity of her friendship. And here it is just to note that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* remarks have reference only to a particular incident of Treaty Revision. Did they assume the character of a general review, the kindly initiative taken years ago by the United States ought to occupy a prominent place. America's open friendship, though it could not immediately furnish an example to her Treaty confederates, must have exercised no little effect upon public opinion. If she does not figure conspicuously at this juncture, it is because her part was performed long ago.

MR. KIM-YO-KUN AND HIS FELLOW-REFUGEES PAINTED BY THEMSELVES.

WE observe that, in obedience to the request of Mr. KIM-YO-KUN's fellow-refugees, the *Japan Gazette* has published a letter addressed by those gentlemen to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. The letter appears in the *Gazette's* issue of Thursday evening. It was handed to us also, for publication, by its writers on Tuesday morning, and we have ascertained that it reached the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* also on the latter day. Plainly, therefore, our local contemporary, without pausing to discover whether or no the letter had been admitted to the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, placed it at once in the

hands of a translator, and published it as speedily as possible. It does not concern us to consider how far such a course accords with the ordinary principles of journalistic etiquette. A far more interesting question is the propriety of an English local journal placing its columns at the disposal of political intriguers who, for purely selfish purposes, endeavour to embarrass the foreign relations of this Empire. We are quite ready to believe that this aspect of the question did not present itself to the *Japan Gazette*. News, especially sensational news, is extremely scarce in Yokohama, and when the choice lies between the publication of an exceptionally curious item and a foreign journalist's obligation to consider the interests of the country whose hospitality he enjoys, it would perhaps be oversanguine to expect a result different from that now before us. And, on the whole, we are disposed to think that, by inserting the Korean gentlemen's letter, the *Gazette* has done good service. Not, assuredly, good service to the writers of the letter, but good service to the cause of truth. For, if any further materials were needed to construct a just estimate of the character of Mr. KIM and his associates, they are amply furnished by this letter. Let us see what it is that these Korean refugees demonstrate. Their story is very interesting. Had they applied themselves diligently to the task, it is doubtful whether they could have succeeded better in displaying their portrait to the public. Their avowed object is to refute a criticism which appeared in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. KIM, in a memorial addressed to the KING of Korea, had asserted that he and his fellow refugees were saved by Mr. TAKEZOYE in the disturbance of 1884. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* took exception to this way of stating the case, and pointed out that, though Mr. TAKEZOYE might have connived at the escape, he did so in his private, not in his official, capacity. "Nothing of the sort," say the Korean refugees. "We are resolved, so far as in us lies, to fix the blame of a grave indiscretion upon this Minister to whose 'manly act we owe our lives.' Therefore we declare that when, in order to secure the safety of our Sovereign, it became expedient to hand him over to the Chinese troops, and when, in consequence, we were left helpless in the presence of certain death, Mr. TAKEZOYE counselled us to avail ourselves of the escort of his guards. They were only a handful, those guards of his, and they were confronted by an overwhelming force of Chinese. But we had been their friends, and they did not hesitate to help us despite their own great danger. We accompanied them to the Japanese Legation, and there, knowing that the city was in the hands of a bloodthirsty mob, and that our fate was sealed if we were recognised, a Japanese

helped us to cut off our hair and otherwise disguise ourselves. The next day, we joined in the retreat of our Japanese friends, and reaching Chemulpho, took refuge in the house of a Japanese merchant. That afternoon Mr. TAKEZOYE let us know privately that the *Chitose Maru* was about to sail, and that we had better get on board. We did so, being escorted to the ship in the dead of night by three Japanese constables. Thus our life became 'the gift of Mr. TAKEZOYE,' and 'our gratitude for his kindness was so great that we burst into tears.' To evince that gratitude we are now resolved to let the world know how indiscreetly he behaved. We decline altogether to entertain the idea that he acted from mere motives of humanity, and that, seeing several of his former friends and fellow-creatures in deadly peril and their own authorities powerless to protect them, pity made him remember to be a man and forget to be a Minister. This want of heartless caution has placed him in our power, and we shall spare no efforts to ruin him, unless his Government continues to support and protect the lives which he gave us. Nor is this all. In Seoul, Mr. TAKEZOYE and his escort did their utmost to guard us against the sanguinary and unjustifiable attack of our Chinese enemies. By the coöperation of Mr. TAKEZOYE and his escort, we nearly succeeded in accomplishing our patriotic purpose, achieving the independence of our country and launching her in the path of Western progress. Mr. TAKEZOYE and his escort came to the Palace at the written request of our Sovereign and we owe our lives to their protection. But we now declare that 'even had our Sovereign sent Mr. TAKEZOYE a thousand letters,' he had no business to come to the Palace, and that in doing so he 'violated the law of nations.' The reputation of Mr. TAKEZOYE, who saved our lives; the fair fame of the Japanese Government, who have afforded us an asylum ever since; the tranquillity of the foreign relations of the Japanese Empire, which, at the time of our *coup d'état*, stood to us in a relationship as close as that of 'the lips to the teeth'—all these things are nothing to us now. We *must* have the means of living comfortably and securely, and unless they are furnished, we mean to make it hot for the sometime saviour of our lives and for the Government that befriended us. We were once patriots, but the folly of that *rôle* is now apparent to us. No one ever particularly sympathised with our patriotism except Japan. We are well aware that without her coöperation we can never play the part of patriots again, or hope to achieve our country's independence. But we have no leisure for sentiment now. Our pressing wants are a furnished house, a good income, and a sense of security. If we can only obtain these things, we don't care two straws about alienating the sympathy and finally

renouncing the assistance of the partner of our patriotism."

Such is the character in which Mr. KIM and his fellow refugees now elect to figure before the public. We take them at their own estimate of themselves. Beyond the four corners of their memorials and letters we do not travel in search of evidence, for better and more conclusive evidence could not possibly be procured. And these are the grounds of our assertion that in publishing the letter of the Korean gentlemen, the *Japan Gazette* did them a heartless office, but rendered the cause of truth a considerable service.

### THE FITNESS OF THINGS.

FOR many years we have been talking, or hearing other talk, about the seventeen Powers who constitute Japan's *vis-à-vis* in the matter of Treaty Revision, and who have never yet been brought to the same way of thinking at the same moment. It has constantly been noted, also, in connection with this, that the interests of these Powers are very differently involved, and that the idea of allowing to each and every one of them an equal voice in the question of Japan's treatment is as extravagant as it is unjust. Our attention is recalled to the subject by a correspondent who has been delving into the statistics of this Empire's foreign trade during the past five years, and who is not unnaturally startled by the immense discrepancies which his investigations bring to light. He sends us the following figures, showing the aggregate value, and also the average annual value, of the trade of each country with Japan during the five years from 1881 to 1885, inclusive:—England and her dependencies, Australia and the East Indies make a showing of \$102,971,992.91, or an average of \$20,594,398.95, per year; England showing \$87,749,747.30, Australia \$1,602,014.75, and the East Indies \$13,619,630.86. Great Britain leads in the commerce of Japan. The United States shows a total of \$80,550,142.95, or a yearly average of \$16,110,028.59, and holds the second place in the commercial interests of the Empire. The next in importance is China, the volume of her trade being in bulk \$59,305,840.14, or an average of \$11,861,168.03. Fourth comes France with \$51,285,910.03, average \$10,257,182.01. Germany boasts of \$11,270,444.35, or an average of \$2,254,088.87. And then comes Italy with her total of \$1,710,742.84, yearly \$342,148.49. Next stands Switzerland with \$1,614,031.39, average \$322,806.28. Next in rank is Belgium with \$1,390,949.82, average \$279,899.64. Korea for two years only shows \$888,354.14, average \$444,177.07. Russia has \$811,624.00, average \$162,324.80; Austria shows \$373,671.31, or an average of \$74,734.26; Spain next, \$146,852.93, or an average of

\$29,370.58; Holland next, \$136,631.96 or an average of \$27,326.39; Denmark next, \$78,618.84 or an average of \$15,723.77. Turkey, not a Treaty Power, shows \$41,792.25, yearly \$8,358.45; Peru, a treaty factor, \$30,044.95, or yearly \$6,008.99; Hawaii has \$26,922.26, yearly \$5,384.45, Portugal has to struggle to protect a trade which makes a grand total of \$7,662.40, or a yearly average of \$1,532.44. Sweden and Norway combined take precedence of Portugal, inasmuch as the volume of their trade was \$10,050.91, or the gorgeous sum of \$2,010.18 yearly. All the world besides traded to the amount of \$812,474.17. Our correspondent further suggests that it might have a sedative effect upon certain ambitions, pretensions, and procacities if these figures were proclaimed by a herald at each session of the Conference on Treaty Revision; or better still, if they were embodied in a large chart and displayed conspicuously on the walls of the chamber of deliberation. They would assuredly have the effect of reminding the Representatives of certain Powers that the trade which their countries carry on with Japan is not equal to the business of a fifth-rate merchant. If the title to possess a voice in Treaty Revision rested strictly on the magnitude of commercial interests, the heads of some of the leading firms in Yokohama might with great propriety be invited to take the seats now occupied at the Conference board by several distinguished members of the Corps Diplomatique. It is unnecessary to explain, we trust, that reflections of this nature are not intended in a disparatory sense. We merely record facts and note the inevitable inferences they suggest. There has been much discussion about allowing Japan to exercise a right which every independent State possesses—the right of managing her own fiscal affairs—and we have yet to learn that opposition to this act of common justice is least obstinate on the part of Powers having the smallest interests at stake. Yet, as a pure question of arithmetic, the figures given above show that, in the case of seven out of the seventeen Treaty Powers, the raising of the tariff basis from 5 to 10 per cent. would only make a difference of from seventy-five to fifteen hundred dollars annually. "The eternal fitness of things" seems to be a little outraged when the guardian of a seventy-five dollar interest occupies virtually the same level on the platform of Treaty Revision as the Minister whose stake is a hundred thousand.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in not sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.

### RAILWAY CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."  
SIR,—The "*Fiji*" or some other "*Shimpo*," had some remarks in its columns similar to those you reproduce in the *Japan Mail* of this morning, sometime ago, which, without intending any offence, I will observe only betray the ignorance of the writer of the articles in question. I have neither time nor inclination to enter upon the subject generally, but will allude to one point which was touched upon on the former occasion, as well as in the article you published to-day, viz:—the difference in prices of fish and vegetables in Tôkyô and Yokohama. This is a subject which appeals directly to my feelings, and I object to it as much as he marvels at it; but would he be surprised to learn that this is caused by cheap and rapid railway transport, and not for want of it? Formerly, large quantities of perishable produce could not be conveyed to Tôkyô (where a sale was always assured at a price of some kind), for want of cheap and expeditious transport, and had to be thrown upon the Yokohama market, much remaining unsold every day. This difficulty having been removed, the bulk of the fish and vegetables goes to Tôkyô, in which large city a sale is always certain, and Yokohama is only supplied to a limited extent.

This state of things exists all over the world, as well as in Tôkyô and Yokohama; and the writer in the *Fiji Shimpo* has yet much to learn on economic subjects.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

TSUJIN.

Yokohama, July 23rd, 1886.

### NOTES ON WARREN HASTINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have to thank you for a, not unfavourable notice of my "Notes on Warren Hastings" in your issue of the 20th instant, but there is one point on which you have been unwittingly unjust to me. You have supposed the slight reference in the introduction to be the only mention I make of Macaulay's unfair treatment of Impey. Had I been guilty of such perfunctoriness, your criticism was most just. But, on the contrary, the subject is fully discussed in the body of the Notes. All the important facts brought forward, first by Impey's son forty years ago, and again by Sir James Stephen only last year, which overthrow Macaulay's rash rhetoric, have been dealt with in order. I am sorry I cannot refer to page and line, being up here without any copy of the book. That Impey was only one of three judges at Nuncomar's trial; that forgery had been previously punished with death in Bengal; that Impey did not, by receiving the bribe of a lucrative situation under the Company become "rich, quiet, and infamous," that his journey up country to examine witnesses was not a piece of officiousness, adding "rankness" to his "infamy"; these and other facts, established fully, ought to be mentioned in any commentary on Macaulay's Essay worthy of the name; and I have certainly not omitted to mention them.

I am, yours, etc.,

J. M. DIXON.

Karuizawa, July 24th.

(Mr. Dixon is mistaken. We did not suppose the reference in the introduction to be the only mention of Macaulay's unfair treatment of Impey. But we supposed it to be the most marked reference.—ED. J. M.)

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

## IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the organization of the Local Government Service, and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign Manual]

[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 12th day of the 7th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) Count ITO HIROBUNI,  
Minister President of State.  
Count YAMAGATA ARITOMO,  
Minister of State for Home Affairs.

## IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. LIV.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

## CITIES AND PREFECTURES.

Art. I.—In each City and Prefectural Government, there shall be the following officers:—

- One Governor.
- Secretaries.
- One Chief Tax-collector.
- Clerks.
- Tax-collectors.
- Governors of Prisons.
- Assistant Governors of Prisons.
- Clerks of Prisons.
- Chief Warders of Prisons.
- Assistant Chief Warders of Prisons.

Art. II.—The Governor shall be of either 2nd class, *chokunin* rank, or 1st class *sonin* rank, and shall carry out statutes and instructions, and superintend the administrative and police business of the territory over which his jurisdiction extends, under the direction and control of the Minister of State for Home Affairs. Should a particular matter fall within the competency of any other Department, he shall deal with it under the direction and control of the Minister of that Department. The Governor of Tokyo may be promoted to 1st class *chokunin* rank.

Art. III.—The Governor shall, by virtue of his functionary powers, or by virtue of powers specially delegated to him, issue, within the limits of statutes and instructions, City or Prefectural Ordinances either for the whole territory under his control or for a part of it, relating to administrative and police business.

Art. IV.—City and Prefectural Ordinances shall come into force after they shall have been promulgated through the columns of the *Official Gazette*, or in other methods which may be specially established.

Art. V.—When a City or Prefectural Ordinance is deemed by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, or by any other competent Minister, to be prejudicial to the public interest, or contrary to an existing law or regulation, or to overstep the limits of the legal power of the official issuing it, such Ordinance may be ordered to be suspended or rescinded.

Art. VI.—The Governor shall have control over all the officials attached to him. He should report on the conduct of officials of *sonin* rank to the Minister of State for Home Affairs, or to any other Minister within whose competency the matter falls. The appointment and dismissal of officials of *hannin* rank shall be entirely in the competency of the Governor.

Art. VII.—The Governor shall have the power of meting out to the officials under his control disciplinary punishment, in conformity with the rules laid down by statutes or instructions. In the case of officials of *sonin* rank, the matter must be laid before the Minister of State for Home Affairs; and in the case of officials of and below *hannin* rank, the Governor shall have full power to take action into his own hands.

Art. VIII.—When military force is rendered necessary in any case of extraordinary emergency, or military defence is advisable as a precautionary measure, the Governor shall have power to request the presence of troops by sending a despatch to the commander of the garrison (*schindai*) or of a detachment (*bun-ei*).

Art. IX.—The Governor shall determine the distribution, separation, and amalgamation of branch police offices in each urban and rural division.

Art. X.—The Governor shall have power to enact detailed rules for the conduct of business in his office.

Art. XI.—The Governor shall have power, ac-

cording to the requirements of the public business, to engage employes, but the salaries paid in his office must not exceed the amount estimated.

Art. XII.—The Governor shall have power, within the estimated amount of expenditure in his office, to reward, at the end of each year, such officials of and below *sonin* rank as may have distinguished themselves by special services. In the case of officials of *sonin* rank, the matter must be laid before the Minister of State for Home Affairs, and in the case of officials of and below *hannin* rank it will lie within the absolute power of the Governor.

Art. XIII.—The Governor shall have power, according to requirements, and within the estimated amount of salaries, to appoint an engineer in conformity to the Regulations as to the Official Rank and Salaries of Engineers (*Gijutsukan Kantō Hōkyō Rei*), subject to the approval of the Minister of State for Home Affairs. Should such appointment require to be made in connection with any work the cost of which is to be defrayed from the local taxes, the engineer may be hired as an employe, after the sanction of the Minister of State for Home Affairs has been obtained.

Art. XIV.—The Secretaries shall be two in number; shall be of or under 2nd class, *sonin* rank; shall, under the direction of the Governor, assume the position of Directors of Divisions, and shall manage the business of such Divisions. In the case of the inability of the Governor to transact business, the senior Secretary shall represent him in his functions.

Art. XV.—The Chief Tax-Collector shall be of or under 4th class, *sonin* rank, and shall have control, under the direction of the Governor, of affairs relating to the imposition and collection of taxes, and the expenses of such collection.

Art. XVI.—Clerks shall be of *hannin* rank, and shall engage, under the direction of their superiors, in the general business of book-keeping, &c.

Art. XVII.—Tax Collectors shall be of *hannin* rank; shall be attached to the Division of Taxation (*shuiei bu*); and shall engage, under the direction of the Chief Tax-Collector, in the business allotted to them.

Art. XVIII.—Governors of prisons shall be of either 1st or 2nd class, *hannin* rank; shall superintend, under the direction of either the Governor or the Director of the Section, all business connected with prisons; and shall have control over prison clerks, warders, and other officials under them.

Art. XIX.—Assistant Governors of prisons shall be of 3rd, 4th, or 5th class, *hannin* rank; shall assist the Governors generally; and in the case of their inability to transact business, shall represent them in their functions.

Art. XX.—Prison Clerks shall be of or under 6th class, *hannin* rank, and shall, under direction of the Governors of prisons, engage in the business allotted to them.

Art. XXI.—Chief Warders of prisons shall be of the 5th, 6th, or 7th class, *hannin* rank; shall, under the direction of the Governors, have supervision over prisons, and shall superintend the work of the warders.

Art. XXII.—Assistant Chief Warders shall be of or under 8th class, *hannin* rank, and shall assist the Chief Warders in discharging their duties.

Art. XXIII.—Rules relating to Prison Warders shall be established by special enactment.

Art. XXIV.—In order to distribute the business of the City or Prefectural Government among the different officials, Divisions No. I. and No. II., each subdivided into Sections, according to the convenience of the Division, shall be established under the Directorship of the Secretaries:—

## DIVISION No. I.

1. Affairs connected with the Local Assembly, the committee dealing with engineering works (hydraulic, etc.), and the town and district committees.
2. Affairs connected with local taxes, town and district rates, and the Agricultural Distress Relief Fund.
3. Affairs connected with foreigners.
4. Affairs connected with correspondence, and the keeping of official seals and City or Prefectural seals.
5. Affairs connected with agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.
6. Affairs not falling within the sphere of other Divisions.

## DIVISION No. II.

1. Affairs connected with engineering works.
2. Military affairs.
3. Affairs connected with education.
4. Affairs connected with prisons.

5. Affairs connected with sanitation.

6. Affairs connected with accounts and public bonds.

Art. XXV.—Besides these Divisions, there shall be, in each City and Prefectural Government, a Division of Taxation, which shall have control over all the business connected with the assessment and collection of taxes, and the expenses of such collection. The establishment of Sections in each Division shall be carried out according to the basis of Art. XXIV.

Art. XXVI.—In the case of temporary business, not specified in the foregoing Articles, the Governor shall have power to determine where and by whom it will be dealt with, according to the convenience of the case.

## POLICE OFFICIALS.

Art. XXVII.—In each City and Prefectural Government, there shall be the following police officials:—

- Chief Police Inspector.
- Police inspectors.
- Police sergeants.

Art. XXVIII.—The Chief Police Inspector shall be of the 5th, or a lower, class of *sonin* rank; and shall superintend the following business, under the direction and control of the Governor:—

1. Supervision of all higher police business in the territory of the local Government.
2. The arrangement of all business relating to police matters in such territory, and the expenses of the police force.
3. The direction of all police officials under him, and control of the whole force in case of emergency.
4. The distribution of the required police officials to all Police Offices and Branch Police Offices in the district.

Art. XXIX.—Police inspectors shall be of 1st to 7th class, *hannin* rank; and Police Sergeants shall be of 8th, or a lower, class of *hannin* rank. They shall superintend the police business under their special charge, and have direction and control over the policemen under them, subject to the direction and control of the Chief Police Inspector.

Art. XXX.—In each City and Prefectural Government there shall be established Police Headquarters, forming a separate Division in the City or Prefectural Government, in addition to those mentioned in Art. XXIV. This Division shall be under the Directorship of the Chief Police Inspector, and the business mentioned in Art. XXVIII. shall be transacted by establishing therein various Sections.

Art. XXXI.—In each urban or rural division of a City or Prefecture there shall be established a Police Office; and attached to each Police Office there shall be Branch Police Offices. The former shall be under the charge of a Police inspector, and the latter either under an inspector or a sergeant according to convenience. These shall have control over the higher administrative and judicial policing of the district under their charge, and shall superintend the carrying out of statutes and instructions. The business under their charge may be specified as follows:—

1. Affairs connected with trades, market-places, companies, manufactories, weight and measures; churches, religious associations, preaching, and worship.
2. Affairs connected with theatrical establishments, places of amusement, places for sport; resting places, medals, festivals, funerals, gambling, lotteries, and other matters relating to public conduct.
3. Affairs connected with shipping, embankments, river banks, roads, bridges, fords, railways, telegraphs, parks, vehicles, horses, buildings of all kinds, fields and forests, fishing and hunting, and the collection of sea-weed.
4. Affairs connected with injuries to human life, crowding of people, quarrels, fire-arms, gunpowder, explosives, spontaneously combustible substances, swords, floods, fires, ship-wrecks, articles lost and found, and substances which have been buried in the earth.
5. Affairs connected with contagious diseases, and their prevention, disinfection, and inspection; vaccination, liquors, food, drinking water, medical treatment, medicines, live stock, butchery establishments, graveyards, cremation yards, and all other matters relating to sanitation.
6. Affairs connected with the detection and apprehension of criminals of all kinds, the collection of evidence and the transmission of the latter to public prosecutors.
7. Affairs connected with deserters, lunatics, lost children, and persons under police supervision.
8. Affairs connected with political associations, political meetings, newspapers, magazines, books, and other matters relating to publication.



Art. XXXII.—Each police official shall discharge his duty, by virtue of functional powers, or by the orders of his superiors, or at the request of the director of the division of police, the chief tax-collector, the chief of the town or district office, the headman, or other executive official, or in matters connected with judicial policing, by the order of a public prosecutor.

Art. XXXIII.—In any and every case, when an executive or judicial official submits a request on his own responsibility, police officials will be obliged to comply with such request.

Art. XXXIV.—When correspondence between one local Government and another is necessary in connection with a police matter, it should pass through the Governor. But in cases when promptitude is required, the correspondence may be addressed directly to the Chief Police Inspector, or to the chief police official of the locality in which action is to be taken.

Art. XXXV.—Rules relating to policemen will be specially enacted.

Art. XXXVI.—Business relating to policing and prisons under the Government of the City of Tōkyō, shall be dealt with, according to Imperial Ordinance No. XLII., relating to the Organization of the Metropolitan Police; and, accordingly, such business does not come under the scope of any of the articles of this Ordinance.

#### RURAL AND URBAN DIVISIONS.

Art. XXXVII.—In each or several rural divisions there shall be a Chief of the District Office; and in each urban division, there shall be a Chief of the Municipal Office. In both, there shall be several clerks.

Art. XXXVIII.—The Chief of the District or Municipal Office shall be of or under 4th class, *sonin* rank; and Clerks shall be of or under 4th class, *hannin* rank.

Art. XXXIX.—The Chief of the District or Municipal Office shall carry out statutes and instructions in the district under him, and superintend the executive business of the district, according to the direction and under the control of the Governor.

Art. XL.—In cases, the power to deal with which is delegated to him by statutes or instructions, or by the special order of the Governor, the Chief of the District or Municipal Office shall have power to act, according to convenience, and shall afterwards report his action to the Governor.

Art. XLI.—The Chief of a District or Municipal Office shall have control over the headmen under him, in executive affairs; and in the case of district affairs, he shall superintend them.

Art. XLII.—The Chief of a District or Municipal Office shall report to the Governor on the appointment and dismissal of clerks.

Art. XLIII.—The Chief of a District or Municipal Office shall have power to issue Notifications applying to the district under him, on matters for which the power is delegated to him by statutes or instructions or by the Governor.

Art. XLIV.—The Chief of a District or Municipal Office shall have power to request a police official to effect the carrying out of administrative measures in the district.

Art. XLV.—The Clerks of a District or Municipal Office shall engage in general business, according to the orders of the Chief of such Office.

#### INSULAR LOCALITIES.

Art. XLVI.—In the Prefectures of Nagasaki and Kagoshima, and in other Cities and Prefectures to be determined, there shall be appointed a Director of Islands, who shall have power to manage the executive affairs of the locality; and in the case of matters for which the power is delegated to him by the Governor, he shall have authority to act according to the requirements of the case.

Art. XLVII.—Directors of Islands shall be of or under 3rd class, *sonin* rank.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance, relating to the official ranks and salaries of Local Government officials.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual]  
[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 12th day of the 7th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of State.  
Count YAMAGATA ARITOMO,  
Minister of State for Home Affairs.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. LV. OFFICIAL RANKS AND SALARIES OF THE OFFICIALS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Art. I.—The annual salaries of Governors have been fixed as follows:—

##### SECOND CLASS, *Chokunin* RANK.

1st class salary	Yen. 4,500
2nd class salary	4,000

##### FIRST CLASS, *Sonin* RANK.

1st class salary	3,500
2nd class salary	3,000

Art. II.—The salary of a Governor cannot be increased in less than five years.

Art. III.—In case of the promotion of the Governor of Tōkyō to 1st class, *chokunin* rank, and in cases of special appointment and bestowal of rank upon Governors, Imperial Ordinance No. VI., relating to the official ranks and salaries of higher officials shall be applicable.

Art. IV.—The appointment of, and the bestowal of rank upon, the Secretaries, the Chief Police Inspector, the Chief Tax-Collector, and the Chief of a District or Municipal Office; their precedence, fixed numbers, and annual salaries and special promotion in rank, shall be regulated in the same manner as provided in the preceding Article.

Art. V.—With reference to the salaries, promotion, fixed number in each official class, and gratuity for those who die while in office, of Clerks, Governors of Prisons, Assistant Governors of Prisons, District Clerks, and Prison Clerks; Imperial Ordinance No. XXXVI., relating to the official rank and salaries of officials of *hannin* rank, shall be followed.

Art. VI.—The salaries of Police Inspectors, Police Sergeants, Prison Warders, Assistant Prison Warders, and Tax-Collectors, have been fixed as shown in the appended table. As to promotion, the fixed number of officials in each class, and the bestowal of gratuities on those who die while in office, the provisions of the preceding Article shall be applicable.

OFFICIALS OF HANNIN RANK. MONTHLY SALARIES IN YEN.										
Official 1st and 2nd class	3rd and 4th class	5th and 6th class	7th and 8th class	9th and 10th class	11th and 12th class	13th and 14th class	15th and 16th class	17th and 18th class	19th and 20th class	21st and 22nd class
Police Inspectors	45	40	36	32	28	24	21	18	15	12
Police Sergeants	35	30	26	22	18	15	12	10	8	6
Prison Warders	30	26	22	18	15	12	10	8	6	4
Tax Collectors	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	12	10

#### THE STANDARD MERIDIAN.

##### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the First Meridian, Calculations of Longitude, and Standard Time, and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual]  
[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 12th day of the 7th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

Countersigned by Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of State.  
Count YAMAGATA ARITOMO,  
Minister of State for Home Affairs.  
Count OYAMA IWAO,  
Minister of State for War.  
Count SAIGO YORIMICHI,  
Minister of State for the Navy.  
MORI ARISORI,  
Minister of State for Education.  
Count SAIGO YORINICHI,  
Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.  
ENOMOTO TAKEAKI,  
Minister of State for Communications.

##### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. LI.

1. The meridian passing through the Astronomical Observatory at Greenwich, in England, shall be considered as the first meridian from which to reckon longitude.  
2. Longitude will be calculated from the first meridian 180 degrees both to east and west.  
3. The time corresponding to 135 degrees east longitude shall be adopted as the standard time throughout the whole Empire, on and after the 1st day of the 1st month of the 21st year of Meiji.

#### THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

##### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the creation of the office of Vice President in the Bureau of Construction.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual]  
[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 24th day of the 7th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of State.

##### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. LIX.

In the Cabinet Notification No. XII, of February last, relating to the Bureau of Construction, the following clause shall be inserted next to the clause relating to the office of President:—  
Vice President, 1; *Chokunin* rank.

#### TOKYŌ AGRICULTURAL AND DENDROLOGICAL COLLEGE.

##### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

Whereas, We have abolished the Komaba Agricultural College and the Tōkyō Dendrological College, establishing in their place the Tōkyō College of Agriculture and Dendrology, We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the organization of the said College, and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual]  
[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 22nd day of the 7th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of State.  
Count YAMADA ARITOMI,  
Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.

##### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. LVI.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE TŌKYŌ COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND DENDROLOGY.

Art. I.—The Tōkyō College of Agriculture and Dendrology will be under the control of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, and will be an institution in which instruction is given in the various sciences relating to Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, and Forestry.

Art. II.—A certificate will be given to any one who has passed through the prescribed examination, after finishing any of the special courses in the Tōkyō College of Agriculture and Dendrology.

Art. III.—In the Tōkyō College of Agriculture and Dendrology, there will be the following functionaries:—

A Director ( <i>Kichō</i> ).	Practical Instructors ( <i>Kundō</i> ).
A Warden ( <i>Kanji</i> ).	Assistant Wardens ( <i>Shakan</i> ).
Professors ( <i>Kyōju</i> ).	Clerks ( <i>Shōji</i> ).
Assistant Professors ( <i>Yōkyōju</i> ).	
Sub-Assistant Professors ( <i>Yōkyōhō</i> ).	

Art. IV.—The Director will be of the 1st or a lower class, *sonin* rank, and will have control over the Tōkyō College of Agriculture and Dendrology, under the direction and supervision of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. The chief points of his duties will be as follow:—

1. The maintenance of order in the Tōkyō College of Agriculture and Dendrology.  
2. The superintendence of the Tōkyō College of Agriculture and Dendrology, and when any improvement is deemed necessary, the submission of such matter to the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, together with a draft of the proposed improvement.

Art. V.—The Warden will be of *sonin* rank, either next to, or lower than the actual official class of the Director. He will manage the annual business of the institution, according to the directions of the Director; and in case of inability on the part of the Director to attend to his duties, he will represent him in his functions.

Art. VI.—Professors will be of *sonin* rank; and will be employed in giving instruction to the students.

The number of Professors will be specially fixed by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, according to the number of students and the course of instruction.

Art. VII.—The Assistant Professors will be of *hannin* rank, and will assist the Professors in the discharge of their duties.

Art. VIII.—The Sub-Assistant Professors will be of *hannin* rank, and will assist the Professors and Assistant Professors in the discharge of their duties.

Art. IX.—The Practical Instructors will be of *hannin* rank, and will give instruction in practical work.

Art. X.—The Assistant Wardens will be of *hannin* rank, and will attend, according to the directions of the Director or Warden, to business relating to students and the College buildings.

Art. XI.—Clerks will be of *hannin* rank, and will be employed in keeping accounts and managing general business, according to the directions of their superiors.

## REVIEWS.

*Geographical and Historical Changes in the Province of Musashi and the City of Tokyo in Ancient and Modern Times.*—*Musashi no kuni narabi ni Tokyo shokoku enshiki.* By OTORI KEISUKE, Senator. Tokyo: Maruya & Co.

MR. OTORI, whose historical and topographical knowledge is highly spoken of in Japan, gives us, in this volume, a most carefully compiled and valuable account of matters which have great interest for the geologist, historian, and antiquarian. The purpose of the work will be understood at once by reference to the maps that accompany it. Of these there are six, the whole being printed on one large sheet to facilitate comparison. The first map is a conjectural representation of the original conformation of the Bay of Edo. In this map the bay is shown as connecting directly with the Pacific at the northern portion of the province of Shimosa-Awa and Shimosa, which now form a promontory, thus become an island. Mr. Otori, discussing this map in his first chapter, says that he bases his delineation on geological indications; on the existence of extensive swamps, and ponds in Shimosa and Hinachi, and on tradition, which asserts that the Bay of Edo formerly extended far into the interior. He suggests the desirability of erecting a stone pillar in the Bay, for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of upheaval. The second map is supposed to have been made about eight centuries ago. It shows the sites of Asakusa and Ueno as on the sea-shore, the same being the case with Mukōjima. The third map is one of Edo, drawn in the middle of the 13th century; the fourth, a map of the same place, drawn in the period Kan'ei (1624-43); the fifth is a map of the province of Musashi in the Shōhō era (1644-47), and the sixth is a map of the Tokyo of day. In connection with these maps, the author gives a detailed account of the various changes that have taken place in Musashi and Tokyo. Originally this tract was in such a condition of wildness, and so completely severed by forests and swamps from the provinces on the north, that people who desired to visit those provinces were obliged to cross the sea from Sagami to Awa, and to proceed thence by a long detour. A road from Sagami to Shimosa, through the thick forests, was first constructed in the year 771. Communication in a southerly direction was facilitated by the opening of the Hakone Pass in the year 802, the Nakasendō having been constructed about a century before. Many minor changes in Musashi and Edo are noted by the author, and special attention is paid to the alterations which occurred from time to time in the courses of the Tonegawa and Arakawa. The forts at Shinagawa were constructed in the Kaei era (1848-1853). In this part of the work, we find an account of the various floods and tempests by which Musashi and Edo have been visited, the most destructive being that of September 2nd, 1728; that of August 13th, 1790; that of July 1786, and that of August 23th, 1846. This last flood was witnessed by the author, who remembers to have seen two junks of five or six hundred *koku* capacity, left lying on the embankment of the Hama Goten. Mr. Otori inclines to the opinion that these catastrophes occur periodically, at intervals of 10 or 15 years, and that September is their favourite month.

The author is quite distinct in his verdict that Musashi was originally peopled by Ainos. After the subjugation and expulsion of these, the present province of Musashi was divided into three—Chichibu, Musashi, and Mimasashi. When these three were united into one, has not been definitely fixed, but the event is generally referred to the reign of Seimu Tenno, about 1700 years ago. At first the province was included in the Tosandō Division, but ultimately it became a part of the Tokaidō. During the Keiki era (715-716) a large number of Koreans are said to have been settled in the province, and to their presence is ascribed the name *Korai-gori*, or the *Korai* district. The term "Edo" is first found in history in connection with a chieftain called Edo-tarō Shigenaga, who ruled over a district called Edo no Shō, in the Jishō era (1177-80). Subsequently the place remained in the possession of the Kamakura

Government for about 150 years. After the fall of that Government, Musashi became the scene of warlike operations, and a castle was built in Edo by Ōta Dōkan, in the year 1435. This castle fell into the hands of Hōjō Ujitsuna in 1521; and sixty-seven years later, Toyotomi Hideyoshi conquered the Hōjō House, and bestowed the eight provinces of the Kantō upon Tokugawa Ieyasu, who entered Edo Castle in August, 1590. During the long reign of the Tokugawa Regents, the city of Edo is said, by our author, to have attained its highest prosperity about the Tempō and Kōka eras (1830-1847). The number of streets and the population, in 1843, were 1731 and 500,257 respectively. From these figures, however, the districts occupied by the military classes and their population, as well as the sacerdotal and mendicant classes, are excluded. If these various elements be included—the numbers of the military classes being reckoned at 449,000—the total population must have been about eleven or twelve hundred thousand. But if the statistics for the year 1787 may be trusted, Tokyo was then even more extensive and populous. The following figures are given:—

Streets	2,770	Including newly settled districts and temple grounds.
Houses	208,000	(those opening on the streets being alone included.)
Population	1,367,885	Including every class except the military.

The entire population must, therefore, have amounted to eighteen hundred thousand or two millions, at that time. After 1801, the military classes began to move from the city into the country, and at the era of the Restoration the population had largely diminished. Subsequently, however, it increased again, the returns of August, 1885, showing:—

Streets	9,113
Population	934,310

This excellent work by Mr. Otori concludes with a chronological catalogue of the principal events that occurred in Tokyo from 1590 to 1885.

*A Captive of Love.* Founded upon Bakin's Japanese Romance, *Kuno no taema amayo no tsuki.* By ED. GREY, author of *The Golden Lotus*, *Young Americans in Japan*, &c. Boston: Lee and Shepard.

BAKIN was incomparably the greatest writer of romance that Japan ever possessed. To wonderful fertility of imagination he added dramatic instincts of the highest order. He produced novel after novel, and though he described himself as a pained scribbler, working under the pressure of "chill poverty," his writings offer no evidence of these disabling circumstances. We have sometimes thought, however, that in the story of his social trials is to be found the secret of his literary success. Conscious that he was endowed with exceptional talents, and unconscious of any wrong that ought to condemn him to misfortune, he probably learned to regard his poverty, and the hardships he suffered, as the consequence of some crime for which he was not personally responsible, but which he, in common with many others equally innocent, was doomed by some inscrutable law to expiate. On no other hypothesis is it easy to explain the persistent tendency of his mind to make all the events of life turn upon the hinge of fatality. Through the web of his wonderful romances there runs always a thread of uniform colour losing itself at last in an entanglement of catastrophes. In modern times there have been men whose faith in the doctrines of Christianity was strained even to rupture by the dogma of eternal punishment. But though there is something almost revoltingly incongruous in the notion that the wrong doing of a few short years is to entail everlasting torture, the doctrine has at any rate one redeeming feature—no man is condemned for sins that he has not committed. Associated with unerring justice the sternest code may yet be tolerable. But the Buddhist tenet of *inga* has no such compensatory characteristic. Its disciples hold that the law of cause and effect is not directed by any intelligent discrimination. Fate, once started on its round, traverses the whole circle, ruthlessly, undeviatingly, and with the impartiality ascribed to the rain of God, strikes down all that come, whether wittingly or unwittingly, within the range of its arm. This terrible and in many respects demoralizing belief furnishes the key to nearly every one of Bakin's romances. We see his characters drawn irresistibly within the circle of fate, there to atone for sins with which, in many cases, their contact was purely accidental. Such a story is "The Moon through a Rift in the Rain-clouds" (*Kuno no taema amayo no tsuki*), which was recently introduced to the American public by Mr. Edward Grey, under the title of "A Captive of Love." A hunter, Buhei, constantly violating the Buddhist commandment against taking life, at last slaughters a stag of peculiar beauty. The crime is ag-

gravated by the method of its commission. Buhei decoys the stag by the sound of one of the Sutras, the animal having a supernatural love for sacred literature. The hunter's gentle wife expires shortly after hearing of this wicked deed, and Buhei himself dies in a few years, penitent and exhorting his son to become a priest. The son follows the paternal injunction, takes holy orders under the name of Saikēi, and by piety and self-denial seems likely to expiate the sins of his father. But the continuity of the circle of fate is not to be thus solved. The spirit of the stag enters into a beautiful girl called Lotus-leaf, who conceives for the priest, and inspires him with an absorbing love. Kikei flies from the temple, and, prostituting his priestly calling to the commission of all sorts of crimes, becomes himself an instrument in the hands of the fate his father offended. Meanwhile, the skin of the stag has been performing its part in the vendetta. Its first purchaser hangs himself, leaving a son who prospers as an owner of oxen. The second purchaser of the skin is a Samurai. His sons, instead of dying loyally with their lord in battle, fly ignominiously, and become, one a falconer, the other a poor peasant. The lives of all these persons are woven into the web of a common destiny. The recalcitrant priest, Kikei, obtains one of the ox-owner's cattle under false pretences and sells it to the poor peasant. The consequences of the fraud fall on the latter's family. During his absence, his invalid wife dies in the hands of the police and his children are cruelly tortured. The peasant himself visits his brother the falconer, finds him married to Lotus-leaf, and, knowing the girl's former relations with the vagabond priest, conceives a bitter hatred of her. By and by, the priest, by a series of clever ruses, establishes himself in the neighbourhood, and is summoned to perform the funeral service at the accidental death of the falconer. While thus engaged, he is discovered by the younger brother, who attempts to kill him, but by mistake kills Lotus-leaf instead. Arrested for this, the peasant and ex-Samurai is condemned to disembowel himself. His children however, ultimately succeed in killing the priest, but not before the latter has worked the ruin of the ox-owner. These outlines, complicated enough in themselves, are filled in by Bakin with consummate skill, so that the whole history constitutes a thrilling romance. Mr. Grey tells it graphically and not without touches of local colouring which do credit to his research and show that he has studied Japanese literature to considerable purpose. He has already been the means of introducing the American public to many phases of Japanese life, his popular style rendering attractive much that would lose all interest in the hands of a less genial author. Yet we feel constrained to say of Mr. Grey's book what we had to say of M. Régamey's "Okoma," that Bakin's genius loses much of its beauty in the paraphrastic garb of foreign interpreters. Why cannot these gentlemen give us the works of the great Japanese novelist in a form as faithful as possible to the original? It will be many a day, we opine, before Bakin's graphic powers and sparkling style are surpassed by any of his renderers. Until that day arrives, the more becoming and appreciative plan will be to reproduce Bakin in his own form instead of transfiguring him by the lights of lesser men. An American or an Englishman taking the works of Dumas or Hugo and introducing them to the public in patchwork clothes of his own manufacture, would at least be called presumptuous. Is less fidelity due to a writer of Bakin's reputation? We think not. Yet Mr. Grey is to be thanked for showing us glimpses of Bakin. Perhaps he understands his public and knows that sketches "founded on" the Japanese novelist's creations are more likely to find favour than photographs of the original. Nevertheless, we wish that some one would try the latter experiment, for though M.M. Régamey and Grey have done well, very well, on lines of their own choosing, they might have done a great deal better, in our opinion, by following faithfully the lines of Bakin himself.

## THE SILK TRADE OF JAPAN.

The following is taken from Messrs. Griffin & Co.'s Half-yearly Silk Report:—

### RAW SILK.

Referring to our review of the first half of the season 1885-1886 (dated the 31st December last), we continue our remarks upon the balance of the season which closes to-day.

We ask your perusal of the customary Export and Quotation tables published herein. There has been a fair business done during the six months: in the first part of the period under review one or two intervals of the "boom" took place, but

since then a gradually falling Market, until in May we had once more got down to a very low range of prices. The last few days, business has been done in New Silk at a marked advance; and natives predict a roaring trade at high prices for the new campaign. As usual, the chief Export has been in the former half of the season—15,476 bales to 31st December, and 10,408 bales for the remainder of the year—about three-fifths and two-fifths respectively.

The total Export shows a decided advance, especially when the increased weight of the bale is taken into account. In fact we must apparently reckon in future with an average weight of at least one picul per bale; some shippers, indeed, show signs of adopting the style and weight of the Italian *ballot* for the packing of Filatures. The Export figures for the whole year give a total of 25,884 bales or 25,339 piculs, against 25,403 bales weighing only 23,790 piculs last year—an increase of 481 bales, but no less than 1,613 piculs. As regards the destination of the shipments, the tables are turned completely; the United States have been decidedly our best customers, and have taken 15,034 bales, while European centres figure for the balance of 10,850 bales.

The principal points for notice are the renewed activity and partial "boom" during the first three months of the year. On these occasions very high prices were paid for some considerable shipments. Since that date prices have fallen away; but the home trade has come to the rescue and broken the fall considerably. During the present month rumours of something wrong with the European crop gave a temporary excitement; but reliable information has now set this matter at rest.

The outlook appears more healthy than for some time past: Stocks of Japans in Europe are considerably run down; there seems a turn of fashion in favour of Silk material for dresses. Markets in all countries of production have opened at prices which manufacturers can well afford to pay, while at the same time the abnormal values of last year have been avoided. In a word, both producers and consumers look forward with cheerful hope to the new season upon which we are just entering. Indeed, some of our Japanese friends are inclined to be too sanguine; they think that we shall see a repetition of 1876, and that with very low foreign exchange exporters may be able to pay almost fabulous prices for Silk this year. We do not join in this anticipation, but imagine that a good all round trade should be done at values satisfactory alike to both seller and buyer. Undoubtedly the very low prices of a year ago have stimulated consumption; and if all concerned in the trade are not too greedy of gain, we should enter on a prosperous career all round.

**DIRECT SHIPMENTS.**—These again show a reduction: they amount to 3,933 bales, against 5,641 bales last year. The present season's Export is thus distributed:—to America 1,664 bales, and to Europe 2,269 bales. It is to be presumed that native merchants will not care to ship largely on their own account if they can sell readily at good prices for cash on the Market here.

**PRICES.**—The old year closed with practically nothing doing, both sides pausing for breath after the enormous transactions of November, and taking up a post of observation ready to act as events might dictate in the New Year. Total Settlements for the six months ending 31st December were 16,700 piculs, and the Stock in Yokohama on that date was 6,500 piculs.

**JANUARY.**—We were not long without business. Buyers soon "took hold," and Settlements for the first week were quite 500 piculs, with a tendency towards higher prices. The news from Europe reported the "Syndicate" strong and capable of holding things up for some time to come; and the chief demand was for Continental Europe. By the middle of the month we had a very active Market at a marked rise, cables arriving with good news from abroad. Business was also done between foreigners; the speculators unloading and realising what profits they could. Thence onward a continued upward movement with a highly sensitive and excited Market combined with large settlements; until in the last week of the month things calmed down to the size of about 50 piculs a day. Market closed quiet but firm, holders strong, and buyers engaged in packing their previous purchases. Settlements for the month of January were quite 4,300 piculs, and on the 31st the Stock-list gave 4,100 piculs.

**FEBRUARY** opened with a quiet feeling. Foreign Markets were quiescent, and buyers paused to consider well the situation. Things were looking decidedly weak until, on the 8th, better news came in from Europe and buying recommenced with some vigour. By the middle of the month, a strong Market once more; and some buyers, not being able to find the quality they required, began again to draw their supplies from the foreign specu-

lators. Steady Market with fair amount of business down to the end. Settlements for February were 1,100 piculs; Stock on the 28th, 4,300 piculs, presenting a very poor assortment.

**MARCH.**—The month commenced with small business: some Silk was bought, but rejections being very heavy, the net Settlements were insignificant. This state of things continued up to the 15th; there was a fair demand for decent Silk, of which there was no Stock, while dealers were disposed to be current with such grades as they had for sale; these, however, were not wanted. Altogether an uneasy undercurrent began to set in and speculators appeared anxious to move their second-hand holdings. Enquiry seemed to revive a little at one time, but a quiet Market prevailed down to the end of the month, with a decided tendency towards lower prices at the close. Settlements for March, 1,200 piculs; Stock on the 31st, 3,700 piculs.

**APRIL** opened with rather more general enquiry, but prices were not strong; in fact the common grades, which were plentiful, could be bought at a sensible reduction on the quotations ruling in March. Arrivals were scanty, and the home trade began to take considerable supplies from our Market, thereby reducing Stocks. The month dragged along; dealers being current sellers of such quality as they had to offer. Intelligence from abroad was not cheering; the foreign Markets appeared well supplied with raw material, and buyers resolved to wait the progress of the new crop. Settlements in April 1,000 piculs; Stock, 3,000 piculs.

**MAY.**—No improvement with the advent of this month, settlements for the first week being 75 piculs only. Nearly all quotations became nominal, and the Market was entirely supported by the home trade, which invested largely for use in the native manufacture of handkerchief-goods. The dullness intensified all through the month, and prices receded almost daily until at the close silk could be laid down abroad at about the prices current in October 1885—a considerable parcel of Shinshu fil. *Kaimisha* being done at \$70, or say a reduction of \$150 per picul from the highest point. Settlements for this month 550 piculs only. Stock on the 31st May, 2,250 piculs.

**JUNE** opened in the same dull, lethargic state, but there was a little more doing towards the middle of the month. News came of the opening of the Shanghai Market at a considerable advance over the first prices made last year. Rumours also were rife as to an expected deficit in the Italian crop, so that sellers plucked up heart, and the interior Markets for New Hanks opened high. The first New *Hachinji Hanks* came in on the 13th and were quickly sold at \$460, against \$347½ made for same grade a year ago. Of course there was a great reduction in Sterling exchange to set against this rise, but not more than seven per cent. could be accounted for in that manner. Koshu filatures appeared on the 17th and were sold at \$610, which is about the equivalent of last year's price (\$565) when we allow for the difference in silver exchange. By now prices have risen fully five per cent., although reliable news give the Italian crop at a decided increase on last year; dealers in the up-country Markets are paying long figures, and natives generally look forward to a rapidly advancing Market. Whether they are right or not, time alone can tell. Sales for the month are 600 piculs, making the grand total of the season 25,450 piculs. We carry over a stock of 1,900 piculs, of which not more than 200 piculs are New staple.

#### WASTE SILK.

In this department we have seen a large business and a great increase in settlements; so much so that the present six months have more than compensated for the small trade prior to 1st January. The total export for the season is greater than for the previous one, figures reading thus:—25,706 piculs to date, against 22,487 piculs at 30th June, 1885. The great increase has been in Waste proper, *Pierced Cocoons* giving a marked reduction of quite 500 piculs (1,735 piculs this year against 2,235 piculs for season 1884-1885).

On reference to the table, it will be seen that the statistics for the half-year ending to-day give an enormous increase in the business done, being nearly three times that of the corresponding half-year in 1885. The exact figures are 15,468 piculs, against 5,506 piculs.

The demand has been good for Japan Waste from all quarters, and the trade for United States Markets is slowly but surely developing. Shipments thence for the whole season are estimated at 3,035 piculs (*Waste* 2,379, *Cocoons* 656) against 1,200 piculs for the previous season.

The large business noted in December, 1885, continued after the New Year festivities were concluded; and it must be borne in mind that much of the present half-year's Export was really settled before the 31st December, although sorting, pack-

ing, and shipping were not completed until the present year was some weeks old.

**JANUARY.**—When dealers got fairly to work there was a good daily trade, with strong quotations, especially for the better grades. Holders professed themselves confident in spite of the large Stock of 7,000 piculs with which the year began. Business increased and prices hardened up to the 20th, from which date shippers held off; they were busily preparing for shipment their recent purchases, and did not propose to pay too eagerly a further advance. Settlements for the month reached 3,100 piculs, and we left off with a Stock of 6,500 piculs.

**FEBRUARY** opened with rather more business, and sellers managed to get a little turn on the better grades of *Noshi*. This continued for a couple of weeks, after which there was an increase in the volume of business done; and one week's Settlements were entered as 1,000 piculs, chiefly *Kibiso* and *Noshi*, with a special run upon *Mazala*. Arrivals light, Stocks reduced by returns to the interior, and a general good feeling all round, with good demand for best Wastes, brought us up to the end of the month. Sales during February:—3,200 piculs. Stock at closing was down to 4,500 piculs.

**MARCH** started in a languishing mood, buyers wanting a reduction in price, which sellers did not see their way clear to give. By the 15th there was decidedly more inclination for business, with a slight tendency to ease in favour of buyers. In the third week quite a revival with large business (950 piculs) for the time of year, arrivals light and prices for decent lots the turn higher. By the end of the month more quiet again, sales from 1st to 31st being reckoned at 2,100 piculs, leaving off with a stock reduced to 2,000 piculs.

**APRIL** commenced with more inclination for business, and a fair demand for all kinds of Waste. A small, spasmodic business to the 15th, thence onwards to the 30th in much the same style. Stocks were in some cases withdrawn from the market, and dealers tried to put about the idea that very little more Waste could possibly come in. Settlements this month 1,150 piculs. Stock on the 30th estimated at 1,200 piculs only.

**MAY.**—Stagnation the first week, but quite a small spurt before the 15th, with considerable enquiry for various kinds of Waste, which were not forthcoming, the stock being poorly assorted. Things continued on a fairly even keel up to the end of the month, with now and then a gentle rise or fall in the volume of business passing. Rather better feeling all round at the close. Settlements for the month 800 piculs only. Stock on the 31st, 900 piculs.

**JUNE.**—A very small dwindling business during this month in old Waste. Dealers talk of high prices for New staple, and indeed \$128 has been paid for a parcel of fine *Bushu Noshi*. Japanese expect rates to go very much higher, although it is hard to find out what basis they go upon. Some assert that the production of Waste will be limited this year; others speak of a great demand in foreign markets at a strong rise. However this may be, the future must decide. The settlements for June are put down as 400 piculs, and we carry a stock of Old Waste amounting to 850 piculs into the new season, which nominally commences to-morrow.

#### EXCHANGE.

**FOREIGN.**—This has surely and steadily worked with exporters; although the fluctuations have not been great, the general tendency has been towards ease, and the continued drop in Silver quotations has made exchange a favourable factor in the shipper's calculations. The Yokohama Specie Bank has again been a strong competitor for mercantile paper, and is undoubtedly doing its best to foster a large export trade in Japan's chief staples. *Credits.*—Four months' sight on London opened at 3/4½ and continued there or thereabouts through the month of January. February opened at 3/4½, gradually working down to 3/4½ at the close. March saw a slight rally at one time, but by the end of the month rates were called 3/4½ firm. In April and May the same state of things continued, and (either up town or down town) bills were negotiable at or about March rates. Through June much the same conditions existed with a distinct weakness at the close and a threatened drop at an early date. Credits to day are quoted weak at 3/4½ per dollar or silver yen.

**DOMESTIC.**—We may almost say that there is no such factor now in the Silk-man's calculations. It is practically eliminated from the account altogether; the Government is redeeming all its fiat notes in Silver; and *Kinsatsu* are always quoted nominally at par with Silver yen or Mexican dollars. Should the Government keep clear of all expensive complications there is no reason why *Kinsatsu* should not soon become things of the past—a matter of "ancient history."

## EXPORT TABLE JAPAN RAW SILK FOR THE WHOLE SEASON COMPARED WITH RECENT YEARS.

	1885-1886. BALES.	1884-1885. BALES.	1883-1884. BALES.	1882-1883. BALES.	1881-1882. BALES.	1880-1881. BALES.	1879-1880. BALES.	1878-1879. BALES.
France and Italy .....	10,535	14,046	17,478	14,500	11,107	12,482	7,691	11,336
United States .....	15,034	11,143	9,783	9,589	7,022	5,376	5,175	3,200
England .....	315	214	2,640	4,645	3,647	4,481	5,031	4,701
Total .....	25,884	25,403	29,907	28,734	21,776	22,339	17,897	19,257

## EXPORT TABLE JAPAN WASTE SILK FOR THE WHOLE SEASON COMPARED WITH RECENT YEARS.

	1885-1886. PICULS.	1884-1885. PICULS.	1883-1884. PICULS.	1882-1883. PICULS.	1881-1882. PICULS.	1880-1881. PICULS.	1879-1880. PICULS.	1878-1879. PICULS.
Waste Silk .....	23,971	20,244	21,714	22,174	22,117	18,736	17,216	12,244
Pierced Cocoons .....	1,735	2,243	2,202	3,306	4,238	3,056	4,296	2,715
Total .....	25,706	22,487	23,916	25,480	26,355	21,812	21,512	14,959

## EXPORT TABLE JAPAN RAW SILK FOR THE HALF-SEASON COMPARED WITH RECENT YEARS.

	JUNE 30, 1886. BALES.	JUNE 30, 1885. BALES.	JUNE 30, 1884. BALES.	JUNE 30, 1883. BALES.	JUNE 30, 1882. BALES.	JUNE 30, 1881. BALES.	JUNE 30, 1880. BALES.	JUNE 30, 1879. BALES.
France and Italy .....	4,864	5,899	3,016	5,028	6,936	7,572	2,732	4,406
United States .....	5,379	3,384	2,927	3,693	4,348	1,916	2,328	1,664
England .....	165	39	260	1,718	1,694	1,984	251	1,189
Total .....	10,408	9,322	6,203	10,439	12,978	11,472	5,311	7,349

## UNSOLD STOCK OF RAW SILK IN YOKOHAMA AT SAME DATES.

PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
1,900	2,750	1,000	400	1,200	300	800	500

## RAW SILK QUOTATIONS (SEMI-MONTHLY) COMPARED WITH 1885.

	No. 4 SHINSHU HANKS. 1886. 1885.	Good 2 1/2 JOSHU HANKS. 1886. 1885.	FILATURE NO. 1, 10-13 DENIERS. 1886. 1885.	FILATURES NO. 1, 14-16 DENIERS. 1886. 1885.	FILATURES NO. 2, 14-18 DENIERS. 1886. 1885.	RE-REALS BEST NO. 1, 14-16 DENIERS. 1886. 1885.	KAKEDA GOOD NO. 2. 1886. 1885.	HAMATSURI NO. 2. 1886. 1885.
Jan. 15...	Nom. \$160	Nom. \$140	\$720 \$600	\$710 \$590	\$650 \$550	\$650 \$550	\$610 \$520	\$510 \$460
Jan. 31...	\$610 465	\$555 445	Nom. 600	730 595	670 560	680 550	630 520	540 470
Feb. 14...	610 470	555 445	Nom. 610	Nom. —	670 560	Nom. —	630 520	540 470
Feb. 28...	590 475	550 450	Nom. 610	Nom. —	670 570	680 —	640 520	520 470
Mar. 15...	590 475	550 450	— 620	— Nom.	670 570	660 —	Nom. 520	520 470
Mar. 31...	580 475	540 450	— 620	— —	650 570	660 —	Nom. 520	520 470
April 15...	580 Nom.	540 Nom.	— 620	— —	650 585	650 —	Nom. 510	500 Nom.
April 30...	Nom. Nom.	Nom. Nom.	— 620	— Nom.	630 580	— —	Nom. 510	480 Nom.
May 15...	Nom. —	Nom. 440	— 625	— 615	610 580	— —	Nom. 500	Nom. —
May 31...	Nom. —	Nom. Nom.	— 600	— 600	550 Nom.	— —	— Nom.	— —
June 15...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
June 30...	— —	490 360	— —	680 —	630 505	615 —	— —	— —

## EXPORT TABLE JAPAN WASTE SILK FOR THE HALF-SEASON COMPARED WITH RECENT YEARS.

	JUNE 30, 1886. PICULS.	JUNE 30, 1885. PICULS.	JUNE 30, 1884. PICULS.	JUNE 30, 1883. PICULS.	JUNE 30, 1882. PICULS.	JUNE 30, 1881. PICULS.	JUNE 30, 1880. PICULS.	JUNE 30, 1879. PICULS.
Waste Silk .....	15,172	5,414	6,958	10,298	13,130	9,187	6,383	6,251
Pierced Cocoons .....	296	92	269	241	1,078	2,343	438	879
Total Piculs .....	15,468	5,506	7,227	10,539	14,808	11,530	6,821	7,130

## UNSOLD STOCK OF WASTE SILK IN YOKOHAMA AT SAME DATE.

PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
850	1,500	580	700	600	150	500	350

## WASTE SILK QUOTATIONS (SEMI-MONTHLY) COMPARED WITH 1885.

	BEST FILATURE NOSHU. 1886. 1885.	BEST OSHU NOSHU. 1886. 1885.	BEST FINE JOSHU NOSHU. 1886. 1885.	GOOD ASSORTED JOSHU NOSHU. 1886. 1885.	BEST SELECTED FILATURE KIHNO. 1886. 1885.	BEST OSHU KIHNO. 1886. 1885.	MIDDLING JOSHU KIHNO. 1886. 1885.	BEST OSHU MAYATA. 1886. 1885.
Jan. 15...	\$140 \$155	\$130 \$145	\$ 95 \$107 1/2	\$87 1/2 \$85	\$120 \$125	\$90 Nom.	\$30 \$40	Nom. \$150
Jan. 31...	140 150	140 145	100 107 1/2	90 85	125 125	95 Nom.	30 40	Nom. Nom.
Feb. 14...	140 150	130 145	100 110	90 —	120 125	95 \$110	30 40	\$170 —
Feb. 28...	140 Nom.	130 Nom.	102 1/2 110	90 —	120 120	95 110	30 35	180 165
Mar. 15...	135 Nom.	130 —	102 1/2 —	90 —	120 120	95 —	30 35	180 —
Mar. 31...	135 Nom.	130 —	102 1/2 —	90 —	120 Nom.	95 —	30 —	180 —
April 15...	135 —	130 —	102 1/2 —	90 —	120 Nom.	95 —	30 —	180 —
April 30...	130 —	— —	— —	90 —	120 Nom.	95 —	30 —	180 —
May 15...	— —	— —	— —	— —	120 Nom.	95 —	30 —	190 —
May 31...	130 —	— —	100 —	85 —	120 Nom.	95 —	30 —	190 —
June 15...	130 —	— —	— —	— —	— Nom.	— —	— —	165 —
June 30...	— —	— —	— —	70 —	90 —	— —	— —	— —

## LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, July 1st.

As in duty bound, Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania, has introduced his tariff bill. The national Democratic platform of 1884 pledged the Democracy to reform the tariff, and when thirty-five Democrats joined with the Republicans to defeat the Morrison bill, it devolved on their leader to show in what way his wing of the party proposed to fulfil the pledge. It is a curiosity in fiscal legislation. It proposes to readjust a few duties; to add to the free list, wool in various forms; and to maintain the most oppressive duties—the profits of which go into the pockets of Pennsylvania and Ohio manufacturers—in their most stringent shape. Thus, under it manufactures of iron would pay from \$13 a ton, which is the rate on iron or steel railway bars, to \$60 a ton, which is the rate on nails; clothing and combing wools would pay to cents a pound, and carpet wools 3 cents a pound; where they are washed or scoured, the duty is doubled and trebled; on manufactures of wool, the duty would range from 65 to 85 per cent. On the other hand, in order to satisfy the cry for a reduction of taxation, the internal revenue on tobacco is to be taken off. It is safe to say that this is the only civilized country in the world in which a leading statesman would propose to support the Government by taxing the poor man's blanket and letting cigars and tobacco go free. The bill has been referred, and Colonel Morrison proposes to report it, with amendments, to the House, instead of kicking it out of the Committee room. The trouble with the Democrats has ever been that they lack the courage of their convictions; they are so afraid of losing votes in Pennsylvania and Ohio—States which are hopelessly lost to them—that they have not the pluck to come out for radical free trade, and to force Randall and his followers into the Republican camp where they belong.

Revenue reformers have derived comfort from an incident which occurred at the White House. Shortly after the defeat of the Morrison bill, one of the ten New York Democrats who voted against the bill called on the President to ask some favour. Mr. Cleveland eyed him sternly and said: "You voted against the Morrison Bill?" "Yes," replied the quaking disciple of Tammany Hall. "And you call yourself a Democrat!" cried the President.

The simultaneous appearance of General Grant's second volume, and the bulky tome in which John A. Logan has kindly taken the public into his confidence, has set the world studying political literature. It is to be feared that these new books will share the fate of Wilson's Rise and Fall of the Slave Power, Greeley's American Conflict, and Jefferson Davis' Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government. They will find some secluded nook in libraries, where the dust of time will gather undisturbed on their bindings. General Grant's work is interesting, to those who knew the man. It was written for bread, at a time when the author, laden with sorrow, and stricken by a fatal disease, had his last hours embittered by the thought that his approaching death would leave those who were nearest and dearest to him destitute. A knowledge of the circumstances disarms criticism, and leaves the reader free to applaud the generous spirit, and the manly tone in which the work is written. It adds, too, one more source of information for the use of the future historian of the war.

General Logan's book is a very different performance. Like Blaine's Twenty Years in Congress, it is a political pamphlet composed for the purpose of promoting its author's political ambition. It makes no pretension to scholarship. Indeed, when a friendly critic explained that a certain phrase would have provoked the wrath of a certain person, the author frankly replied: "Let Lindley Murray, the author frankly replied: 'Let I didn't write it. Its statements of doctrine and its elucidation of principles are worthy of a schoolboy. General Logan never did acquire any mastery of political science. Before the war, and indeed until after it had commenced, he was an apologist for, and even an admirer of slavery; his attempts to reconcile his opinions of those days with the broader views which now prevail, and which he has found it necessary to adopt, are ludicrous. His endeavours to show that the opposition of the southern people to protective duties was due to their hostility to free labour, is on a par with the Rev. Burchard's famous alliteration of Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion. Logan possesses one quality which is good: he is honest; and one quality which may be good or bad according to the mind which directs it; he is positive. He divides mankind by an easy process into two classes—angels and devils; and ranges every one with whom he has to deal in one of these

classes. To his devils he allots no virtue; in his angels he admits no vice. This plan has the merit of simplifying history; it would be convenient if mankind were not composite. If the General were to achieve the object nearest his heart, and to win the Presidency, his administration would be uncompromising; Black Jack's friends would get all the plums, and Black Jack's enemies would be cast out into uttermost darkness. He would swear by his blunders, and class his prejudices among his virtues. But he could cheat nobody.

It is in this last particular that his book reveals him in such bright contrast to the portrait which James G. Blaine has drawn of himself in his Twenty Years. Intellectually, there is no comparison between the two. Blaine is a man of commanding intellect, clear head, wide information, and remarkably quick perception. He would have made a fortune at the bar as a special pleader. He seizes the point of every question with unerring eye, and his mind is stored with every argument that can be brought to bear on it. He is a good judge of character, and a generally accurate reader of motives. But he has no more principle than a boot-jack. Trojan or Tyrian are all one to him, if they bring grist to his mill. Between the lines of every page of his book, the most careless reader can detect the words: "I am the man for President." With admirable judgment he picks out the men whom he cannot by any chance hope to conciliate, and these he abuses; his other foes, who may by dexterity be won over to be his friends, he goes out of his way to praise. He is unsparing on Bayard and Schurz, but he has honeyed words for Conkling and Edmunds. He goes through his two volumes hat in hand to the public, mutely soliciting votes; like the lawyer in Little Dorrit who was affable to everybody for fear of throwing away a possible jurymen. He is ready to champion any delusion if he reckons that it will last into the Presidential election; he can make a special plea for any popular fallacy if it only promises to prevail for or year a two. He is so bright a man that it is almost certain he is a free-trader; but he vaunts the merits of protection as vociferously as the late Horace Greeley himself. On all the delicate questions—save this—which divide the American public, prohibition, the forfeiture of land grants, the subsidy question, the naturalization laws, his book is discreetly silent; but it expresses very decided opinions on the Chinese question, Chinamen having no votes and their opponents a good many.

The sporting season at the East is in full blast, and no day passes without a regatta or a race. The various crack yachts have been trying their paces with a view to select a competitor for the English *Galathea*, which is on the sea; in the first races the *Priscilla* was generally successful, but later trials have again brought the *Puritan* to the front. A general impression prevails that, either of the two could out sail the Englishman. This time last year, if you remember, the feeling in New York was that the *Genesta* would win the cup. We shall know all about it in a week or two. On the turf California has been covering herself with glory. Nearly all the races have been won by California horses. The latest contests have been between two California stables—that of Haggin and that of Baldwin, New York, and even Kentucky are nowhere. It is considered doubtful whether any country in the world contains faster horses than Ban Fox, Tyrant, Silver Cloud, and Troubadour. Recent events have had a tendency to stimulate a good deal of brag on this side of the continent; a propensity which as every one knows is entirely foreign to our habits.

The conference committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill have agreed to throw out the senate provision for a subsidy to ocean steamers, and therefore the prospect is that the Pacific Mail Company will carry no regular mail to China and Japan during the coming year. This puts the commercial community to inconvenience. Since the new year, fourteen steamers have left San Francisco for Yokohama and Hongkong. Of these only seven have carried regular mails. Through the courtesy of the agents of the Pacific Mail Company, I and others have been enabled to send letters, in Government stamped envelopes, by their ships, but letters to China have been somewhat uncertain in reaching their destination. For the conveyance of this letter I am indebted to the politeness of the purser of the *Rio de Janeiro*.

## IN H.B.M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

KANAGAWA, 29th July, 1886.

[IN ADMIRALTY.]

The Master, Owners and Crew of the American ship *Clarissa B. Carter*, plaintiffs; and the Owners of the British steamship *Glamorganshire*, Williams, master, defendants.

## REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

TO NICHOLAS J. HANNEN Esq., JUDGE OF HER MAJESTY'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Whereas on the 12th day of June, 1885, an action was commenced in this Court by the above named plaintiffs against the above named defendants for the recovery of \$98,528.75 Mexican damages resulting from a collision which occurred between the two vessels near the port of Hyogo on the 7th of June, 1885; and whereas by the judgment of this Court, pronounced on the 12th October, 1885, the steamship *Glamorganshire* was found to be solely to blame for the collision, and this judgment was on appeal affirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court for China and Japan pronounced on the 10th of April, 1886; and whereas by an order of this Court, dated 22nd June last it was referred to the Registrar and two merchants to ascertain and assess the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs and payable by the defendants, except costs, under the judgment aforesaid; and whereas affidavits and proofs were filed on the 25th day of June last, with particulars of claim, by the plaintiffs' counsel, but no counter affidavits or proofs were filed by the defendants' counsel; and whereas the hearing of the reference took place on the 16th and 19th instant before myself sitting as Registrar assisted by Messrs. W. G. Bayne and E. F. Kilby, merchants appointed by the Court, at which hearing witnesses for both sides were called, examined, and cross-examined by the respective counsel; and whereas the several items, particulars, and details of the plaintiffs' claim were then and subsequently examined, investigated, and carefully considered by myself and the merchants in concert;

I have now, therefore, the honour to report the result of our investigation, together with the reasons therefor, under the several heads of claim, as follows:—

## I.—VALUE OF THE SHIP.

The amount claimed in the original petition was the equivalent at current rate of exchange of \$70,000 U.S. gold. On the reference, however, this amount was reduced (by counsel's advice) to \$60,000 U.S. gold, less \$1,900 Mexican, being the amount realised by the sale of the wreck; and \$82 Mexican, value of a boat belonging to the ship subsequently recovered and sold. The total claim for the *Clarissa B. Carter* was, therefore, as follows:—

U.S. Gold.	
Value of the ship at the time of collision	60,000.00
Less value of wreck	1,900
Less value of boat	82

Mexicans	1,982
At current rate of 76 cents	1,506.32

Net value claimed ..... \$58,493.68  
The actual value of the ship, as nearly as it could be ascertained from the very scanty evidence adduced, was found to be:—

Value of ship	\$41,264.24
Less value of wreck and boat	1,506.32

Net value allowed ..... \$39,757.92

## REASONS FOR THIS FINDING.

The most direct evidence afforded to us upon this point was the statement of Leroy Dow, master of, and owner of one-eighth share in, the *Clarissa B. Carter*, who had, with the exception of one voyage, been continuously in command of her from the time she was launched until the day of the collision. He was therefore well acquainted with the cost, history, and condition of the ship; his testimony was supported on several points by documentary evidence and was scarcely, if at all, shaken by the cross-examination.

The following facts were clearly established:—The *Clarissa B. Carter* was a sailing ship of 1,144 tons, built at Searsport, Maine, U.S.A., in 1876 by George B. Carter, master builder, and was owned as a "family ship" by members of the Carter family and other inhabitants of Searsport to the number of about twenty. Her frame was of hackmatack and rock maple; the scaling and outside planking were of Southern hard pine, all the materials having been seasoned before she was put together. She was fastened through and through by copper, iron, and locust; her deck was of white pine 4 inches square; her masts were built masts; her rigging was wire and her equipment



was in all respects complete. She was built not by contract, but by the day, and cost \$80,000 U.S. gold. She was coppered for the first time in Liverpool in November, 1876, and on three subsequent occasions, the last being in or about November, 1884, preparatory to starting on her last voyage to Japan, the cost of coppering, including docking and labour, being about \$3,000. She held two certificates of classification, one in the "Record" with class + A1 for fourteen years from July 1876; the other in the Bureau Veritas with the class + 3/3—L. I. for thirteen years from August, 1876; both these certificates bore endorsements for re-survey "class confirmed and continued," dated respectively in May, 1883, and November 1884. She had never been surveyed in Japan, and there was not sufficient evidence as to the amount for which she had been insured. At the time of her loss she was earning freight under a charter party for a voyage to New York.

The indemnification of the owners, therefore, according to the rule laid down by Sir R. Phillimore in the case of the *Northumbria*,<sup>1</sup> is to be calculated on the basis of the probable value of the ship at the end of her voyage, together with the freight she would have earned less the cost of earning it, and interest both on the value of the ship and on the net freight from the probable date of the termination of voyage.

The evidence brought before us as to her probable value at the end of the voyage was very meagre; a fact which, as it appeared to the merchants and myself, rendered it all the more incumbent on us to adhere closely to the rule laid down by Dr. Lushington in the case of the *Ironmaster*,<sup>2</sup> as to the order of importance in which the various kinds of evidence should be ranked. "The best evidence," said that learned judge of the Admiralty Court, "is, first, the opinion of competent persons who knew the ship shortly previous to the time it was lost." Leroy Dow, the master, was the sole witness of this kind examined before us; he swore that her value "if she had completed her last voyage as she then was would have been \$60,000 U.S. gold. She was as good as ever she was."

"The second best evidence," continued Dr. Phillimore, in the *Ironmaster* "is the opinion of persons conversant with shipping and the transfers thereof." Two witnesses of this kind were called on behalf of the defendants, neither of whom had ever seen the *Clarissa B. Carver* nor had any experience of the American shipping market. The more important of these experts was the Port Captain of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Captain J. W. Walker. All his experience in valuing ships had, he admitted, been acquired in Japan, and during the last four years, and he did not hold himself out as a public expert in such valuations. Judging from the very vague data given in evidence, and irrespective of the state of the market, this witness considered that a ship of the sort described, and costing, new, \$80,000, nine years ago, would now be worth on a very fair outside estimate, about \$35,000.

Captain Walker furthermore explained the mode in which he arrived at this amount. Such a ship, he considered, would be classed A 1 at Lloyd's for nine or ten years, and every year a percentage should be written off for depreciation; for the first third of that term the percentage, he considered, should be six per cent.; for the rest of the term from eight to eight and a half per cent.

Now, it appears to me that for a ship so well kept in repair as the *Clarissa B. Carver* was shown to have been, the percentage for depreciation taken by Captain Walker for the first few years was too high. And my opinion is confirmed by the only case I can find in the Admiralty Reports in which the value of a ship, as lessened by lapse of time and irrespective of market fluctuations, seems to have been proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Admiralty. In the case of the *Black Prince*,<sup>3</sup> decided by Dr. Lushington in 1862, it became necessary, in order to fix the rate of demurrage, to form an estimate of the value of the plaintiffs' ship, the steamer *Araxes*, and here is what the Judge said:—"I think it is clearly proved that the value of the *Araxes* was £25,000 or thereabouts. She had cost, when fitted for sea in 1886, rather over £30,000, and the presumption is she was kept in fair repair. I think, therefore, that at the expiration of five years, £5,000 was a fair deduction to make from her original value."

Now, the wear and tear of boilers and machinery being taken into account, it is reasonable to suppose that the rate of depreciation would not be greater or more rapid in the case of a well-built wooden sailing ship than in the case of a steamer; and it appeared to the Merchants and myself that the amount thus recognised by the Court of Admiralty was at once a more authoritative and fairer

rate to take than that given by Captain Walker. On the other hand, the principle of an augmented rate of depreciation for the subsequent years of the ship's term of efficiency seems to be sound and frequently acted upon in valuation estimates, and we saw no good reason for not accepting the higher subsequent rate named by that witness as proper, viz.—8 per cent per annum, deducted successively from the valuation of each preceding year. Accordingly, from the two data thus furnished, we calculated the value of the *Clarissa B. Carver* as follows:—

Original cost in 1876 .....	\$80,000.00
Less depreciation of one-sixth in five years, i.e., to July, 1881 .....	13,333.33
.....	66,666.66
Less 8 per cent., July, 1882 .....	5,333.33
.....	61,333.33
Less 8 per cent., July, 1883 .....	4,906.66
.....	56,426.66
Less 8 per cent., July, 1884 .....	4,514.13
.....	51,912.53
Less 8 per cent., July, 1885 .....	4,153.00
.....	47,759.53
November, 1885 (say for half a year) ..	1,910.38
.....	45,849.15

being the estimated value of the ship at the probable date of termination of voyage, namely the 28th of November, 1885.

Having thus arrived at an approximate valuation of the ship, as deductible from her first cost and subsequent depreciation, we had next to consider it as affected by the movements of the shipping market.

No evidence was brought before us as to the state of the American market for wooden sailing ships; but the second witness called for the defendants, Charles Wm. Pearson, a master of British ships for 23 years and in the employ of a ship-building firm, testified that within the last ten years shipping property generally has fallen in the English market about 50 per cent. in value, and the instance he quoted from personal knowledge bore out this estimate. But he had no acquaintance with the American trade, beyond the well-known fact that sailing ships retain a much more important place in it than in the English carrying trade; and it was given in evidence that to American owners American ships have this element of value over foreign ships that the latter are not allowed to engage in the American coasting trade. On the whole, we considered that ten per cent. would be a fair allowance to make for the fall in value of such ships since the date when the *Carver* was built. This gives \$41,264.24 as her value in New York at the close of 1885, the date of probable termination of her voyage.

#### II.—STORES AND SPARE EQUIPMENT.

Under this head the plaintiffs claimed \$1,156.12, value of provisions, and \$2,601.67 for spare sails, rope, canvas, and sundries which were on board when the ship went down.

The former of these items has been allowed in full; but as part of the equipment, estimated, say at one third, would most probably have been used in the course of so long a voyage, that proportion has been struck off; thus:—

\$1,156.11 provisions.	
2,601.67 equipment.	
Claimed .....	3,757.79
\$1,156.12 provisions.	
1,744.45 equipment.	
Allowed .....	2,890.57

but, as the provisions would be all or nearly all required for the maintenance of the crew on the voyage, their value is to be deducted from the following head of claim, namely:—

#### III.—FREIGHT.

The gross freight to be earned under the charter party with Messrs. Paul Heinemann & Co. was \$10,000 U.S. Gold; and the plaintiffs' deductions for the estimated cost of earning it amount to \$2,623.20. But the cost of the food of the crew has been omitted, and should be included amongst these deductions, and the value put by the plaintiffs themselves on the stock of provisions on board may be fairly taken as an approximate estimate of the amount, viz., \$1,156.12. Another omission we noticed is the Customs charges at Kobe. The charges allowed for at New York seemed very light as compared with the figures given in Stevens on Stowage for other American ports, but we had

no direct means of testing their accuracy. The freight account, therefore, should stand thus:—

Claimed .....	\$7,376.80
Deduct food of crew .....	1,156.12
Customs dues at Kobe .....	22.00
.....	1,178.12

Allowed .....

#### IV.—EFFECTS OF MASTER AND V.—EFFECTS OF CREW.

The charges made under these heads could not be considered excessive, and in the absence of any means of distinguishing between new articles and old we have followed the usual practice of deducting one third from the claim of each member of the crew, and also from the master's claim except as regards the slops, for which the full amount claimed is allowed, thus:—

#### MASTER'S CHARTS, BOOKS, CLOTHING, &c.

Claimed .....	\$1,208.65
Deduct $\frac{1}{3}$ .....	408.88
.....	805.77
Slops .....	251.94
Allowed .....	\$1,057.71

#### PRIVATE EFFECTS OF CREW.

	CLAIMED.	ALLOWED.
Wm. Laffin, chief mate .....	\$366.75	\$244.50
Amando Nary .....	90.40	60.27
S. Sjerson, carpenter .....	281.00	187.34
James Lawson .....	54.75	36.50
Martin Nielson .....	78.50	52.34
H. B. Walker, 2nd mate .....	222.75	148.50
John N. Arnoy .....	188.50	125.67
F. Gustafsen .....	81.25	54.17
H. Rosengren .....	91.00	60.66
Joe Bowers .....	93.50	62.32
August Patterson .....	73.50	49.00
Christian Sabots .....	74.00	49.33
William Benton .....	69.00	46.00
John M. Nilson .....	70.87	51.25
O. Hagenow .....	67.67	45.11
.....	1,879.44	1,252.96

Interest allowed on value of ship and freight from 28th November, 1885, date of probable end of the voyage, and on value of spare equipment and of effects of master and crew from 7th June, 1885, the date of the collision, at 8 per cent. per annum.

The parties should each bear their own costs of this reference, subject to the decision of the judge.

J. C. HALL,  
Acting as Registrar.

#### SCHEDULE.

	CLAIMED.	ALLOWED.
	(U. S. Gold.)	
1 Value of ship .....	\$58,493.08	\$39,757.92
2 Stores and equipment .....	3,757.79	2,890.57
3 Freight .....	7,376.80	6,189.68
4 Master's effects .....	1,400.59	1,057.71
.....	\$71,088.86	\$49,904.88
.....		(Mexican.)
At current rate of 76 equal to .....	\$93,537.97	\$65,664.31
5 Effects of crew .....	1,879.44	1,252.96
Total claimed .....	\$95,417.41	
Total allowed .....		\$66,917.27

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Assist.-Judge.  
WEDNESDAY, July 28th, 1886.

#### CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

J. Gillam was charged to-day with the embezzlement of two sums of \$120 and \$334.40, being monies paid for and on account of the Yokohama Drayage Company. The summons alleged that he, being a clerk in the employment of the Drayage Company, on the 23rd and 24th of this month, received the sums mentioned, for and in the name of the company, and embezzled them.

Austin Weston, an American citizen, deposed:—I am manager of the Yokohama Drayage and Lighter Company. The accused was in my employment, as a clerk. Some goods were to be passed for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and on the 23rd instant accused went to the office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and drew \$120 by getting a cheque from Mr. Johnstone, head of the stores department, which was afterwards cashed by the cashier. He did not pay the duty with it as he should have done. On the following day he drew another sum of \$334.40, also on account of duty, of which only \$10.40 were used for that purpose, I asked the delivery clerk at the Haioha how much duty had been paid, and I was shown only a re-

1. J. L. R. Ad. p. 6. 2. S. Ad. p. 441. 3. Lush. p. 576.

ceipt for \$10.40. On the 26th (Monday morning) I went to see Mr. Johnstone at the office, I asked him how much money had been paid to the accused and was told of the two payments. I then tried to find Mr. Gillam, and got him the following morning at 6 o'clock. I asked him what he had done with the money and he accounted for \$208.20, leaving \$245.50 unaccounted for. He had explained how he had spent \$60, but did not account for the remaining \$180. After finding him yesterday he went with me to our office at the Hatoba and showed me where there was \$198.50 in his desk. I applied to this Court for a summons yesterday morning, accused meanwhile remaining in his room at No. 98.

James Johnstone, manager of the stores department, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, deposed:—On Friday, the 23rd, accused called at my office to get a sum of money on account of duty for goods which had arrived by the steamer *Bengloe*. He asked for \$120 and I at once gave him an order on the cashier for that amount. Next day I was absent in Tokyo, and the order for the \$334.40 was granted by Mr. Curtis. I do not of my own knowledge know whether he paid the duties with the money or not. Mr. Weston came on Monday morning and said that Gillam had disappeared, and that the money advanced had not been paid into the Custom-house on account of the duty. He asked me to come to the Court and swear an information against the accused. I accompanied him here, but I did not possess sufficient knowledge of the matter to justify me in swearing then. I produce the receipts. We have got only a portion of the goods. The remainder has not been passed through the Custom-house, accused not having paid the duty.

Accused, in reply to the Court, said he would prefer to be dealt with summarily. He admitted having embezzled part of the money, and hoped the Court would be lenient with him. He took a small sum at first, he said, with the intention of returning it, but then he got reckless and on Sunday night he took a large sum out. It was dark at the time and he could not tell exactly how much he took on Sunday night, but he supposed there must have been about \$200. He had spent \$65, and the rest he must have lost on Sunday night or Monday morning between Honmoku and Takashima-cho.

Mr. Weston, in reply to the Court, said he wished to produce evidence to prove that accused had a large sum of money in his possession at Takashima-cho. Money was passed by him to his girl in Takashima-cho, and the girl placed this money in her obi. He could not say how much there was, but the witness he proposed to call said the notes were of the new silver issue with green backs and were probably yen 10 notes, and that there was a roll of them.

The case was adjourned for this evidence till 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th instant.

FRIDAY, July 30th, 1886.

Utagawa Masa deposed—I live in Honjo, Tokyo, not in Yokohama. I have seen the accused I think on the 26th of this month, at Takashima-cho. I saw him about ten o'clock on the morning after he went there. I saw the woman now in Court with a bundle of blue *satsu* in her hand, how much I do not know. I did not see prisoner pass the notes. I did not see the prisoner with the notes at all.

To Mr. Weston—The woman I saw with the *satsu* is here in Court. The prisoner did not tell me he had given the notes to the girl.

Takahashi Hide deposed—I know the prisoner; I am in his service.

By Mr. Weston—I went to Takashima-cho on the morning of the 26th. I got to the room where the prisoner was after some trouble. He was lying down. I took no money from him, I tried to rouse him, but ineffectually, and at length asked him if he had any money. He said he did not know. He could not tell where his pocket book was, but I found it near him. It contained only a twenty *sen* piece, two 10 *sen* pieces, five *sen*, and two keys.

Mr. Weston said he had one other witness, but he saw no use of troubling the Court further. He stated, in reply to the Court that he wished to amend the charge to the effect of accusing the prisoner of embezzling \$245.50. He wished to state, if it was not too late, that the accused had no authority from him to collect this duty.

The Assistant-Judge remarked that that might have the effect of upsetting the whole charge of embezzlement.

Mr. Weston said if the money had been accounted for to him he would have passed it into his account and credited the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The charge was then amended, prisoner being now accused of embezzling \$120 on the 23rd instant, and \$245.50 on the 24th instant.

Accused pleaded guilty of taking the amount charged.

Sentence was passed of six months' imprisonment. Accused asked if he would be allowed to see the girl, Takahashi, to make arrangements as to his effects. He was informed by the Bench that under certain surveillance he could see the girl as to his belongings.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL"]

London, July 25th.

#### THE NEW CABINET.

The Marquis of Salisbury has conferred with the Marquis of Hartington, who has promised to support his Irish policy.

It is believed that Lord Randolph Churchill will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer as leader of the House of Commons.

London, July 26th.

#### THE MARQUIS TSENG AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Marquis Tseng has gone to Kissingen in order to pay a visit to Prince Bismarck.

London, July 28th.

#### THE NEW CABINET.

The following appointments to the new Cabinet have been made:—

Marquis of SALISBURY,

Lord High Chancellor.

Right Hon. W. H. SMITH,

Secretary of State for War.

Right Hon. Lord GEO. F. HAMILTON,

First Lord of the Admiralty.

Marquis of LONDONDERRY,

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH,

Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL,

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Earl of IDDESLEIGH,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

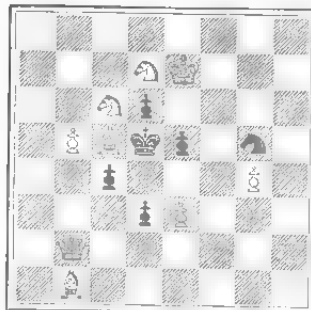
#### ENGLAND AND CHINA.

The Chinese Government has agreed to the terms of British rule in Burmah.

### CHESS.

By Mr. J. N. BABSON. From Detroit Free Press.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 2 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of July 24th, 1886,

By Mr. G. T. ROBERTSON.

White.

- 1.—R. to Q. B. 5.
- 2.—R. to Q. Kt. 6.
- 3.—B. to Q. 4 mates.

Black.

- 1.—K. takes R.
- 2.—K. takes R.

- 2.—R. to Q. Kt 2.
- 3.—R. to R. B. 3 dis. mate.

Correct solutions received from "TESA" and "OMEGA."

### MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe ..... per N. Y. K. Thursday, August 5th.  
From America..... per P. M. Co. Friday, August 13th.\*

\* City of New York left San Francisco on July 24th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hakodate... per N. Y. K. Monday, August 2nd.  
For Kobe..... per N. Y. K. Tuesday, August 3rd.  
For America..... per P. M. Co. Tuesday, August 3rd.  
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki... per N. Y. K. Wednesday, Aug. 4th.

### TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

#### YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Omori Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

#### TOKYO-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ueno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

#### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

#### TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ueno) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

#### SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

#### KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

#### OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

FOR EUROPE—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Saturday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

FOR CHINA—The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sail weekly (Wednesday) for Shanghai, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki. Steamers of this Company also run to Korea and Vladivostok, at intervals, their sailing notices appearing in the local papers.

#### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.15 and 10.45 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.30 p.m.; and leave Shirahama (Yokosuka) at 6.30 and 10.50 a.m., and 1.45 and 4.15 p.m.—Fare, 20 *sen*.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, 3,548, Wm. B. Cobb, 25th July.—San Francisco 1st and Honolulu 10th July, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 25th July.—Hongkong 17th July via Nagasaki and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 506, Tokito, 28th July.—Yokkaichi 27th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Gaelic*, British steamer, 4,205, Pearne, 28th July.—San Francisco 10th July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*North American*, American ship, 1,520, Hallett, 28th July.—Kobe 19th July, 26,000 cases Oil.—M. Raspe & Co.

*Devonshire*, British steamer, 1,512, Purvis, 29th July.—Kobe 27th July, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,262, Wilson Walker, 28th July.—Shanghai and ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 806, C. Nye, 29th July.—Nagata 26th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 29th July.—Yokkaichi 28th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Onoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 102, Sugimoto, 29th July.—Shimizu 27th July, General.—Fukudashia.

*Satsima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 29th July.—Hakodate 26th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 29th July.—Kobe 28th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 800, Hikoza, 30th July.—Yokkaichi 29th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Cairngorm*, British steamer, 1,166, W. H. Pearse, 30th July.—Hongkong 23rd July, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Cassandra*, German steamer, 1,007, Haesloop, 30th July.—Hongkong 23rd July, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*City of Sydney*, American steamer, 3,400, D. E. Friele, 31st July.—Hongkong 24th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Sikh*, British steamer, 1,510, Scotland, 24th July.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Folga*, French steamer, 1,515, Du Temple, 25th July.—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, 3,548, Wm. B. Cobb, 27th July.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Eden*, British bark, 312, J. Nairn, 27th July.—San Francisco, Teu.—Pazaur & Co.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 800, Kawaoka, 27th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 27th July.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Bengloe*, British steamer, 1,119, Webster, 28th July.—Kobe, General.—Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.

*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,240, Eckstrand, 28th July.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Narito, 28th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 28th July.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 29th July.—Haifa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ningata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,090, Steadman, 29th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oni Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 29th July.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 506, Tokito, 29th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Gaelic*, British steamer, 4,205, Pearne, 30th July.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 30th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sagami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,182, Kenderdine, 30th July.—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 30th July.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 31st July.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Forkshire*, British steamer, 1,425, Arnold, 31st July.—New York via Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Ensign F. M. Bostwick, U.S.N., Dr. E. H. M. Sell, Messrs. W. H. Budd, Tom Harper, Will Harper, Miss Mabel Francis (Harper's Parlor Circus), Dr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stuart and infant, and Mr. Ralph Hargraves in cabin; and 32 Japanese in steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. T. Asser in cabin; and 161 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe.—Dr. Bertraud, Messrs. W. Jinks, John Hayes, J. Compton, H. James, J. J. Boswell, James Beer, H. Dawes, J. Eames, G. Jones, E. Wright, J. Noggins, J. MacGuill, J. Keane, and L. Vignolle in cabin; and 14 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco.—Admiral Shufeldt, U.S.N., Miss Shufeldt, Mr. C. R. Greathouse (Consul-General), Mrs. M. Greathouse, General C. W. Le Gendre, Messrs. W. Smith, W. G. Hegt, R. W. Irwin, Horace Fletcher, C. L. de la Camp, and Chas. Dement in cabin. For Hongkong: Miss K. M. Southard, Miss M. Wheeler, Miss E. Wheeler, Messrs. H. J. Greene, Geo. B. Hutter, Lai Hung Quai, and Tung Pak in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Blondin, infant and European maid, Miss Hanson, Miss Bennett, Captain W. G. Furber, Captain Provkoski, Mr. and Mrs. Nabeshima, Messrs. Taguchi, Takamaki, Hayashi, Taylor, and Adet in cabin; and 1 European and 64 Japanese in steerage. For London: Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Groves, and Mr. C. H. Oliver in cabin. For Liverpool: Mr. George B. Dettwell in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, from Hongkong.—Captain G. A. Potter, and Mr. S. Bhatha in cabin. For San Francisco: Mr. J. A. De Bergh in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Folga*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. Cousin, Bessie, T. Fioravanti, Gramit, T. Williams, Santiago, B. Mano, B. Iwata, S. Mine, Chang Away, Ah Chie, and Nicholls in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Ibara, Mr. and Mrs. Nishikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Sugaya, Miss Reddeck, Bishop Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Stuart and infant, Messrs. S. Kawabara, W. Dick, Banri, E. W. Smith, and W. Hop in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Kawatari, Miss Nishikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Nagayama and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Misaki and two children, Messrs. Sonoda, Kimura, W. Guttridge, and Yamane in cabin; and 3 Chinese and 68 Japanese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, from Hongkong:—Freight, 354 tons; for San Francisco, 640 tons.

Per French steamer *Folga*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Silk for France 26 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$455,000.00.

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Captain Wm. B. Cobb, reports:—Left San Francisco on the 1st July, at 2:51 p.m. and arrived at Honolulu on the 10th July, at 3:30 a.m.; left on the same day, at 8:30 p.m. and arrived at Yokohama on the 25th July, at 4:20 p.m.; experienced light variable winds and good weather throughout the whole passage. Time, 23 days and 8 hours.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, Captain Pearne, reports:—Left San Francisco on the 10th July, at 4:15 p.m., and experienced light variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama on the 28th July, at 9 a.m. Time, 16 days, 23 hours, and 17 minutes.

The American steamer *City of Sydney*, Captain D. E. Friele, reports:—Left Hongkong on the 24th July, at 3 p.m. and experienced light baffling airs, smooth sea, and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama on the 31st July, at 1:30 a.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

There has been a fair general demand during the past week, but transactions have been on a smaller scale than for some of the preceding weeks, owing in a great measure to the higher prices required by sellers. Dealers are prepared to advance for pressing orders, but having bought largely on speculation at low prices, they are well pleased to see holders' quotations raised in consequence of the decline in sterling exchange.

**YARN.**—Sales for the week amount to 600 bales English and 1,000 bales Bombay. Prices have ruled rather higher for both, and quotations are very firm at the close.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Sales comprise 15,000 pieces 9 lbs. Shirtings at higher rates; 2,000 pieces 8½ lbs. Shirtings and 3,000 pieces 7 lbs. T.-Cloths at previous quotations; 2,500 pieces Indigo Shirtings, 1,500 pieces Turkey Reds, and 2,000 pieces Victoria Lawns at improved prices; 2,000 pieces Prints, 480 pieces Velvets, and 500 pieces Taffachelas.

**WOOLLENS.**—1,000 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 1,000 pieces Italian Cloth, 80 pieces Black Orleans, 60 pieces Lastings, and 300 pieces Silk Satins are reported amongst sales, with a further slight general firmness in the Market.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$25.00 to 26.75
Nos. 16/24, Medium	27.00 to 29.00
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.25 to 30.25
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	29.50 to 30.75
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.50 to 32.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	32.50 to 33.50
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	35.00 to 36.50
No. 32s, Two-fold	33.75 to 35.00
No. 42s, Two-fold	35.50 to 39.00
No. 20s, Bombay	25.50 to 27.50
No. 16s, Bombay	25.50 to 26.50
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.50 to 25.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	\$1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	2.10 to 2.65
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.45 to 1.60
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 2.30
Cotton—Italiane and Sateens Black 32, inches	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—12 to 24 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—24 to 32 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—32 to 44 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.75 to 7.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.65 to 0.70
Taffachelas, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER PIECE.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$3.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.32
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.13 to 0.15
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches	0.40 to 0.50
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.30 to 0.55
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.34 to 0.42

## METALS.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, ½ inch	\$2.40 to 2.50
Flat Bars, 1 inch	2.60 to 2.70
Round and square up to ½ inch	2.40 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.00 to 5.00
Tin Plates, per box	4.75 to 5.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.15 to 1.17½

## KEROSENE.

	PER GALL.
Devoc .....	Nom. \$1.70 to 1.72½
Comet .....	Nom. 1.65 to 1.67½
Stella .....	Nom. 1.60 to 1.62½

## SUGAR.

A few small parcels Brown Formosa have changed hands, but business is dull and prices weak.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1 .....	\$7.25 to 7.30
White, No. 2 .....	5.90 to 5.95
White, No. 3 .....	5.60 to 5.75
White, No. 4 .....	4.90 to 5.00
White, No. 5 .....	4.10 to 4.15
Brown Formosa .....	4.50 to 4.60

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last report was dated the 23rd instant; since then we have had a strong Market with small business, the total net Settlements being 75 piculs only. In reality 111 piculs of *Filatures* and *Re-reels* have found buyers, but *Hanks* give a minus quantity of 36 piculs, thus reducing the net business to 75 piculs, as noted above. In addition, Direct Export has taken 25 piculs, making the total foreign business for six days 100 piculs.

Sellers have been able to get a rise in prices, and are now holding strong, expecting foreigners to operate freely as the departure of the *City of Sydney* draws near. Meanwhile, the majority of exporters find that they cannot pay these figures, in spite of the further decline in exchange. As to the outlook, it is hard to foresee anything; but in the ordinary course of trade an increasing Stock (with very small sales) would naturally bring us to lower prices in the near future. Native merchants are jubilant, however, and for the present ridicule the idea of lower values, and it is not at all certain that any amount of business could be done at our quotations.

Arrivals increase daily, and the Stock-list gives 500 piculs more than this time last week. Again there are no transactions to report for Europe, and the U.S. Market does not follow ours in its upward march.

There has been only one shipping opportunity since we last wrote, viz.—the M.M. steamship *Volga* on the 25th. She carried 26 bales for European points, of which only 11 were on foreign account. This brings the present season's Export up to 771 piculs, against 502 piculs last year, and 911 piculs to same date in 1884.

*Hanks*.—The two sales of *Annaka-Takasaki* noted a week ago have been cancelled and the goods returned. Holders are very strong and stand out for prices which no Exporter can pay.

*Filatures*.—Several parcels have found buyers at an advance on last quotations, and sellers are asking yet more, refusing to go on at same figures. Among the sales of the week are *Utsu-no-miya* (old) at \$750, *Tokushinsha* \$722½, *Hakusuru* \$705, *Meijusha* \$690, *Shijusha* \$685, *Kanayama* \$685. This latter figure is now refused for *Shinmeisha*, *Tokosha*, and similar silks. In *Koshu* sorts nothing done, but a fragment of *Bushu Fil.* *Hagiwara* is noted at \$700.

*Re-reels*.—Transactions amount to 30 piculs, consisting of the following:—*Shinshu* (Helmet chop) \$675, *Maibash* (Tortoise chop) \$660, and Five Girl chop at \$655.

*Kakeda*.—Nothing done, although supplies are beginning to come in from this district. Perhaps we may see a little business before the steamer goes.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1 .....	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu) .....	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu) .....	—
Hanks—No. 2½ (Shinshu) .....	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2½ (Joshu) .....	Nom. \$530 to 540
Hanks—No. 3 .....	Nom. 520 to 545
Hanks—No. 3½ .....	Nom. 510 to 515
Hanks—No. 3½ .....	Nom. 490 to 500
Filatures—Extra .....	730 to 750
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers .....	730
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers .....	700 to 710
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers .....	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers .....	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers .....	660 to 670
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers .....	—
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1 .....	675 to 680
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers .....	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers .....	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers .....	620 to 630
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers .....	—
Kakedas—Extra .....	—
Kakedas—No. 1 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 1½ .....	—
Kakedas—No. 2 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 2½ .....	—
Kakedas—No. 3 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 3½ .....	—
Kakedas—No. 4 .....	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2½ .....	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2 .....	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4 .....	—
Sodai—No. 2½ .....	—

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 29th July, 1886:—

	SEASON 1885-86.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Europe .....	245	167	586
America .....	564	356	436
Total .....	809	523	1,022
	{ Bales	{ Piculs	{ Piculs
	771	502	911
Settlements and Direct .....	870	450	1,600
Export from 1st July .....	2,950	3,300	1,450
Stock, 29th July .....	3,820	3,750	3,050
Available supplies to date .....			

## WASTE SILK.

Rather more doing in this department, and sales for six days are reported to be 250 piculs divided between *Noshi* and *Kibiso*, the former 200 piculs, the latter 50 piculs.

The business done has been at a further advance, but without proceeding in such leaps and bounds as we had to chronicle last week. Still there is a firmness and hardness about holders which forbids large transactions in any section. Arrivals continue on a fair scale, and the Stock has increased fully 600 piculs on the week.

The M.M. steamer *Volga* took 21 bales of various Waste for Europe, including 5 bales old *Joshu Noshi* to London. Total Export to date is now 348 piculs, against 580 last year, and 122 piculs at end of July 1884.

*Pierced Cocoons*.—Supplies are coming in, and some buyers are reported to have made contracts, but without fixing the prices. Quotations must be considered nominal until some real business is done and the goods weighed up.

*Noshi*.—This has received the lion's share of attention, and some high figures have been paid. *Filature* \$160, *Bushu* \$157½, *Joshu* \$122½, are among the sales registered. Holders ask yet more, and the quotation for anything decent in Assorted *Joshu* must be advanced to \$120.

*Kibiso*.—Small business at high prices, *Joshu* \$60, *Hachoji* and *Gunnai* \$47½. A trace of *Filature* rumoured at \$140, but holders of good quality refuse to sell or name a figure at present.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best .....	—
Noshi-to—Filature, Best .....	—
Noshi-to—Filature, Good .....	\$160
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium .....	—
Noshi-to—Oshu, Good to Best .....	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Best .....	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good .....	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Medium .....	—
Noshi-to—Bushu, Good to Best .....	150 to 160
Noshi-to—Joshu, Best .....	Nom.
Noshi-to—Joshu, Good .....	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Joshu, Ordinary .....	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected .....	Nom.
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds .....	—
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best .....	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best .....	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds .....	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair .....	65 to 60
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common .....	—
Kibiso—Hachoji, Good .....	45 to 50
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low .....	—
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common .....	—
Mawata—Good to Best .....	—

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 29th July, 1886:—

	SEASON 1885-86.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Waste Silk .....	348	580	122
Pierced Cocoons .....	—	—	—
Settlements and Direct .....	630	120	360
Export from 1st July .....	2,200	2,100	1,000
Stock, 29th July .....	2,830	2,220	1,360
Available supplies to date .....			

Exchange.—Foreign is hammered again by the renewed fall in Silver. LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/1½; Documents, 3/1½; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/2; Documents, 3/2½; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., 76½; 4 m/s., 78; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 3.96; 6 m/s., fcs. 3.99. Domestic, as usual, at par with silver yen or Mexican dollars.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 29th July, 1886:—

	RAW.	WASTE.
	Piculs.	Piculs.
Hanks .....	560	Pierced Cocoons .. 430
Filature & Re-reels .....	1,300	Noshi-to .. 810
Kakeda .....	300	Kibiso .. 565
Sendai & Hamatsuki .....	600	Mawata .. 45
Taysam Kinds .....	190	Sundries .. 50
Total piculs .....	2,950	Total piculs .. 2,200

\* \* Raw Stock—1,550 piculs Old, 1,400 piculs New. Waste Stock—900 piculs Old, 1,300 piculs New.

## TEA.

The business of the past week reached 5,655 piculs, as compared with 6,895 piculs last year for the same period. The market has dropped fully one dollar per picul all around, and some very good selections of lower grade leaf have been obtained at quotations. It is not expected that prices will go much lower, as sellers, having obtained fair rates for their Teas since the opening of the season, appear to be able to hold their own. Teas are selling in America fully 4 and 5 cents per pound lower than last year, and the Market continues steadily on a downward course. The export from Japan to all parts of the United States and Canada for the season to date is 23,679,899 pounds, against 17,436,606 pounds in 1885, or 6,243,293 pounds in excess, these figures including the weekly export given below. Total settlements are 153,445 piculs, against 120,035 piculs in 1885. Receipts continue on a fair scale. The Tea shipments for the under-mentioned steamers, from Yokohama only, are as follows:—303,678 lbs. for New York and 96,694 lbs. for Canada, total 400,372 lbs., per steamship *Celtic Monarch*, sailed July 20th; the steamship *Glenfalloch*, sailing on the 20th instant, took 489,696 lbs. as follows:—318,454 lbs. for New York and 171,242 lbs. for Canada. The O. & O. steamer *San Pablo* carried from this port on the 22nd inst., 53,695 lbs. for New York, 82,800 lbs. for Chicago, 197,515 lbs. for San Francisco, and 14,430 lbs. for Canada.

Common .....	\$104 & under
Good Common .....	11 to 12
Medium .....	14 to 15½
Good Medium .....	16½ to 18½
Fine .....	19 to 21
Finest .....	22 to 25
Choice .....	26 & up/ds
Choicest .....	Nominal

## EXCHANGE.

A further fall of Silver has had the usual effect upon Exchange, but the business done shows a weak tendency at the close.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand .....	3 1/8
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3 1/8
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight .....	3 1/8
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight .....	3 1/8
On Paris—Bank sight .....	3 1/8
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight .....	3 1/8
On Hongkong—Bank sight .....	3 1/8
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight .....	3 1/8
On Shanghai—Bank sight .....	7 1/2
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight .....	7 1/2
On New York—Bank Bills on demand .....	7 1/2
On New York—Private 30 days' sight .....	7 1/2
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand .....	7 1/2
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight .....	7 1/2

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## KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,

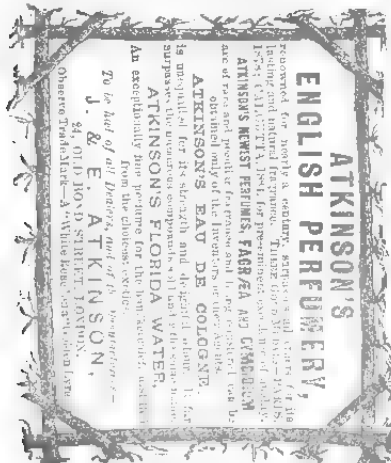
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PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

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SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN!

# HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and household goods were sold at a high price. A tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock.'"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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of No. 12, Bluff, Yokohama.—SATURDAY, July 31st, 1886.



# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1886.

### BIRTH.

On July 31st, at No. 9, Tsukiji, Tôkyô, the wife of Rev. W. J. WHITE, of a Son.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

H.E. COUNT ITO has again gone to Tomioka for the sea bathing.

VISCOUNT NIWA CHOYOKU, fifth grade, second class, died last Friday week.

THE COUNTESS SAIGO will proceed with her children to Ikao the 5th inst.

PRINCE NASHIMOTO was one of this year's graduates at the Gakushuin.

THE Government proposes to establish a consulate at Amoy at an early date.

A SNOW-FALL is reported to have occurred at Abegori, Iga, on the 23rd ultimo.

H.E. COUNT MATSUGATA went to Tomioka for the sea bathing the 2nd instant.

COUNT OKI, President of the Genro-in, went to the Isobe hot springs the 2nd instant.

H.E. COUNT SAIGO has telegraphed from San Francisco news of his arrival there the 29th ult.

MR. ISHII, Director of Imperial Telegraphs, left the capital the 1st instant for Ikao hot springs, Joshu.

THE HON. SIR FRANCIS PLUNKET, K.C.M.G., has visited and inspected the copper mine at Ashio.

A COMPANY styled the Japan Flour Company has been established at Mmami Odawaracho,

Tôkyô, for the sale of wheat flour, the demand for which has considerably increased lately.

STOCKS of foreign goods, textile fabrics in particular, are very low in Kobe, and prices have appreciated.

PLACES of entertainment in Osaka, approved of by the sanitary authorities, have been permitted to be reopened.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON is still touring through Hokkaido. He will return to the capital about the 20th instant.

THE regulations as to the abbatoirs of Tôkyô received the sanction of the Government on the 29th instant.

DR. SANEYOSHI, a chief naval surgeon, has received the appointment of chief of the Cholera Hospital in Tôkyô.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES COUNTS INOUE AND YAMAGATA left the 5th instant, by the *Satsuma Maru*, for Hokkaido.

THE price paid by the Korean Government for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Shima Maru* is said to be 100,000 yen.

THEIR IMPERIAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA, who had been staying at Ikao, proceeded to Nikko the 1st instant.

THE Agricultural Association of Japan will hold meetings to discuss agricultural questions from the 17th to the 19th of next month.

MR. NAKAMURA, Japanese Minister Resident in Holland, has received the additional appointment of Minister Resident in France.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the appointment, as Japanese Consul resident in Tasmania, of Mr. R. Beadon.

THE newly-appointed President of the Kobe Shishin Seibansho, Mr. Justice Mayatara, has proceeded to his post and taken up his duties.

THE question of improving the food supplied to the army was discussed at a meeting held in the Tôkyô Garrison the 2nd instant.

THE number of deposit receipts issued by the Tôkyô General Post Office in connection with the post offices savings banks averages 10,000 daily.

MR. NAGAI, president of the Druggists' Association, who went to Germany in the beginning of the year, returned to Tôkyô the 31st of last month.

REGULATIONS relating to the peerage and to decorations, to be substituted for the present rules for peers, have been completed in the Bureau of Jurisprudence.

THE people of Takai and Mizuchi, Nagano Prefecture, are much exercised by the continuous subterranean noises heard from the direction of the Shirane mountain, their apprehensions being grounded on the fact that the eruption of the

mountain some years ago was preceded by a similar phenomenon.

THE Custom-house authorities in Inehhôn have requested the Japanese *chargé d'affaires* to recommend to them competent Japanese for service in the Custom-house.

THEIR IMPERIAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE AND PRINCESS KOMATSU, who have been staying for some time at Nikko and Ikao, returned to the capital the 1st instant.

KAWAI TSUNEHICHI, a tea merchant in Yokohama, who is alleged to have sold spurious leaf to foreign firms, has been expelled for one year from the local tea association.

H.E. COUNT ITO, who has been staying at Tomioka for the sea bathing, returned to the capital on Friday last, and attended at the Cabinet Office the following day.

THE tea trade in Kobe began to decline somewhat in the last days of July, and, arrivals of leaf continuing, the stock has now reached nearly a million and a quarter *kin*.

ANOTHER railway has been surveyed, upon which work will soon be commenced. It will run from Iwami-zawa, in the province of Ishikari, Hokkaido, to the port of Muroran.

LAND in the vicinity of the track of the Tokaido Railway has largely increased in value, and owners are now asking for allotments ten times the price they wanted a few months ago.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OKU, lately commanding the 7th Army Corps, who has been promoted to the command of the 1st Army Corps (Imperial Bodyguards), arrived in Tôkyô last Saturday.

THE Shitaya district office in Tôkyô has started the distribution of free bath tickets among the lower classes in Mannencho, Fushimicho, Shinsakamotocho, Toyosumicho, Shitaya.

THE coining of gold has been resumed at the Imperial Mint, and about 20,000 yen are struck daily. The last order for silver yen, to the amount of a million, has just been completed.

THIRTY-FIVE timber merchants of Wakayama Prefecture have applied for permission to contribute, free of charge, the timber to be used in the construction of the new Parliament buildings.

THE method adopted for disinfecting purposes in Osaka gaol has hitherto been the burning of sulphur, the effects of which have confined the number of cholera cases to very narrow limits.

A TELEGRAM from San Francisco states that Prince Fushimi arrived in America from Europe the 25th of last month, and will in all probability leave for Japan the 11th instant, by the *City of Peking*.

THE gold mine at Osawa, Akita Prefecture, which was worked till about fifty years ago, has, on a recent examination, been found to produce gold and silver ore of the best quality in the

country. A large number of capitalists have already applied to the authorities for permission to work the mine.

THE temperature during the week in Yokohama has been high, over 90 Fahr. in the shade having been recorded daily, but a brisk breeze and comparatively cool nights have been the rule.

THE Society of Oriental Painters at Shimizu-cho, Yanaka, Tôkyô, is now preparing for the holding of an autumn exhibition at Demboin, Asakusa, Tôkyô, about the beginning of September next.

THE medals awarded to the Agricultural and Commercial Department for articles sent to the Inventions Exhibition in England and the Metal Works Exposition in Germany have arrived in Tôkyô.

THE representatives in Tôkyô of the promoters of the Nikko Railway have telegraphed to their constituents that the necessary permission for the construction of the line was granted by Government the 29th of last month.

ON the expiration of the term for which the Kyôto Club was originally established, the accounts were audited and the balance found to be on the right side. The institution is now considered to be on a firm foundation.

IN consequence of the prevalence of cholera in the interior of Korea, the Japanese Consul at Pusan has engaged Mr. Obata, of the Nagasaki Government Hospital, and three doctors for service at the Japanese settlement of Pusan.

THE people of Osaka appear to appreciate the value of a knowledge of the condition of their potable water, judged by the fact that several thousand applications have recently been sent in to the Laboratory for an analysis to be made.

BUSINESS in Kobe was much brisker during July than for some time past. Purchases from foreign merchants were on the average \$20,000 a day, and the necessity for this large quantity of specie has sent exchange to yen 1.10 per 1,000.

THE flannel woven at Kishu, Okayama Prefecture, has increased in demand, and as the cloth is held in high repute in China where it was largely imported last winter, the chief establishment in the prefecture is now increasing its staff of workmen.

REPORTS from many parts of the country say that the crops of all descriptions never looked better. In several districts, however, no rain has fallen since the last week in June; consequently the land is very dry, and rain now would be beneficial.

THE Mint authorities, having received an order from the Chinese Government to strike a quantity of brass coinage (about the same size as the 5 rin copper cash), specimen pieces were assayed on the 28th of last month, in presence of several Chinese officials.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES PRINCE AND PRINCESS SANJO, who have been staying at their country residence at Imado, Tôkyô, will leave, the 7th inst., on a holiday visit to Nikko and Isobe. They will be accompanied by Mr. Ishibashi, private secretary of the Prince.

IN all provinces of Hokkaido the number of bears and other wild animals has decreased

of late years, and they are now found only in the most secluded places. This is ascribed to the wholesale hunting of wild animals which took place during 1881 and 1882.

M. ENOARD REMENI, the celebrated Hungarian violinist, now on a visit to Japan, in conjunction with Signorina Marchetti, vocalist, and Mr. Isidore Luckstone, pianist, gave two very successful concerts during the week in the Yokohama Public Hall.

THE latest fashion in America is a red umbrella of Japanese manufacture, painted with figures of birds, flowers, &c. So great is the rage for this article that the New York branch of Morimura & Co., of Tôkyô, recently ordered 140,000 from a manufacturer in Osaka.

MR. KITAGAKI, Governor of Kyôto *Fu*, visited the local cholera hospitals recently, describing which a vernacular journal says—"He conversed with each patient, and was so kind and thoughtful that the doctors, nurses, and sufferers all shed tears of delight."

THE steady fall in the price of ice, and the large stocks on hand at this time when the summer is on the wane, indicate plainly that the people have in some measure paid attention to the directions issued for their guidance in the matter of what to eat, drink, and avoid, in order to prevent choleraic symptoms.

THE Government propose, it is said, to send Kim-yo-kun to the Bonin Islands, the Korean refugee being unable to raise money enough to pay his expenses to the United States, whither he wishes to go. The 5th instant was fixed for his departure, but as he has been slightly indisposed it is probable that his stay here will be prolonged beyond that date.

A REPORT from Osaka says:—"Just as business was showing symptoms of a revival after the lengthened depression, the cholera appeared and crushed out our hopes. However, no common obstacle seems to check the ordinary progress of events, for all branches of trade and industry now exhibit signs of recovering their former prosperity."

THE Minister of State for Communications notifies that an agreement has been entered into between Japan and Salvador, according to the Regulations of the International Postal Union, for the express delivery of mail matter between the two countries. In Salvador the delivery of such mail matter is limited for the present to the capital, San Salvador.

AN ingenious rogue recently went to an exchange shop and asked for 20 sen paper notes in return for four packages of 1 sen bronze coin, each package representing 50 sen. Having received the notes he went off, and shortly afterwards an examination of the packages disclosed that there were genuine coins at each end, but the intervening space was filled with lead, round which copper wire the thickness of a 1-sen coin had been wound.

LOSSES in business through the cholera epidemic in Japan will total a large sum. From a report to the Industrial Bureau of Osaka *Fu*, it has been found that the closing of the five theatres in Nanchi during one month (June) entailed a loss upon the owners of yen 3,152.00, upon agents employed in connection with these establishments, yen 6,190, and upon actors, yen 10,050. Frequent application has been made

to remove the restriction upon these theatres, but the authorities, having thoroughly investigated the matter and inspected the buildings, have decided that they must remain closed at present.

IN the Import Market trade has been active during the week. The last drop in silver has largely convinced buyers that price lists must be greatly revised, and considerable business has been done at a moderate advance in quotations. Yarns have been in fair demand, in one or two cases at a substantial increase; while in all respects previous rates have been fully maintained. Cotton Piece-goods have changed hands in large quantity at a slight advance, and transactions have taken place in Woollens at fully previous quotations. In sympathy with the fall in exchange, Metal prices have gone up, but though there is a tendency to meet sellers the business done has been small. In Kerosene, buyers are shy of settling at the prices asked, and the market is quiet. In Sugar there is little more than a retail trade. At Kobe and Osaka, as well as in Yokohama, dulness is the chief feature of the market. Arrivals continue and stocks are very large, one Chinese holder in Osaka having an accumulation of 3,000,000 *kin* for which there is no sale. In the Silk trade buyers and sellers are still unable to agree, and business has been restricted to transactions designed to meet immediate requirements on the eve of shipping departures. Foreign markets are still out of sympathy with the markets here, and as dealers are inclined to send prices up almost daily, buyers hold off. Better qualities are making their appearance, but the high figures reported as ruling up country restrict business in the meantime. The settlements of Raw Silk total 450 piculs, but supplies are coming in plentifully, and stocks show an increase of fully 450 piculs for the week. Stocks of Wastes are also accumulating. In Tea a large business has been done at easy prices, and good shipments have been made. Another fall in silver has taken place, but the business done in foreign Exchange has not been large.

#### NOTES.

WE observe that the Honorable Sir Francis Plunkett and Mr. E. Satow, H.B.M. Minister to Siam, paid a visit, a few days ago, to the Ashio copper mines. They were received by Messrs. Mutsu and Shibusawa, who had spared no pains to make preparations for the comfort of their visitors; cooks, table utensils, and so forth having been obtained from the Seiyôken in Tôkyô. The hill sides were illuminated with coloured lanterns by way of welcome to Sir Francis and his companion, and the effect is described as very happy. An interesting feature of the entertainment was a peculiar dance performed by the miners; a dance which is said to have been novel even to Mr. Satow. Sir Francis went all over the works, inspecting even the shafts which were farthest underground. The conduct of the enterprise at present is marked by great energy. About six thousand people are employed in the mine and at the smelting works. Among this large number there is not one foreigner, nor do the methods employed show any want of such assistance.

SPRINKLING recently to a leading Japanese merchant on the subject of the development of Ezo, we were surprised to hear him declare that with

every speculation concerning land in that part of Japan he was resolved to have nothing to do. "Good land," he said, "there may be in plenty; land fit for orchards, crops, or grazing. But the richest soil in the world is valueless without markets to take its produce." To this we urged in reply that a railway to Aomori was in process of construction, and that the Japan Mail Steamship Company has plenty of ships to carry produce if only there be produce to carry. But the merchant replied that neither railways nor steamships are of any real service in Japan under the present system of management. "Why," he continued, "look at the Tōkyō-Maebashi line. It might almost as well be laid at the bottom of the sea for all the merchandise it carries. Freights are absolutely prohibitive. People who take to farming in Ezo with the expectation of getting their produce carried to market by a railroad, will find that they reckoned without their host." This gentlemen's opinion appears to be pretty generally shared.

SINCE the subscription movement was first inaugurated for obtaining Japanese griffins for racing purposes, it is safe to say that not a single animal has been drawn which subsequently developed into a "crack," or indeed that might be rated as first class. Subscribers, who have hitherto been so much disappointed with the dead failures that have invariably fallen to their lot, will be interested to learn that a new source of supply has been tapped, which, if it can only be maintained, will continue to give sportsmen an opportunity of acquiring animals possessing racing shapes and breeding combined. We mentioned recently that the committee of the Kyōdo Keiba Kaisha had obtained a string of eight griffins from the Government breeding establishment at Shimosa, which would constitute the subscription ponies for the forthcoming meeting. These were drawn for on the 1st inst. at Shinobazu, and we note with pleasure that four were taken by foreigners, who, as well as the Japanese subscribers, all express themselves entirely satisfied with their luck, and declare that the horses are well worth the money paid for them. Six of the animals are three-quarter bred, and the other two half-bred; one of the latter, drawn by a foreigner, being a handsome and powerful chesnut, said to be by Bradley out of Miyazaka, a mare formerly well-known on the Negishi course; the other half-bred being a good-looking iron grey out of a Kagoshima mare with a great reputation. Amongst the three-quarter bred are several smart and racing-like colts, and all give promise of good sport, possessing as they do blood and substance. We are glad to be able to announce that these animals will run at Negishi this autumn, all the subscribers having agreed to enter in the two (if not more) races which the Committee of the Nippon Race Club have promised to give. We cannot but regard this attempt to procure subscription ponies of breeding as a step in the right direction, for, when such animals as those here referred to can be obtained at a reasonable price, we feel convinced that our oldest "sports" will willingly sacrifice what advantage they may have acquired by a superior knowledge of how to train that calf-like beast, the native pony, and give up such racing for the pleasure of owning and running animals which have the make, manners, and intelligence that a horse—as foreign countries know him—should

possess. When these subscription ponies have been seen by owners who have supported the griffin movement, we are convinced that there will be no lack of subscribers for future similar lots, and if the supply be equal to the demand, a great improvement in racing both here and at Tōkyō should be the result. The Autumn Meeting at Negishi bids fair to be the best for some years past.

MANY of the ladies of Japan are reported to be strongly in favour of exchanging their own costume for that of their European sisters. We set forth recently sundry reasons which, in our opinion, ought to make them hesitate. We have now another consideration to advance. It is a consideration suggested by certain items of news having reference to the toilettes of Mrs. President Cleveland and Miss Adèle Grant, soon to become—if indeed she does become—Countess Cairns. If the ladies of Japan will peruse these items, they may perhaps be disposed to think twice before adopting a style of dress which involve such barbaric display and insane extravagance.

President Cleveland's bride-to-day placed with her old dressmaker, Mrs. George Lee, of No. 729, Franklin street, an order for two new gowns. One will be an expensive black silk and the other a new and peculiar shade of brown. Both are to be made with adjustable trains. Several dress-makers have orders for toilets to be modelled after those worn by Mrs. Cleveland. The newspaper descriptions are to be their guide. The "genuine Folsom hat" is to be seen in milliners' windows.

*Galignani* to-day turns a description of the future Countess Cairns' trousseau, made here, and the wedding gift of her grandmother.

Each article is marked with a fac-simile of the bride's signature, her Christian name Adèle.

There are tea gowns, in pale blue and pale pink-rose and gauze, trimmed with lace, for summer wear; Peignoirs in pale blue and pale pink surah, with all the bands and ruffles of Valenciennes lace.

Those for winter wear are in crushed strawberry plush, lined with fur; in moss green plush, with frontage of pale pink watered silk, veiled in cream lace. There are summer dresses in cream and surah or fanciful muslin, with bonnets and hats matching every walking dress, and also dainty pieces of lingerie in fine batiste trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Attention was first claimed by a dinner dress in cream watered silk skirt, veiled with overdress in cream lace, figured with roses and leaves painted by hand, the former in natural hues, the latter in delicate shades of wood color. The back of the skirt is adorned with two long, wide bands of mimosa green velvet, lined with pale pink watered silk. The lace dress was gathered in a flounce just below the waist in front, and upon the gathers is a series of bows in mimosa green velvet, lined with pink watered silk. The corsage, in white watered silk veiled with lace, had a revers of the velvet.

Another dress in cream crêpe was remarkable for the graceful cut of the corsage and overskirt, made in one piece, like a sleeveless polonaise, and bordered round the armholes and throat and down the front with fine gold embroidery, the effect being almost that of a Greek peplos. Also a costume in cream white cloth, made with a jacket corsage, covered transversely with a very wide sash laid in flat folds of gold yellow watered silk.

A walking dress was in black tulle dotted with large satin spots, made up over black satin and trimmed with wide black watered ribbons and fine cut massed jet. With this dress came a short wrap in black velvet, black lace and jet, hung with strings of large jet beads.

A dinner dress was in pale yellow faille, covered with white gauze, embroidered in a close pattern of leaves and tendrils in white silk. The panier draperies of white gauze met long floating folds of the same materials at the back. The half low corsage was trimmed with a flat ruffle, embroidered gauze and with rows of wide pale yellow ribbon.

A ball dress in white satin had a short skirt covered with white tulle, dotted with pearls and put plainly on the skirt, meeting a ruche of plain tulle round the hem. A very tasteful demi-toilette was in pale dove-colored faille, striped with minute lines of blue and brown and crimson in set groups. Over this was made the corsage and overskirt in cream embroidered gauze, the latter opening up the front and embroidered with narrow dove-colored watered ribbon.

Also a dinner dress in tea-rose faille skirt, cut in three wide bands in front. Underneath these bands set full Frau-Frau cream lace, held in place at the top by bows of black ribbon. A polonaise of tea-rose satin grounded embossed velvet, the pattern a small, close design of foliage in very pale gray, also trimmed with lace, and bows of black ribbon, formed the over dress.

The wedding dress had a corsage and long train in white embossed velvet, the latter full four yards long, and lined throughout with white satin. The corsage—cut princess at the back and all in one with the train—had square lapels in front, like a Louis XIII. corsage, and is *décroché* in a point in front and at the back, the opening filled with a guimpe of point lace. The sleeves are also in point lace and the underskirt of white satin, entirely veiled in draperies of point lace. The point lace veil is shawl shaped and is to be attached to the collar by a set of diamond stars.

The dress for departure is in pale blue coloré faille, embroidered down the front and back of the skirt and around the corsage with dead gold in a fine lace-like pattern. The cloak to be worn with this dress is a long redingote in

pale fawn colored cloth and pale electric blue satin, brocaded in stripes simulating straw lace. This brocade is laid in flat plaits at the back of the corsage so as to show the lace like stripes, only opening out in full folds in the skirt.

Should the weather prove stormy on the wedding day, it is held will be replaced by a dress in holi trepe blue-satin, trimmed with a profusion of wide watered ribbons in dark steel gray, and a very full "Mother Hubbard" cloak, made in large flat plaits, and with three short capes, composed of plain colored silk, and lined throughout with pale blue.

There is a ball dress of Ophelia lilac satin and tulle, embroidered in shaded, delicate, artistic pattern with silver, made with short round Empire corsage, and with a long girle in silver passementerie, each end finished with heavy fringes in silver.

A dinner dress in white satin, with a train of white brocade, wide sash of white satin, terminating in rich pearl fringes. A walking costume in peach kernel-colored cloth, piped with pale gray, and having large mother of pearl buttons, with designs in dark brown, the corsage being confined round the waist with a wide scarf *cinture* in pale blue. Also a *sortie de bal*, a long paletot in tea rose satin, figured with Easter lilies in their natural hues, in velvet, lined with pale blue satin, striped with watered silk bands in the same hue, and having ornaments in gold passementerie at the throat and on the sleeves.

Mrs. Grant's dress for the wedding is in pale green faille, trimmed with a profusion of fine Valenciennes lace, and with bands and bows of cream satin ribbon.

In his address delivered at Birmingham, June 19th, Mr. Chamberlain used significant language. "I am glad," he said, "to have at last an opportunity to meet the electors face to face. The last few months have been a time of great trial and anxiety. I have always been a Home Ruler, even when the bulk of the Liberals scouted the idea, but I would never agree to concede to Mr. Parnell an independent Parliament for Ireland, which meant the establishing of a new foreign country, thirty miles from our shores, animated at the outset by unfriendly intentions toward us. I have not altered my opinions since I last solicited your votes. It is for you to say whether I have forfeited your confidence by remaining faithful to the principles I professed. Mr. Gladstone in Edinburgh said the bill was dead. If that be so what are they fighting for? If there is a new plan why is it not produced? It is impossible to criticise a bill lacking clauses, preamble, or schedule. I hope it will still be possible to reunite the Liberal party and that they may find themselves agreed in the autumn upon some large measure of Home Rule and Local Government for Ireland, but I will not pledge myself blindly to accept and swallow whatever may be offered." More unlikely things have happened than a reunion of the Liberal Party on a Home Rule platform mid-way between the lines of Gladstone and Chamberlain.

A LEADING citizen of New York had an interesting experience recently at poker. He tells the story thus:—"Last spring I spent a good deal of time at Washington, engaged in looking after Congressional matters. On the night before I was to start for home I entered a game in which several prominent political leaders, a brewer, an actor, a conspicuous lawyer, and a popular theatrical manager were engaged. Anyone of the company could easily discount me in the matter of money, but I had four \$100 bills in my pocket and determined to take my chances. The limit was placed at \$25 in the ordinary game and \$50 in jack pots. Almost at the outset I began to lose. Evil luck followed me straight through the game. My \$400 disappeared like a fog before a July sun. From the gentleman who officiated as banker I obtained and soon afterward lost first \$400 and then \$300 more. To this another \$300 was presently added. Daylight had crept into the room and the perspiration poured off me in torrents. Finally, I concluded to leave the game after one more deal. It was a jack pot and everybody was in. As I afterward learned, my friend the brewer had an ace flush 'cold' and the theatrical

manager had a king flush, also, before the draw. One other player had two pairs—queens and sixes. When I picked up my own hand I nearly fainted. It contained four sevens and a jack. The raising began at once, \$50 at a whack, and the pot was soon overflowing with chips, only the two flushes and myself staying in. By the time the flush men were tired raising they knocked 'pat' I, also, declined to draw. After a while, I got thoroughly frightened and decided to call. My four sevens, of course, did the business. There was a little over \$1,400 in the pot, just \$20 above the sum I had lost in the game. I paid my indebtedness and got out as quick as my legs would carry me. It seemed to me like a miraculous deliverance, but it was a frightfully hot place and I don't want to fall into one like it again, and I won't if I can help it."

THE suggestive application of scripture made, on the night of the memorable division on Home Rule in the House of Commons, seems to have sent the public to their Bibles for guidance and inspiration in the great political contest. The tellers on the Tory side were Messrs. Brand and Caine, and when the result of the division was handed in by these gentlemen to the Clerk at the Table, an Irish member shouted out "The Brand of Cain." The phrase was eagerly seized by the House, and considering the part subsequently played by Mr. Caine, his sobriquet appears to be finally fixed. Mr. Chamberlain was the next to become the object of a scriptural comment. The Radical leader, his brother and their strong coadjutor Mr. Craine, member for Barrow-in-Furness, were all included in the following texts, for which Mr. T. Healy is responsible:—"Two of the Chamberlains were wroth and sought to lay hands on the king, and when inquisition was made of the matter they were both hanged on a tree."—Book of Esther II., xx. 23. "Woe unto them! for they have gone in the way of Cain and perished."—Jude ii. By way of set-off to these conceits, a Glasgow newspaper contained, one Saturday, the following advertisement, betraying a good deal of grim earnestness:—"Let us remember that tomorrow is the Lord's day, and pray to the Lord God of Heaven to over-rule that the Home Rule Irish Bill be defeated."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is to be the Conservative leader in the House of Commons. His claims upon his party must be very great to justify such elevation. It has seldom happened in the English Parliament that a political leader is deposed without an honourable retreat being provided for him. Sir Stafford Northcote went to the Upper House when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach succeeded him. But Sir Michael remains in the Lower House while surrendering his place to Lord Randolph. An explanation, but not a reason, may perhaps be found in the paramount importance of Irish administration. Sir Michael becomes Chief Secretary for Ireland, and his duties in that office probably disqualify him for the position of leader. But it was not necessary that Sir Michael should become Chief Secretary. There is no lack of Conservative statesmen to take Mr. Morley's place. Evidently room was made for Lord Randolph at Sir Michael's expense. We believe that, however high an estimate be formed of Lord Randolph's abilities, history will rank adroit quarrels with his party among the steps by which he mounted the ladder. Before the

defeat of the Liberals on the Budget, last year, he had a difficulty with Lord Salisbury which the latter was almost constrained to compound by the gift of an exalted place in the Cabinet. So again, shortly before the recently concluded elections, Lord Randolph kicked over the traces with such vigour that the Conservative leader probably had to repurchase his allegiance at a high cost. Lord Randolph evidently appreciates his own value and knows how to extract appreciation from others also.

He will be confronted by Mr. Gladstone in the House. For although there is talk of Mr. Gladstone's retirement, such an event seems most unlikely. The aged statesman must have thoroughly foreseen what was before him when he entered the lists as the champion of Home Rule. He cannot possibly have expected immediate victory, any more than he can have purposed resigning himself to immediate defeat. The contest, too, is one which his own reputation as a patriot and statesman will not suffer him to abandon. For the issue at stake is not alone the good order and tranquillity of the realm, but also the triumph or discomfiture of the principles of government for which he has contended all his life. In a struggle so mighty, watched by all the world, the principal combatants cannot lay down their arms and retire to their tents. Mr. Gladstone must fight on, and not the least bitter feature of the battle will be that it pits him, at his ripe years and after a career of such unparalleled experience, against a political stripling like Lord Randolph. On the eve of this incongruous spectacle, it is interesting to read an analysis of the men's gifts by a critic who certainly does not favour Mr. Gladstone—the *Saturday Review*:—

The credit of Parliamentary eloquence and argument has been fairly maintained in the long debates on the Irish Government Bill which closed on Tuesday morning. Of course Mr. Gladstone remains, rhetorically speaking, *princeps Senatus* and *faciles principes*. Since Mr. Disraeli left the House of Commons, and Mr. Bright has ceased to be moved by the oratorical spirit, and has lapsed into the silence of the Quaker meeting, the Prime Minister has had neither rival nor second. Probably the House of Commons never possessed so consummate a master of the art of debate. It has had greater orators, though, with the exception of the late Lord Derby—whom Lord Russell used to bracket with Lord Plunkett as the greatest master of eloquence he had ever heard—no superior in the half-century which he has passed in it. In the sense in which the word orator is defined in Fielding's "Pleasures of the Town," Mr. Gladstone may indeed claim to rank as high as any of his predecessors. "Who is that?" "That is an orator, Master Punch." "An orator, what is that?" "Why an orator is—egad, I can't tell what; he is a man that nobody dares dispute with." Of course the definition is not literally true, and never was literally true, either of Mr. Gladstone or of anybody else. But it makes as near an approach to being true of Mr. Gladstone as it was, say, of Lord Chatham or of Mr. Pitt. The hot scorn of the father and the cold scorn of the son did not more impress their colleagues than Mr. Gladstone's judicious mixture of passion and argument—whether sound or sophistical is not now the question—of persuasion and overheating declamation. A more effective instrument of government and business was never forged. Mr. Gladstone is said to have described the House of Commons as the best school for temper that ever existed, and to have good-naturedly added that, if a conspicuous instance to the contrary may be cited, the exception would be a good deal more striking than it is but for the House of Commons. Whether the story be true or not, it might be true. But Mr. Gladstone's passion, though as genuine as any passion can be, is always kept in subordination to the purpose of debate. It is a part of the tactics of his rhetoric, and a fine natural gift reaches the perfection of art. Chatham had less of this power of management. "When my mind is full of a subject," he once said to Lord Shelburne, "I once get on my legs, it is sure to run over." This incapacity or self-restraint was probably what the elder Fox pointed to when he said, "Pitt is a better speaker than I am, but I have more judgment." With Mr. Gladstone only as much comes out as he deliberately allows to come out. In the art of public speaking Mr. Bright alone approaches him. But Mr. Bright is essentially a maker of set speeches. Though he has acquired in a high degree the faculty of debate, he is greater on the platform than in the House of Commons. A natural and generous feeling, no doubt, had a good deal to do with his resolution to reserve what he had to say on the Home Rule Bill for his constituents instead of delivering himself of it in Parliament. He shrank from direct conflict with the colleague and chief to whom he has been long bound by strong personal as well as political attachment. In comparing Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, quantity as well as quality has to be taken into account. If Blanco White's sonnet on "Night" were

what Wordsworth pronounced it to be, and what it is not, the most perfect sonnet of our language, Wordsworth would still remain a greater writer of sonnets than Blanco White. The influence of Rubens counts for a great deal in his artistic fame. John's denunciation of Gray as a barren rascal can scarcely be considered a criticism; but it states with brutal bluntiness an element of judgment which cannot altogether be left out of account. Mr. Gladstone's speeches have been made night after night during half a century, as instruments of business, for the carrying of measures, and the swaying of divisions. Mr. Bright composes a speech in some degree for the speech's sake, as Tennyson writes an idyll. It is, in a measure, art for art's sake, though not so exclusively as to shut out distinct moral and political purpose.

Those who look with the severest disapproval on Mr. Gladstone's policy, on his tactics and political ethics, will not be disposed to dispute that he is supreme in all that makes the Parliamentary debater and rhetorician. His most formidable antagonist in the House of Commons is unquestionably to be found in Lord Randolph Churchill, than whom none is a greater master in the guerilla warfare of Parliament. Lord Randolph has lately given promise of adding to this faculty that of cogent argument and statesmanlike perception; and it would be impossible to point to any one more certain, if strength remains to him, to attain the highest place in council and debate.

THERE is a difference in methods of art criticism. Without attempting to express it in common adjectives, we may describe its extremes generally as English and American. Take some examples of the former. Mr. Watts paints a lucid allegory. "A girlish form, angular through grief, crouches blindfold on the globe of the world and strikes the one unbroken string of her lyre, pressing her ear close to catch its faint vibration." Then comes Mr. Macallum, who, with "a full insight into the jewelry of light, carries personality of outlook almost to excess." He is not strong in "balance of arrangement"; like the whole school of English landscape painters, he "sets forceful before balanced expression." What he does for "golden light in haze, Mr. Bartlett endeavours to do for the silveriness of clear weather." But Mr. Bartlett wants "truth in his half-tones." Turn next to a portrait by Mr. Stannon. "Its technique is thoroughly French—that is to say, it is, if possible, too *roulé*—but the sound English tradition peeps out in the dominance of the head. In colour the picture is a clever exercise in white, focussed by a touch of red." Then you have Mr. Anderson, who "reduces the character of a landscape to its elements and strips it of accidents"; Mr. Laidlay, whose pictures are distinguished by "air, atmosphere, and unconcern with line"; Mr. J. Lavery, who "dignifies the most trivial motive by art" and who "uses accidents of pose, colour, and light with much skill and insight"; and M. Fanin, whose "figures are modelled in three or four tones but in gradations as subtle as those of nature, so that they stand upon the canvas with a rotundity and an independence of their *fond* in which they are unequalled." That is the English method. You want time to think about it. Now take the American. Clinton Loveridge has painted some sheep passing along a road at sunset. "The loose and open character of the woods that spread along the distance, is skilfully delineated." S. S. Carr exhibits a picture of a little fisher girl. "Her curly hair and red cape are blown back by a breeze that comes ruffling across the ocean." D. J. Gue represents a girl in her chamber putting the finishing touches to a party dress. "The light falls through a window at the left, with flowers on the ledge of it, and shines on her pleasant face, blonde hair, corseted bust, and blue silk dress." J. R. Strickler is making a portrait of Bob Ingersoll. While painting the face he "has suspended a large apron from the canvas, so as to conceal the body of his subject, and the bald head and bare smiling face of the eminent atheist peer over the top of this appendage like the head of a well fed baby over its bib." That is the American method.

ACCORDING to recent publications of the Washington Bureau of Labour Statistics, the year 1885 was one of unusual depression for the labour market of the United States. During that year 5 per cent. of all factories, mines, and industrial establishments of the country were stopped altogether, and another 5 per cent. had to cease work for longer or shorter periods. In consequence of this, according to the calculations of the Bureau, 998,839 workmen could not productively employ their time, and were condemned to forced idleness. Adding to the above number those who were deprived of their earnings by the stoppage of railway building during that year, the sum total of unemployed labourers may safely be estimated at one million of men. The report then goes on to show in detail how the lack of employment on the part of so large a number reduces the power of the country in the line of consumption by at least \$1,000,000 a day, and that it must affect the internal commerce by more than \$300,000,000 a year. The loss sustained by so large a number of workmen is quite sufficient to cause business depression, and to lead to a general retrenchment of private expenditure, this in turn creating among all classes a feeling of uncertainty and distrust. The close of the report is more cheerful. Admitting that a general business depression had set in with the beginning of 1882, and that it had continued since then, the report points out that since March of the present year the effects of the long-felt depression have begun to disappear, and that there are many signs of a slow and gradual but sure improvement of the business situation. The report also touches upon a now much discussed subject—the proportion of native to immigrant labour. In 1880, when the general census was taken, there were found to be engaged in agricultural pursuits no less than 7,670,498 persons, and among these were 812,829 foreign born, or 10.5 per cent. Among the industrial classes the proportion was much more unfavourable. Of 3,837,112 persons engaged in factory work, there were no less than 1,225,737 foreign born, or 31.9 per cent. This shows that of late immigrants have in increasing numbers chosen to remain in the cities; the supply of labour has in consequence outgrown the demand, and reduction of wages, over production and under-consumption, have taken place. While immigration during the last fifty years brought to the shores of America, a most valuable addition to the country's industrial forces, the Commissioner thinks that phrases such as "America is the home of the oppressed of all lands," and "within the United States there is room for all" have now ceased to be applicable, and he is very much opposed to the further introduction of contract labour, especially such as has of late come from Hungary. There has, of course, been at all times opposition to immigration from abroad. But this opposition was always based on purely political grounds, and largely inspired by the fear that the country might by such an influx of foreign elements lose its national character and free institutions. The apprehensions of the people in this respect were perhaps best illustrated, in the earlier periods of American history, by the number of years of residence required before naturalization could take place. In 1790, that term was fixed at two years, in 1795, at five, and in 1798 at fourteen. But in 1802, the period of residence before admission to citizenship was again reduced to five years. Subsequent anti-immigration efforts were

largely based on religious and race antipathies, and culminated in the brief ascendancy of the Know-nothing Party. The present objections to immigration are of a purely economic and social character, and are not indiscriminately directed against a movement to which the United States undeniably owe their marvellous development in the past. The difficulty is to pass laws that will both cure the evils deplored, and at the same time secure the benefits of immigration. Any efforts in that direction may, to a greater or lesser extent, divert immigration itself to other parts of the world, and that certainly would not be the object of any legislative measure sanctioned by Congress. There is still room elsewhere for the immigrants of over-crowded Europe; and the United States certainly are not yet ready to close their ports against them to the advantage of less favoured but equally eager competitors.

AMONG the American supporters of Gladstone and Parnell is a certain Mr. James W. Weston. In the region where this patriot lives there is a society which calls itself the "Eastern District Parnell Parliamentary Fund Association," having chosen a name that exposes pretty plainly the purpose of its existence. Of late the Association has been busy with the good work of collecting subscriptions in aid of the Irish Home Rulers, and its efforts have been crowned with success to the tune of \$17, owing to the liberality of Messrs. Cumiskey, McCormick, McDermott, and Weston. The last named politician sets forth the motive of his munificence in the following epistle:—

JOHN KERWIN, Esq., President Parnell Association of Brooklyn, E. D.

DEAR SIR,—I inclose you five dollars as my contribution to the Parnell Fund and trust that thousands of others, citizens of this Republic, both native born and adopted, will come forward and aid in pushing on the cause of right and justice to Ireland. All honor to Parnell and Gladstone for their noble efforts in behalf of honest and liberal government for the Irish people. All just people are anxiously looking forward for the dawning of that glorious day when Great Britain shall release her iron grip of oppression from Ireland's throat and made atonement, if such a thing be possible, for the long centuries of cruelty and outrage that she has so mercilessly inflicted upon a brave, patriotic, and generous people.

Let England shake, for vengeance grasps  
Her worse than rotten throne,  
And bids her house of pirate lords  
Give Irishmen their own,  
A cry for justice fills the air,  
'Tis heard in every land—  
The people, gathering in their might,  
From kings their rights demand.  
Parnell and Gladstone lead the van,  
In Ireland's cause to fight.  
Oh! Sons of Erin, falter not,  
And God will crown the right.

I remain very sincerely your friend for the right  
JAMES W. WESTON.

If all Mr. Weston's associates were as frank as he with regard to England's "rotten throne," her "pirate lords" and her "iron grip of oppression," the British public would be greatly assisted in forming a decision on the Irish problem.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has created a little sensation. He has appeared before the public in a new light—that of a phrase-manufacturer. He claims to be the author of the phrase "innocuous desuetude." There is positive proof that the words occur in one of his despatches, and four reporters concur in asserting that he admits the soft impeachment of having invented their juxtaposition. But a shrewd writer in the *Chronicle* expresses doubts. He thinks that the author of such a phrase ought to have shown antecedent evidences of phraseological genius. Besides it is so easy for a speaker or a writer

"to appropriate and innocently offer as original an idea or form of expression which has impressed itself upon the gray matter of some one of his ganglia, unaccompanied by a memorandum giving credit to the real author." Now, in the ethical essays of the President's sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, there are abundant indications "of the exact angle in the crystallization of thought" that corresponds with such a gem as "innocuous desuetude." May not Miss Rose, suggests the *Chronicle*, be the real originator of the phrase? Then some of these indications are given, as follows:—

Predestined to cubical deliverance.  
The abyss of theological pedantry.  
The subtle equities of this silent reciprocity.  
The integral designation of this Trinity.  
A perverse profound of obliquity.  
The eternal irresponsibility.  
The distracting impotence of invalidism.  
Verdant with perennial resurrection.  
Luminous nuclei, raying illimitably.  
Momentary seeming arises to evanescent view.  
This same saturation of imagination.  
An especially refined exploitation of soul.  
Fruitful contemplation, grandly generic, of men.  
Capacious curiosity.  
Yawned with irreconcilable divergence.  
The thundrous vociferations.  
A shower of auspicious portents.  
Selfish segregations of the cliques.  
The vain folly of selfish subjectivity.  
The intrinsic, immutable, indestructible element evaporated.  
That excessive elaboration which is the inevitable precursor of corruption.  
A sensual sophistry emasculating ideal knight-hood.  
A matter of tenuous reciprocity.

OUR Korean correspondent, writing from Seoul, says that cholera has fairly established itself in the city, and is carrying off hundreds of the inhabitants daily. We can conceive no conditions more favourable to the spread of the disease than those which exist in a Korean city, with its universal and revolting filth and its utter lack of sanitation. No estimate is said to be possible of the number of deaths occurring in Seoul. The physicians at the Royal Hospital suggested that some steps to obtain statistics might be taken with advantage, but report says that the authorities could not be brought to appreciate the use of counting dead men. No doubt there is much alarm, among both official and non-official classes. But the result of the feeling is merely to prepare victims for the plague, not to inspire efforts to check its ravages.

THE *Hyogo News* renews its criticisms of our remarks with reference to the action recently taken by the United States Consul-General in the matter of Japanese Sanitary Regulations. The Consul-General, addressing his fellow-citizens, through the columns of a local newspaper, preferred a polite "request" that they would observe such Regulations. This we called a farce. Laws are not promulgated in the form of "requests." To put them into that garb is practical joking. The *Hyogo News*, however, takes exception to our opinion. Looking back to the archives of 1879, our contemporary finds that "the Washington Government then conveyed to the Japanese Government through Mr. Bingham that the United States claimed no right to interfere in the police regulations of Japan, and that not only American merchant ships, but all naval vessels and citizens should obey such regulations." Very well. Let us accept this view of the position—a view, by the way, which we have always maintained ourselves, except in so far as we doubted the propriety and practicality of including local sanitary regulations in the category contemplated by the Washington Government, unless the power of



enforcing such regulations be held to rest with the Japanese. So then American citizens in Japan are bound to obey Japanese local sanitary regulations, as well as all laws and regulations of the Central Government. But in that case what are we to say of the formula employed by the Consul-General? Could any legal obligation to obey, or any official authority to enforce, be inferred from that formula of "request"? Evidently some one is in the wrong. Perhaps the *Hyogo Ainos* will kindly fix the responsibility.

THE championship of the Glove Ring has probably been decided ere this. Mitchell the Englishman, and Sullivan, the American, were to meet July 5th. These men had never come together before, and rumours had long been circulated to the effect either that the former did not care to stake his growing reputation on a decisive contest, or that the latter had some superstitious dread of the British bruiser. Such a charge did not seem incredible in the case of Sullivan, who is mentally a very low type of humanity. It is said, however, that he recently repudiated it with more vigour than polish, declaring himself about as much afraid of Mitchell as of a four-year old boy. At all events there had been so much difficulty in bringing the men together, and the delay had been construed so unpleasantly for both, that when they met, they doubtless made the most of the opportunity to clear off old scores. Sullivan used to be a phenomenon in the matter of hitting, but of later years his rowdy and intemperate habits have told seriously on his physique, and nobody will have been much surprised if he suffered a defeat at the hands of Mitchell, who is always in splendid condition. It was expected that the gate-money taken at the contest of the 5th instant would amount to fully one hundred thousand dollars.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* says:—Diplomatic etiquette seems to have required Japan to evince some sympathy with the over-wrought apprehensions of her neighbours, China and Korea, concerning Mr. Kim. At any rate Japan ordered him to leave the country, and now, on the expiry of the period of grace granted at his request, our Government have arrested him at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, and removed him to one of the residences of Mr. Mitsui, at Ota-machi, his attendant students sharing their master's fate. It thus appears that our Government have extended to him special treatment in detaining him under arrest, the only restriction upon his personal liberty being probably prohibition of intercourse with other persons. In this our Government have acted with justice. For, Mr. Kim being unable to leave the country at his own expense, the only alternative left to our Government was either to send him away in a Japanese vessel, or to detain him under arrest and thus prevent him from being any cause of anxiety as to our peace at home or abroad. But to take the first course would have been somewhat cruel as regards the fugitive; impolite to the country to which he might have been carried, and very difficult to accomplish, for our vessels do not sail to any country except Korea and China, and ships belonging to other nations would not consent to take on board any person placed under arrest by our Government. At present the balance of power is maintained tolerably well, but if one country comes to possess a predominant influence over the rest of the world, political re-

fugees from that country will meet with a hard fate wherever they go. If the right of giving shelter to a political fugitive is to be sacrificed by any State in consideration of its relations with such a strong and aggressive Power as we have supposed, all the rest of the weaker Powers would follow the same course for the same reasons. It will thus be evident why European and American countries seldom consent to order a political refugee out of their territory. Indeed, it is hardly consistent with the honour of a Government to avow that it is incapable of preventing a political fugitive from creating causes of apprehension as to its internal administration and foreign relations. Our Government are not so weak as to be unable to prevent Mr. Kim from attempting any movement contrary to our national interest; but being very solicitous to avoid even the smallest cause of apprehension, they ordered him to move out of the Empire, and now, this order not having been obeyed, it has become necessary to detain him under arrest. But this detention cannot last for ever. The primary cause of all these precautions on the side of our Government being apprehension of his making renewed attempts on Korea, the intention may be to detain him as long as there is any cause for such apprehension, and no longer. When will this cause be removed? Does our law permit such a detention as that to which Mr. Kim is subjected? These are questions worth considering. The treatment of Mr. Kim will more or less become a precedent in our foreign relations. As we believe that our Government are strong enough to prevent Mr. Kim from making any injurious attempts, we sincerely hope that, trusting in their own strength, they will adopt measures at once consistent with the dignity of this country and the safety of Mr. Kim.

SEVERAL other police officers have fallen victims to cholera, and already it seems as if the fund which is being so willingly subscribed for the relief of their families will be hardly adequate to meet the calls upon it. On the 30th ultimo, the remains of Mr. Senshi Kimura, a police interpreter attached to the Settlement Station, who had succumbed to the disease, were interred at Ota. The funeral procession, which included Messrs. T. Nosse, Superintendent of the Settlement Station; Y. Adachi, Chief of the Police Bureau; six inspectors and over sixty constables, started from the house of the deceased at Wakadale-cho and proceeded to the Buddhist temple Tofukuji, better known as Akamon, or the Red Gate, at Ota, where a Buddhist ceremony was performed. The usual offerings of white lanterns, incense, and flowers were made by the Superintendents of the Yokohama and Settlement Police Stations. Mr. Kimura, who was one of the youngest members of the force, had been connected with the Yokohama Station since April, 1883, but, proving an apt student of English, was, at the request of Mr. Nosse, transferred to the Settlement Station last month. Mr. Nosse started a subscription among the deceased's comrades and succeeded in raising funds enough to pay all the funeral expenses, and to enable him to provide in some degree for a younger sister of Mr. Kimura, his only relative. A similar step was also taken by Mr. Nosse in the case of the family of a police loanman named Wasuhiro Taka-ko, another victim of cholera. In this instance the wife of the deceased was left with five children, the youngest only five

months old. To keep the family from actual starvation a subscription was started among the police, and a sum sufficient for immediate needs was collected. As may be easily conceived, however, police constables have but little spare cash to invest for even benevolent objects. Should any of our readers, therefore, care to make a contribution, however small, toward this case—which does not fall within the scope of the fund being collected at the Kencho—Mr. Nosse will gladly receive and administer the money. Another constable connected with the Sanitary Corps, Mr. Isaburo Ishida, has died from cholera and will be buried with full honours.

FIRE broke out on Saturday last about two o'clock in the storehouse of a box-maker named Hagihara Kingoro, No. 14, Yoshida-cho, Nichome, in the district closely adjoining the Yokohama Police Station, and on the same side of the creek. The fire quickly spread and destroyed twenty houses—chiefly small dwellings—in the street where it had originated. A light southerly breeze blew the flames rapidly across in the direction of Isezakicho, on which side no less than twenty-three houses were destroyed, including the Tsutaza, the oldest and one of the most popular theatres in the district. The store in which the fire started is usually kept securely closed after the workmen leave it in the evening, and no suspicion is entertained of incendiarism. The police watchmen observed numbers of people playing with fire crackers near the store during the evening, and it is believed that a lighted fragment of one of these began the fire. The steamer from the Yokohama Police Station and other native engines were on the spot promptly on the alarm being given, and, the creek being full, no difficulty was experienced in getting water. The heat was so intense, however, that the firemen could barely get close enough to play their hose on the flames.

RIVAL managers of theatres in America have to be pretty smart folks. Two of these gentlemen, by name McCaull and Barton—of course the prefixes "General" and "Colonel" go without saying—are now engaged in an animated contest. The General is reputed to be a "stayer," but the Colonel gets the credit of being a man of expedients and a bitter foe. The trouble began when the gallant lessees resolved to produce different English versions of the French piece "*Serment d'Amour*" in theatres at opposite sides of the same street. The Colonel called his version the "Crowing Hen" and the General christened his the "Bridal Trap." Hostilities were commenced by the Colonel. He announced that the General had given away all the seats for the performance of the "Bridal Trap," and he followed the announcement by planting a colossal crowing hen made of wood before his theatre. Twelve hours later "General Barton had a big trap in front of the Bijou Opera House in which another crowing hen lay dead as a door nail. Then McCaull hired the whole of a building undergoing repairs next to the Bijou Opera House and covered the front with posters announcing the great success of the "Crowing Hen" and the dead failure of "The Bridal Trap." Barton retaliated on all the dead walls of the town, and then the Colonel stretched a banner across the street in front of his theatre, on which was a hen at least fifteen feet in height. Barton threw a magic lantern on the banner

and tried to obliterate it by an advertisement of his own theatre, but without success. Then he rigged a very powerful stereopticon on the roof of his building and threw various legends on the dead wall of Wallack's Theatre across the way. This was galling. Some of the legends read 'This is Wallack's Theatre, and it illustrates the difference between brains and brag.' 'The Crowing Hen' is a failure, but 'The Bridal Trap' across the street is a great success." This had not been going on for many minutes before the valiant McCaull had powerful calciums on the front of his building, throwing such a bright light that it almost obliterated the work of the stereopticon across the way. Then he placed a row of electric lights across the front of his building and thus blocked General Barton's stereopticon for good." The next move in the mighty game will, it is said, involve the distribution of caricatures of the rival managers themselves, and this will be immediately followed by the revolver epoch.

A TIENTSIN correspondent of the *North China Daily News* contributes the following interesting but ungrammatical intelligence:—"The tenders have been opened for the supply of rails for the Kai-ping extension railway, and the German firm of Krupp & Co. has obtained the contract. The French, as well as some English syndicates, also competed, but the Prussian offers were the lowest, so they were accepted. The terms of Krupp were so low that it has occasioned much surprise. It behoves the British merchant to work with great caution and care. The great monopoly of trade of the present day is very different from that of the olden time, and our German cousins are also seeing the importance, and taking mighty strides in the commerce of the "Far East," and unless steps are taken to secure some of the iron trade in the next undertaking, we fear that the future rail-roads of China will be built of other than English rails. The Chinese as a nation are excessively fond of running in beaten tracks, and attach much importance to precedents; this first contract, therefore, going to a German firm is a bad omen for Englishmen, especially as this was an open competition."

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Railway Company was held on the 30th ultimo, when a report of the working of the company for the first half of this year was submitted, and the estimate of expenditure for the latter half was discussed and approved of. According to the report in question, the work of constructing a temporary iron bridge across the Shinriugawa and the extension of the bridge over the Karasugawa were completed in the first division of the company's line during the half year under review. In the second division, the iron bridge over the Tone and the station at Kuribashi were completed. The Utsunomiya-Shirakawa line was finished as far as Yatajuku from the former place and trains run at present down to Kinu. In the third division, the survey of the Sendai-Fukushima line was completed, and that of Shirakawa-Fukushima was commenced. The total traffic receipts for the half year show an increase of 23 per cent. in passenger fares, and of 67 per cent. in freights, when compared with the preceding half year. The total number of passengers who travelled on the line was over 344,000, and the fares received aggregated yen 159,100. The goods transported amounted

to 36,929,600 lbs., and the freight to yen 69,600. The gross receipts of the company, comprising the above mentioned sums and miscellaneous items amounting to yen 32,900, leave a net profit of yen 147,517 after paying the working expenses, yen 118,800. The net profits, which bear a proportion of 4.5 per cent. to the company's capital, added to the fixed subsidy from the Government, represents 8.5 per cent. A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum has, therefore, been declared for the half-year in question.—*Jiji Shimpō*.

AFTER reproducing the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* news of the 24th ultimo, on the subject of the Emperor's audience to the Representatives of England and Germany, the *Jiji Shimpō* makes these comments:—"If our memory is correct, it was in 1879 that Italy proposed to abolish extraterritoriality in return for the complete opening of Japan to mixed residence. The scheme fell through. In 1882, our Government submitted to the Treaty Powers a proposal on similar lines. This also failed, owing to the opposition of Sir Harry Parkes and others. If the statements now made by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* be accurate, this year's Conference on Treaty Revision will conclude with the happy result of solving the knotty problem which has so long occupied public attention. For the Governments of Great Britain and Germany, our contemporary says, have elaborated a scheme for the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality by feasible steps, and the opening of the country to mixed residence, and this scheme has met with the approval of our Government. What the so-called 'feasible steps' may be, we do not pretend to assert. But were we called on to form a conjecture, we should interpret them to mean, amongst other things, the appointment of foreign judges in the principal law courts of the Empire, entrusting to them the joint administration of our laws, and the reform of these last."

THE world honours intrepid explorers, but has not yet determined how to treat intrepid experimentalists. It will have to make up its mind, however, if many specimens are about to appear of the genius of Colonel Hoblitzel, whose love of science recently took the following form:—"Colonel Hoblitzel, of Buckannon County, W. Va., expert iron and steel chemist, representative in Pittsburg of the Atlantic Iron Company of Wheeling, placed a charge of dynamite under a 10-ton iron anvil in a vacant lot opposite the Republican Iron Works, at a quarter past six a.m. on the 24th of May. He lit the fuse and retired. A moment later the whole country around, up and down and across the Monongahela River, echoed and re-echoed the mighty reverberations of a series of quickly succeeding sharp reports. Pieces of iron rose with velocity in a shower and descended through the roofs of houses, barely missing the forms of sleeping children and causing considerable damage. The whole block on Sydney-street between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, was covered with fragments of the anvil, and the excitement among the people of the neighbourhood for a time was intense. James Acton, who was standing in front of his stable-door, was struck on the leg by a twenty-five pound piece of iron, which varied in weight from 40 to 25 pounds, rose obliquely to a height sometimes of 150 ft. some falling on vacant lots and others striking against the roofs and sides of houses,

crushing through to the living apartments. Mrs. Cruikshank and her husband, who live on Edward-alley, were in the kitchen when the explosion occurred; she preparing the breakfast and he standing in the open doorway. Mrs. Cruikshank had just stepped from the stove to the coal-box for fuel when a piece of iron weighing 250 lb. crashed through a baking-oven, situated ten feet from the kitchen, knocked the side out of the kitchen, and landed in the middle of the floor. Two inches to the right and it would have struck Mrs. Cruikshank. Mr. Cruikshank was thrown by the concussion out upon the pavement, but was not seriously hurt. In the house of Joseph Lott, on Sydney-street, a babe lay asleep in the bed in the front upstairs room. A 120-lb. fragment of the anvil knocked a post from the bed on which the babe lay. The carpet was torn up and two chairs were reduced to splinters. At the residence of Mr. Emil Ertzwein, at Twenty-sixth and Sydney streets, a 75-lb. piece crashed straight through to the bed in which two boys were sleeping. The damage, which will reach several thousand dollars, will be paid by Colonel Hoblitzel.

WE have never seen any "Travelling Turks." There are such phenomena, however, if we may take as gospel the following story, which a newspaper correspondent sends to an American exchange from North Jackson:—"Early this week seven Turks, with a pack of trained bears, which were kept muzzled, were coming near the village. One morning a young woman—one of the party—with her four-weeks-old babe, was sent out to beg victuals for breakfast. Charity was cold and close, and the men, enraged at her ill success, snatched the babe from her arms and threw it to their unmuzzled bears. They devoured the infant instantly. The mother's screams brought some farmers to the camp. She stated what had occurred. The indignant farmers began to talk vengeance, when the men said that the baby was dead when it was fed to the bears. The story was not believed, as an hour before the child was seen alive. Later on in the day an effort was made to find the Turks, but they had fled."

READER, have you among your acquaintances, or does your daily experience suggest, any one whom this picture resembles:—"The ill-natured man puts a bridle in his mouth so that it shall not speak well of any one. To praise is weak; to snarl is manly. Diogenes, the most contemptible character in Greece, is the model to imitate. He was a wise man, who saw through imposture, and was never deceived by attempted virtue. He knew that every son of Adam has his weak spot; that was the spot to touch, till the victim writhed. He was not fool enough to give men credit for their good deeds, for he knew they had been done from a corrupt or selfish motive. He was never deluded by outward appearances of good behaviour; the worst rascal can wear the livery of heaven. It was always safe to assume that good men were hypocrites, pretending to virtue in order the better to hide their normal depravity. In Greece, we are told, the cynic made disciples among the base, heartless, unprincipled youth of Athens; and the school seems to flourish yet. We can all recall some acquaintance who never was known to speak well of a single individual; who is forever parading his superior acuteness by discovering faults in the

best members of society; whose opinion of human nature is summed up in the line—There's nothing level in our cursed natures but direct villainy."

WE understand that one of the best troupes of Japanese players, conjurers, acrobats, etc., ever taken abroad will leave on the *City of Sydney* for the United States under the charge of Mr. J. R. Marshall, who has been for the last seven years manager of Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco, and is indeed the pioneer of show business in California. The repertory of this company includes several feats and acts that are as yet unknown abroad, though they form a part of the best performances of first class artists here. Mr. Marshall has exercised a wise discretion and caution in selecting his troupe, and as the result is able to take away a band of as clever artists as have ever left Japan to tour in foreign countries. The Home Rule platform was too lofty for the British working man. He could not climb to such an elevation. Irishmen, as he knows them, are not precisely the sort of people to be entrusted with the duty of governing themselves. So that incalculable factor in British politics was true to his character. He deserted his allegiance; refused to contribute any support to the Gladstone electoral fund, and was even sufficiently unsympathising to abjure his favourite political device, a demonstration in Hyde Park. Messrs. Arch, Broadhurst, Leicester, and Company must have been disappointed to see Labour condemned to a negative rôle in the great contest.

A most mysterious event was the rescue of John Olstone, master of the Nova Scotian barque *Arklow*, who was picked up by the *Frank Pendleton*. Olstone was found in a little boat, delirious and with scarcely any clothing. His story was that the barque had been cut to the water's edge in a collision with some unknown ship; that he had put his wife, child and the crew of ten men into the life-boat and accompanied them himself in a gig; that the weather thickened, the boats became separated, and the gig, being capsized in a squall, was righted by him with great difficulty after many hours; that he subsisted for several days on three flying fish, and that he had lost all reckoning when picked up by the *Frank Pendleton*. Olstone was carried to Queenstown by his rescuers. He arrived there June 21st, and the next day he disappeared, leaving behind him a note to the effect that his story of the collision and of his own subsequent sufferings was all romance. "I left the vessel," he added, "for reasons which I will afterwards explain." They must have been very strong reasons.

THE Canadian Government have very materially modified their tone in respect of the fishery dispute. New instructions have been issued to collectors of customs, in accordance with which, instead of immediately seizing vessels found shipping men, or supplies, or trading within the limits defined in the convention of 1818, the collectors are merely to serve a notice to quit on trespassing fishers, and if this be not obeyed within 24 hours, they are put an officer on board the offending vessel, telegraph the facts to the Fishery Department at Ottawa, and await instructions. Moreover, this action is to be taken only in the case of fishing vessels trespassing within three marine miles of the shore. The Government, therefore, have abandoned not

only the very much wider claim originally advanced as to area, but also the contention that neither men nor supplies were to be shipped, or trading carried on within the limits. They have come down to the illegal fishing question, pure and simple, and the Cabinet at Washington will doubtless recognise the justice of their altered contention. The people of the United States are bound to respect Canadian rights in Canadian waters as fully as they require their own rights to be respected within their own waters. It is said that Canada's reasonable mood was induced by instructions from London, the English Government warning her that she had gone too far, and that unless she adopted a more rational tone, she must not count on British support. The fact is that the Canadians are not pleased because their offers of reciprocal trade with their big neighbour meet with no favourable response. They ask for mutual reductions of tariff, even for free trade, in all natural products, but the people of the United States, while they advocate the development of commerce with Mexicans or blacks, decline to do business with five millions of English speaking neighbours who are only too anxious to find markets for their coal, iron, lumber, and fish, and to see their large fields of enterprise shared by American business men and capitalists.

COMPLAINTS reach us that the last train from Yokohama to Tôkyô frequently leaves the former place one or two minutes before eleven o'clock, thus causing inconvenience to travellers who have timed their arrival at the station exactly. We need scarcely say that it would be far better to despatch this particular train ten minutes too late than one minute too soon. We learn also that on Sunday night a gentleman reached the station at Yokohama fully a minute and a half before eleven, and that, as he stepped from his *jimrikisha*, the door of the station was shut in his face. Incivility of this nature is entirely contrary to our own experience, and would, we are confident, be severely reprimanded by the Railway authorities did it come under their notice.

THE *Yiji Shimpô*, avowing its adherence to the principle that a secret should be kept secret from everybody, says:—In matters relating to commerce it may sometimes be necessary for the Government to keep strict secrecy, revealing its measures to nobody, however close may be his connection with official circles. But, in point of fact, it too frequently happens that those connected with Government quarters learn a secret sooner than others not so favourably situated, and the latter naturally suffer loss for want of accurate information. The Government has done well to prohibit its servants from engaging in commercial undertakings; but it would be equally necessary to shut up the channels through which important secrets constantly escape, to the great confusion and injury of trade in general. Recently, when the first portion of the Naval Loan was raised, the class of persons sending in applications and the amounts of the applications were, it seems, known to a considerable portion of the public; and it was even rumoured that certain merchants were in possession of a table showing the exact amounts of the applications, the names of the applicants, etc. It may be that such a table was manu-

mercial speculation so common among crafty merchants; but if the table did contain trustworthy figures, it would have been very easy for those who had access to it, to ascertain just at what price it would be possible to make a successful application. In fact, we are told that some persons made applications representing a large sum just before the expiration of the period fixed. It is of little use to complain of what is past, but we hope that, in raising the remaining portions of the loan, the authorities will use more discretion. As an example of the direction in which the process of raising a loan can be improved, it will be advisable to send in applications in sealed letters, writing on the envelope only the total amount of the application, and not to open the seal before the end of the period fixed for application.

IT is difficult to conceive the idea of letters of administration being duly taken out when the property in question consists only of an old tea and eleven cents. That was what happened in the case of Mr. John W. Clancy, of Long Island City. He died last April, and his brother Charles applied for letters of administration, swearing to the above schedule of the deceased's estate. The Surrogate granted the letters, and the petitioner with his attorney executed a joint bond for \$10, the coat being assessed at \$4.89. By and by comes another brother John, who applies that the letters be revoked on the ground of fraud and misrepresentation. For no sooner had Charles, representing himself as the sole heir to the five-dollar estate, obtained the position of administrator, than he procured from a Deposit Company in New York a box belonging to the dead man, in which were securities of the value of \$150,000. These he appropriated, ignoring the existence of his brother John, as well as of two nephews and a niece. Charles says that John lived in Ireland, and being, therefore, an alien, could have no claim on his brother's property, but it is thought that this plea does not dispose of the whole case.

THE great international sailing match is to be contested this year by the *Galatea*, on behalf of English yachts, and the *Puritan*, on behalf of American. We all know the *Puritan*, which beat the *Genesta* so handsomely last year. But the *Galatea* is comparatively a stranger. She is not the fastest of English yachts. On the contrary, shortly before her departure for the United States, she was well outailed by the *Irex*. The *Irex* is said to be the fastest sailing yacht in the world, of her size. Over a forty-five mile course, she beat the *Galatea* by 4m. 48s. actual time, or 5m. 52s. including her allowance of 1m. 8s. Why the *Galatea* crosses the Atlantic to represent England, under these circumstances, we cannot tell. If the *Puritan* beats her—as she probably will—the beating must be by at least a minute in every nine miles in order to make a record as good as that of the *Irex*. The *Puritan* herself lost her laurels temporarily in a match with the *Priscilla*, the *Atlantic*, and others, June 15th. The *Priscilla* crossed the line before the champion. But this unexpected result, caused by a pure accident of weather, was reversed a few days afterwards, and the *Puritan* remains at the head of American sailing yachts.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that the railway ticket clerks refuse to take Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes. The complaint seems to

us scarcely just. The paper of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is issued without any sanction from the Government of this empire. Within the limits of the foreign settlements those who please to take such paper are, of course, quite free to do so, just as they are free to take one another's cheques or IOUs. But when there is question of these purely private notes being received at a public Japanese office, the case is very different. To receive them there would be virtually to give them the cachet of the Government; in other words, to admit that a foreign banking corporation is at liberty to issue notes in Japan without submitting to any of the conditions, *vis-à-vis* the Japanese, which are everywhere considered essential to the exercise of such a privilege. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has, of course, fulfilled these conditions to the entire satisfaction of the English Government. But this is Japan, not England. It is easy to see that any carelessness on the part of the Japanese Government in such matters might establish a dangerous precedent. As for the suggestion that the public should be advertised of the railway's unwillingness to receive these notes, there certainly is no obligation to adopt such a course, but at the same time the railway authorities might very well take the matter into consideration. Some sort of announcement to the effect that Japanese money alone will be taken could be easily contrived and would, perhaps, prevent inconvenience.

WE are requested to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions transmitted to Mr. Nosse, Superintendent of the Settlement Police Station, in aid of the families of those officers unattached to the Sanitary Corps, who have succumbed to the cholera epidemic:—

For the widow and family of the boatman Washitō Takaoka	
H. C. Mott & Co.	\$10
W. L. Merriman	5
Seiyōjin	10
X.	5
	\$30

For the family of Mr. Tsukow Kawamata—

Mrs. R. M. Varnum	\$5
For the families of persons attached to the Settlement Police Station who do not come within the scope of the Kencho fund—	
The American Trading Company	\$10
X.	5
Total	\$55

Of the \$25 above mentioned, a small sum has been handed to the boatman's widow to meet her most pressing needs, and the rest, with the other subscriptions that may be sent, will go towards making some provision for her. Two of the children will be sent to friends in the country.

THE good folks of Brooklyn have hit upon a most interesting invention. They confer decorations for popularity, as sovereigns do for valour or diplomatic triumphs. The first wearer of such a badge is Mr. I. H. Winters, President of the Night Owl Club. His order is "a beautiful silver badge valued at \$50." He received it at the annual picnic of the Club in June, when every visitor possessing a ticket of admission was asked to vote on the question of popularity. The idea is capable of development. There are many qualities besides popularity for which medals might be bestowed.

M. PAUL BERT has issued an order that all Tonquinese in the employ of French residents shall be registered. This is what the Japanese authorities have long sought to bring about in Yokohama. The expediency of such a measure is much greater here than in Tonquin. For here the police are denied access to a foreigner's compound unless they are armed with a

Consular warrant, whereas in Tonquin a French warrant runs everywhere. It is interesting to see that for purposes of police control and supervision the French find it necessary to take a step which we foreigners will on no account permit the Japanese to take in Japan. But this is only one incident of the municipal farce. When the comedy has become a thing of the past, people will permit themselves to laugh at it.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* recently offered a prize for the best essay on mixed residence. So great is the interest taken in this subject that the offer brought one hundred and twenty-five essayists into the field. No less than one hundred and fifteen of them were in favour of mixed residence. As an expression of non-official opinion these essays are of great interest, and we hope that the *Mainichi Shimbun* will find space for the best of them in its columns.

A WALK-OVER is never a satisfactory performance, but it is probable that no one cared to try conclusions with The Bard for the Goodwood Cup, when the conditions are remembered, added to the fact that the son of Petrarch and Magdalene is the best of his year, except Ormonde. It is not often, however, that a rich weight-for-age race ends thus tamely, and it is rather surprising that some of the owners of the older horses— notable stayers—have not had a "cut in." We have previously given the pedigree and performances of The Bard, who is owned by Mr. Robert Peck.

THEIR Excellencies Count Inouye, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Count Yamagata, Minister of State for Home Affairs, left Tōkyō on Thursday, and departed by the *Satsuma Maru* the same day for Hokkaidō. Countess Yamagata, who accompanies the party, will probably stay at Hakodate or Sapporo while the Ministers proceed on their tour of inspection. Mr. Oyama Tsunamasa, an official of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, also left for the north with their Excellencies.

WE regret to record the death from cholera of Mr. Arthur John Lee, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. Mr. Lee was seized very suddenly by illness on Monday evening and was at once taken to his residence, where he was subsequently attended by Dr. Van der Heyden. In spite of all that could be done, however, he died the next morning at half-past two o'clock. Mr. Lee was only twenty years of age, and of French extraction, and had not been long in Yokohama, whither he came from Hongkong.

WILL MITCHELL, a foreigner, whose nationality is doubtful, the keeper of "Bunker's Hill Saloon," died of cholera at 10 o'clock on Thursday. The body is to be cremated and rooms disinfected. Three Chinamen also caught cholera, and were removed to the Chinese Hospital at Nakamura. Cases of cholera yesterday in the Settlement are six all together, including two Japanese.

ON Saturday night or Sunday morning the house of Mr. George Hay, No. 52, Bluff, was entered by thieves, and a valuable gold watch and chain were stolen. The burglars had gained entrance to the house by cutting a lower slat in one of the outer shutters, by which means they were able to draw the bolt. A deliberate search, conducted with the utmost caution and stealthiness, had been made for money,

many things being disarranged, but the watch and chain are the only articles of value that have been missed. The matter has been reported to the police, who are now making enquiries.

REFERRING to the two additional Cabinet appointments, intelligence of which is conveyed in our Reuter's telegrams, the new Postmaster-General will be easily recognized, of course, as the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, Deputy-Speaker in the House of Commons during the Earl of Beaconsfield's last administration. Mr. Henry Matthews is in all probability the gentleman of that name who contested the East Division of Warwick unsuccessfully in the end of 1885.

It may interest our readers to know that the Tariff Committee, upon whose enquiry, preferred through their President, Sir Francis Plunkett, to the Tōkyō Chamber of Commerce we comment in our leading columns, consisted of Mr. Aoki, Vice-Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Van der Pot, Representative of Holland; and Mr. Zappe, Consul-General for Germany.

REMARKS have been current during the past few days to the effect that M. Delavat, the Spanish Representative, who is now on a visit to Miyano-shita, was seriously if not dangerously indisposed. We are happy to be able to state that M. Delavat is not suffering from anything more serious than the effects of unskilful chiropody.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama on Saturday were:—New cases, 87; deaths, 45. Sunday, new cases, 61; deaths, 40. Monday, new cases, 61; deaths, 41. Tuesday, new cases, 82; deaths, 62. Wednesday, new cases, 76; deaths, 58. Thursday, new cases, 74; deaths, 47. Friday, new cases, 75; deaths, 49. Total, cases, 516; deaths, 342.

THE following subscriptions to the fund for the relief of families of the sanitary officials which were received at the Kencho up to yesterday evening, are acknowledged with many thanks:—

NAME	AMOUNT	NAME	AMOUNT
Already acknowledged	634	Mr. A. H. D.	5
Mr. S. D. H.	5	Mr. L. J. Hallendale	5
Messrs. O. J. de la Roche	25	Anonymous	5
Messrs. H. A. & Co.	10	Messrs. Jardine, Mathies & Co.	50
Dr. H. McMurtrie, U.S.N.	10	& Co.	10
The Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	50	Mr. C. J. Hooper	5
The Occidental and Oriental S.S. Co.	50	Mr. H. Gieschen	10
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	50	Messrs. Dell'Orto & Co.	30
Messrs. R. Isaacs & Eros	10	Mr. J.	5
Mr. W. B. Mason	10	Total	1,179

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* has been ordered to contradict the statement published the other day in its columns to the effect that the Kanagawa Prefectural Government had paid the hotel bills incurred by Kim-yo-Kun and his friends in Yokohama.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* states that the government have decided, on the suggestion of the French Consul, to pay the debts incurred by Kim-yo-kun and his party while staying in Yokohama and the necessary amounts have been handed over by the Kanagawa Local Government.

ACCORDING to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, the War Office authorities have found it necessary to issue an order commanding all military officers to abstain from the use of umbrellas, and to wear instead, in time of rain, capes attached to their great coats.

THE time-table of the Yokosuka boats was altered on Sunday, and will be found corrected in the next issue.

*THE CONSULAR TRADE REPORT  
FOR YOKOHAMA, 1885.*

MR. R. ROBERTSON'S Consular Trade Report for 1885 is, as usual, an interesting and exhaustive document. With true conservatism it is dated at Kanagawa, HER MAJESTY'S Government not yet having realized the fact that there has not been a British Consulate at that place for more than twenty years. We doubt whether anybody outside Japan knows where Kanagawa is, and we are certain that the apparition of such a name at the head of a trade report is enough to deter any reader not specially interested. It might be worth the while of those in authority to observe that the practice of placing the Yokohama Consulate at Kanagawa has nothing to recommend it except antiquity.

There is no denying that these Trade Reports lose much of their value by the tardiness of their publication. One has ceased to think of the trade of 1885 in June or July of 1886. To the Consuls, we imagine, it would make very little difference whether they sent in their Reports five months sooner or five months later, but to the public it would make all the difference in the world. On a previous occasion we expressed a very emphatic opinion as to the superfluity of Lord ROSEBURY'S commercial recommendations to HER MAJESTY'S Representatives and Consuls in the East, but just in this one point there seems to be room for more closely consulting the general convenience. If the Trade Reports were published—as they might easily be—in February instead of July, they would assume a character which they lack altogether at present.

It will at once strike the reader that the figures in this Report are rendered in sterling instead of in dollars as has hitherto been the custom. The change was doubtless dictated by the convenience of the Foreign Office, where returns in silver must be converted into gold before being included in any general statement of British commerce. Indeed, the process of conversion entails not only inconvenience but also embarrassment. For the Treasury has a ratio of its own for stating gold in terms of silver—a fictitious and grossly unjust ratio, by means of which HER MAJESTY'S Diplomatic and Consular officials are annually defrauded of a considerable amount of their salaries; are obliged to pay taxes upon an income which they do not receive, and are required to sign false declarations that so and so much sterling has been paid to them, whereas in truth they have been paid sums smaller by a considerable percentage. So long as the Treasury maintains this ratio in its own interests, it naturally desires, one may suppose, to avoid undertaking any arithmetical operations that demand a different ratio. Accordingly, it directs the returns from the East to be furnished in sterling, thus relieving itself not only of labour but also of the duty

of converting them into sterling at a rate quite different from that employed in converting the sterling salaries of HER MAJESTY'S officials into dollars. It is plain, however, that the value of the Reports, so far as their uses in the East are concerned, will not be enhanced by this new departure.

In connection with this, Mr. ROBERTSON mentions a fact worth noting—that the Japanese Customs, in converting sterling into dollars, use a fixed rate of 4.88: that is to say, they reckon the gold-price of the dollar at over 4s. 1d. By this process the dutiable value of imported goods is reduced nearly 25 per cent., as compared with what it would be if calculated at the rate actually ruling. It is well that importers should have enjoyed this advantage, whatever it may be worth, as a set-off against trade depression. We fear, however, that the Customs will hardly remain so accommodating in view of the present sterling price of the dollar. Meanwhile, Mr. ROBERTSON has wisely adopted the 4.88 rate in dealing with imports. To have employed the true rate would have caused palpable and misleading discrepancies. In dealing with exports, on the contrary, he has taken approximations to the market rates. These approximations are 3/8 for 1884 and 3/6 for 1885. They are not, so far as we can judge, average rates, but rather maximum rates, being almost the highest points touched by the dollar in the two years. The whole process is complicated and confusing, and the instructions upon which it is based were evidently inspired partly by the erroneous notion that silver has depreciated, and that by taking gold values the inconveniences of expressing statistics in a fluctuating medium would be avoided.

Turning, now, to the Report itself, we note the satisfactory circumstance that the trade of 1885 shows an increase of \$1,798,970 as compared with the trade of the preceding year. This increase is divided between exports and imports in the ratio of nearly two to one, the exports having increased by \$1,192,184, and the imports by \$606,786. The volume of the trade is still below that of 1883, but the fact that it shows any development at all is of much significance. For it must be remembered that 1885 was the year immediately preceding the resumption of specie payments, and therefore the year when the effects of currency contraction ought to have been felt most. It was also a year when all gold-using countries were suffering from severe depression, their statistics everywhere showing a considerable diminution in the volume of their trade. Why should Japan, though afflicted by an evil peculiar to herself, show a better record than Western nations? Simply because the wider and more persistent currency contraction—the growing scarcity of gold—which crippled them benefited her, in common with all silver-using countries, by stimulating her exports. The

same influence is happily at work now. The export merchant can afford to pay \$6½ for every sovereign's worth of goods he purchases, whereas he could only afford to pay \$6 a few months ago. And he has, moreover, the encouraging prospect that, when he disposes of the goods two months hence, the sovereign he gets for them will probably be worth \$7. Of course the same influence cuts the other way in the case of imports, and must inevitably be so felt in the long run, although local necessities may create a fitful demand.

Perhaps the most interesting parts of Mr. ROBERTSON'S Report are those which incidentally touch upon the circumstances of the competition between English and continental tradesmen. Much has been written lately concerning the perfunctoriness of British diplomatic and Consular officials and the indignant influence exercised by the Governments of rival Powers in behalf of the commerce of their nationals. Whatever justice there may be in complaints of this nature, it is plain from Mr. ROBERTSON'S Report that other causes operate against the British merchant, and that they are causes entirely within his own control. Thus, speaking of nail-roads, Mr. ROBERTSON says:—"The principal import has been from Belgium, where makers are, it would seem, able to compete favourably with English firms, both in quality and in price; they also pay more attention to the smaller sizes usually taken by this market." Then, again, with reference to quinine, he writes:—"The low prices ruling in Europe for quinine have tended greatly to increase the consumption here, and continental manufacturers by reason of competition have been bidding for the trade by coming into the market direct themselves to supply the demand. Leading French and German makers have their Agents here, and consequently prices that have been ruling during the year have not offered any inducement for resident business importers. English makers have not been so pushing, and their quinine is now almost unknown in this market."

The story told by these facts is very plain. English merchants so long enjoyed a virtual monopoly of trade in the East that they gradually became careless, and thus were themselves the means of creating opportunities by which their more active rivals are now profiting. The supposed perfunctoriness of British officials exists only in the imagination of disappointed traders, and the undue pressure exercised by competing Governments will assuredly eventuate in British favour. But the supineness of the individual Englishman is quite another matter. Unless that be mended, the instances of successful rivalry adduced by Mr. ROBERTSON will multiply steadily and surely.



## A WORD ABOUT CHOLERA.

## I.

**T**HERE appears to be a great deal of discontent with regard to the action taken by the authorities in causing the instant removal to hospital of all persons whose seem to be suffering from cholera symptoms. The intention of such action is excellent, and the zeal displayed by the police deserves all praise. Yet we cannot regard the system as quite satisfactory. Why should people be taken from their own homes? Doubtless they can be better treated, and the danger that they may become centres of infection can be more easily guarded against in hospital. But do these advantages counterbalance the very decided and palpable disadvantages of the method? We think not. In the first place, the demoralizing effect upon the poor patients is serious. Rightly or wrongly it has come to be an article of public faith that to go to the Cholera Hospital is to die. One of the most distressing features of cholera is prostration of the nervous system, caused by the action of some poison which the progress of the disease develops. Any moral shock is, consequently, a direct and powerful promoter of the malady. And few people, we imagine—especially the class of people whom cholera chiefly attacks—are so constituted that to be removed from their homes by the police, and carried, *notens volens*, into the midst of a number of plague-stricken sufferers, where they are in the very presence of death, and whither their family and friends can seldom visit them—few people are so constituted that such treatment can fail to induce horror and consternation. The very thought of the thing is harrowing. Then, too, there is the obvious difficulty of enforcing this system intelligently. Who is to say whether or no a case warrants removal to the hospital? In very many instances the decision is believed to rest with the police, who not only are without the necessary skill to diagnose symptoms at a moment's notice—or at an hour's notice, for the matter of that—but who, in the nature of things, are bound to err on the side of excessive caution. If constables find a man vomiting or purging, they cannot possibly be expected to stop and consider whether they are in the presence of an ordinary sickness, produced, it may be, by sun-stroke, *saké* or stale fish. Duty prompts them to be on the safe side, and the patient is run in forthwith. It is asserted that the dread of this torments the people perpetually, and that their absorbing desire is to conceal their illnesses. A faulty system makes them shrink in terror from the aid which they ought to embrace with joy and gratitude. Not a few stories relating to such accidents of the epidemic reach us. One of the saddest is now circulating. It tells of an *enciente* woman, whose condition induced sickness of the stomach. The

police found her thus suffering, in her husband's absence, and told her to prepare for removal to the Cholera Hospital. She begged for a respite until her husband's return. The constables, complying, waited outside her house, and in the interval she committed suicide. The story may be exaggerated; may even be groundless. We do not vouch for it in any way. But we do say that the circulation of such tales indicates an unwholesome condition of the public mind, and that that condition has been brought about by the system of taking people from their homes and friends, and placing them among a crowd of plague-stricken, moribund unfortunates. How enormously must the horrors of the epidemic be heightened by such a prospect! To be overtaken by the fell malady is bad enough, but to know that succour signifies separation, final separation, from family and home, and banishment to the very abode of suffering and death, must multiply apprehension a thousand-fold. Our earnest conviction is that much mischief has already been wrought. The people are growing more and more fearful, and strange rumours, such as those bruited abroad last year with reference to Nagasaki, are again making themselves audible. As we write a terrible tale reaches us of a woman who was actually carried to the cremation ground, in a state of collapse, and who avoided being burned alive by a mere accident. It is even asserted that she subsequently preferred a complaint, in person, to the police, and that her infuriated friends attempted the life of the physician who had pronounced her dead. There is evidently less truth than fiction in this recital. But it points the same moral as that indicated above. The people are disturbed. They lose faith in the efficacy and ability of the measures devised for their relief. In their ignorant perturbation they even go so far as to declare that the process of treatment employed at the hospital induces insensibility, and that this condition is frequently mistaken for death. A system which gives rise to such morbid reports cannot be quite right. We hesitate greatly to pronounce a decided opinion, desiring rather to enlist the attention of the authorities than to write anything which may appear inappreciative of their untiring care and charity. Science has pronounced cholera to be a non-contagious disease. The source of its propagation is confined to the excreta of the patient. If these and everything they have touched be duly disinfected, danger is at an end. There is, then, no absolute necessity to remove a sufferer from his home, if only medical attendance and nursing can be provided for him there. Surely the provision of these is not impossible. We are persuaded that a system could be elaborated and carried into practice which would serve the desired ends better than that now in operation.

## II.

In the above article we described opinions which prevail among the people with regard to measures officially adopted in cases of cholera, and stated our belief that considerable demoralization is caused among the lower classes by the idea that to be attacked by the disease means enforced removal to hospital and separation from family and friends. Since writing it we have received information which shows that the notions generally prevailing on this subject are in many respects erroneous, and that the inferences which we drew from them require to be largely modified.

In the first place, it appears that removal to hospital is not compulsory. Patients are allowed to receive treatment in their own houses provided that certain conditions can be satisfied. It is plain that such a course would be out of the question unless facilities were available on the spot for carrying out the prescribed measures of disinfection and precaution. A code of regulations has, accordingly, been prepared and printed for the guidance of the sanitary officials in this matter. It sets forth in detail the methods to be observed in the case of patients treated at home, and also the requirements essential to such treatment. The requirements are that the house must have at least three rooms; that it must be provided with a separate necessary; that the inmates must pay the cost of watches set by the Sanitary Board at the rate of 60 *sen* daily per watcher; that there must be a vacant space of ground for the deposit of excreta, and finally, that the opinion of a physician, officially delegated, must be favourable to the proposed course. These essentials satisfied, a printed copy of rules relating to the method of dealing with excreta and of managing other matters is supplied to the inmates, who are required to sign an engagement that they will abide by these rules, and that, in the event of any failure to observe them, the removal of the patient to hospital will not be opposed.

We are unable to say how many persons have availed themselves of the permission attached to these conditions. Probably very few. For it will be seen at once that only families of the better classes live in houses such as those contemplated by the regulations, and enjoy incomes capable of supporting the prescribed expense. Now, it is a feature of the present epidemic that its ravages have been confined almost entirely to the lower orders. For them, therefore, removal to hospital is, in fact, compulsory, and it is precisely upon such ignorant, impressionable natures as theirs that the demoralizing effects of this compulsion would be greatest. At the same time, the generally prevalent belief that in hospital a patient is entirely separated from his family and friends is mistaken. Visits are freely permitted, both by night and by day, the only condition being that the visitor must submit to the process of

disinfection before leaving the precincts of the hospital. Patients may even be nursed by a friend or relative, the nurse, in such cases, being placed on the same footing as an officially appointed attendant, the question of remuneration, of course, excepted.

Another point of notable error in the popular belief is that, in many cases, the duty devolves upon the police of deciding whether the symptoms of a malady warrant removal to the cholera hospital. We were ourselves under the impression that such was the practice. But we are assured that, in every instance, the decision of a medical expert is absolutely essential. The function of the police, at the outset, is simply to report. On receipt of a report, one of the responsible physicians is immediately despatched to perform an examination. Until his verdict is delivered, the police are not competent to take any further action. It is singular how much misapprehension exists upon this point. Even by leading foreign residents there have been circulated stories which charge the police with acting entirely upon their own judgment, and carrying off to hospital patients who are not suffering from cholera at all. It ought to be distinctly understood that the police have no discretion whatsoever, and that without the diagnosis of an expert the presence of cholera is never assumed. We may refer here to a story mentioned in our preceding article; namely, that the nausea of an *enciente* woman was mistaken for cholera by the police, and that the woman committed suicide to avoid removal to the cholera hospital. The truth is that an *enciente* woman was attacked by a disease which her own physician declared to be cholera; that the announcement threw her into hysterics, and that, even before the sanitary officials had visited her house, she attempted to take her own life. Here, also, it will be well to notice another rumour referred to above—a rumour not uncommon among the lower classes and recently ventilated in a vernacular newspaper, that the cremation of cholera patients sometimes takes place when they are in a state of collapse, before death has supervened. Strange, terrible stories have been founded upon this *canard*. The thing is wholly impossible. To carry out the arrangements prescribed with regard to the corpse of a cholera patient, an interval of twelve hours at least is required, and we need scarcely say that no mistake as to the patient's real condition can occur under such circumstances.

It comes, then, simply to this, that, the cholera hospital receives of necessity only persons of the lowest classes, whose families have not the means to nurse them at home, and whose residences do not permit essential measures of precaution and disinfection. Those who are familiar with the conditions of Japanese life in humble spheres assert that in such cases the choice lies between removing the patient to hos-

pital and leaving him to become an active factor of infection. The problem is full of difficulties. It has perplexed persons incomparably more competent to deal with it than we. Granting, however, that the authorities have elected the wisest course, the question arises whether some effective steps should not be taken to familiarize the people with the real attitude of officialdom. That many false impressions exist, and that they promote the ravages of the epidemic by suggesting concealment and perturbing people's minds, must, we think, be admitted. In proportion as the truth becomes better known, these impressions and their evil consequences will disappear. Might it not be prudent, then, to educate a fuller knowledge of the truth?

#### OUR KNOWLEDGE OF CHOLERA.

##### I.—THE COMMA BACILLUS.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE prediction of last summer has been fulfilled. Cholera has reached Yokohama and Tôkyô, and from the records of this epidemic as it presented itself last year in Osaka and Nagasaki, we judge that its ravages will not be light. In the presence, then, of such a plague, the public will be interested in the results of the numerous investigations made in Europe since the cause of cholera was first said to have been discovered.

Every one remembers that ROBERT KOCH, already famous for the discovery of the bacillus of Tuberculosis, or Phthisis, and still more so for his excellent method of separating the various forms of bacteria with which the investigation of all phenomena concerning the putrefaction of organic matter has to deal, was so fortunate in his Egyptian and Indian researches as to be able to state that in the viscera of cholera corpses there was to be found only one constant form of bacteria, boring into the upper layers of the mucous membrane, and that it was quite different from the ordinary schizomycetes (as the whole of this class of fungous beings is called) which are always present even in healthy intestines. This bacteria he was able to cultivate quite separately from all others. He gave it the name of "Comma bacillus," thus opening the door to a great deal of cheap wit about colons, semi-colons, and notes of interrogation.

Of great importance was KOCH's observation that this bacillus quickly perishes in an acid fluid; that it thrives and propagates on wet cloth or linen and in water—even sea-water, as other investigators demonstrated—and that the temperature most favourable to it is from 16° to 35° centigrade.

Two points of great moment, as he himself knew better than anyone else, he was unfortunately unable to determine. He could not produce a kindred disease in animals by inoculation with these bacteria,

though the success of such inoculation was essential to strict proof. Neither could he detect the presence of that germ so well called *dauerspore* by the Germans—the lowest type of ovular or seed formation—which exists in nearly every other variety of schizomycete, and without which the latent vitality of the Comma bacillus, in the absence of all favourable conditions, is inexplicable. The question, therefore, remained open for discussion and investigation.

Do bacilli of this form occur in cholera excreta only? Or do they find themselves there by accident, so to speak, and not as the agents of a deadly poison?

Soon after KOCH had published the result of his investigations, bacilli curved and crooked like a comma, or rather twisted like a small spiral, were discovered by MILLER and LEWIS living in the mouths of the healthiest men. One variety of them was found in the caries of teeth also. BENEKE detected some similar forms in old cheese. LEWIS held that all these disproved KOCH's assertions. Here, however, he was wrong—he himself a famous investigator, who first detected the filaria sanguinis, the cause of elephantiasis—for they were afterwards shown to be different from the Comma bacillus, and distinguishable from it by their physiological behaviour—that is to say, by their conditions of life, and mode of propagating. For instance, some will not live on potatoes or wet linen, as the cholera bacillus does. Others again produce upon the nidus (gelatine meat extract) employed to sustain them an effect different from that produced by the bacillus of KOCH.

A more interesting discovery was soon recorded by two doctors of Bonn, FINKLER and PRIOR. There is a disease which occurs occasionally in Europe, and which, though not imported from India, so closely resembles Asiatic cholera that the two can only be distinguished by their issue. If the patient recovers, his malady was Cholera Nostras. If he dies, it was Cholera Asiatica. FINKLER and PRIOR, then, discovered that the Comma bacillus is present in cases of Cholera Nostras also.

This discovery is not a death-blow to KOCH's theory, as some at first supposed that it would be. On the contrary, there was good reason to expect that a kindred disease would be caused by a kindred parasite. The diagnosis of the disease now became, indeed, more difficult, but the value of KOCH's investigations was not destroyed. For the bacilli of Cholera Nostras were found to be larger and coarser than those of Cholera Asiatica. They also render the gelatine nidus more quickly fluid, and the difference of their appearance in this medium may be discerned with the naked eye. Nevertheless, the distinctions between the two varieties of bacillus are so few and unessential, that, with BÉCHNER, I am disposed to regard them as of the same genus. HUXLEY would perhaps

agree that the difference between them is not as great as that between men and monkeys. I believe, or rather I hope, that the discovery of the Bonn investigators will acquire immense value through the agency of preventive vaccination. Analogy pleads for the experiment of neutralizing a strong poison by opposing to it a mitigated form of itself, as vaccine is employed against variola.

But is the comma bacillus the true cause of cholera, and is it the only bacteria present? Dr. EMMERICH, of Munich, who made investigations in Naples soon after the recent epidemic had established itself there, found, not only in the intestines, but also in the liver and kidneys, another kind of schizomycete of a straight, short form—a real bacteria, whereas the bacillus of KOCH is better called a vibrio. To EMMERICH and his supporters the presence of this bacteria seemed to account more truly for the severity of the disease. Other investigators have not, however, confirmed EMMERICH'S results. His discovery, if true, may supply a valuable explanation of the secondary form of the malady—the so called cholera typhoid. We are already familiar with instances of the successive entry of different schizomycetes, with their different diseases, into the same organism: one prepares the way for the other. Thus diphtheritis seems to live only in a mucous membrane already diseased by severe catarrh. Again, in the ulcerations caused by diphtheritis there can live—and thence enter into the system—other forms, which may cause disease of distant organs, as the bones and the surfaces of articulation.

Of all the objections raised to KOCH'S discovery, there does not survive one in a serious form. For the pseudo-heroism of Dr. KLEIN, who swallowed a culture of Comma bacilli and did not die of cholera, proved only that the stomach of Herr KLEIN was as healthy as the stomach of a brave man ought to be. It contained hydrochloric acid in sufficient quantities to kill all the bacteria he ate for his dinner. In 1856, when two Polish physicians experimented on themselves with cholera excreta, theirs was an act of heroism, for in those days Prof. THIERSH asserted his ability to infect mice with the excreta of cholera patients. After KOCH'S publications, such an act as that of KLEIN was only an evidence that KOCH had not been read and understood.

It stands now as a fact that in true cholera there is always to be found one well defined specific organism, the common bacillus, or vibrio, and nothing but this, in the first stage of the disease at least. But is the inoculation of animals with these organisms followed by a disease similar to that of man? We have seen that the experiment failed in the hands of ROBERT KOCH. Shortly after the publication of his results, cholera appeared in Marseilles. Two Swiss physicians, RIETSCH and NICATI,

went there; found all the assertions of KOCH to be true, and, noting his statement that the bacillus perishes quickly in acid fluids, they wisely injected it into the duodenum of Cobaya, under the stomach. But in my opinion they made, at the same time, a great blunder. For they bound the ductus choledochus (the tube that brings the bile into the duodenum), thus making the contents of the intestines less alkaline—which was the more unpardonable since they themselves had found the bacteria living in that duct. They made their animals sick, but the result, according to their own admission, was not convincing. Nor is this surprising; since, wishing to exclude the hydrochloric acid of the stomach, they excluded also the bile, which is a most powerful agent in neutralizing that acid.

VAN ERMENGEM, a Belgian doctor, who also conducted cholera investigations in Marseilles, did better than his Swiss confrères, for he injected at once into the duodenum. Still his results failed to be convincing. Then KOCH himself resumed this necessary branch of the study. Imitating his predecessors, but improving their methods, he made the contents of the stomach alkaline by first administering carbonate of soda, and afterwards tincture of opium so as to paralyse the action of the bowels. He then caused the animals to swallow a culture of Comma bacillus, and the result clearly demonstrated that the bacteria found in the viscera of men suffering from cholera produce an analogous disease in animals.

This result was good. Still the reasoning was faulty, and this I call fortunate, for causes which will be presently understood. Dr. DOYEN, imitating the experiments of KOCH, showed that, not the influence of the opium in retarding the action of the bowels, but that of the alcohol in which the opium was dissolved, was responsible for the now assured result. And such is, or ought to be, the case. The *origo mali* was, not bacteria conducted safely across the acids of the stomach into contact with the normal mucous membrane of the intestines, but bacteria thus brought into contact with a mucous membrane rendered abnormal by the action of alcohol. All the investigations go to show that the bacillus is only one factor of the disease, the other and primary factor being alteration or death of the cells which constitute the organs. In other words, all the pathogenic bacteria are really but saprophytes; that is to say, they live only in organic matter that has ceased to live. This discovery I deem fortunate for theory and still more for practice; inasmuch as what we physicians have always done is to give opium, in the form of laudanum, at the commencement of every diarrhoea, even when we suspect the diarrhoea of true cholera, and what could we do better?

Had I occasion to make an experiment, I should employ a pure culture of cholera

Comma in a capsule of keratine—a stuff which, being made from horny organs, passes the stomach unchanged and is only dissolved in the small intestines. And, at the same time, I should employ fragments of glass to injure the coating of the intestines slightly. But even without further experiment, it is now to be considered certain that a particular kind of schizomycetes produces the specific disease—cholera morbus Asiatica.

Where do these vibrios remain when there is no epidemic of cholera? Dr. KOCH, as we have seen, could not answer this question. He could not detect any form of spore or germ. Yet there must be such a form, the bacillus not being able to live in a dry state more than 24 hours. If, again, the temperature is low, they are equally destroyed. At 66° they are killed, as is nearly every other organism with the exception of germ egg seeds. And what is more remarkable, they do not long survive in fæces, while the period of their existence in drains and in sewers is not more than 24 hours. They remain, however, living and vigorous in water, especially in sea water, or in ship's bilge water, for at least a month, and in fluids prepared for their culture they have been known to remain vigorous over 200 days.

Soon after the arrival of cholera in Marseilles and Toulon, Spain became infected, and then there appeared a man who for a short time shone as brightly as a comet, soon to disappear, however, below the horizon of research. Dr. FERRAN, who also had seen the cholera in Marseilles, was said to have discovered the formation of sporæ or germs. But his description of what he had seen was different from what was known of other bacteria, and he gave names to the germs suggesting the growth of much higher classes of plants. Thus, from the very beginning, his assertions were much mistrusted. What he had really seen was soon found by VAN ERMENGEM, by RAPTSCHERSKY, and by BABES, to be form-changes of diseased, exhausted, or dead bacteria; changes which are, nowadays, usually called products of involution. The best proof of this is that these forms, these pieces of organic matter, are not to be cultivated in fresh gelatine meat extract, as is always the case, of course, with real germs.

A short time ago, however, HUEPPE, in constantly observing living bacteria in a drop under the microscope, saw that when the nutritive elements of the fluid became exhausted, the Commas began to stretch, to become long spirillæ, and finally to fall into small pieces of a globular form, resembling the germs of other kinds. These pieces, introduced into a fresh drop of nourishing matter, resumed their former condition of Commas and began to propagate. It seems, thus, that true *dauersporen* have been discovered. So far, then, the whole history of these famous parasites has been written.

## II.—PATHOLOGY OF CHOLERA.

How is it that the bacillus does such cruel injury to the human body when once it finds its way into the alimentary canal? Investigations upon this point have not been so thorough as to furnish materials for a clear judgment. In the first place, the bacillus destroys the cell-coating of the mucous-membrane. This has been well observed by STRAUSS, a French investigator, who visited Egypt at the same time as KOCH. But this destruction of the cell-coating alone is not sufficient to explain the violence and suddenness of the disease. All living parasites, and bacteria especially, produce enormous chemical changes in the organic matter on which they feed. Before they can absorb, they must disintegrate, the highly complicated molecules which compose organic matter, and the consequence of this disintegration is the formation of many other chemical bodies, some of which have an irritant and perhaps strongly poisonous action on animal cells, or may even be noxious to the parasites themselves. One of the most familiar of these "fermentations," as they are called, is the formation of alcohol from sugar. Among the products of putrefaction—which is fermentation of nitrogenous matter—are the so-called alkaloids, formerly supposed to exist only in vegetables. Now, we all know that even very small quantities of these alkaloids may act as violent poisons, since the group includes strychnine, morphine, and conine—the fatal principle of the draught that killed SOCRATES. That minute doses can be so noxious, is due to the fact that the blood easily absorbs them, and that, since they act specially on different parts of the nervous system, a sudden paralysis of one of the most necessary functions of life may ensue—for example, the heart or the lungs may cease to do their duty.

It is very probable that alkaloids of this nature are formed by the cholera bacillus, as only such a process of poisoning explains the symptoms of the disease. When such an alkaloid is formed—and a French physician named VILLIERS claims to have detected one in the fluid in which cholera bacteria had been developed—it is likely to belong to the category of muscarine or pilocarpine. Unfortunately Dr. VILLIERS has not given precise details. But in other putrefactions—among various matters of different chemical constitution—BRIEGER has found muscarine to be the principal alkaloid. This is precisely the alkaloid which seems to best explain the symptoms of cholera poisoning. We shall soon, however, be able to speak with more certainty, for the investigation of this important point cannot present in the future as many difficulties as have attended it in the past.

Let us now see how far these facts, for the most part well proved, and reasonable suppositions justify deductions bearing upon the prevention or treatment of the terrible malady. First, let us consider one

of the factors of the disease; the factor which, formerly called "the disposition," is now—thanks to the labours of so many devoted scientists, amongst whom KOCH ranks first—expressible in terms which we can all comprehend.

## MEANS OF PREVENTION.—RECEPTIVITY OF BODY.

The Comma bacillus cannot possibly do harm if the stomach is healthy; and the stomach alone need be taken into consideration, since these bacteria cannot enter through the skin, or through wounds, or through the lungs, as many other pathogenic bacteria do. It is well to be as explicit as possible here. The bacteria may exist in the air—though they cannot live long in a dry state—and may be inhaled through the mouth and nose. But they have then to be swallowed with food or with the saliva. In most cases, therefore, the Comma will enter the body with uncooked food or with drinking water. We see at a glance what an enormous advantage this knowledge confers in combatting the malady. Let only due care be taken to keep the stomach healthy, and though millions of bacteria be swallowed, they will all find a grave there. For the stomach contains an acid fluid—so acid that even free hydrochloric acid can easily be detected in it—and this acid fluid is fatal to the bacillus. Danger from the air is thus provided against, while water and food can be purified much more easily than air. As for water, the most efficacious method is to filter it through plaster of Paris or unglazed porcelain—*les chandelles filtres de Chamberland*—which is the only certain process of freeing fluid from microbes or bacteria. All persons should be careful to drink only such water, and to wash their food well with it before cooking.

We have seen how difficult it is to give the cholera to animals. Equally is this the case with men. Against no other disease are they so well protected if they take the necessary care of themselves.

The case is entirely altered when one's stomach is not in a normal condition. A slight catarrh is sufficient to cause the greatest danger. In this affection, as every one who studies his own nose must be aware, there is a large overproduction of mucus; whereas, only a small quantity is normally produced—it would be a very bad mucous-membrane that did not produce at all. Now this mucus is alkaline, and neutralizes the acidity of the gastric juice. Further, it clings to the coatings of the stomach and prevents free secretions of hydrochloric acid into the cavity of the stomach-pouch. And what is still more pernicious is, that mucus, though secreted and rejected by our organs as refuse, is excellent food for schizomycetes: they enjoy it as a Chinaman does his bird's-nest soup. Unfortunately, the stomach of our Japanese friends is their weakest point. There are here so many sufferers from chronic diseases of

the stomach that one may almost call it a national calamity. Whatever may be the prime cause of this, there are certainly many; as for example, eating too large quantities of food at one time; drinking alcohol—many imbibe daily enormous quantities of *sake*—masticating lumps of ice; eating indigestible food; exposing the unprotected body to changes of temperature and so forth. The first object is to remedy this dangerous condition. In many cases this is not only possible but easy. Thus, rest may be given to the stomach, either by not eating solids at all, or by taking only small quantities of food for some days. Recourse may be had to drugs which dissolve mucus and carry it into the bowels—as sulphate of soda, and carbonate or sulphate of magnesia. Table salt (chlor. Natrium) may be more freely taken with the food; or, what is still easier, some diluted hydrochloric acid may be drunk after meals.

## PREVENTIVE INOCULATION.

So much for the first and simplest step. There remains still one point to be considered. Can we not combat the violent ravages of this virulent poison by gradually accustoming ourselves to it—for it is thus, in my opinion, that we may interpret the effect of preventive inoculation or vaccination. FERRAN'S experiments in Spain, though in themselves not at all absurd, as CHANVEAU has explained in a clever essay, failed in his hands. Nor is it easy to understand how a scientist who professed to have discovered the fructifications of the bacillus, could, by inoculations of matter such as FERRAN used, expect to produce a mitigated form which might protect against the graver type of the malady. The seed, spore, germ, or whatever we may choose to call the primary form of an organism, ought to be, and has been proved to be, more energetic, and therefore more dangerous and fatal, than the bacteria already fatigued by living and partially exhausted by the effort of producing armies of children, which generally can only do harm when they proceed to the assault in hordes. But FERRAN, as we have seen, did not detect the germs of cholera at all. What he inoculated was the dead bodies of bacteria; organic matter in a state of decay. Moreover, VAN ERMINGEN, who inoculated large quantities of fresh, lively cholera Commas into the subcutaneous tissue of Cobaya, previous to conveying bacteria into their bowels below the stomach, found that these animals were not in the least protected, or prepared to resist the disease, better than animals which had not been vaccinated. We learn from this two things. First, that cholera, in its early stages at least, is as truly a local disease of the mucous membrane of the intestines as, for example, ringworm is of the skin. Secondly, that blood-poisoning, distinguished by physicians as septicæmia and pyæmia, is due to specific bacteria; other-

wise, the numerous inoculations of FERRAN could not have been so innocent.

How different was the procedure of PASTEUR, the grand master, the creator of the whole of this branch of knowledge. He began by treating the bacteria by temperature and oxygen in such a way that they were unable to produce spores. These mitigated forms he injected, and found them just able to produce a slight disease, which conferred immunity against the severer type. I speak of his preventive inoculation against the *cholera des poules*, and the miltzbrand of sheep. Purposely I refrain from mentioning his latest and most spoken of inoculations against *rabies canina*. While the former processes were the result of methodical, scientific investigations, the latter, if trustworthy, were discovered by empirical experiments only. Of the *rabies canina* he did not even detect the bacteria—only lately discovered by FOL.

Whoever seeks to discover the process of preventive inoculation must study the Comma under different conditions of temperature, of oxygen, of pressure; or must experiment with it on different animals in different tissues. It may be, as I have already suggested, that the bacteria of *cholera nostras* will prove to be a mitigated form capable of preventing the invasion of the severer type. Or, quite a different and new method may be studied by examining the chemical products formed by the action of bacteria on the mucous membrane. If among those products there be really a poisonous alkaloid, such as VILLIERS claims to have found, the nerves might be accustomed to its noxious action by small repeated doses taken internally. This is possible, as we all know, with nearly every kind of poison, mineral or vegetable—for instance, nicotine, morphine, etc., etc.—provided that it be easily and quickly expelled from the body through the kidneys or other secretory organs. In the case of a poison which is not easily evacuated but accumulates in the body, such a method would of course be out of the question. The latter contingency is, however, very improbable.

### III.—ANNIHILATION OF BACTERIA.

We have now to consider the second factor: the pathogenic micro-organism. How can we prevent its visits to places where it is not originally present? How can we prevent its spreading; and if once present, how must we try to destroy it? By isolating a country completely from communication with the outer world, it is certainly possible to avoid the visit of all vegetation which is not autochthonous in that country; especially in the case of an island. But if intercourse is carried on with other parts of the world, as must necessarily be the case in our days, it becomes very difficult to repel the invasions of these microbes.

Quarantine, however strict, is so full of

incongruities, of absurdities even, and so uncertain, that it has been more and more condemned as inefficient. Here in Japan, although carried out in the most praiseworthy manner, it has never prevented the cholera from following the great mercantile routes of communication.

The first article of the resolutions adopted by the Quarantine Congress of Rome wisely insists, therefore, upon the improvement of the hygienic condition of the ports themselves, and on a thorough inspection of ships and their contents at the port of sailing rather than at the port of arrival, such inspection to be performed by physicians salaried by the Government and independent of the ship's owners. Special attention is to be paid by these officers to linen, if wet; to rags; to the bilge-water of the ship, and to the state of health of all on board. Japan had its own delegate at that congress, and he gave his adhesion to all the resolutions, proposed as they were by the first scientists of Europe, KOCH himself being of the number. It is permitted, then, to hope that all these things will be carried out, by and by, in Japan.

What must be done to prevent the spread of cholera when it has once established itself at a place?

The first step should be to clean the sewers, the drains, the cloacæ, the canals, which carry away the refuse of houses; taking special care to keep them thoroughly wet, by forcing water through them, to which might be added some vinegar or other cheap acid fluid. For, remembering that the Comma bacteria can live many days in sea water—at least in the salt water of ports—an effort should be made to destroy them before delivering them to the ocean.

Canals or moats should never be scoured—as was imprudently done in Tôkyô last year—by letting off the water first and then digging them out, leaving the mud to dry on the roads beside them. By this procedure the danger is greatly augmented. As long as living organisms are in water, they cannot possibly escape into the air. NÆGELI took the unnecessary trouble of proving this—unnecessary because it is a truism on which the whole of chemistry is based. How otherwise could we dissolve substances, crystallize them by evaporation, and yet find their weight exactly what it was at first? Nothing that does not assume the form of a gas can free itself from a fluid. Organised beings, as bacteria are, can never, of course, become gases. But, after the water has evaporated, and after the mud has dried, the bacteria may be carried away in the air as dust. KOCH showed that the cholera bacillus cannot live much longer than 24 hours in a dried state. But we must remember that since KOCH demonstrated this, HUEPPE has discovered the germ of the bacillus, and that certainly lives longer. Besides, in 24 hours the bacteria have ample opportunity to be

blown about by the wind and to infect the purest drinking water, the best aqueduct, as is known to have happened in Genoa two years ago, where one of the three aqueducts became infected in a night. There are also a great many other pathogenic bacteria which live in water, and are set free in the process of drying up the mud of canals and rivers. We had evidence of this last year when a form of typhoid fever quickly followed the imprudent action taken at the moats of Tôkyô. With cholera we are very favourably circumstanced in so far as we have only to deal with water. We are not obliged to use dangerous water since we can make it absolutely innocuous by filtering it through earthenware under pressure.

Another very important agent of the propagation of cholera is the human victim himself. For the peculiarity of infectious disease is that small organisms propagate in the diseased body, and that millions of bacteria may thus be born of a single patient. How have we to act so that this one person's disease may not become the means of poisoning a hundred others? This question also is much easier to answer since the remarkable discoveries of the past two years.

We know now with perfect certainty what had already been rendered highly probable by thousands of observations in former times; namely, that neither the breath, nor the skin, nor the perspiration contains the dangerous poison. The bacteria only exist in the excreta. In one word, cholera is not contagious; that is to say, a cholera patient does not infect other persons by contact. In fact, it is far more dangerous to sleep in the same room with a patient suffering from tuberculous lung disease, than to live and sleep among a hundred cholera patients. Knowing all these things, we recognise that it is quite unnecessary to remove cholera patients from their homes and to send them to a distance from the dwellings of their fellow creatures.

So long as we were ignorant of the exact cause of such a terrible disease, we could not question the right of communities to defend themselves by forcible acts, even though these entailed a certain measure of cruelty to the poor sufferers. With fuller knowledge, however, such acts become barbaric. And what is perhaps worse, they are exceedingly stupid; for, in the first place, you lessen the chances of the poor patient's recovery, and, in the second, you lose all control over the poison which comes from him. I think it not unnecessary to dwell upon these points. To isolate houses and whole wards by means of straw ropes is simply childish, and at the same time shows a total disregard of the rights of the subject. All that parents or nurses have to do is to take special care of the matter which is evacuated; to mix a 5 per mille carbolic acid solution with it; and to carefully wash their own hands in the



same solution should they have come in contact with the excreta.

A disease which attacks so suddenly and generally takes a course so quickly fatal, ought to receive immediate treatment and medical assistance. In order that these may be provided with certainty and regularity, it seems desirable to organize a service of physicians, much in the manner of a fire-brigade in some of the large towns of Europe. During the prevalence of an epidemic, two physicians ought to be detailed for every division of a street. They should alternately visit the houses in their district, even though not summoned, making themselves the friends of the inhabitants. The constable, the official armed with the stick of authority, the *monstrum baculi*, can never be regarded as a friend by the poor patients whom he comes to drag out of their homes, to tear away from their sorrowing families. The physician, on the other hand, will give kindly advice. He will tell people how to behave in such anxious days; will specially look after the disinfection of excreta, and will be at the sick man's side as soon as the disease overtakes him. Being there, however, the great question for him is what to do; what steps to take; what medicine to administer. Up to this very day it must be confessed that not one assured system of treatment exists. Not one specific remedy has been found. Most of the methods adopted, including even those most lately recommended, are irrational and illogical. For instance, physicians have suggested inhalations of sulphurous acid or nitrous acid vapour—both irrespirable gases; that is to say, gases which irritate the glottis to such an extent that it closes, thereby effectually opposing the passage of these vapours to the lungs. Somewhat better is the injection of salt water (water containing  $\text{Cl Na}$  in the proportion of 6 per mil.) into the veins to replace the great loss of serum caused by the disease. But this, after all, only deals with one of the symptoms. Are we, then, to remain thus helpless against such a frightful disease? I believe not; and I live in hopes which I should be sorry to abandon.

#### IV.—TREATMENT.

Let us consider what we have to do. First we must try to kill the bacteria, the Comma, or at least to hinder their propagation. If we had to do with the skin or with a wound, we might apply one of the many disinfectants; so called because they destroy the schizomycetes which are the cause of all infection. We have to deal, however, with inner organs, which are themselves easily injured by most of these drugs. There are, indeed, only a very few drugs which, when administered in doses sufficiently large to act as bactericides, do not prove noxious to the body. But fortunately, though few, such drugs do exist within our knowledge. The list is headed by Bichloride of Mercury, which, in

the proportion of one to 100,000, is said by many investigators to impede the growth of all fungi. If, now, all the serum of the blood be secreted by the bowels, there will not be much more than 5 litres of fluid to be dealt with. On that hypothesis, 0.05 gram. of the drug—a quantity which is less than one-fourth of the fatal dose—ought to be efficacious. Further, and this is of great importance, during the progress of cholera nothing is absorbed by the mucous membrane, so that we undoubtedly may hazard larger doses than those administered when the bowels are in a normal condition.

Much less dangerous to the body cells is Iodine. In the form of Iodine of Soda, we may administer this to the extent of nearly 3.0 gram., without apprehension. Experiments go to show that this drug acts as a bactericide when taken in the proportion of one to 5,000; so that one gram. ought to be sufficient for an adult. All other disinfectants have to be given in too large doses to be admissible.

Another difficulty is how to administer either of these two remedies. I myself have often injected Iodine into the blood; but with cholera, on account of the thickening of the blood by the great loss of fluid, injection becomes very difficult and sometimes impossible. It would be better, perhaps, to give the drug in keratine capsules. These, if the bowels be capable of dissolving them, ought to serve the purpose. But if the bowels refuse to perform this function, the only remaining plan is to inject the drug through the walls of the abdomen with a needle syringe directly into the intestines.

But, in the second place, we have to deal with a poison formed by the bacteria; a poison which is the very probable cause of the paralysis of the vasomotor nerves in the intestines, and which is consequently the origin of a dangerous disturbance of the whole circulation. This poison we have seen is likely to be an alkaloid of the group of muscarine.

Now against such a poison we possess a certain antidote; namely, atropine. As long as four years ago, I injected atropine, and saw in many cases the pulse of the radialis rise. If we inject atropine solution directly into the abdomen, and follow it by injections of cocaine, we shall at all events have a contraction of the blood-vessels of the mucous membrane. That, in itself, would be of great benefit.

Thirdly, we ought to stimulate the central nerve system. Paralysis of one nerve, or a system of nerves, may be counteracted by stimulating a centre of the central nerves. Thus, for instance, caffeine, by stimulating these higher organs, may combat the deadening effects of curare, which paralyzes the nerves at their attachments to the muscles, without being therefore, a real antidote. The same effect may be obtained with different salts of ammonia, champagne, camphor, etc. And this also explains the well known and important

influence exercised by the energy of individual will, or by the degree of confidence and hope entertained by the patient in medical assistance or supernatural aid. The effect of mind upon body is, indeed, too well appreciated to need comment.

In this context may be noted the injurious effect caused by mental depression, fear, apprehension of violent treatment, of being carried away under a burning sun and thrown pell-mell amongst a number of already dying men, each on one mat. Surely, we all know that fear of itself is able to bring on *das Kanonen fieber*. How delightful for the Comma bacteria to find their way so happily prepared for them!

Fourthly, we must try to bring the circulation back from the intestines to the skin, as there exists a well proved antagonism between these two circulations. The remedies mentioned already under the second and third heads may effect this. But it will be better if we assist their action by wrapping the patient in a garment damped with cold water, and covering him with woollen blankets.

These are the methods of treatment which present themselves as most rational according to the knowledge we possess now-a-days of the cause and consequences of cholera. It is true that we have not yet entirely emerged from the region of hypothesis, and that thorough and scientific experiments have still to be conducted. But we know enough to be justified in saying that we have entered the right path, if only we can pursue it successfully to the end.

W. VAN DER HEYDEN.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA FOR 1885.

BRITISH CONSULATE, KANAGAWA,  
MAY 28TH, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose Returns of the Trade and Shipping of this Port for the year ended December 31st, 1885, and I proceed to review the trade of the past year commencing with the following comparative table:—

	1885.	1884.
Exports.....	£4,178,282	£3,933,982
Imports.....	£3,764,475	£3,663,344
	£7,942,757	£7,597,326

showing an increase in trade of three hundred and forty-five thousand, four hundred and thirty-one pounds.

In 1884 the value of steamers sold to the Japanese was three hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and two pounds; in the year under review it was one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and nine pounds. Adding these amounts to those above, the total Import and Export figures are:—

	1885.	1884.
	£8,073,266	£7,916,228

leaving a balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand and thirty-eight pounds in favour of last year's trade.

Cotton Manufactures exhibit on the total figures a slight increase; in Grey Shirtings, the increase is, however, very marked, the import value in 1885 being

£173,145.	against.....	£109,607 in 1884.
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In Yams there is, on the other hand, some decrease, the figures for the past year being as follows:—six hundred and twelve thousand seven

hundred and forty-eight pounds; whereas the Import value in 1884 was six hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-nine pounds.

T.-Cloths, Turkey Reds, and Velvets all show in excess of the previous year's importations.

In Woollen and Mixed Cotton and Woollen manufactures the figures are very much on a par with those of 1884, so far as the total import is concerned. Italian Cloths show, however, a very great increase; there is, on the other hand, a considerable drop in Mousselines. The import of the first mentioned was one hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds; in 1884 it was fifty-nine thousand six hundred and eight pounds. Mousselines in 1885 figured for one hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and eight pounds, the import in 1884 having been one hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and eighty pounds.

The import of Flannels in the past year has doubled that of the preceding, the figures being, respectively, forty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine pounds and twenty-two thousand and ninety-four pounds. The imports of cloth, under which heading come Pilots, Presidents, and Unions, exhibit little variation on the returns of 1884.

It is interesting to turn to the deliveries given in the Chamber of Commerce returns, which constitute a better test of the actual business done than do the tables of imports and exports. The deliveries I find to have been as follows:—

	1885.	1884.
Grey Shirtings .....	£141,951	£163,268
Yarns .....	586,320	785,557
Italian Cloths .....	74,484	124,433
Cloth .....	31,304	33,195
Mousselines .....	101,573	143,460

It will be seen that there is a marked decrease in the deliveries of Yarns, in sympathy, though not in a corresponding ratio, with the decrease in the import of that staple.

The business in Italian Cloths would seem to have been much overdone, for, while the deliveries in 1885 amounted to seventy-four thousand four hundred and eighty-four pounds, the import value attained one hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds. The deliveries of Mousselines are below those of the preceding year, the import of this article in 1885 being also considerably below that of 1884.

Turning to METALS, the Import in 1885 was three hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and fourteen pounds, against two hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-two pounds in 1884, an increase of eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-two pounds. One of the principal features in the Metal trade of this Port for the year 1885 has been the importation in large parcels, direct from Middlesboro, of North Country Bars and Plates and Pig Iron, throwing large quantities on the Market, at one time, putting a considerable strain on dealers to move cargoes, and depressing prices to a point that may possibly show some margin on iron so shipped at special rates, but, on the other hand, offering little inducement to importers relying on usual freight opportunities via London. The low prices at which this North Country iron has been sold have almost entirely prevented importation of the commoner sorts of Belgian iron, and the cheap values of iron in England have thrown the demand on a slightly higher standard of Marked Bars than has hitherto been demanded by local dealers. Prices of Bar and Plate Iron have ruled uniformly low during the year.

Sheet Iron, principally in thin sheets, has been taken to a fair extent at not unfavourable prices, the demand being stimulated by local regulations for fire prevention, as these thin sheets coated with tar to resist the action of the weather, have been found available for roofing purposes.

Pig Iron.—The Prices ruling up to the end of July for No. 3 quality were such as possibly to induce shipments so as to give freight to steamers, where wanted, but scarcely to show a merchant's profit; and although in the latter half of the year there was an advance, this was

followed by a drop and the year closed with low prices.

Nail-rods have been more in favour during the year. The principal import has been from Belgium, where makers are, it would seem, able to compete favourably with English firms, both in quality and in price; they also pay more attention to the smaller sizes usually taken by this market.

Tin Plates have exhibited a fair business during the year, with steady prices; a fair proportion of the import has been on foreign, not on Japanese, account, and has been used for canisters for the American Tea Trade, the plates being worked up here by machinery.

Wire Nails.—This is an important branch of the Metal Trade, but the business has been unsatisfactory throughout the year. Stocks, at the close of the year 1884, it is true, were low, but the Japanese dealers largely overbought; and early in January the market was glutted with heavy shipments which took a long time to work off. Japanese were able to obtain large concessions in respect of any slight difference in quality or because of late arrivals, but notwithstanding such concessions, delivery dates were in many cases ignored by purchasers and even sold goods had to be held a long time before clearance, whilst new sales were out of the question. With falling prices on the Continent, holders here had to realise at considerable concession on cost, and some forced sales by creditors tended to keep down prices. Towards the end of August the market rallied somewhat, and suitable assortments found buyers at better prices, and at the close of the year the business looked more satisfactory. It is worthy of note that this large business is almost entirely in the hands of Continental Manufacturers, as English firms, with whom it has never been a specialty, appear quite unable to compete either in quality or in cost.

Other Metals, such as Lead, Spelter, Zinc, Steel, Yellow Metal, Sheathing, &c., present no special features, and the business done has been on but a moderate scale. The deliveries of metals during 1885, taken from the Chamber of Commerce Returns, which include Iron (nail-rod, bar, flat, round and square, plate and sheet, pig and galvanised), Wire Nails and Tin Plates, amounted to one hundred and seven thousand and forty five pounds; in 1884, the figures were eighty-nine thousand and eighty-one pounds.

KEROSENE.—The Import of Kerosene in 1885 is valued at one hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-seven pounds, against one hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-five pounds in the preceding year, being an increase of twenty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-two pounds; the deliveries were two hundred and eighty-two thousand, four hundred and forty-two pounds and two hundred and seventy-two thousand one hundred and forty-seven pounds, for the years 1885 and 1884 respectively. The business has, on the whole, been a very bad one for importers. It is worth noting that a Japanese Mineral Oil Company exists at Sora, in the Shidzuoka Prefecture, where sixty-nine wells are in operation.

SUGARS.—The value of the import of Sugars, Brown, White, and Candy, was in 1885, six hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds, while in 1884 in these same kinds of sugars it amounted to eight hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and fifteen pounds. These figures are arrived at by converting the dollar values for the two years into sterling at four dollars eighty-eight cents to the pound, this being the fixed rate at the Custom House for converting into dollars all invoices of imports made out in sterling, and as regards the majority of the imports the actual invoice value will be arrived at by this process of conversion. With Sugars, however, the case is somewhat different; these are invoiced in dollars, coming as they do from Formosa and Hongkong, and more accurate figures will be obtained by converting the dollar values of the sugar imports, for the past year, into sterling at three shillings and six pence and, for the year preceding, into sterling at three shillings and eightpence. The values so calculated will be therefore five hundred

and sixty-five thousand one hundred and forty pounds and seven hundred and thirty five thousand nine hundred and forty pounds for the years 1885 and 1884, respectively, instead of six hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds, and eight hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and fifteen pounds, as given above. The deliveries in 1885 amounted to five hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and eleven pounds, whilst those in 1884 were five hundred and ninety-seven thousand, seven hundred and twenty-eight pounds.

The Sugar trade is likely to suffer from the Government Tax of five per cent. imposed on the manufacture of confectionery in Japan on the 1st July last, and the annual license fees imposed in addition to the tax; these fees are as follows:—

Where ten men and upwards are employed .....	£3.10.0
Six men .....	2.12.6
Three men .....	1.15.0
Two men .....	17.6
One man .....	3.6

The above license fees apply to manufacturers, in addition to which both wholesale and retail dealers in confectionery or sweetmeats have to pay annual license fees as follows:—

For wholesale dealers where ten men and upwards are employed .....	£3.10.0
Six to nine men .....	2.12.6
Three to five men .....	1.15.0
Two men .....	17.6
One man .....	3.6
Retail Dealers, where three men and upwards are employed .....	1.4.6
Two men .....	10.6
One man .....	3.6

and in addition a small annual license fee of from four to eight pence by each retailer before the article actually passes into consumption.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There has been a steady trade in Drugs and Chemicals during the year, and some few articles have shown an increased consumption, particularly heavy chemicals used for manufacturing purposes. Most pharmaceutical preparations such as extracts, tinctures, scale preparations, and the smaller lines are now made in the country and their importation is thus practically at an end. In my Report for 1883 reference was made to the Manufactory of Pharmaceutical Chemicals then started in Tôkyô; this has now been in operation for two years and the preparations produced are said to be of very good quality. Financially speaking, the affair has not been a success, at least no dividend has been declared to my knowledge, and this notwithstanding that half the capital was subscribed by the Government, on which I believe no interest is paid.

Attention is not wanting on the part of the Government to the increased requirements of the country in the matter of medical science, and the Central Sanitary Bureau of the Commercial Department has been doing good work in that direction, more particularly in the production of a Pharmacopœia on the basis of the Pharmacopœia Germanica. This has been in course of preparation for many years, and is, I am informed, now ready for publication. Medical science in Japan has indeed made great progress, and the trade that accompanies it is being likewise gradually adapted to the altered circumstances which the substitution of the Western school of medicine for that known as the Chinese school must necessarily bring about. The number of practising physicians in the country is said to be thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty, of whom about ten thousand are educated in the foreign school of medicine.

Regulations have recently been issued to govern the trade in drugs, the principal object being to distinguish, what has rarely been hitherto done, between the merchant or dealer and the apothecary who dispenses. The latter will now have to be a duly qualified pharmacist, and the merchant will be left to his legitimate business.

The decline in the consumption of Santonine which was noted in my last report still continues. Caustic Soda maintains the increase which was

chronicled in 1884, and the business in it has been, on the whole, a profitable one to importers.

The demand for Iodide of Potassium has been checked somewhat by the increased cost of the article owing to the combination of makers in Europe, and it was only towards the end of the year that dealers made up their minds to pay a proportionate advance. The low prices ruling in Europe for Quinine have tended greatly to increase the consumption here, and continental manufacturers by reason of competition have been bidding for the trade by coming into the market direct themselves to supply the demand. Leading French and German makers have their Agents here, and consequently prices that have been ruling during the year have not offered any inducement for resident business importers. English makers have not been so pushing, and their Quinine is now almost unknown in this market.

The trade in Dye-stuffs has felt to the full the generally depressed state of affairs and the demand for all kinds has fallen off. English Manufacturers share in this Trade to a very small extent, but it is one worth cultivating. The principal dyes, such as Extract of Log-wood and Anilines, are supplied entirely, the one by French makers and the other by German.

#### EXPORTS.

The amount of Silk (raw) exported in 1885 was three million two hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and sixty-seven pounds, valued at two million two hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight pounds; against two million seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-seven pounds, valued at two million seventeen thousand seven hundred and seven pounds in 1884. The total value of all silk exported in 1885, including Tama, Noshi, and waste, also Floss and Floss waste amounted to two million four hundred and eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-four pounds; in 1884 it amounted to two millions three hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty pounds. The Chamber of Commerce figures show the total value of the Export of Silk for 1885 to be two million two hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-three pounds.

The year opened with heavy stocks, eight hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three pounds, against five hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three pounds at the same time in 1884, but holders were nevertheless in a very strong position, being backed up by a good demand from all foreign markets, where trade was showing signs of improvement about the turn of the year. They were further largely benefited by a rapid fall in the exchange price of paper money which had taken place during the last week of December, the disturbance in currency being due to events in Corea which threatened to interrupt friendly relations between this country (Japan) and China. Large settlements were effected in January amounting to no less than three thousand one hundred bales (a bale contains one hundred and twenty-two and two-third pounds). The market closed firm, business being checked by the higher prices demanded, and also owing to the scarcity of good filatures, which were in strong request.

**FEBRUARY.**—During the first half of the month the market was decidedly quieter and several holders being anxious to avail themselves of the favourable rate of exchange made concessions on prices which again induced buyers to come forward and important transactions resulted, namely, two thousand three hundred bales during the month.

**MARCH.**—Business continued active, sellers being fairly current until the marked restrictions in stocks made buyers indifferent as to further purchases, there being little desirable silk left, and thus caused settlements to rapidly fall off. Purchases during this month were one thousand eight hundred bales. Prices had now advanced somewhat, but this feature was counterbalanced by a decline on the foreign exchange.

**APRIL.**—From this time until the end of June, when the season closed, a period of almost un-

precedented dullness prevailed, the settlements for the three months only reaching thirteen hundred bales. Early in April the Lyons market became demoralized by the resignation of the French Ministry, and the threatening political outlook in Europe checked all demand from that quarter. America still continued buying, but timidly, being influenced by the great depression of prices in Europe. In May and June, to add to the general discomfiture, crop accounts from France and Italy were good, and from China estimates were telegraphed home that sixty-five thousand bales would be available for export. It was not to be wondered at that the home markets declined rapidly from prospects of large supply; meanwhile, during all this time Japanese holders remained indifferent.

By the end of June, when the result of the European crop was definitely known, it was proved to be twenty per cent. below that of 1884, yet in spite of this producers had parted with their cocoons at the lowest prices ever known, below the actual cost of production. At the close of the season here in June there still remained a large stock of silk on hand, the largest, indeed, known for many years. The season's export was considerably below that both of 1884 and 1883, and the reason for this reduced export is to be found in the largely increased consumption of raw silk in the country, during the latter part of 1884 and the spring of 1885. What the actual consumption of raw silk is, there are no statistics to show, but the production of fourteen prefectures in the South which furnish hardly any silk for export, was annually six thousand two hundred and eighty-six bales; besides this fully the same quantity is drawn from the Oshiu and Hachioji districts for home use, and a good deal was taken off this market for the same purpose.

**JULY.**—Silk dealers finding themselves burthened with heavy stocks, and there being an utter absence of demand, refrained from buying the new silk, allowing producers to bring it to market themselves, and watching with intense interest the opening prices it would bring. For America there was some demand for good filatures, but holders of hanks suddenly raised their pretensions without any apparent cause and business in these sorts became quite impossible. A slight improvement had for a moment taken place in European raws, of which the Japanese may have become aware, but it was of very short duration, and the lower prices went in Europe the more consumption abandoned the use of silk goods. This state of things lasted until the end of October, there being absolutely nothing doing for Europe and only a moderate demand for filatures for each outgoing steamer to America. The Japanese, nothing daunted, held bravely on to their silk, and refused point blank to sell hanks, reverting to direct shipments rather than sell to exporters.

The stock on the 30th October was ten thousand two hundred bales and the export only five thousand four hundred bales, as compared with ten thousand one hundred bales for the same period in 1884. Japanese holders were in despair, their Banks, so long out of advances, were on the point of forcing customers to sell and threats were heard from all sides that the stock would be exported bodily by the Japanese themselves; relief however was close at hand and came suddenly from quite an unexpected quarter. A few influential merchants and bankers having their head-quarters in Milan, fearing that the silk industry of Italy was upon the point of extinction, had quietly formed a Syndicate for buying up Italian raw and thrown silk, with a view of raising prices from the unprecedented low level to which they had fallen. They operated suddenly during the first days of November on all the markets of Europe buying up large quantities of silk. This caused considerable excitement, consumers who had been caught with little or no stock were obliged to buy; consumption increased; general confidence was restored, and an advance in price had taken place of fifteen to twenty per cent. on European silk within one week of the receipt of this news. From the 7th

to 14th November five thousand bales of silk were settled here, and a considerable advance in prices was established. From the 14th November to the 12th December business fell off; the majority of buyers not having confidence in the stability of the movement, prices receded somewhat. This calm was followed by another rush, purchases reaching three thousand one hundred bales during the last fortnight of the year and prices were again pushed up. Though, at first, this action on the part of the Italian Syndicate was viewed with mistrust, it is now acknowledged by all that this speculative movement has done great service to the silk industry. It has taught producers and reelers in Europe that courage and patience are likely to be more profitable in the long run than attempts to force silk into consumption, and it has taught consumers a lesson, not likely to be soon forgotten, that the system of buying from hand to mouth is not always a success. The outlook, moreover, is hopeful and by no one is it expected that any early return to the previous state of depression and unheard of low prices is possible. As regards the crop of 1885-1886 the yield is expected to turn out an average one, although some damage was caused in the latter end of May by cold weather, but confined to the province of Joshii. The export to America has again increased to a remarkable degree and, for the season ending June 30th, 1886, will probably reach fifteen thousand bales, whilst the total export to all Europe will only be about ten thousand bales. The Japanese have acted most judiciously in applying themselves to the reeling of silk most suited to the wants of America, now their best customer. Holders during the long continued depression were greatly supported by American buyers, who though operating sparingly paid the quotations of the day which were throughout ten per cent. higher than buyers for Europe could afford to operate at. The direct shipments of silk by Japanese Merchants have fallen off in a marked degree, being two thousand one hundred bales during the half-year ended 31st December, as compared with four thousand three hundred bales for the same period in 1884, and these shipments were for the greater part made at the time when sales were almost impossible here. Since good prices became obtainable they have preferred to sell on the spot to shipping either to Europe or America. Towards the close of the year the domestic consumption of raw silk seems to have been in a very unsatisfactory state, for large quantities of coarse sized silks were being sent up from the south for sale on this market and were being offered at low prices; recent changes in the Government and the dismissal of a large number of officials are said to be the cause of this depression. The Yokohama Specie Bank, a Japanese concern to which reference has been made in previous reports, has again competed strongly with the Foreign Banks by giving such facilities to shippers of produce, especially silk, as to draw the bulk of this business into its hands and has compelled the Foreign Banks to ship off to China and India the greater portion of their silver ordinarily required for the payment of exports. According to the report of the Japanese Bank laid before the shareholders on the 31st December last, the Yokohama Specie Bank held Bills payable abroad drawn against produce for the sum of one million six hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred pounds; large figures when the total export figures from Yokohama for the year come to be considered. Japanese assert that the depressed state of the silk trade, particularly during the past three years, has checked farmers increasing the area of land under mulberry cultivation, but that the recent improvement in prices will again stimulate farmers to enlarge their plantations. There are said to be in Japan eleven hundred and eighty-five silk manufactories.

**TEA.**—The export of Tea leaf of all kinds amounted in 1885 to twenty-three million seven hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-seven pounds, valued at seven hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds; that in 1884 figured to twenty million two hundred and thirteen thousand eight

hundred and sixty-seven pounds, valued at six hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-six pounds. The Chamber of Commerce puts the export for the past year at twenty-three million three hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and thirty-six pounds, valued at seven hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight pounds. It will be noticed that there is a marked increase in the export of this staple, but exporters cannot congratulate themselves on a successful year. The new season's tea came on the market towards the close of April. The absence of low grade teas in the early part of the season was particularly marked, very little grading below fine coming on to the market. Between the 4th and 17th June, however, a fair proportion of medium and good medium grades were offering, but, owing to the demand for these not being satisfied, prices advanced, the quotations for higher grades remaining stationary, though a falling off in quantity of these latter was apparent. In the middle of July I notice that settlements were about on a par with those of even date in the preceding season. In August there was a large business doing, easing off, however, in the commencement of the following month, with again an increasing demand at its close. An active business was continued throughout October. In November common teas were scarce and only procurable at very high prices. The closing business of the year presents no particular features. In May last a series of rules, sixteen in number were published, defining the mode in which business was to be transacted by certain Japanese Tea Merchants of Yokohama, who had formed themselves into a combination to regulate business in teas consigned to them by producers, for sale to foreigners. This combination must not be confounded with the tea guilds, or, to use a better title, the Tea Industry Associations to which I referred in my last report. These associations have for their object the rectification of abuses such as, impure leaf and bad packing and firing. The combination now mentioned is one amongst dealers who have laid down rules for the guidance of their business in the matter of their sales on consignment from producers in the interior, and these rules deal with the repayment of advances, commissions on sales, storage charges, and other matters arising out of their dealings either with foreigners or with their own countrymen. It is interesting to note with regard to the Tea Industry Associations referred to above that the Yokohama Branch numbers one hundred and ninety members, while in the rural divisions of this Prefecture the number is two thousand four hundred and fifty-four. Following on the formation of these Associations throughout the tea growing or tea dealing centres of Japan, the Government has, I believe, given effect to a previously expressed intention of sending inspectors to the tea districts with the object of suggesting improvements, both in the growth and preparation of tea, not omitting strong admonitions against adulteration.

Whatever criticism may be evoked by Government interference in such matters there can, I think, be no question of the main principle which guides the Departments, and that is to foster the staple industries of this country, as far as is possible, by enjoining careful attention to growth, manipulation, and manufacture, so that Tea, Silk, and other articles professing to be what they seem, may be creditable products of this country and maintain her fair name for what she is capable of producing.

**TOBACCO.**—As will be seen from the accompanying tables, the export of Tobacco in 1885 was thirty thousand and fifty-eight pounds, while in 1884 it amounted to twenty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-six pounds; a considerable increase is thus exhibited. The latest figures I have as to the annual production of tobacco in Japan are those made for the year 1883, when, according to Japanese accounts, the country produced annually forty-six million seven hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and seventy one pounds. Deducting what is exported to foreign countries, the consumption of tobacco in Japan would show an average

of about one pound three ounces per head of population.

Peppermint Oil has been an article that has attracted much attention in the past year because of its increasing importance as an article of export. The production has been steadily increasing for the past three years, and the latest crop has greatly exceeded those of previous years. This is principally due to the demand for crystals, a product of the liquid oil and which are now largely used in pharmacy as a specific for neuralgia and other complaints. Japanese peppermint oil is distilled from a species of mint (*Mentha Arvensis*) cultivated largely in the northern part of the main island of Japan. Like the English mint (*Mentha piperita*), there are several varieties of the Japanese plant, one only of which produces an article of good quality. The sudden and increased demand from abroad for the peppermint crystals has led to new plantations being formed, and these have, I am told, been for the most part laid out with inferior plants. The produce of these new plantations has been sold at very low prices and the oil thus obtained is not likely to be of good quality. If this is sent to a foreign market it will perhaps cause the Japan oil to be regarded with less favour and thus damage the prospects of an otherwise promising export.

The production of Cod Liver Oil in the island of Yesso, which in 1884 gave promise of increase, has fallen off. A good field here presents itself for a thriving industry if facilities existed for its establishment upon a proper basis with sufficient capital and experience. The production was stimulated when the short catch in Norway caused extreme prices to rule in Europe a couple of years ago, but, this spurt over, the Japanese have not been able to make headway with their somewhat crude attempts. The present range of prices ruling prevents them from competing any longer in the matter of price with Norwegian Oil. Japanese Cod Liver Oil is produced from the Japanese cod (*Gadus brandii*); the quality of the oil will bear comparison with the best produced in any other part of the world, and will no doubt yet develop into a thriving business. This year's catch will turn out from eight thousand to ten thousand gallons and will be required principally for domestic consumption.

Under the heading Sundries in the Export list there are some articles which should be especially signalled out for mention, although the export figures just now may not amount to much.

Strawbraid bids fair to become an important industry, and what is sent from here goes mostly to the United States. A leading Japanese newspaper referred recently to the revival of the sale of this article and pointed out that its over supply in the course of last year caused by the unusually high price set on it in the year preceding had considerably lowered prices. It went on to say that the decrease in the number of manufacturers and the increased skill of those now carrying on the work had considerably enhanced the value and quality of the braid.

**JINRIKISHA.**—Two thousand two hundred and forty-five of these now almost universally known little carriages (*Jinrikisha*) drawn by hand, were exported from Yokohama in 1885. They appear, mostly, to go to China, where they are largely used in the Foreign Settlements at the Treaty Ports; equally as they are here; many have been sent to the Straits and to India. They are made for export at about two pounds sixteen shillings each carriage.

**SHIPPING.**—The returns of Japanese shipping being steamers and sailing vessels of foreign build are now included in the one table with those of foreign shipping generally.

I have depended on the Custom House figures for shipping, though taking care to check these by the records of the different Consulates and by the returns appearing in the Chamber of Commerce Report. The tonnage is in all cases net and not gross, a matter to be considered when comparing British shipping with that of 1884, where the figures given represent gross tonnage.

British shipping exhibits an increase numerically and in tonnage under both entries and

clearances. In American shipping there is an increase in numbers but a falling off in tonnage. I record with regret the loss in June last in these waters of the steamship *City of Tokio*, one of the finest vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fleet. In French shipping there is a slight but not very appreciable decrease; the Messageries' boats now call regularly at Kobe both on the upward and downward voyage from and to Hongkong in the ordinary prosecution of the mail service. They do not, however, as is the case with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, embrace Nagasaki as a port of call.

German shipping exhibits a considerable tonnage increase made up entirely on the entries and clearances of steamers, which are much in excess of those of 1884. Interest has naturally been excited by the passing in Germany last year of the steamer subsidy bill, under which a regular mail service to the East with branch lines is in course of being established, and in fact is to commence work on the 1st July next. The steamers will start from Bremerhaven, touch at Antwerp and then by way of Suez, Colombo, and Singapore to Hongkong and Shanghai, the terminal port of the main line to the East. A branch line will then connect Hongkong direct with Yokohama, the steamers taking Hyogo, Nagasaki, and perhaps a Korean port on the return journey from here to Hongkong.

Russian tonnage at this port is made up, as noted in my last Trade Report, of the visits of one steamer which trades from this on the coast and to the neighbouring Russian possessions. The tonnage figures fall below those of 1884, owing to the circumstance that this vessel has been four times in and out of port instead of ten times as in the previous year.

To revert to British shipping, an interesting feature of last year has been the departure of two sailing vessels for Tacoma in Washington Territory, from where there is now direct railway communication with the Northern Pacific Railway; both vessels were tea laden. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has, however, a still greater interest for British Commerce and the day is perhaps not far distant when the Pacific terminus of the railway will connect with Hongkong by a line of steamers having Yokohama for an intermediate port of call; the matter has already engaged public attention in England, but somewhat misleading figures have been put forward as to the time in which mails could be carried by that route as from London to Hongkong. The fact seems in some cases to have been lost sight of that mails have been delivered from Hongkong in London by way of the Suez Canal in twenty-eight days, and that with the impending competition of German steamers a greatly accelerated rate of speed by the boats of the Peninsular and Oriental and Messageries steamers may be looked for. I merely mention this because I have seen it stated that letters from England sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway and thence by steamer to Hongkong would be delivered there several days under the time occupied in transmission to the same destination via Suez Canal.

Japanese shipping merits special attention in a report of the trade of last year in consequence of the amalgamation of the two Japanese lines known respectively as the Mitsui Bishi and the Kyodo Unyu Companies.

The formation of the latter company was referred to in my report of the trade of 1883 under its English equivalent the Union Navigation Company. It was not ostensibly intended as a rival of the older company, the Mitsui Bishi, but circumstances soon brought the two lines into active competition and rates of freight and passenger fares were quickly shaded down to ruinously low figures. Rumours of amalgamation long preceded its actual accomplishment, and on the first of October of last year it was notified that the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, or Japan Mail Ship Company, had taken over the business of the two companies; indeed, the new company was formed for that very purpose, and the combined fleets of the two lines with cer-

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tain plant and stock went to build up the fresh undertaking. Simultaneously with the appearance of the announcement that the new company had taken over the business of the Mitsu Bishi and Union Navigation Companies, appeared notices from each that their business had been transferred to the new venture, the leading features of which I proceed to give; they are taken from the published constitution of the company, the agreement with the Government and the detailed instructions issuing from the Ministry of Commerce, and are as follows:—The Japan Mail Ship Company is established by special permission of the Government and the term of its existence is fixed at thirty years, subject to any decision on the expiration of that period as to its continuance. The capital of the Company is fixed at one million nine hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds in two hundred and twenty thousand shares of eight pounds fifteen shillings per share. The Government takes up fifty-two thousand shares, representing four hundred and fifty-five thousand pounds and one hundred and sixty-eight thousand being the equivalent of one million four hundred and seventy thousand pounds are held by the public. Interest is guaranteed by the Government at the rate of eight per cent. for a period of fifteen years during which the Government exercises the right of appointing President, Vice President, and Directors. I have, however, seen it stated elsewhere that this power of appointment is limited to eight years; one half of the profits exceeding eight per cent. is, it is said, to go to the Government. Seven per cent. of the total value of the company's vessels is to be set aside annually for insurance, ten per cent. for repairs, and five per cent. for a depreciation fund. The Government has power to employ the company's vessels on ordinary or extraordinary occasions, paying as per tonnage scale certain fixed rates.

On the formation of the company the value of the properties of the two older companies was assessed as follows:—The Mitsu Bishi at nine hundred and seventy thousand and ninety-eight pounds, the Union Navigation Company at one million one hundred and forty-two thousand, one hundred and ten pounds. Of the former amount eight hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds was converted into one hundred thousand shares; of the latter one million and fifty thousand pounds into one hundred and twenty thousand shares each of eight pounds fifteen shillings, thus leaving a liability with the new company of nine hundred and seventy thousand and ninety-eight pounds to the Mitsu Bishi, and one million and fifty thousand pounds to the Union Navigation. Payment of these sums is guaranteed in from five to ten years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Detailed instructions comprising eighteen articles have been issued by the Japanese Post-Master General for the conveyance of mails by the Company's vessels, and penalties not to exceed eighty-eight pounds are laid down in respect of their infringement. The company's fleet numbers sixty ocean-going steamers, twelve sailing ships, six hulks, twenty-three steam launches and tugs, and six barges.

The conditions under which the present line has been formed have, of course, not escaped criticism, from the point of view that it bids fair to constitute a monopoly such as existed practically for many years under the Mitsu Bishi Company. Curiously enough, not long after the establishment of the Japan Mail Ship Company competition was threatened from China, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company having run a few steamers from Shanghai to this via Nagasaki and Kobe; the competition however is not regarded as serious.

Turning to general matters connected with Japanese shipping, I have to notice the issue of an important Government Notification, bearing date the 8th July, 1885, prohibiting the construction after the 1st January, 1887, of Japanese vessels of more than seventy-five tons burthen. What is here meant is of course what are popularly known as junks, a type of vessel, so far as those of comparatively large tonnage

is concerned, gradually disappearing from these waters. Their number, that is of seventy-five tons and over, is now indeed very few, amounting I am informed, only to about twelve hundred, of which two hundred and eighty are registered at Osaka, one hundred and two in the Nichi Prefecture, and the rest mostly in the Prefectures of Hyogo, Niigata, Shizuoka, Toyama, Ehime, and Hiroshima.

In concluding my remarks on shipping I have to touch on the subject of the crews of British vessels that frequent this port. I have frequently discussed with the masters of British ships the merits of the men who serve under them, comprising, as they do, men of so many different nationalities, the percentage of whom, in the case of some vessels, ranges very high. A preference seems to be entertained for Scandinavian and German sailors; they not only make good seamen, but are more tractable, submit more readily to discipline, and, perhaps, what is more to the point, work for lower wages than do our own men. Many masters, however, tell me that they soon yield to bad example, and, in the long run, leave but little to choose as between them and British, American, or other foreign seamen. By common consent masters of steamships experience the greatest difficulty with firemen, but this is not matter for surprise when their occupation is considered, and it is, perhaps too much to expect a high standard of conduct from men engaged day and night in the stoke-hole of an average canal steamer, trading from European ports to this at all times of the year. On some of the leading local lines Asiatics are employed as firemen, to whom this particular occupation is not so congenial; and, indeed, comparing the condition of things here with what takes place in many English and European ports, I think, viewing the temptations that exist, that the seafaring class contribute less to the criminal element of this port than perhaps might generally be expected or may be popularly supposed. I may add that the master of a British steamer which trades regularly from England to this has tried the experiment of manning the ship with Japanese entirely, both as firemen and deck hands; some three or four voyages have been made and the master speaks highly of the men, both as excellent seamen, and firemen and as being singularly amenable to discipline.

**RAILWAYS.**—The traffic on the Yokohama-Tokyo line, eighteen miles, during the past year was as follows:—

	1885.	1884.
Passengers, Number	1,691,088	2,076,246
Goods, Tons	47,104	30,220
RECEIPTS.—1885.	1884.	
Passengers	£79,588	£87,499
Goods	8,109	8,225

The passenger traffic exhibits a somewhat marked decrease, to be ascribed, I believe, solely to the general trade depression that has existed throughout the country. The fact that the goods traffic has not equally decreased is due, probably, to the conveyance by rail from this of a considerable portion of the permanent way material of the Japan Railway Company's lines still in course of construction. I have to note the introduction of season tickets on the Yokohama-Tokyo line, a want long felt. It dates from the first of this year and the tickets are granted for periods of one, three, six, and twelve months.

As regards railway progress in or near to this Consulate district, the Government has carried on the Nakasendo line from Takasaki, the limit in that direction of the Japan Railway Company's undertaking, to Yokokawa, a distance of eighteen miles; this station is about two miles from Sakamoto; from here the Usui Pass commences, the difficult features of which were touched on in my last report, and the engineers of the line have not as yet, I believe, finally decided on the manner in which these difficulties are to be overcome.

The Utsunomiya line in another direction has been completed as far as that town, a distance of sixty-five and three quarter miles from Tokyo, and was opened for traffic on the 16th July. Extensive construction beyond this point and to the north is contemplated, but as yet only a few miles are laid from Utsunomiya, for the material

or ballast engines to run over. The scope of the proposed work is as follows:—to push on the line from Utsunomiya to Shirakawa, and thence to Fukushima through Sendai. The route between the first two mentioned places has been surveyed, the first section terminating at a point about thirty-two miles from Utsunomiya; so far it presents a level surface, the maximum gradient being one in a hundred, but the work will be of a somewhat difficult character; one river will have to be crossed at no less than seven or eight different bends, and some sixteen miles of mountainous country will have to be overcome.

At present there is a break in the continuity of the line from Tokyo to Utsunomiya in that the Tonegawa (river) has not yet been completely bridged. When finished the bridge will consist of nine spans of one hundred feet all now in place, and three spans of two hundred feet making in all fifteen hundred feet. I referred in my last report to the loop line from Shinagawa, which was opened for traffic on the 1st March, 1885; it is popularly known as the Shinagawa line, and I now give the traffic receipts from that date up to the 31st December, 1885.

Passengers, 66,364	£1,230
Goods and Parcels, 154 tons	£ 560
Total	£1,790

**TELEGRAMS.**—The business transacted at the Yokohama Telegraph office during the past year was as follows:—

Number of Japanese telegrams forwarded	114,571
Number of Japanese telegrams received	93,885
Number of local European telegrams forwarded	8,121
Number of local European telegrams received	7,272
Number of International telegrams forwarded	10,236
Number of International telegrams received	10,417
Total	244,502

In July last an alteration was made in the Japanese domestic rates by the adoption of a tariff of about four-pence a word for telegrams in a foreign language, with a minimum charge of about one shilling and eight pence; this rate being with slight exceptions applicable throughout the whole country. The influence of this enhanced rate on the local European telegrams passing through the Yokohama office has, I think, been marked, as will be seen by a comparison of the figures of 1884 with those of the year under review. In the former, nine thousand one hundred and twenty-three European local messages were forwarded, and in the latter eight thousand one hundred and twenty-one; the number received in 1884 was eight thousand four hundred and fifty; in the past year it had fallen to seven thousand two hundred and seventy-two. Before the new tariff came into force a message of twenty words in a foreign language could be sent from this to the capital, a distance of eighteen miles for about eleven-pence, the same number of words now costs some seven shillings to transmit. The Acting Director General of Telegraphs has been addressed by the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce with a view to a reduction of the rates more particularly as between this and Tokyo and between Kobe and Osaka, but the Director General seeks to justify the enhanced rate on the grounds that in introducing an uniform rate nearer points must necessarily suffer while points more remote will appreciably gain; that the Tokyo-Yokohama traffic in foreign telegrams is rather of a social or private than of a commercial nature; and further that clerks have to be specially educated for the transmission of foreign telegrams at an expense five times greater than is required for the preparation of ordinary Japanese work. It is promised, however, that the traffic will be carefully watched for a certain time, and that if circumstances require it, the matter will receive consideration. I am informed that telegraph lines can now be laid in Japan at an average expense of about two pounds sixteen shillings a mile, against five pounds eighteen shillings which, in former times, was the cost per mile. This is



due to the decrease in the price of timber, and to the manufacture in Japan of many articles connected with telegraphy. Women are now finding employment in the telegraph offices in Japan; the wives of some sixty operators having recently passed the examination for assistant operator. Of these, however, only twenty-one have actually found employment at small places in the country, where man and wife are sufficient for the work of the office.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—Cholera showed itself in Nagasaki in August, and rapidly spread throughout the whole island of Kinsiu. The seaboard of the Inland Sea soon became infected, and the disease reached both Kobe and Osaka, which, together with Nagasaki, were declared infected ports. Quarantine Regulations were imposed at Yokohama on all arrivals from those ports; and steps were taken here to cope with the disease, sporadic cases of which were of frequent occurrence in and about the port. The efforts of the authorities were successfully rewarded in that the disease was kept fairly under control in this district, and an epidemic was averted. It was never claimed by the Japanese Government that measures of such precaution could be taken as to effectually keep the disease from the place; the steps taken had rather for their object the stamping out of the disease by active measures wherever it might show itself locally, and further to prevent its wholesale importation. The Japanese Infectious Diseases Hospital was put in order for the reception of patients, and its arrangements were of such a character as to admit of the reception of cases should any occur amongst the foreign community. The Quarantine station at Nagaura, about ten miles distant from this to the southward, and in close proximity to the entrance of the bay, was got ready in every detail, and additional accommodation provided in view of possible contingencies. The arrangements at the station were very complete, the disinfecting apparatus and bathing facilities were adapted to all probable demands and appeared to be excellent of their kind. Regulations having for their object the prevention of the spread of cholera to this Prefecture were issued by the Japanese Government at the end of August; those directed against arrivals from Nagasaki were upheld early in November, and those directed against arrivals from Kobe and Osaka on or about the 1st December. The Quarantine Regulations were exercised in such a way as to impose but little inconvenience on shipping. The detention at Nagaura was in no case made to exceed two days, and although, having regard to the short distance of Kobe and Osaka from this, it was necessary in some cases to approach this limit so as to allow a safe interval to elapse between departure from either of those ports and arrival at Yokohama, in most cases a sufficient interval of time had passed which lessened materially the time of detention at Nagaura. Whatever difference of opinion there may be on the merits of preventive measures against cholera and the merits of the particular measures adopted by the Japanese, there can be but one opinion that the authorities were actuated by an earnest desire for the welfare of the people of this country and that their measures were so carried out as to impose the least possible hardship on foreign commerce and shipping.

The total number of cholera cases amongst Japanese in this the Kanagawa Prefecture, from the date when it first showed itself here in Yokohama on the 16th September to the middle of December, when the disease had disappeared, was two hundred and fifty-two; of which number one hundred and eighty-five terminated fatally. In Yokohama the number was one hundred and ninety-eight, the deaths being one hundred and forty-six. The total number of cases in the whole country was about twelve thousand; the deaths about seven thousand one hundred. Japanese delegates attended the recent conference at Rome, and this country will, therefore, it is hoped, have the benefit of any enlightened views as to quarantine and the control of epidemics that may be the outcome of that conference.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—It is with much satisfaction that I am able to note the commencement of the Waterworks, on the completion of which an unlimited supply of pure drinking water will be at the disposal of the population, Japanese and foreign, at this port. The Intake is at the Sagami River, about twenty-seven miles distant from this, and was selected on the double ground, I believe, of the purity of the water and of the locality being within the immediate jurisdiction of this Prefecture; no questions of divided jurisdiction would therefore arise which would perhaps have presented themselves, had some other river been selected as the source of supply. The works are divided into three sections, and are being rapidly prosecuted throughout. The original estimated cost was one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, and this amount has been sanctioned by the Treasury. Colonel Palmer, R.E., under whose supervision the works are being carried out, hopes to complete them within the estimates, a somewhat difficult task with both Japanese and foreign exchanges operating adversely. Exceptional care and attention is being devoted to the construction of the reservoir situated on Noge Hill, in the immediate neighbourhood of Yokohama, which will hold a three days' supply for the full population of the town. The Japanese will, of course, be rated for the supply, and will, possibly, have no choice but to take the water from the works, as an order will, doubtless, in due course, issue, by which all the wells in the Japanese town will be closed.

The wells in the foreign Settlement of Yokohama have, for the most part, been reported unfavourably upon for drinking purposes; this does not apply, however, to the wells on the Bluff Settlement, upon which the residents there will have to depend for some time to come, as it is not contemplated to extend the waterworks supply to that locality.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE.**—A want long felt has been met by the erection of a new Custom House in immediate proximity to the wharves. The building was commenced on the 22nd of May, 1884, and completed on the 31st of November, 1885, and was erected at a cost of eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty pounds. Its opening to the public was celebrated with considerable *éclat* by a banquet and ball on the evening of the 6th of February, and the hospitalities of the occasion were kindly extended by the Superintendent of Customs to almost the entire foreign community. The internal arrangements and accommodation of the building leave little to be desired; but there are still complaints in respect of the limited wharf accommodation, which does not seem to keep pace with the increasing demands of the port.

**STATISTICAL.**—The latest population returns give the numbers for this Prefecture as follows:—eight hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and two; of whom four hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-three are males and four hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-nine are females.

In Yokohama the population is eighty-four thousand eight hundred and nineteen, of whom forty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-three are males, and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-six are females.

The estimated local expenses of this Prefecture for the current year, as submitted to the Prefectural Assembly, amounted to thirty-seven thousand two hundred and twelve pounds, distributed as follows:—

Police	£15,733
Police station repairs	131
Public works	2,534
Sanitary and hospital expenses	103
Education	1,381
Notifications, placards, &c.	684
Repairs to Prefecture office	1,157
Prison expenses	15,042
Repairs to prisons	300
Sundries	136
Total	£37,212

This amount was, however, subsequently reduced to thirty-four thousand eight hundred

and forty-four pounds; of which three thousand six hundred and sixty pounds were granted by the Treasury. The above expenditure includes only that which falls upon the rates, and exhibits some increase on that of the previous year, mainly under the heading of prison expenses, and public works, which would include repairs to roads and bridges.

**EXPORT AND IMPORT OF TREASURE.**—To avoid multiplicity of Tables, I embody in this Report the Treasure Returns of the past year, which were as follows:—

Exported	£408,463
Imported	£449,953
Total	£748,416

and I have also to note that the Customs duties collected at Yokohama in 1885 amounted to £318,640, made up of Export and Import duties, Storage fees, Entrance and Clearance fees of foreign vessels, and a few Miscellaneous charges.

**DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH TRADE.**—In conclusion I have to add a few words on the means which may be suggested for the development of British Trade at this Port, but I confess that I find it difficult to make any suggestions under this heading, having regard to the existing conditions under which Trade is carried on in this country. There is a large body of resident British Merchants at Yokohama whose exertions are constantly directed to the improvement of British Trade, and who both seek and take advantage of every opportunity that may offer for pressing new lines of goods on the attention of Japanese, and who are also always on the look-out for a market for everything produced in Japan that may commend itself to the attention of Foreign Customers in all parts of the world.

British merchants here are in daily telegraphic communication with all active commercial centres, and every probable or possible field of commerce in this country has been actively exploited.

I am, of course, only dealing with existing conditions of Trade, as limited to a few open Ports; what it might be under other conditions opens up too wide a field of conjecture, nor can I here treat of a subject which may, possibly, revolutionize the foreign and domestic trade of Japan. I might in writing of what would, perhaps, follow on the opening up of the country, be raising hopes that would ultimately be disappointed, or, on the other hand, assist in checking enterprise that might otherwise lead to success.

There are, of course, cases of individual British enterprise at this port, under which particular industries have been stimulated, and the area of Commerce widened, but they are by no means numerous; and if competition on the spot results, as it often does, in disastrous loss, how much greater would the loss be to those who attempted to compete from a distance, and without the local knowledge which is indispensable to success.

Letters are constantly addressed to me by business men, not only from the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, but from other parts of the world, who are eager to open a business connection with Japan. The course I generally pursue with such communications is to place them in the hands of British Merchants here, and communicate to the writer the name of the firm or individual merchant in whose hands I have placed his letter. In some cases, I pass the letter on to the Japanese Chamber of Commerce through the good offices of the Prefect. In no one single instance has anything like a business been promoted in either way; and the reason is not far to seek. The wants of Japanese Consumers are, on the one hand, easily met by those Foreign Merchants engaged in Trade on the spot; and, as regards Exports, Foreign Merchants here know very well what to place on markets abroad that may result in any profit, however small, and their numbers quite suffice for the Export Trade that is done here, not to mention what is done by the Japanese themselves on their own account.

Speaking of Trade generally, I do not think British Merchants have anything to fear from

competition where the usual conditions of Trade rule, and where Consumers are free to purchase as they please. With Government Departmental contracts it is another matter; public opinion in this country does not influence such contracts, nor do considerations of cheapness or excellence necessarily govern them. Business of this nature has lately been divided among competing foreign merchants more than formerly, but there is no reason to conclude that a fair share of such business may not continue to fall to British firms, who could scarcely expect to be free in Japan from that competition which is facing them in the neighbouring country of China, and in many other lands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,  
**RUSSELL ROBERTSON,**  
 Consul.

The Hon. Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT, K.C.M.G.,  
 &c., &c., &c.,

H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
 Plenipotentiary, Tokyo.

N.B.—Export values for the year 1884 and 1885 have been calculated at the rate of 3/8 and 3/6 to the dollar respectively. Import values for both years have been calculated at the rate of \$4.88 to the £1 sterling, that being the rate of conversion at the Custom House of sterling or gold-expressed invoices into dollars.

#### ANNEX (A).

#### RETURN OF ALL SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA IN THE YEAR 1885.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Japanese	171	43,182	1,941	1,156,752	2,112	1,199,939
British	37	21,158	136	270,946	173	292,104
United States	27	17,193	39	95,734	66	112,927
French	1	453	33	36,705	34	37,158
German	14	7,057	24	25,222	38	32,279
Russian	—	—	4	4,315	4	4,315
Danish	—	—	1	268	1	268
Total	240	89,643	2,175	1,539,947	2,415	1,629,590

Total for the }  
 year preceding } 2,289 1,153,340

#### CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Japanese	176	32,083	1,921	1,170,118	2,097	1,202,201
British	39	22,477	133	217,956	172	240,433
United States	19	19,169	39	95,734	58	114,903
French	1	453	34	37,593	35	37,946
German	15	7,121	23	24,433	38	31,554
Russian	—	—	4	4,315	4	4,315
Danish	—	—	1	268	1	268
Total	250	83,179	2,155	1,539,327	2,405	1,633,506

Total for the }  
 year preceding } 2,246 1,178,794

#### ANNEX (B).

#### RETURN OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FROM KANAGAWA (YOKO- HAMA) DURING THE YEAR 1885.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE (in sterling).	QUANTITIES.	VALUE (in sterling).
Silk, raw	lbs. 3,376,267	2,246,028	2,785,467	2,017,707
Silk, waste	lbs. 949,660	74,010	1,227,733	185,450
Silk, sundry	lbs. 102,000	10,681	324,133	54,138
Cottons	lbs. 513,400	2,486,774	5,089,066	2,369,520
Silk manufactures	lbs. 218,633	27,079	331,333	46,818
Ten	lbs. 21,100,809	715,209	17,739,133	645,707
Ten, sundry	lbs. 2,085,557	10,457	2,483,734	13,586
Coal	tons 23,790,360	751,060	20,213,807	602,366
Cotton pieces	tons 27,100	28,412	25,130	27,931
Copper	pieces 202,651	20,539	150,434	12,716
Drugs, medicines, and chemicals	pieces 2,074	100,054	4,751	128,386
Fish, dried	pieces 25,643	—	19,678	—
Fish, fresh	pieces 79,840	10,049	60,590	7,619
Conserved	pieces 428,433	10,903	915,300	51,012
Manufactured ware	pieces 1,240	9,734	6,751	6,751
Porcelain and earthenware	pieces 61,121	—	60,193	—
Rice	pieces 3,066	11,129	3,011	10,211
Rice, uncooked	pieces 61,700	—	51,137	—
Sisal ware	pieces 74,100	27,411	35,433	11,287
Ten, uncooked	pieces 21,700	15,676	24,336	9,670
Wheat	pieces 98,491	24,498	81,990	18,351
Sundries other articles	—	224,751	—	224,751
Total	—	44,178,292	—	39,933,982

#### RETURN OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT TO KANAGAWA (YOKO- HAMA) DURING THE YEAR 1885.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.—				
Chintzes and Prints	yds. 2,567,000	31,304	2,495,028	29,098
Drills	yds. 1,115,341	20,193	1,003,320	17,180
Satins	yds. 611,943	13,321	47,136	7,857
Shirtings (grey)	yds. 20,130,402	123,145	12,496,473	109,667
Shirtings (white)	yds. 1,972,823	16,628	931,435	12,157
Shirtings (dyed)	yds. 1,031,118	20,016	805,414	17,077
T. Clothing	yds. 2,044,038	21,580	1,499,190	15,841
Turkey Reds	yds. 5,020,498	53,741	3,812,740	43,039
Velvets	yds. 1,632,101	55,007	815,884	20,014
Yarns	lbs. 16,791,067	612,748	18,574,607	678,339
Sundries	—	10,000	—	27,316
Total	—	1,026,510	—	988,305

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.
WOOLLEN AND MIXED COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—				
Blankets	lbs. 541,733	35,204	600,600	43,210
Cloth	yds. 409,321	86,028	480,552	99,914
Flannels	yds. 827,410	43,799	410,405	22,007
Indian Cloths	yds. 3,220,537	124,027	1,931,591	59,068
Mousseline de Laine	yds. 4,504,253	108,708	6,901,121	170,280
Sundries	—	25,645	—	21,564
Total	—	428,001	—	422,679

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.
METALS.—				
Iron, Bar and Rod	tons 5,610	35,430	6,570	42,230
Iron, Plate and Sheet	tons 10,162	54,349	4,031	21,360
Iron, Wire	tons 2,460	23,570	2,621	27,836
Steel and Steel Ware	tons 432	33,236	—	—
Sundries	tons 1,311	28,168	94	24,131
Total	—	127,277	—	92,992

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.
SUGARS.—				
Brown	cwt. 570,720	339,690	888,613	602,503
White	cwt. 305,128	319,432	256,020	303,640
Candy	cwt. 1,545	2,634	3,512	5,883
Total	—	877,593	—	661,758

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.
KEROSENE	gals. 9,728,585	188,427	7,518,370	161,675

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN.—				
Arms and Ammunition	—	72,300	—	91,313
Beer and Porter	—	16,034	—	13,948
Books	—	10,923	90,350	12,893
Canvas and Duck	yds. 449,428	12,457	412,500	12,587
Clothes and Fittings	—	15,943	1,149	9,001
Clothing and Haberdashery	—	30,970	—	38,814
Hats and Caps	—	17,907	—	—
Coal and Coke	tons 12,048	10,105	3,820	3,539
Drugs and Medicines	—	60,002	—	60,612
Dyes, Aniline	—	10,185	—	40,107
Lives and Paints	—	20,413	—	12,341
Engines & Fittings	—	10,117	—	—
Flour	cwt. 2,791	15,395	—	—
Glass and Glass Ware	—	16,865	—	12,833
Implements and Machinery	—	38,586	—	17,036
Provisions & Stores	—	25,910	—	50,211
Quinine	—	77,544	15,577	40,595
Satins, Silk & Cotton Mixtures	yds. 637,358	60,812	613,729	60,197
Stationery	—	23,305	—	21,084
Wool	lbs. 330,533	15,347	198,480	8,575
Watches & Fittings	—	33,059	—	33,313
Wines and Spirits	—	33,578	—	20,202
Sundries	—	160,647	—	259,848
Total	—	829,947	—	854,210

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE IN STERLING.
MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN.—				
Cotton, raw	lbs. 2,441,467	46,122	3,223,867	55,090
Dyes and Paints	—	7,730	—	0,892
Drugs & Medicines	—	22,140	—	18,020
Leather	cwt. 8,836	55,049	6,868	48,705
Rice	cwt. 214,200	86,237	—	—
Tortoise shell	lbs. 20,000	11,345	18,800	13,514
Sundries	—	50,433	—	15,608
Total	—	283,111	—	159,688
Steamers	—	3,704,425	—	3,663,344
Grand Total	—	3,904,981	—	3,982,216

#### ANNEX (C).

#### TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF ALL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM KANAGAWA (YOKOHAMA) AND IM- PORTED TO KANAGAWA (YOKO- HAMA) FROM AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE YEARS 1885 AND 1884.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
	1885.	1884.
Great Britain.	£ 234,088	£ 331,864
England	234,088	331,864
East Indies	—	62,871
Australia	11,201	5,370
United States	2,177,204	1,921,608
Germany	27,851	25,052
France	1,137,537	1,085,204
Italy	29,139	11,451
All other Euro.	—	—
Japan Countries	102,727	54,853
China	3,500	313,407
Korea	75	312
Total	4,178,282	3,933,982

#### THE TOTAL BRITISH TRADE FOR THIS PORT WOULD BE ARRIVED AT BY ADDING THE FIGURES FOR ENG- LAND, EAST INDIES, AND AUSTRA- LIA, AND WOULD BE AS FOLLOWS:—

	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
	1885.	1884.
Great Britain, East Indies and Australia.	327,803	400,104
	2,176,099	2,112,756

#### ANNEX (D).

#### SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF KANAGAWA (YOKO- HAMA) FOR THE YEAR 1885, SHOW- ING A COMPARISON OF THE TOTAL TRADE IN EACH ARTICLE FOR THE TWO YEARS 1884 AND 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.	1885.	1884.
Cotton manufactures	1,026,519	988,305
Woolen and mixed cotton & woolen manufactures	428,001	422,679
Metals (including manufactures)	348,414	258,642
Kerosine oil	188,427	161,675
Sugars	661,758	818,115
Miscellaneous foreign	829,947	854,240
Miscellaneous eastern	282,311	159,688
Total	3,764,475	3,663,344
Steamers	130,509	318,902
Grand total	3,894,984	3,982,246

#### EXPORTS.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.	1885.	1884.
Silk	2,486,774	2,369,520
Ten	751,666	662,366
Rice	7,243	7,566
Coal	28,412	27,931
Copper	196,054	128,389
Dried fish	109,049	121,340
Miscellaneous	590,084	616,870
Total	4,178,282	3,933,982

#### ANNEX (E).

#### RETURN OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN RE- SIDENTS AND FIRMS AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA (YOKOHAMA) ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

NATIONALITY.	No. of Residents.	No. of Firms.
British	587	53
Austro-Hungarian	11	1
Belgian	4	—
Chinese	2,487	25
Danish	25	—
French	109	13
German	100	18
Italian	19	6
Netherlands	31	1
Portuguese	20	—
Russian	4	1
Spanish	5	—
Swedish & Norwegian	16	—
Swiss	31	7
United States	228	31
Total	3,737	156

#### REMYNY AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

Naturally the advent of a musician of the calibre of M. Remyeny caused a considerable flutter in musical circles in this community, and notwithstanding that it was "mail night" on the occasion of his first appearance in Yokohama, a large audience assembled in the Public Hall. Probably very few present ever heard M. Remyeny before, but a number of amateurs were there who, being acquainted with the great violinist's career, knew what to expect, and it is safe to say that in no instance were these expectations disappointed. In looking through the Hongkong and Shanghai papers containing notices of M. Remyeny's performances, we have never yet come across a line of criticism. This, perhaps, is not surprising; but there is no reason, so far as we can see, why the intelligence of readers should be insulted by the transparent device, adopted by sundry printers, of palming off on the public an *alla podrida* of superlative adjectives and words culled from a dictionary of musical terms—a hollow pretence served up as musical criticism, but which, one would imagine, the smallest amount of reflection on the part of these writers would have at once exhibited as altogether "quite too thin."

We, at all events, intend to steer clear of that pitfall; nor, indeed, shall we attempt to criticise the performance of one of the greatest violinists living. The reason is not far to seek, and may be found in the answer, slightly altered, given by Dr. Johnson to a lady of an enquiring turn of mind—"Sheer incompetence, Madam; sheer incompetence." M. Remenyi has doubtless discovered what kind of music goes down best with the general public, and it is to be noted in this connection that, with the exception of Paganini's "Capriccio," the pieces set down for performance consisted entirely of transcriptions and arrangements by the great artist himself, whereas amateurs no doubt expected to see, in the first programme at least, some such work as—say Bach's Chaconne or the same composer's Fugue. It was apparent to the initiated, however, in five minutes after Remenyi's appearance on the stage that a violinist of marvellous power stood before the audience. Indeed, calling to mind Joachim, Wilhelmj, Sivori, and Ludwig Straus, we were soon convinced that Remenyi's name deserves to be inscribed in a prominent position amongst these—a list of stars who have illumined the musical firmament during the past quarter of a century—acknowledged leaders of that army of artists who have made the violin a life study. The house, as indicated above, was a good one, and the applause immense, and taken altogether the concert was without doubt the greatest musical treat ever listened to in this Settlement. The programme opened with the overture (piano) to "William Tell," by Mr. Luckstone, arranged by himself. Mr. Luckstone is a brilliant pianist, a quality which soon became evident, but unfortunately, before he was half through with Rossini's overture, he broke a C hammer, and, as usual in such accidents, it occurred in the worst possible place. Signorina Marchetti, who has previously been heard in Yokohama, and was cordially greeted on appearing, then sang the well-known aria and rondo from "Sonnambula." As an exponent of the pure Italian style, Signorina Marchetti is a decided success, and appeared to much greater advantage than on the occasion of her previous visit, when she sang in a building totally unfitted for the purpose. Mr. Remenyi, who was very warmly received, then played a fantasia of his own on themes from "Les Huguenots." The performance was entirely beyond criticism, and it is only necessary to add that it elicited from the audience such continuous and emphatic applause as was never before heard within the walls of the Public Hall. The great artist returned to the footlights and gave as an encore Schubert's "Ave Maria," retiring amidst long-continued plaudits. Number four brought out Signorina Marchetti, who was equally happy in her rendering of "Caro nome che il mio cor," receiving quite an ovation from the audience, and the first part of the programme concluded with Remenyi's "Hungarian Melodies," which was so persistently applauded that the great master returned and played "The Last Rose of Summer." Part two was opened by Mr. Luckstone with a composition of Liszt's—Rhapsodie (No. 6), in which he gave further evidence of the excellence of his execution, and received a flattering and unanimous recognition from the house. Verdi's popular cavatina from "Ernani" exceedingly well rendered by Signorina Marchetti, followed, and then came a transcription by Remenyi of Chopin's Nocturne in E flat and a valse of Delibes, both of which gave intense delight, the latter being decidedly the gem of the evening. M. Remenyi responding to a vociferous encore by bowing his acknowledgements. A brindisi of Massé's from "Galathée," sung in Spanish by Signorina Marchetti, was the ninth item on the programme, and the concert closed with a caprice of Paganini's played by M. Remenyi, who, being recalled, gave the "Marseillaise" in a manner which again stirred the audience to enthusiasm. We are not aware how long we are to have M. Remenyi amongst us, but those who miss the opportunity of hearing him will never, we feel convinced, have another chance whilst in Yokohama of listening to so great a master of the greatest of all instruments.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Amongst other inconveniences to travellers is the refusal of the railway ticket clerks to take Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes. Their excuse is that all monies have to be sent to Tokyo, but it would appear that, even if there were no banks in that city, as the station is close to the Nippon Ginko, it would not entail a vast waste of time to exchange daily whatever amount might have accumulated, at all events until the public had been fully apprized by advertisements, and thus save those ignorant of this new rule much trouble.

Yours truly,

Yokohama, August 3rd, 1886.

E. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—If the General Post Office in Dublin refuses to accept a Bank of England note because it might prejudice the circulation of Bank of Ireland notes, why should "E. A." expect the Japanese Government Offices to accept utterly foreign paper to the prejudice of Japanese Currency?

I am, Sir, &amp;c.,

"PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE."  
Yokohama, August 5th, 1886.

## LETTER FROM CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, July 15th.

Our Settlement has been enlivened by several distinguished visitors. First came Colonel Denby, on his return from a three months' tour of the ports, greatly pleased with the reception he met with everywhere from Hankow to Canton, but no less pleased that the function was over, and the terminus of his journey almost within sight. To Colonel Denby the Tientsin community owes a useful innovation on the practice of itinerant diplomats. They have heretofore left the residents to find out their presence here and to call or not as they pleased. Colonel Denby adopted the sensible course of issuing a circular to say where he was to be found and inviting visitors.

The German Minister came down from Peking and stayed over a week, which was occupied very actively but not exclusively in his own business. Indeed, the arrival of M. von Brandt from Peking in company with the head of the German Syndicate, who had gone to Peking to induce the Minister to come down, gave rise to some speculation as to the objects of the mission, and as the time for receiving tenders for steel rails for the 20-mile extension of the Kaiping Railway was approaching, the conjunction of forces was associated in people's minds with that event. Possibly it served to screen the real objects of the expedition.

Then we had M. Kraetzer, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, who rested here a few days on his way to the Capital.

You know the routine of these diplomatic visits. First the Minister visits the Viceroy in his Yamén and talks two hours. The same day, or at latest the next, the Viceroy returns the visit, coming in his chair down to the Settlement, accompanied by a considerable retinue of officials and guards. It is a god-send when several foreigners have to be visited at once, as one journey does for all. The next performance is a big dinner at the new building called the Admiralty, where a number of foreign guests interpersed with Taotais and interpreters sit down to a copious and by no means contemptible repast in the foreign style, but picked out with Chinese delicacies both in the solid and fluid shape. The Chinese have an excellent habit of retiring early, and this prevents such entertainments from becoming a bore. The usual hour for dinner is 6, and the company breaks up soon after 9. The conversation naturally takes the form of amiable platitudes or of gross flattery, but occasionally an attempt is made to utilize the occasion for the advancement of material interests. The other day a foreign minister created a slight sensation after dinner by taking a chair and planting it firmly in front of the Viceroy, and appointing another for his interpreter, saying in a voice he heard by all the guests, "Now let us come to business." Such episodes are not frequent, or the institution of vice-regal dinners would soon come to an end.

The position of Li Hung-chang here is unique. He, rather than the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamén, discharges the functions of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Yamén revise and check him,

but are always glad to shift the responsibility of action to his shoulders. The Representatives of Foreign States in Peking resent this state of things in theory, but they are all glad of an opportunity of discussing business with the Viceroy, for it is only from him they get any practical sense. It is always more satisfactory to deal with a single individual who has a mind of his own than with a board which is without any personal attributes, whose members all speak at once and usually without any knowledge of what they speak about. Whatever be the reason the Foreign Ministers when in Tientsin are like school-boys in their holidays, and the unaccustomed honour of dining with a mandarin never fails to elate their spirits. Each in turn fancies himself the favourite of the great man, and, as the Viceroy is by no means devoid of a sense of humour, he must derive great amusement from seeing them dance to his piping. The adulation he receives from foreign officials would turn the head of a stronger man than Li Hung-chang, but it is productive of more serious evils, in that it degrades the foreign name in the estimation of the Chinese. This natural result of the constant *Ko to* of the Foreign Representatives has become more painfully conspicuous since so many of the ministers have lowered themselves to mere commercial touts. It is far from pleasing to hear the way Chinese officials speak among themselves of the tactics of these modern diplomats, contrasting their tone with the dignified attitude maintained by the older school. It is true the Chinese recognise distinctions, and it is satisfactory to know that the Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of England are excepted from their general low estimate of the character of foreign ministers. Perhaps they think they are only a little deeper and that their price is higher.

The commercial traveller is a necessary factor in the great movement of modern affairs, but it cannot be said there is any dignity in the position. When, therefore, we see the whole diplomacy of three of the great Powers reduced to soliciting orders for iron, and the Representatives of these Powers dipping their hands into all the dirty water that surrounds the Yamén, the *bona fide* commercial traveller may at least congratulate himself that he is not a merchant-diplomatist.

The progress of the great Syndicates has not as yet been conspicuous. The French, headed by M. Thévenet and dry-nursed by the French Consul, have been exceedingly active; but the only piece of work so far "booked" is a contract to build an iron bridge over the Canal in front of the Viceroy's Yamén. The cost is to be 11,000 or 13,000 Taels, which is understood to leave a loss to the contractors, and the job is therefore regarded somewhat in the light of the proverbial sprat. The mackerel was to have been the Harbour Works at Port Arthur, over which the Taotais, whose personal revenues benefit by the economical erection of the bridge, exercise control. The French engineers who represent the Syndicate of iron manufacturers and machine-makers, managed to persuade these lever officials that the German Engineer who was carrying on the works at Port Arthur was not the right man, and that M. Thévenet was much better, and those deluded heathen were on the point of signing a contract handing over the whole work to the French *entrepreneurs* who were to have no supervision! The apparent temptation was a great diminution of cost below that estimated by the Chinese Government Engineer, but when the officials came to their senses they saw that the specifications were entirely insufficient and that the works would in the end have cost more under M. Thévenet's estimate than under their own Engineer's. So that big Million-Tael job collapsed, and in a way to raise considerable doubts as to the economy of future French estimates. The bridge, however, goes on.

The substantial success of the German Syndicate is limited to the sale of 1,500 tons of steel rails at 24.17.6 per ton, delivered in the Peiho river. Mr. Krupp is the fortunate vendor of this little *bonne bouche*, and those who are wise in such matters make out that this is also of the nature of a sprat. Reported advances of considerable amounts of money to certain Chinese officials at very low rates of interest are also looked upon as sprats, though of a rather large growth and a little out of proportion to the expected mackerel.

There has, altogether, been too great eagerness shown to tempt the Chinese. There is very little sentiment about this people, according to Colonel Tcheng K'otung, and their imagination is fatigued by the attempt to realize pure philanthropy, carried out at great expense and at a great distance from home, and with the active support of Diplomatic Representatives. You cannot persuade these practical people that there is not some ulterior motive in so much and such aggressive benevolence. We have high Oriental authority for saying that the fowler in vain sets the snare in the sight of the bird. These Chinese birds are pretty old. Chaff

will not fetch them, and it is even doubtful whether gold watches and pearls and diamonds will do it if they are too ostentatiously scattered about the streets. When I was very young I amused myself with sea fishing from a rock in very clear water. My hooks were sumptuously baited with the viscera of crabs of bright alluring colours. No fish could resist it. But they were wonderfully wary, and would bring their noses up to the luscious morsel and delicately nibble it off, their tail fins wriggling the while with ecstasy, and they would leave the hook in all its naked deformity. I cannot help seeing a kind of allegory in this. There will be many bare hooks hereabouts before long.

### LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 19th.

The defeat of the Home Rule Bill by a majority of 30 will be ancient history to your readers by the time this letter sees the light, and they will then be getting the results of the election. What these will be no man can foretell. On the one side there are the vast influence of Mr. Gladstone, and the confidence which is reposed in him by the people of Scotland and Wales, as well as of a large part of England; on the same side we have the desire to get rid of the Irish question somehow, and if only for a time, in order that other legislation may advance; and then there is the genuine belief on the part of many that Home Rule is the best solution of the difficulty. These, coupled with the strong Irish vote in many constituencies in England and Scotland, are great forces; but on the other side we have, beside the Conservatives, all the Whigs such as Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James, and the large number of Radicals who follow Mr. Chamberlain, and who believe in local government and decentralization as the cure of the ills not of Ireland only, but also of England and Scotland. Now, if your readers will turn to any paper at their hands, or will consult the telegrams via America appearing in your own columns, they will, I have no doubt, find a vast amount of speculation on the relative strength of the forces I have here indicated, and therefore for once I hope I may leave Irish politics alone. They are an incubus on these poor little letters of mine, even as they are on the British Empire; the difference is that I can avoid Ireland, while the unfortunate British Empire cannot, and hence no one here talks of anything else but Ireland, except those wonderful people who talk of nothing but the favourite at the next race.

The negotiations between the Vatican and the Chinese Government, which have for their object the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic Missionaries in China and their converts from under the French protection, are practically concluded. I learn on good authority that we are shortly likely to see a Chinese mandarin accredited to the Pope, or a Roman ecclesiastic accredited to the Emperor of China, or (and this is the most likely) both. The French Government offered a strenuous opposition at the Vatican, and made more than one proposal with a view to buying off the Pope; the latter on his side endeavoured to mollify the French by offering, amongst other things, to appoint a Frenchman, to be approved by President Grévy, the first Legate. Not long since there was a report that the French had so far prevailed with the Pope as to get him to confine the Legate's interference to purely ecclesiastical matters; the French Minister, as now looking after the secular affairs of the missionaries. But this was precisely what the Chinese wanted to prevent, and they promptly made it known that they would make no agreement and receive no Legate on such terms. And now, if my information be as correct as I believe it to be, we shall shortly see the curious spectacle of the greatest Pagan Empire of the world, the greatest perhaps that the world has ever seen, represented by an envoy to the Pope of Rome. The peculiarity of this French protection is that it extends to all nationalities; Italian, South German, Belgian, Spanish, and other Roman Catholic missionaries are "protected" by the French Minister at Peking, although the Italian and German ministers are quite able to look after their own countrymen. Moreover (and here's the rub for the Chinese) it extends to Christian converts, or those who say they are converted, to the detriment of all native authority. Hence other Powers, especially Germany and Italy, have taken the keenest interest in the negotiations, and are understood to have given the Chinese a helping hand at the Vatican. It would be idle to deny that the negotiations were intended to be a blow at French political influence, or, shall we rather say, powers of disturbance, in China. It was never a legitimate influence, such as France must possess wherever she chooses to

be represented; it was ruinous to the success of the labours of the missionaries, demoralising to the Chinese, and, from the popular odium it excited, injurious to Western interests in China generally.

In my humble way, I have endeavoured in one of these letters to commemorate the enterprise and glory of Mr. Tannaker Buhicoran, the owner of the Japanese Village at Knightsbridge; but his resources are inexhaustible. He has a little theatrical and juggling performance there daily, and in virtue of this he has succeeded in getting the great London papers to admit him to the coveted column just above the leading articles, which is devoted solely to theatres. His show appears there now amongst the plays of Irving, Wilson Barrett, Toole, and others, and the "Theatre Nippon" has a place as regularly and prominently as the Lyceum, The Princess's, or the St. James's. I am sorry to add that he has had some trouble with his employees; one of them got drunk lately, and on his return to the village declared that everything about it was dirty (which was not true) and forthwith proceeded to smash all and sundry—the result was ten shillings or three days' imprisonment. Two more of them have been charged with embezzlement, in that they did not duly account for sums received for the purchase of goods sold at their shops. "The troubles of the just in number many be," says the old epitaph, and even Mr. Tannaker in his triumphant progress is beset by them; black care ever rides behind the horseman.

A curious case, which does not appear to have been much noticed by the newspapers, came lately before Sir James Hannen in the Court of Probate. It shows the abiding nature of popular superstition in England, as elsewhere. The question arose on the validity of a will; certain relatives of the testator, a substantial Devonshire yeoman, contesting it on the usual grounds of undue influence, unsound mind, &c. He had married twice, the second time late in life, and a difference arose between the children of the first marriage and the second wife, the father taking the part of the latter. In March, 1883, when he was 78 years of age, eczema developed itself in one of his hands, and he conceived the idea that this cutaneous disorder was a manifestation of the power of witchcraft, and had been caused by his children, or some of them, "overlooking" him. It was stated in evidence that in parts of Devonshire there is a belief that the high priests of witchcraft in that county are a white witch and a black witch. The testator sent a messenger to Exeter to consult the white witch as to the appearance of his hand. This mystic authority, having invoked the oracle, pronounced that the appearance was caused by the testator having been "overlooked" first by a woman who lived near him, and recently by a member of his own family; that one of the persons who had "overlooked" him was a "crab;" and the other would be discovered in the woman who should come three times running to his house. Subsequently the testator said that the "crab" here referred to was his daughter Ellen, who was deformed, and that the other was his daughter Maria, for she had come running into his house. He was so impressed with this that he repeated it to several witnesses, one of them being a medical man to whom he showed his hand, saying, "See how they are tormenting me." The doctor replied "What nonsense! Why that is ordinary eczema!" on which the testator cried out "Eczema be—! It is Ellen and Maria." He remained under the belief that he was the victim of witchcraft up to the time of his death. There was evidence by two solicitors, who had known him for 40 and 27 years respectively, a bank manager, and others, that the testator was a shrewd and clever man of business. Sir James Hannen found that the general capacity of the testator to make a will was sufficiently proved, but the case ended in a compromise between the parties to the suit. And these things took place, not in the twelfth century, or in the dominions of the King of Bunny, or amongst the worshippers of Mumbo-Jumbo, but in the year of grace 1883-4 in a wealthy yeoman's family in the neighbourhood of Barmstaple, in the county of Devon!

Talking of these occult matters reminds me to mention that Mr. Laurence Oliphant has just published a new novel called "Masollam—a problem of the period," dealing with those so-called psychometrical questions which engage the attention of spiritualists, esoteric Buddhists, and the Society for Psychical Research. The characters are Druses from Lebanon in English garb who, in the first part of the story, move about in English society and considerably astonish the natives, a few young members of Parliament, a North of England manufacturer, and sundry others. In the second part of the story we are taken to homes of the Druses in Lebanon, and there introduced to their chiefs, villages, habits, beliefs, &c. There are two or three surprises, various long discussions

on "telepathy" and other matters, a brace of marriages, and all ends happily. It is, however, very striking and suggestive book, and if your readers want a good new novel I can strongly recommend it.

Mr. Swinburne too has brought out a new book in which he pulverises Shelley to his own satisfaction. He uses many long and hard words about the unfortunate writer—poet, it appears, he can no longer be called. Possibly Shelley may survive even the sesquipedalian diatribes of Swinburne, with whom everything is as bright as the effulgent sun, God-given, or as black as the nethermost pit and nurtured on Satanic exaltations. There is no mean between this gentleman's two impossible extremes. Strong opinions and strong language are about the only strong points in most of our modern poets. Their ballads, chants royal, kyrielles, rondeaux, triolets, vilanelles, and the rest of their productions lend themselves to the neat pen of Calverley. Was it not one of the late Dame Gabriel Rossetti's effusions in which the same refrain appeared in every verse that C.S.C. parodied in the lines:—

The farmer's daughter hath ripe red lips  
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)  
If you try to approach her, away she dips  
Over chairs and tables with apparent ease.  
The farmer's daughter hath soft brown eyes  
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)  
And I met with a ballad, I can't say where  
Which wholly consisted of lines like these.

To turn from the muses to extra-territorialists, (one has the privilege in these letters of skipping from subject to subject with apparent ease like the farmer's daughter above mentioned), Mr. Justice Scott, one of the judges of the International Court in Egypt, lately presented a report to the Khedive on the proposed fusion of the International and Native Courts in Egypt, strongly opposing that measure. One suggestion which he makes may be of special interest in Japan. He thinks that the Native Courts should for the present be strengthened by the nomination of more European judges, but the appointments should be made by Egypt, not by the European Powers in any way, and Egypt, he says, should not bind herself to any particular proportion of Europeans. "Their gradual elimination should be the final aim, in order to have at last a real native system, which would work well enough to justify the withdrawal of the Mixed Tribunals and the abolition of the Capitulations." The extra territorial system anywhere is a makeshift, an inconvenient and at times intolerable makeshift, but, in my judgment, it is infinitely preferable to any system of International Tribunals, meaning thereby not tribunals where there are judges of mixed nationalities (if this were "international" the administration of Japan, of China and of every country in which foreigners are employed for special purposes would be "international"), but tribunals where the judges are appointed, or their appointments controlled, in the smallest degree, by Governments other than the national one. That Palladium of liberty, the mixed Court at Shanghai, shows us to what depths the international administration of justice sinks.

The *Overland Mail* is, I believe, read in the Far East; at least it has a special issue for China, hence some of your readers may be presumed to have some interest in it. Its editor was, for some years, Mr. Egmont Hake, a writer in the *Saturday Review*, the author of a recent very popular life of Gordon, and of other works, but he has now left it, and founded the *State*, a weekly Conservative paper, which is ably written. His place on the *Overland Mail* has been taken by Mr. Edward Jenkins, formerly Radical member for Dundee, and late Conservative candidate for the same place, but better known wherever the English language is read as the author of "Ginx's Baby." The change of editors will probably make no change in the paper; but I am sorry to think that Mr. Hake's new venture can hardly be a great success. What with Society papers, technical papers, cheap weekly papers, and the *Spectator*, *Economist*, *Statist*, and *Saturday Review*, there is hardly room for another weekly. Then all the well to do, who alone can afford six pence for a weekly paper, are Conservatives, or something very like it, and they are already amply supplied. I hope my forecast of the future of the *State* may be wrong, for Mr. Hake is a clear writer, the paper is well written, and deserves to live; but then in this world there is generally a great gulf fixed between deserving and obtaining.

Although I have forsworn Irish politics in this letter, there is no reason why I should not refer to the Irish question in another aspect. Before this parliamentary contest began, I thought that it would be a battle of the giants, and ventured to remind your readers that we were now living through events which, whatever the issue, would make men's ears tingle in the years to come. The prophecy was right so far as we have gone, for the parliamentary light, any way we look at it, has been the greatest

during this century. The speeches of a score of leading men were pitched in an unusually high key, and were really great efforts. Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the second reading is acknowledged by friends and foes to be the greatest effort he has yet made; Mr. Sexton, in reply, proved himself one of the first three or four debaters in the House, and so for the others. But Mr. Gladstone showed himself, now as ever, to be far beyond all these, and to move in a loftier region of eloquence and power. Of his four speeches, the third, in moving the second reading, was a spiritless performance, but the speech in which he closed the debate last week was a wonderful oration. I am certain that for generations the conclusion of that speech will be quoted and printed in all books of extracts or specimens of English eloquence, as we now quote Burke's description of the devastation of the Carnatic from the speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts, or the great peroration to his speech on Conciliation with America in 1775. It is said by men who, like Mr. Gladstone himself, are old Parliamentary hands, that nothing like it has been heard in Parliament in this generation. The vote followed the speech immediately, and it is strong evidence of the dislike with which the principle of the Bill is regarded, that with the Premier's words ringing in their ears, a majority of 30 was got to vote against him.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL"]

London, July 30th.

## THE NEW CABINET.

Mr. Henry Matthews has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, Postmaster-General.

## THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The Bard walked over for the Goodwood Cup.

London, August 1st.

## THE NEW CABINET.

Viscount Cranbrook has been appointed Lord President of the Privy Council.

A hitch has occurred in completing the formation of the Cabinet, owing to the claims of Sir R. A. Cross.

London, August 2nd.

## THE NEW CABINET.

The Cabinet has been completed. Sir R. Assheton Cross has been appointed Secretary of State for India; the Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Colonel F. A. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade.

London, August 4th.

## THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of Dunraven has been appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies.

## MORE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Riots continue in Belfast, and the military has been reinforced.

London, August 5th.

## THE UNITED STATES EXTRADITION TREATY.

The United States Senate has shelved the extradition treaty.

## NEW PEERS.

Sir Richard Cross and Colonel Stanley have been raised to the peerage.

London, July 6th.

## THE FRENCH MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The French Government has declared that it will protect the French Missions in China, and will hold the Vatican answerable for the nomination of Monsignor Agliardi.

## HOME RULE.

At a meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons it was agreed that Gladstone's Bill was alone acceptable.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The Russo-Chinese frontier difficulty has been arranged.

## LIBERALS AND UNIONISTS.

The Liberals and Unionists have agreed to unite, except in regard to the Irish policy of the Government.

[FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

London, July 18th.

## LORD SALISBURY AND THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

Lord Salisbury is trying to arrange a Coalition Ministry; Lord Hartington refuses, but the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Goschen, and Sir Henry James consent.

## THE LIBERAL PARTY AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The Liberals are urging Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from politics as the sole means of reuniting the party.

[BY CHINESE TELEGRAPH.]

Peking, July 24th.

## CHINESE OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

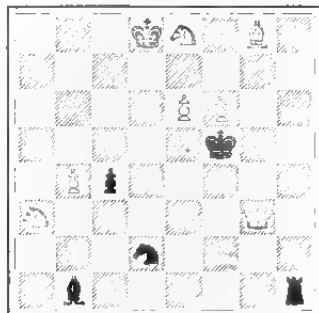
By Imperial Decree of the 23rd instant the Taotai of Shantung has been appointed Taotai of Shanghai, and Shing Sum-wei, the Superintendent of the Chinese Telegraph Administration Service, has been appointed Taotai of Shantung.

Peking, July 25th.

Shao Yu-lien, ex-Taotai of Shanghai, has been appointed Provincial Judge of Kiangsu.

## CHESS.

By Mr. F. J. KELLNER. From *Brentano Chess Monthly*.  
BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of July 31st, 1886,

By Mr. J. N. BABSON.

White.

Black.

1.—Q. to K. 2.

1.—Any move.

2.—Mate.

Correct answer received from "TESA."

The arc-light incandescent lamp at the Tōkyō Electric Company's building was lit yesterday at 8 p.m.

The remains of Mr. A. Davidow, the late Russian Minister at Tōkyō, which were sent to Nagasaki by the *Vladimir Monomach* some times ago, will be despatched shortly to Russia by the *Kostroma*.

From the 2nd instant to the 4th a severe gale raged at Atami and great damage was done to the crops.

Mr. Ota, of the Communications Department, was despatched on the 31st inst. to Sasabe, Nagasaki Prefecture, to establish a branch telegraph office for use in connection with a new telegraph line which has been completed.

In consequence of the prevalence of cholera in the capital, the 10th National Bank removed to Higashi Kōbaicho, Surugadai, Tōkyō, the 25th ultimo.

It is stated that Mr. Kim-yo-Kun, who is now staying at the residence of Mr. Mitsui, will be sent to the Bonin Islands under police escort the 6th inst. by the *Hidesato Maru*.

The Beef Company of Tōkyō have elected Mr. Kawai Mangoro, President, and Mr. Kikawada Yoshiichi Vice-President.—*Mainichi Shimbun*.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Sunday, August 8th.\*  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. Y. K. Thursday, August 12th.  
From America, per P. M. Co. Friday, August 13th.†  
For America, per O. & O. Co. Friday, August 20th.‡

\* *Teheran* left Kobe on August 7th. † *City of New York* left San Francisco on July 24th. ‡ *Belgie* left San Francisco on July 31st.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co. Sunday, August 8th.  
For Hakodate, per N. Y. K. Monday, August 9th.  
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. Y. K. Wednesday, Aug. 11th.  
For America, per P. M. Co. Thursday, Aug. 19th.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TŌKYŌ RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TŌKYŌ (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Onori Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TŌKYŌ-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TŌKYŌ (Ueno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

## TŌKYŌ-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TŌKYŌ (Ueno) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

## KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

## OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

For EUROPE—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Saturday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

For SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

For CHINA—The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sail weekly (Wednesday) for Shanghai, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki. Steamers of this Company also run to Korea and Vladivostok, at intervals, their sailing notices appearing in the local papers.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 p.m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—*Fare, 20 sen*.



## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Rygin*, German bark, 333, Weiss, 31st July.—Takao 14th July, 7,580 bags Sugar.—Captain.

*Tanis*, French steamer, 1,126, A. Paul, 31st July.—Hongkong 25th and Kobe 30th July, General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,340, A. E. Christensen, 2nd August.—Oginohama 31st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yetsu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 684, Gosch, 2nd August.—Shimonoseki 29th July, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,260, Drummond, 3rd August.—Kobe 2nd August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 4th August.—Shanghai and ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Narito, 4th August.—Yokkaichi 3rd August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer 356, Kaya, 5th August.—Handa 4th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hampshire*, British steamer, 1,609, Kerruish, 5th August.—Kobe 3rd August, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 5th August.—Yokkaichi 5th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 5th August.—Kobe 4th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Metapedia*, British steamer, 1,457, J. B. Purvis, 6th August.—Hongkong 30th July, Mails and General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 6th August.—Hakodate 3rd August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 6th August.—Yokkaichi 5th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Cardiganshire*, British steamer, 1,619, N. R. Courtney, 31st July.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Catherine Sudden*, American barkentine, 367, Elberg, 31st July.—San Francisco, Tea.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

*Zoraya*, British bark, 383, Miller, 31st July.—Port Moody, Tea.—Frazar & Co.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. E. Christensen, 3rd August.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*City of Sydney*, American steamer, 3,400, D. E. Fiele, 4th August.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Hikoza, 4th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mark Lane*, British steamer, 1,354, K. Porter, 4th August.—Nagasaki, Baltast.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 5th August.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 5th August.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Strathleven*, British steamer, 1,588, C. W. Pearson, 5th August.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Narito, 5th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 5th August.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Cairngorm*, British steamer, 1,166, W. H. Pearce, 6th August.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 6th August.—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hampshire*, British steamer, 1,609, Kerruish, 6th August.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 6th August.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 6th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Tanis*, from Hongkong via Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Hagai, Messrs. Haji,

Miyabara, J. Kern, Harmant, Major Hughes, and Mr. McNaughten in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, from Kobe:—M. Remenyi, Miss Luisa Marchetti and maid, Mr. Luckstone, Mrs. Kato Tomo, Messrs. Weston, Beucham, Rason, Thompson, Faisari, Ehrenbach, Noda Masuharu, Teda Toshinori, Hirohashi Norimitsu, Niotada Shike, Kuroi Chishu, Takagaki Yasuyuki, and Shindo Jiro in cabin; 7 Japanese in second class; and 119 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Hakodate via Oginohama:—Miss Verbeck, Mr. Barreau and two children, Messrs. Rudolf, Verbeck, Hander, Saneki, and Magaribuchi in cabin; and 55 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Totomi Maru*, from Kobe:—Captain Elford and 5 Japanese in cabin; and 30 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Ross, infant, and amah, Miss Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Kono, Messrs. Hirakawa, Takigawa, and Watanabe in cabin; 6 Japanese in second class; and 2 Europeans and 38 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. E. Kildoye and 4 Japanese in cabin; and 100 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Sir George and Lady Phillipps and European servant, Messrs. S. Mayo, J. C. V. Wilkins, F. E. Wells, J. B. Bernadon, A. Grant Mackie and native servant, Shun Quai Hin, Sam Sing Wing, Mrs. Wise, infant, and amah, and Miss Haydi in cabin; and 8 Europeans, 11 Chinese, and 1 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Ngato Maru*, for Hakodate via Oginohama:—Messrs. M. Okabe, S. Otsuki, K. Shibuya, and K. Miyagi in cabin; Mr. H. Okada in second class; and 61 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, for San Francisco:—Rev. W. L. and Mrs. Graves, Messrs. Geo. B. Dodwell, C. H. Oliver, H. Cust, J. Crawford Lyon, M. B. Atkinson, A. Patterson, Colonel Herby, Rev. Jas. and Mrs. Blackledge, two children, and servants, Lord Capell, Baron de Tuij and valet, Captain C. G. Gordon, R.M., Dr. Bertrand, Mr. Warren Green, and J. McNaughton in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Count Kawamura, Mrs. Nethercole, Miss Walker, Miss Nakamura, Major Riddell, Messrs. H. Kopach, D. A. Darling, C. H. Delcamp, S. Samuel, J. L. Mayers, and M. Martians in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Ono, and Mr. Tezuka in second class; and 3 Chinese and 53 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Hakodate:—Their Excellencies Count and Countess Inouye, Count and Countess Yamagata, Dr. Max Pesca, Mr. and Mrs. K. Masuda and son, Messrs. T. Sameshima, J. Furusawa, N. Seki, K. Okura, S. Komuro, S. Umakoshi, J. Tokube, S. Tameda, S. Watanabe, G. Mori, S. Tajima, S. Nagayama, M. Koyeda, B. Suyematsu, J. Nakayama, K. Soda, Y. Mibuchi, and S. Cho in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Silk for France, 8 bales.

Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	368	267	252	287
Hyogo	—	2,264	1,163	3,427
Yokohama	5,836	2,030	1,769	9,635
Hongkong	627	185	1,800	2,612
Total	6,831	4,746	5,083	16,660

	SILK.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	91	—	91
Hongkong	—	400	—	400
Yokohama	—	264	—	264
Total	—	755	—	755

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, yen 1,832.04.

## REPORTS.

The *Tanis* reports having left Hongkong on 25th ult., and experienced a strong breeze in the Formosa Channel from the N.E., arriving at Kobe on the 26th at 8 p.m. Left Kobe next morning at 10.30 a.m., and had fine weather and fair wind to Yokohama, making the voyage in 26 hours.

The Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, Captain Swain, from Kobe, reports strong winds and high sea.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The Market has again shown considerable activity and the appetites of the country dealers seem insatiable, in spite of the willingness displayed by sellers to accommodate them at a moderate advance in prices until the last smart drop in Silver to 3 6 per oz. has about "put the pipe out" and necessitated a new table of laid down cost for Importers.

YARN.—Sales for the week amount to 900 bales English, and include a good deal drawn from the Hongkong and Shanghai Markets; prices show a considerable advance especially in 28's. Of Bombays, sales amount to close on 1,300 bales at fully previous rates.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Sales consist of 10,000 pieces 6lb Shirtings at a further slight advance; 200 pieces T. Cloths, 3,500 pieces Prints, 500 pieces Silesias, 1,000 pieces Taftachelas, as well as some trifling lots of Velvets and Turkey Reds.

WOOLLENS.—Italian Cloths have been sold to the extent of 3,500 pieces at full rates; 2,000 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 850 pieces Silk Satins, and 1,500 pairs Blankets have also been reported.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER CENT.	
Nos. 16 24, Ordinary	\$46.00	to 27 75
Nos. 16 24, Medium	28.00	to 29 50
Nos. 16 24, Good to Best	29.50	to 30 50
Nos. 16 24, Reverse	30.00	to 31 00
Nos. 28 32, Ordinary	31.00	to 32 50
Nos. 28 32, Medium	32.75	to 33 50
Nos. 28 32, Good to Best	33.75	to 35 00
Nos. 38 42, Medium to Best	35.00	to 37 50
No. 328, Two-fold	34.00	to 36 00
No. 428, Two-fold	36.50	to 40 00
No. 208, Bombay	25.50	to 27 50
No. 168, Bombay	25.50	to 26 50
Nos. 10 14, Bombay	23.50	to 25 00

## METALS.

Quotations generally are higher in accordance with the fall in foreign exchange; buyers begin to recognise the fact that imported goods must of necessity cost then dearer in the future. Still there is very little business doing at present.

IRON.—Nail-roads neglected and weak at quotations. Bars: some demand for favorite assortments at values noted below. Pig: dull and inanimate.

WIRE NAIL.—Large nails weak but a few parcels good assorted, small, of well known brands, could be placed at good figures.

TIN PLATES.—These are dearer and stock of desirable kinds appears to be small.

	PER CWT.	
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$2.50	to 2.60
Flat Bars, 1 inch	2.60	to 2.75
Round and square up to 1 inch	2.50	to 2.70
Nailrod, assorted	2.40	to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60	to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.25	to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.00	to 5.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.15	to 1.17 1/2

## KEROSENE.

Still no business, the views of sellers and buyers being too divergent. We leave quotations unchanged but quite nominal; at present holders demand \$1.50 for Devoe while the highest bid hitherto has been \$1.72 1/2. Perhaps they may meet at some intermediate figure when the market opens again. Stocks ample and further arrivals will soon be in sight.

## SUGAR.

With but little more than a retail trade, arrivals continue, and stocks are very large. Prices are entirely nominal.

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 29th ultimo, since which date we have had the usual spurt for the American steamer, beyond which but little has been done. Settlements for the eight days are 330 piculs, divided thus:—Hanks 60 piculs, Filatures and Re-reels 250 piculs, and *Kakoda* 20 piculs. In addition to these figures Japanese Exporters have bought 120 piculs making the total foreign trade 450 piculs.

Most of the business was done during the few days immediately preceding the departure of the *City of Sydney*; that vessel having gone, quietude is more the order of the day. Sellers, however, appear quite at their ease, and boast that they will again obtain their own terms when buyers have to fill their requirements for next outward mail. It would seem that foreign Markets are still far from being on a level with prices current here, and the majority of buyers are disinclined to operate, especially as dealers try to force values up almost daily. Supplies come in continually, and the Stock-list shows an increase of quite 450 piculs on the week. Better quality is now apparent, but dealers report very high prices ruling in the up-country marts; and they assert that business must of necessity remain curtailed until buyers are in a position to raise their limits.

There have been two shipping opportunities during the interval:—The English mail of 31st July and the U.S. mail of 4th instant. The former (*Thibet*) took 8 bales only, the latter (*City of Sydney*) carried 350 bales for the New York Market, of which no less than 113 were "Direct" shipments by the native *Kaisha*. These vessels bring the present season's Export up to 1,144 piculs, against 302 piculs last year, and 1,659 piculs to same date in 1884.

**Hanks.**—One or two buyers have had another dive at these, and about 60 piculs have been taken into godown. Whether all will be ultimately weighed-up is a problem at present. Prices in this department are very high and must be considered all more or less nominal in the present temper of holders. In the list we find the following:—*Chichibu* \$565, *Annaka-Takasaki* \$555, *Hachioji* \$530.

**Filatures.**—Considerable business in *Shinshu* sorts, but the top qualities have hung fire, holders asking too much. Latterly there has also been a little doing in fine sizes for Europe, viz:—*Utsunomiya* (old) at \$750, *Inase* \$740, *Eishu* \$625. In kinds suitable for America we notice *Kameisha* \$705, *Shijushu* \$665, *Shimeisha* \$600, *Tokushu* \$685, with a cluster of small unknown *Sewa* chops at about \$680. For crack silk, big prices are wanted:—*Rokkoshu* \$770, *Gakushu* \$710, *Hakuzuru* \$720, are among the present offerings.

**Re-reels.**—A fair amount of business in this section at good prices, both *Shinshu* and *Joshu* sorts participating. In the former, *Helmet* brought \$685 and *Mitsuyesha* \$672. Silks from Maibashi district were done on the following terms:—*Tortoise* \$665, *Five Girl* \$655, *Takasaki* \$640. One parcel *Oshu* Silk, *Miharu*, taken into godown at \$640.

**Kakada.**—Some few supplies from this district have made their appearance; and about 20 piculs have found purchasers on basis of \$705 for *White Horse* head chop and \$690 for *Shishu*. At these figures the silk seems dear as compared with filatures.

#### QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14	—	—	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—	—	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—	—	Nom.
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—	—	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshu)	—	—	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—	—	—
Hanks—No. 3	—	—	—
Hanks—No. 34	—	—	—
Filatures—Extra	—	—	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10, 13 deniers	—	—	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13, 15, 14, 16 deniers	—	—	—
Filatures—No. 14, 13, 16, 14, 17 deniers	—	—	—
Filatures—No. 2, 10, 15 deniers	—	—	—
Filatures—No. 2, 14, 18 deniers	—	—	—
Filatures—No. 3, 14, 20 deniers	—	—	—
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	—	—	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13, 15, 14, 16 deniers	—	—	—
Re-reels—No. 14, 13, 16, 14, 17 deniers	—	—	—
Re-reels—No. 2, 14, 18 deniers	—	—	—
Re-reels—No. 3, 14, 20 deniers	—	—	—
Kakadas—Extra	—	—	—
Kakadas—No. 1	—	—	—
Kakadas—No. 14	—	—	—
Kakadas—No. 2	—	—	—
Kakadas—No. 24	—	—	—
Kakadas—No. 3	—	—	—
Kakadas—No. 34	—	—	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 24	—	—	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2	—	—	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	—	—	—
Sodai—No. 24	—	—	—

Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 6th August, 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Europe	243	168	1,089
America	915	359	794
Total	1,158	527	1,883
Settlements and Direct	1,144	504	1,659
Export from 1st July	1,340	800	2,000
Stock, 6th August	3,400	3,760	1,840
Available supplies to date	4,740	4,500	3,880

#### WASTE SILK.

A very feeble business in this branch of the trade until the 4th instant, when some buyers appeared able to increase their offers and a fair day's business was done. Settlements for the week are 200 piculs, nearly all entered in the list on one day as noted above. In addition to this, the *Boyeisha* has bought and shipped about 30 piculs for Europe. There is not very much rise to notice during the week, but prices are apparently getting more firmly established on the basis proposed by holders. In some cases, however, they are still inclined to keep their goods off sale altogether, in spite of large arrivals and rapidly increasing stocks.

The P. and O. steamship *Thibet* (31st July) took 5 bales for London and to bales for Marseilles, bringing present Export up to 303 piculs, against 280 piculs last year and 122 piculs to 6th August, 1884.

**Noshi.**—Settlements 130 piculs chiefly ordinary assorted *Joshu* at a shade under \$115. A little *Shinshu Noshi* mentioned at \$150, but stock of this commodity is practically nil at present. **Filature**

*Noshi* promise to be scarce this year, the reeler threatening to throw all their waste into *Kibiso*.

**Kibiso.**—But a small business comparatively. Best *Filature* kinds are still held off the Market entirely, and some little trade has been done in other sorts, viz., *Mino* \$95, and *Joshu* \$65 to \$45 according to quality.

**Matata.**—A small parcel done at \$230.

**Sundries.**—\$17½ uncleaned has been made for a few piculs *Neri*, and \$235 for *Oshu Doppioni*, both old staple.

#### QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	—	\$130 to 150
Noshi-to—Filature, Best	—	180
Noshi-to—Filature, Good	—	160
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium	—	—
Noshi-to—Oshu, Good to Best	—	180 to 190
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Best	—	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good	—	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Medium	—	—
Noshi-to—Banshu, Good to Best	—	150 to 160
Noshi-to—Joshu, Best	—	Nom.
Noshi-to—Joshu, Good	—	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Joshu, Ordinary	—	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	—	Nom.
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	—	—
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	—	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	—	65 to 60
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good	—	50 to 45
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	—	45 to 35
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	—	—
Mawata—Good to Best	—	220 to 230

Export Table, Waste Silk, to 6th August, 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk	303	580	122
Pierced Cocoons	—	—	—
Settlements and Direct	303	580	122
Export from 1st July	850	160	800
Stock, 29th July	3,200	2,725	1,500

Available supplies to date 4,650 2,885 2,360

**Exchange.**—Foreign is hammered again by the renewed fall in Silver. LONDON, 4 m.s., Credits, 3 1/2; Documents, 3 1/2; 6 m.s., Credits, 3 1/4; Documents, 3 1/4; New York, 30 d's., 74; 4 m.s., 75; PARIS, 4 m.s., fcs. 3.85; 6 m.s., fcs. 3.88. Domestic, as usual, at par with silver yen or Mexican dollars.

Estimated Silk Stock, 6th August, 1886:—

	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	610	—	Pierced Cocoons	800
Filature & Re-reels	1,640	—	Noshi-to	12,000
Kakada	330	—	Kibiso	1,100
Sendai & Hamatsuki	60	—	Mawata	50
Taysam Kinds	180	—	Sundries	50

Total piculs 3,460 Total piculs 3,460

Raw Stock—1,400 piculs Old, 2,000 piculs New.

Waste Stock—900 piculs Old, 2,500 piculs New.

TEA.

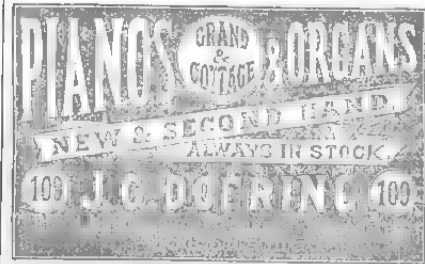
A large business in Tea has been done during the interval at easy prices, amounting to 5,005 piculs, making a total of 158,750 piculs for the season, as compared with 126,530 piculs last year. Kobe settlements up to the 3rd instant for the season are 89,800 piculs, against 70,000 piculs last year. Settlements for both ports combined aggregate 248,550 piculs, as compared with 197,430 piculs for 1885. Tea in Stock is about 11,800 piculs, against 6,200 piculs in 1885. The bark *Elen* took 113,860 lbs. of Tea from Kobe, and the same vessel took 271,228 lbs. from Yokohama. The brigantine *Catherine Sudden* took 153,631 lbs. from Kobe, and 271,215 lbs. from Yokohama. The vessels left this port on the 27th and 31st ultimo respectively, for San Francisco. The bark *Zoraya* took from Kobe on the 27th instant 44,183 lbs. for New York and 265,474 lbs. for Chicago. The Yokohama shipment by same vessel are not given yet.

Common	—	\$11 & under
Good Common	—	12 to 13
Medium	—	14 to 16
Good Medium	—	17 to 18
Fine	—	19 to 21
Finest	—	22 to 25
Choice	—	26 & up ds
Choicest	—	Nominal

#### EXCHANGE.

Another fall in Silver has had the usual effect upon Exchange, but the business done has not been extensive.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	—	3 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	—	3 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	—	3 1/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	—	3 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	—	3.78
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	—	3.89
On Hongkong—Bank sight	—	Par
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	—	1 1/2 ds.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	—	70
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	—	71
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	—	73
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	—	74
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	—	73
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	—	74



ド横修ガノ中新  
ユ復ビア及古規  
リ所ノハチビ并  
ン番調  
グ音賣ルアニ

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PART I.—JAPANESE TEXT.

PART II.—ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

PART III.—NOTES.

PRICE, 82.50.

The *Hingo News* thus refers to the work:—

We have to acknowledge the receipt of "A Romanized Japanese Reader," consisting of Japanese anecdotes, maxims, conversations, &c., by Mr. B. H. Chamberlain, the author of the Grammar of the Japanese Language which was published a few months ago. The Reader is in three parts of convenient size, well bound, and the typography reflects much credit upon the *Japan Mail* office, where the work was printed. Part I. contains the Japanese text of the anecdotes, &c.; Part II. an English translation, and Part III. is devoted to copious notes intended to give information concerning the persons and places mentioned in the Reader, to explain allusions, and in certain cases to bring out the literal meaning in a clearer manner than was possible in the translation. Mr. Chamberlain is such an acknowledged authority upon everything connected with the Japanese language, and has always been so thoroughly painstaking and conscientious in the preparation of his publications, that students may well accept with confidence his latest work. In conjunction with the "Simplified Grammar" the "Reader" should be of great benefit to all persons engaged in study of the language of Japan, and indeed to any foreign resident who wishes to speak correctly when venturing upon the vernacular.

London: TRUBNER & Co. YOKOHAMA: KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

Yokohama, June 4th, 1886.

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To be obtained at the Office of the "Japan Mail."

Yokohama, April 7th, 1886.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN





Palace, before the Emperor and Empress, and on the same evening he gave a performance at the Rokumei-kan.

MR. IWASAKI YANOSUKE and his family have been staying at Ikao for some time. The widow of the late Mr. Iwasaki Yataro left Tôkyô to join them, the 10th instant.

THE Imperial Palace at Kyôto is being renovated, in order, it is stated, to be ready for the reception of the Emperor, who contemplates a visit to the ancient capital early next year.

THE Imperial residence at Hakone has been so far completed that all the fittings and decorations are in their places, and the officials employed in the work have returned to the capital.

It is stated that the Department of Education intend to open a Fine Art School in the enclosure of the Botanical Garden attached to the Imperial University, at Koishikawa, Tôkyô.

THE price of cotton stuff has increased by about 30 per cent. in consequence of the stock having been much reduced. A similar increase has taken place in the quotation for silk textures.

It is reported that Mr. Watanabe, President of the Imperial University, will leave shortly on an official visit to England, Germany, France, the United States, and other countries.

THE night of the 8th instant, a number of thieves broke into the 43rd National Bank at Osaka, and carried off yen 2,000, killing five watchmen who were in charge of the bank.

THE police in Tôkyô have instructed all second-hand clothes dealers to be particular in ascertaining that any clothing they may purchase will not be likely to be the means of spreading cholera.

THE censorship in reference to newspaper articles, which has hitherto been exercised by local governments, will now, so far as matter relating to Treaty Revision is concerned, rest with the Foreign Office.

JUDGE OZAKI TADAHARU has been appointed Chief Judge of the *Daishin-in*, Tôkyô, in place of the late Chief Judge Tamano Seiri. Judge Nishi Shigenori, of the *Daishi-in*, will succeed Judge Ozaki as President of the Court of Appeal.

THE construction of the Naoetsu-Sekiyama branch of the Shin-Etsu Railway having been completed, traffic will be commenced the 15th instant, and the Railway Bureau has issued time-tables, &c., for the line.

THE Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce has submitted to the Cabinet Office a draft of the preliminary arrangements in connection with the great Asiatic Exposition which will be held in 1890. No decision will be arrived at on the subject until after Count Yamagata's return from the north.

THE Educational Department reports that the total number of visitors to the Tôkyô Library during last month was 3,391, of whom 4 were special visitors; showing a daily average of 113. The number of books read by visitors was 19,959 vols. of Japanese, 480 vols. of Chinese, and 1,420 vols. of foreign works.

BUSINESS in Imports has generally declined, a natural result, so far as Manchester goods are

concerned, of the extensive dealings of the past month. A fair amount of Yarn has been sold, but in Cotton Piece-goods and Woollens only limited transactions have taken place. Sellers, however, are cheerful with regard to future prospects, and the autumn trade is expected to bring a revival. The Metal trade has been dull in most departments, but some enquiry has been made for favourite assortments of Wire Nails, and Tin Plates are in request at quotations. Opinions differ as to the value of Kerosene, buyers and sellers being far apart; stocks are more than adequate, and fresh arrivals are near at hand. Sugar is heavy; and difficult to move. Of Exports, Silk has been sparingly dealt in, buyers acting with great caution. Sellers are very independent, and, having succeeded in obtaining their demands from purchasers during the past week, present a very bold front in regard to future operations. In Waste Silk there has been a large business, but holders are strong and get whatever prices they choose to ask. Notwithstanding large sales, free arrivals have raised the stock to 4,000 piculs, and sellers, who propose to wait on developments, aver that top prices have not yet been reached. Large transactions continue in Tea, and the supply has not been quite so full, consequently prices are firmer, though without quotable change, and shipments have been heavy. Exchange has not seen any further decline, and at the close is firm.

#### NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT reminds us that the question of railway rates in Japan is not so simple as many people seem disposed to assume. "Four or five years ago," he says, "a general reduction was made in the rates of freight on Government lines, but I am inclined to think that, even to this day, the sacrifice remains uncompensated by any corresponding development of traffic. Whether the rates are high or low, *quoad* railway charges, does not appear to me to be the point so much as the ratio they bear to the cost of transport prior to the introduction of railroads into Japan. If the cost of transport by railway is less now than was formerly the cost by road or otherwise, then there must be a gain to the public, and enterprises which could exist under the former state of affairs, ought to be coining money under the reign of railways. As to the notion of cutting down rates, take an example: Jinrikisha carry passengers between Takasaki and Maebashi for 3 *sen*. If the taste and needs of the Japanese be such that they prefer riding by jinrikisha at 3 *sen* to travelling by train at 9 *sen*, then railways are here before their time. If you reduce the railway fare to 2 *sen* and drive the jinrikisha men off the road, who will feed them? Have you other bread-earning employment to offer them? Has the editor of the *Fiji Shimpô* any suggestion to make as to their support?"

\* \* \*

All this may be very true, but it is only a part of the truth. So far as the jinrikisha men are concerned, it will not, we presume, be seriously argued that the danger of interfering with their means of livelihood is to weigh against the general advantage of cheap carriage. Such a line of reasoning would apply with equal force against the introduction of all labour-saving contrivances. The very case adduced by our correspondent illustrates our view of the matter.

It is absurd that the cost of travelling by rail from Maebashi to Takasaki should be three times the cost of travelling by jinrikisha. Three to one is an extravagant ratio. If the railway folks cannot offer better attractions to the travelling public, railways deserve to be neglected. Six *sen* is not far from what a labourer earns in half a day in the country districts, and if he can save that amount in a journey of less than half a day by taking a jinrikisha instead of buying a railway ticket, he naturally adopts the former course. Our correspondent appears to substitute the question whether Japan has benefited at all by railways for the very different question whether she has benefited, or is benefiting, as much as she might. Unquestionably some enterprises are much more favourably circumstanced now, owing to cheaper and more facile transport, than they were a few years ago. But even this record must be taken with caution. We need only look at the Tôkyô-Maebashi line to see how perfunctory has been the attempt to attract goods' traffic. There is a railway running through one of the most populous and productive districts in Japan, yet its receipts are derived almost entirely from passenger traffic, and it barely nets 5 per cent. on its capital. Facts are eloquent. No one can be surprised that with such results before him the Japanese merchant does not over-estimate the value of railway facilities.

THE leading journal of Shanghai somewhat angrily attributes the depreciation of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares to the operation of local "bears," and asks whether the directors of the Bank cannot take some steps to arrest this "unprincipled gambling." The leading journal of Hongkong ridicules the idea that operations on "Change are alone or chiefly responsible, and refers the depreciation to the panic caused by the fall in exchange," and to the fact that "in order to pay its half-yearly dividend, the Bank will have to withdraw over a lakh of dollars from the fund for the equalization of dividends, owing to losses by exchange and mercantile failures." For our own part, we can scarcely believe that the fall in the value of the Bank's shares has taken the public by surprise. A bank is simply a commercial institution, differing, however, from ordinary commercial institutions in this—that its prosperity is, or ought to be, a measure of that enjoyed by the mercantile world in general. Even in the most depressed times a particular firm may, by skilful management or happy chance, carry on a successful business. But a bank is differently situated. It can only make sound profits when the majority of its constituents are engaged in a healthy business. Hitherto the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been exceptionally fortunate. It seems to have stood above the depression from which trade generally suffers. But this state of affairs could not continue always. The Bank must take its share of rain and sunshine. Moreover, a circumstance which has hitherto told in its favour is now perceptibly prejudicing the public against its shares. We allude to the appreciation of gold. While Eastern banks with capitals in sterling were laboriously setting aside large sums to cover their annual losses by exchange, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with its silver capital, was relieved from any such onerous duty. But since the beginning of this year the gold value of all



silver securities has fallen fully eleven per cent., and the suddenness and sharpness of the movement has startled the public. A thousand sovereigns invested in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares last January are only worth eight hundred and ninety sovereigns to-day, apart, of course, from fluctuations in the market price of the shares. It would be strange if people did not begin to look askance at securities which are so liable to be affected by causes quite unconnected with the course of business.

\* \* \*

It is thus that we are everywhere confronted by evidences of the disastrous consequences of the monometallic bigotry. How things will fare with banks which, having gold capitals, are carrying on business in silver, one does not care to think. Already these institutions see eleven per cent. of their profits for the current year cast into the bottomless abyss of gold appreciation. We trust that the Chambers of Commerce in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will strengthen the hands of the Bimetallic League by addressing to it strong protests against the ruinous policy of attempting to carry on the commerce of the world with a steadily contracting currency. It is true that the good folks in England are beginning to wake up, but they want a great deal more rousing. The *Financial News* speaks thus of the English cotton-manufacturer in regard of trade with India:—

His business is to manufacture cotton goods for the East, which he is paid for in rupees. In the East, notably in our Indian Empire, there are cotton factories turning out goods like his and selling them also for rupees. They are his competitors, and he has no objection to fair competition with them; but this silver question has destroyed fair competition in all rupee-using markets. The rupee in the East has virtually maintained its value all the time that it has been depreciating in this country. To the Bombay or Calcutta manufacturer it is worth to-day 2s., the same as it was eight years ago, because its purchasing power is the same; but to the Lancashire manufacturer it is worth only 1s. 5d. or 1s. 6d., because he has to convert it into sovereigns at that ruinous rate of exchange and pay all his debts in sovereigns. This is a very grave question, but it is one of trade rather than of currency. The currency-mongers have thrown no light on it whatever, and never will while they look at it only from the currency point of view. It has to be handled as a trade question, and that is what the Manchester bi-metallists are now doing.

We do not pretend to know what the *Financial News* means by "currency mongers," or by what process of reasoning it removes this question from the region of currency to that of trade. It is because of its manifestly vital influence on trade that the silver problem has begun to attract so much attention, and, for our own part, we long ago pointed out the growth of the very embarrassments by which English cotton-manufacturers, and indeed all manufacturers who look to Eastern markets, now find themselves confronted. There are unfortunately many persons in the world who cannot understand that certain causes will produce certain results, until they find themselves actually face to face with those results.

M. REMENYI played to a large, and we need not say highly appreciative, audience in the Rokumeikan Tuesday evening. The two spacious salons on the upper floor of the building were completely filled, many being obliged to stand. The great violinist probably found the number of his hearers insignificant, yet it would have been difficult for Tôkyô to pay him a higher tribute, for in truth it is not easy to conceive where all the people came from. The capital is exceptionally empty at present. The great heat—heat such as has not been experienced since 1871—assisted by the cholera, has driven every

one away. Not one Minister of State is at his post. Count Ito, who had returned from Tomoka to attend at the Palace when M. Remenyi played before the Emperor, was obliged to leave in the afternoon and Marquis Nabeshima, who heard M. Remenyi at the Palace, was unable to attend the Concert, being in mourning. Of the Imperial Family Prince Komatsu alone is in Tôkyô. His Imperial Highness was present at the Concert, and was accompanied by the Prince and Princess Iwakura. Quite a number of Japanese ladies graced the occasion; the Chinese Legation furnished its contingent, and in one corner of the room sat His Majesty the Emperor's eleven chief musicians, listening with admiration. Of the playing it would be superfluous to speak. M. Remenyi seemed to be absolutely unfatigued by his long performance at the Palace. His wonderful powers never appeared more admirable, and he left his audience waiting, at the end, with suspended breath, in obvious ignorance that the programme and the loudly demanded repetitions had been played through.

We do not quite follow the reasoning of the *Fiji Shimpô* with regard to Kim-yo-kun. Our Tôkyô contemporary opines that some change of policy has taken place because Kim, instead of being sent out of the country, has merely been moved from one part of the Empire to another. So far as concerns the ignorant resentment which Korea entertains because Kim finds an asylum here, the *Fiji* does not see that it will be allayed by changing his asylum from Yokohama to Ogasawara; and so far as concerns any danger which this country's internal tranquillity incurs from Kim's presence, the *Fiji* is disposed to be contemptuous. This is certainly an easy method of settling the whole affair. In the first place, it seems strange that the *Fiji Shimpô* should, even indirectly, suspect the Government of yielding to Korea's uncivilized notions about the privilege of asylum. That, of course, has nothing whatsoever to do with the action taken towards Kim. If the politicians in Sôul choose to feel annoyed with a neighbouring country for granting a privilege which international law recognises as within the competence of all independent States, so much the worse for the politicians in Sôul. With regard to domestic tranquillity, if Kim's presence in Tôkyô, or any other easily accessible part of the country, seemed likely to suggest plots to unruly spirits, his removal to the Bonin Islands will terminate that apprehension, at all events. But the main difficulty—the difficulty which the *Fiji Shimpô* altogether ignores—was what to do with Kim. Granting that he had to be sent somewhere, where was he to be sent? So soon as he resolved not to go anywhere voluntarily, the choice of destination was confined to places visited by ships over which the Japanese Government could exercise control. There are only four such places outside the Japanese empire—Korean ports of course excluded. They are Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, and Vladivostok. To send him to any one of the three first would have been practically to hand him over to Korea, for the Chinese authorities would not have lost a moment in seizing him. To send him to the last would have gravely offended China for reasons too obvious to need recapitulation. What, then, was to be done? It appears to us that no other course than that taken was reasonably possible. In Ogasawara Kim is out of the reach of dangerous

collusion from the Japanese side, and is also not accessible to Koreans who may seek to plot his return. Japan would scarcely have been justified in handing him over to China or Korea, much as those Powers wanted to get him. Certainly she was not under any obligation to do so. But neither did the principles of amity permit her to ignore the representations of her neighbours that Kim's presence in her capital encouraged rebellious designs in Sôul. "If you will not extradite him, at least take care that he does not become the means of setting us all once more by the ears," China and Korea may be supposed to have urged. Japan, we think, was bound to listen to such a plea. Her best and safest plan was to make Kim "move on" to some other country. But since he declined to move, and since force could not be employed to send him to any place where he would not have either been immediately seized or become an active centre of complications, we do not see what better could be done than to provide him with an island home beyond the reach of every contingency which made his sojourn in Tôkyô or Yokohama inconvenient.

The following is the last portion of Mr. Gladstone's great speech in closing the debate on the Home Rule Bill: a speech which is said to "stand unequalled and unapproached by anything that has been heard in the House for many a long years":—

Let my hon. friend recollect that this is the earliest moment in our Parliamentary history when we have the voice of Ireland authentically expressed in our hearing.—(Cheers.) Majorities of Home Rulers there may have been upon other occasions; a practical majority of Irish members never has been brought together for such a purpose. Now first we can understand her; now first we are able to deal with her; we are able to learn authentically what she wants and wishes, what she offers and will do; and as we ourselves enter into the strongest moral and honourable obligations by the steps we take in this House, so we have before us practically an Ireland under the representative system able to give us equally authentic information, able morally to convey to us the assurance that a breach and rupture would cover Ireland with disgrace. There is another reason, but not a very important one. It is this, I feel that any attempt to palter with the demands of Ireland so conveyed in forms known to the Constitution and any rejection of the conciliatory policy might have an effect that none of us could wish to strengthen—that party of disorder which is behind the back of the Irish representatives (cheers), which skulks in America, which skulks in Ireland (hear, hear), which I trust is losing ground and is losing force, and will lose ground and will lose force in proportion as our policy is carried out, and which I cannot altogether dismiss from consideration when I take into view the consequences that might follow upon its rejection. (Hear, hear.) What is the case of Ireland at this moment? Have gentlemen considered that they are coming into conflict with a nation? Can anything stop a nation's demand except its being proved to be immoderate and unsafe? But here are multitudes and I believe millions upon millions out of doors who feel this demand to be neither immoderate nor unsafe. In our opinion there is but one question before us about this demand. It is as to the time and circumstance of granting it. (Cheers.) There is no question in our minds that it will be granted. (Cheers.) We wish it to be granted in the mode prescribed by Mr. Burke. Mr. Burke said in his first speech at Bristol:—

"I was true to my old-standing invariable principle that all things which came from Great Britain should issue as a gift of her bounty and beneficence rather than as claims recovered against struggling litigants, or at least if your beneficence obtained no credit in your concessions, yet that they should appear the salutary provisions of your wisdom and foresight—not as things wrung from you with your blood by the cruel gripe of a rigid necessity." (Cheers.) The difference between giving with freedom and dignity on the one side, and giving under compulsion—giving with disgrace, giving with resentment dogging you at every step of your path—this difference is, in our eyes, fundamental, and this is the main reason, not only why we have acted but why we have acted now. (Cheers.) This, if I understand it, is one of the golden moments of our history—one of those opportunities which may come and may go, but which rarely return, or, if they return, return at long intervals, and under circumstances

which no man can forecast. There have been such golden moments even in the tragic history of Ireland, as her poet says:—

"One time the harp of Innisfail  
"Was tuned to notes of gladness."

And then he goes on to say—

"But yet did oftener tell a tale,  
"Of more prevailing sadness."

But there was such a golden moment—it was in 1795—it was on the mission of Lord Fitzwilliam. At that moment it is historically clear that the Parliament of Grattan was on the point of solving the Irish problem. The two great knots of that problem were—in the first place, Roman Catholic emancipation; and, in the second place, the reform of Parliament. The cup was at her lips and she was ready to drink it when the hand of England rudely and ruthlessly dashed it to the ground in obedience to the wild and dangerous intimations of an Irish faction. (Cheers.)

"Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri  
"Spes Danaüm."

There has been no great day of hope for Ireland, no day when you might hope completely and definitely to end the controversy till now—more than 90 years. The long periodic time has at last run out and the star has again mounted into the heavens. What Ireland was doing for herself in 1795 we at length have done. The Roman Catholics have been emancipated—emancipated after a woful disregard of solemn promises through 29 years, emancipated slowly—sullenly, not from good will, but from abject terror with all the fruits and consequences which will always follow that method of legislation. (Cheers.) The second problem has been also solved and the representation of Ireland has been thoroughly reformed and I am thankful to say that the franchise was given to Ireland on the readjustment of last year with a free heart (cheers), with an open hand, and the gift of that franchise was the last act required to make the success of Ireland in her final effort absolutely sure. (Loud cheers.) We have given Ireland a voice; we must all listen for a moment to what she says. We must all listen—both sides, both parties, I mean as they are, divided on this question—divided, I am afraid, by an almost immeasurable gap. We do not undervalue or despise the forces opposed to us. I have described them as the forces of class and its dependants, and that as a general description—as a slight and rude outline of a description—is, I believe, perfectly true. I do not deny that many are against us whom we should have expected to be for us. I do not deny that some whom we see against us have caused us by their conscientious action the bitterest disappointment. But you have power, you have wealth, you have rank, you have station, you have organization, you have the place of power. What have we? We think that we have the people's heart (cheers); we believe and we know we have the promise of the harvest of the future. (Loud cheers.) As to the people's heart, you may dispute it and dispute it with perfect sincerity. Let that matter make its own proof. (Cheers.) As to the harvest of the future, I doubt if you have so much confidence, and I believe that there is in the breast of many a man who means to vote against us to-night a profound misgiving, approaching even to a deep conviction (cheers and cries of "No") that the end will be as we foresee and not as you—that the ebbing tide is with you and the flowing tide is with us. (Cheers.) Ireland stands at your bar expectant, hopeful, almost suppliant. Her words are the words of truth and soberness—"('Oh oh,' from the Opposition benches.) She asks a blessed oblivion of the past, and in that oblivion our interest is deeper than even hers. My right hon. friend the member for East Edinburgh asks us to-night to abide by the traditions of which we are the heirs. What traditions? (Hear, hear.) By the Irish tradition? Go into the length and breadth of the world, ransack the literature of all countries, find, if you can, a single voice, single book, find, I would almost say, as much as a single newspaper article, unless the product of the day, in which the conduct of England towards Ireland is anywhere treated except with profound and bitter condemnation. (Loud Cheers.) Are these the traditions by which we are exhorted to stand? No, they are a sad exception to the glory of our country. They are a broad and black blot upon the pages of its history, and what we want to do is to stand by the traditions in which we are the heirs in all matters except our relations to Ireland, and to make our relations to Ireland conform to the other traditions of our country. So I have the demand of Ireland for what I call blessed oblivion of the past. She asks also a boon for the future; and that boon for the future, unless we are much mistaken, will be a boon to us in respect of honour no less than a boon to her in respect of happiness, prosperity, and peace. Such, Sir, is her prayer. Think, I beseech you, think well, think wisely, think not for a moment but for the years that are to come before you reject this Bill. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

THE *Official Gazette* publishes the following report as to the sale of the Naval Loan Bonds which has been presented to the Minister President of State by the Minister of State for Finance:—Since the approximate account of the sale of the Naval Loan Bonds was forwarded on 17th ult., several reports have been received

from various localities giving fresh particulars as to the amounts applied for. According to the detailed account prepared by the Nippon Ginko, the amount applied for at a premium reached yen 15,971,400, and adding to this some yen 670,900 (amount applied for at par), the total amount is yen 16,642,300, exceeding the face value of the bonds issued by yen 11,642,000. Of this total amount, those applications received at and above premium of yen 3.06 were accepted, and thus the actual amount received is yen 5,187,834,236, the average premium being yen 3.756. The detailed account is given in a separate document accompanying this.

The detailed account here referred to enumerates the amount of applications according to the premium offered, the total number of this class of applications being 131 carrying from premiums of yen .001 to yen 10. The amount applied for at the latter figure is yen 400. Coming down to a premium of yen 6.10, we first meet with a sum of yen 10,000. The first considerable sum is, however, offered at a premium of yen 5.20, the amount being yen 100,000. By far the greatest number of premiums are offered between yen 3 and yen 4, there being as many as 80 applications of this kind. Of those applications which have been accepted, yen 202,000 were applied for by Government offices (the number of applications being 8); yen 2,679,100 by banks (number of applications 46); yen 2,118,900 by private individuals (number of applications 280). Calculating the total amount of applications, yen 547,600 were applied for by Government offices (19 applications); yen 9,186,000 by banks and companies (304 applications); yen 3,000 by a hospital (1 application); yen 400 by a temple (1 application); and yen 6,905,300 by private individuals (1,350 applications).

THE congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire which was to meet in London last month with a view to promoting by its deliberations the industrial and political interests of the Empire had a varied and interesting programme for its discussions. The subjects for consideration and action were:—1. Emigration, considered especially from the point of view of diverting the stream of emigration to British colonies rather than to countries where the consumption of Anglo-Colonial produce is interfered with by fiscal arrangements. 2. Postal and Telegraphic Reform, with a special view to the possibility of an Anglo-Colonial Penny Postage Union. Under this head are also to be discussed neutralization of cables and the further extension of telegraphic communication. 3. Imperial Federation, and how best to bring about a practical working scheme. 4. Codification and Assimilation of commercial law and usages of the Empire. 5. State Guarantee of war risks, as affecting the security of Anglo-Colonial Trade and of vessels and cargoes under the British flag in time of war. 6. The Silver Question. 7. Bill of Lading Reform. There is not one of these questions that is not of the greatest importance to the development of the Queen's Empire, and the information that will be given and discussed and the resolutions passed by this congress will in the nature of the case prove of the greatest value to the statesmen of the United Kingdom. The question of Imperial Federation, practically including many of the other problems awaiting solution, appears to be considered of

paramount importance; but it is for that reason also the most difficult to solve, affecting, as it does, almost every interest of an immense empire with the most varied and most delicate political and commercial organization that has ever existed on the face of the earth. There is ground for the hope that by a gradual process of political and industrial evolution the strong and firm basis on which to rest so large and imposing a structure may yet be created, and that by an irresistible law of nature, as it were, all the interests of a mighty but complicated empire will be made to revolve around one common centre of attraction. Such a result would carry with it the solution of the Irish problem and would probably make an Anglo-Saxon Alliance, with the United States included, a simple necessity. But as yet the centrifugal forces in the Empire are strong, and an endeavour to bring about Imperial Federation by resorting to more or less pressure upon its intended members might be the shortest road to disintegration. Only the wisest and most fortunate statesman could succeed in so great an undertaking, and even then India and South Africa would probably still remain sources of anxiety to the Imperial Parliament. Nothing, however, will better familiarize the public with the question than open and free discussion of its possibility, and a due recognition of the difficulties in the way of an Imperial Federation will be the first step to its realization.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* contains the following interesting note:—"In our issue of the 24th ultimo, we stated that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor gave audience, the 16th of the same month, to the Honourable Sir Francis Plunkett, and requested him to convey to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales His Majesty's wish to present the Grand Cross of the Chrysantheum to His Royal Highness. Information now reaches us that the Emperor, on the same occasion, intimated his intention of commissioning H.I.H. Prince Komatsu to convey the Order to England and present it to the Prince of Wales. We also learn that the Prince of Wales has replied, expressing his pleasure at becoming the recipient of the highest honour Japan has to bestow, and also his satisfaction that it should be placed in his hands by such a distinguished Envoy as Prince Komatsu.

An accident of a very serious nature occurred last week in connection with the work of breaking up the wreck of the *City of Tokio*, which steamer, it will be remembered ran on shore near Cape Sagami some months back. Considerable quantities of dynamite are employed to assist in reducing to moveable dimensions the massive framework, &c., of the sunken vessel; and it appears that one day last week while, as it is stated, work was being carried on as usual, a quantity of dynamite exploded accidentally. The result naturally was disastrous. The boat or lighter on which the explosion took place was smashed to fragments and of the men on board at the time four were killed outright—and bodies in most cases being shockingly mutilated—and about twice as many more were seriously injured.

THE American ship *Snow and Burgess*, from Philadelphia for Hyogo, passed New Anjer on the 12th July, and is now due. The *Mabel Taylor* passed on the 15th for same destination.

change must necessarily be a change for the better. The Republican form of Government has, however, far greater vitality still than its enemies are willing to give it credit for; and its interests having in the course of the last fifteen years become intricately interwoven with those of the people, it will in the hour of France's need find many and resolute defenders throughout the country.

SCOTCH statistics for 1885 show that the most virtuous part of the kingdom was Ross and Cromarty and the most abandoned, Banff. In the former, out of every hundred children born, 4.7 were illegitimate, and in the latter the percentage was 17.1. In five out of the ten counties the percentage ranged from 4.7 to 6.1, and in the remaining five, from 14.8 to 17.1. The meaning of the figures for Banff is that in every group of six persons there is one known bastard. The *Pall Mall Budget* carries this calculation a little farther. Assuming that the immorality of Banff has remained nearly the same for three generations, it appears that, since into the three couples formed out of a group of six persons one bastard must enter, the chances are that of every three children born either the father or the mother is illegitimate. Going back yet another generation, it will be seen that two out of every three children have a bastard grandfather or grandmother; and if another step be taken, it results that every child in Banff has a stain in its genealogy within three generations. The undoubted fact that in many families immorality is unknown only multiplies the chances of illegitimacy for those without the pale. "Taking Scotland as a whole, with its 8.46 per cent. of illegitimate children born last year—that being under the average of the last thirty years—it means that one out of every twelve of the whole population is registered by its father or mother as illegitimate. Recollect that this shocking proportion is the lowest possible amount, for had any of the people who registered an illegitimate child's birth merely said its parents were married, it would have been registered as legitimate."

WE recommend people who use Japanese stamps to be very particular not to mutilate them in any way. A letter recently reached us carrying a two-sen stamp of which a fragment had been accidentally torn off either in the act of affixing the stamp or in separating it from its fellows. The missing portion was very insignificant. It did not extend to the oval belt in the body of the stamp or even to the whole of the figure at one corner. In short such a tiny fragment could never have carried a postmark. Nevertheless we were obliged to pay a fine of 4 sen on account of the defaced stamp. The Post Office folks have their rules, and are doubtless right to enforce them rigidly. But the public may just as well know that to use a stamp with a jagged edge entails a fine equal to double the amount of the stamp.

NUMEROUS as falling stars are, we had never heard of a man being struck by one until the following communication appeared in *The Times* of June 17th:—"As a gentleman, a well-known public official, was passing from St. James's Park into Pall-mall by the garden wall of Marlborough House on Saturday last, at a quarter to seven in the afternoon, he suddenly received on the right shoulder a violent blow, accompanied by a loud crackling noise, which caused him

great pain and to stumble forward as he walked. On recovering his footing, and turning round to see who had so unceremoniously struck him, he found that there was no one on the pavement but himself and the policeman on duty at the park end of it. On reaching home the shoulder was submitted to examination, but nothing was at first discovered to account for the pain in it. But in a little while the servant who had taken away the coat to brush brought it back to point out that over the right shoulder the nap was pressed down flat in a long, straight line, exactly as if a hot wire had been sharply drawn across the cloth. The accident is, therefore, explained as having been caused by the explosion of a minute falling star or meteor. It is an unprecedented and most interesting occurrence, and deserves, I think, to be placed on public record."

The editor of the *United Irishman*, whom the *St. James's Budget* calls a "crazy coward," who "has succeeded in palming himself off as an honest dynamiter (on some of the more credulous members of the Irish-American murder conspiracies, and thus undoubtedly at times knows something of the secrets of able and bolder ruffians than himself," declares that the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Bill has been accepted by the Clan-na-Gael Brotherhood as an end of "the truce with England." This so-called "truce with England" is said to have been concluded a year ago at the prayer of the Parnellites, who pleaded that the Fenians should leave them free for twelve months in which interval they undertook to win a parliament for Ireland. The days of grace have expired; the parliament has not been won; the warfare is now to be renewed. If it is renewed, Ireland's chance of Home Rule will be reduced to a vanishing point. Lord Hartington says in his manifesto that if Ireland is to have Home Rule because the presence of her members in Westminster and the support they receive from a section of the English and Scotch representatives render legislation impossible, then "it is not a question of argument or negotiation, but of surrender." So, too, if Ireland is to be given Home Rule because without it arson and outrage cannot be restrained, then equally is it a question of surrender. But the people of England are not strong on surrender. It is not a favourite alternative of theirs.

THAT the practical element predominates in John Chinaman's character was never better demonstrated than at a recent trial in the Kandy District Court. A Chinaman sued a Singalese young lady for breach of promise of marriage. There was no romance at all about the matter. The lady had adopted foreign costume and contracted somewhat expensive habits. The Chinaman was a shoemaker. No love letters or cognate frivolities passed between the pair. It was simply a question of certain monies and goods delivered by the shoemaker to his inamorata "upon agreement that she should use the same in furtherance of her promise to marry him." She neglected the promise but "froze on" to the monies and goods, of which the schedule ran thus:—"In May last two runs of five rupees each; and again, on the 24th of the same month, twelve yards of velvet of the value of Rs. 25; six yards of lining of the value of Rs. 15; six yards of binding of the value of Rs. 15; and eighteen turtens of the value of Rs. 15; and Rs. 6 to pay the tailor for making

up a dress. Subsequently, on the 26th May, the plaintiff paid to the defendant the sum of Rs. 11." As for his lacerated feelings and impaired reputation, the Chinaman valued them at 190 Rupees, but he particularly desired that the lady should be compelled to restore the amount of the monies and goods. The decision of the Court is not yet known, but we trust that the Singalese Belle was not allowed to play fast and loose with poor John's belongings.

It is claimed by the *Révue Scientifique* that not to M. Pasteur or to any of his contemporaries is due the credit of discovering that zymotic diseases are produced by germs. The real discoverer was a certain Dr. Gouffon, who died at Lyons more than a century and a half ago. He recorded his opinion in these words:—"Minute insects or worms alone can explain these diseases. It is true they are not visible; but it does not therefore follow that they are non-existent. It is only that our microscopes are not at present powerful enough to show them. We can easily imagine the existence of creatures which bear the same proportion to mites that mites bear to elephants. No other hypothesis can explain the facts. Neither the malign influence of the stars, nor terrestrial exhalations, nor miasmata, nor atoms, whether biting or burning, acid or bitter, could regain their vitality once they had lost it. If, on the other hand, we admit the existence of minute living creatures, we understand how infection can be conveyed in a latent condition from one place to break out afresh in another." It is said that this opinion attracted considerable attention at the time. But the French Schools of medicine ignored Dr. Gouffon, and thus condemned the world to a century and a half of ignorance.

Writing under the head of "Russian designs in Korea," the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—"Our correspondent has sent us an important letter from Ninsen, Korea. Russia is reported to be fairly in earnest in demanding from the Government of Sôul a grant of land on the coast of Kankyôdô for the purposes of a naval dépôt. Rumours of similar nature had reached our ears several months ago, but until we received this letter we hesitated to give serious consideration to the matter. It now appears that these rumours were not entirely groundless. From the fact that Russian war-vessels visited the coast of Pak-chon twice in June last, on the last occasion carefully sounding the bay, and from the conversation that passed between the Russian commander and the Governor of Pok-chon, our correspondent concludes that the land coveted by Russia is situated on the coast of Pok-chon. The latter district is situated in about north latitude 40° and east longitude 128°, and is opposite to the promontory of Kinjôzan in Kôgendô, from which it is separated by a large bay in the form of a horse-shoe. On the coast of Pok-chon, the port of Chen-chimpo is said to be especially desirable, and it may be the object of Russian demands at present. But it is also reported that Russia desires Topy-onpo, which is situated opposite to Gensan, and it may yet be too early to decide which she really wants. It appears tolerably certain, however, that Russia intends to obtain a naval port on the coast of Kankyôdô. The arrival of twelve Russian men-of-war at the port of Gensan probably refers to the visit of the Russian Naval Minister. He started from Hongkong by the *Moscow* on

July 5th for Vladivostock, and it was said that on his way he would call at Port Hamilton and Gensan. It appears that in paying his visit to Korea, he had a more or less distinct object in view. Not only to Korea, but also to China and Japan, is the Russian occupation of a Korean port extremely inconvenient; but from a Russian point of view, this step is only natural, especially when we remember that England has furnished Russia with a tolerably good excuse by her occupation of Port Hamilton. About a month ago the boundary complication between China and Russia was reported to have assumed a serious aspect, but the declaration of the Russian *Official Gazette* has put an end to all apprehensions in that quarter, for the present at least. It is universally expected, however, that sooner or later England and Russia will come to blows. Recently the proclamation of the Russian Emperor to the Black Sea fleet on the occasion of the launching of ironclads at Sebastopol, attracted the attention of Europe. The *Times* commented on it, and remarked that the Czar meant it as a rebuke to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, as a warning to the Porte, and a defiance to England. Thus, both for defensive and offensive purposes in the East and West, Russia has special reasons at present for desiring to possess a good naval port in Korea. In all probability we will soon be in position to judge whether the report of Russia's determination to take such a step is well founded or not.

TELEGRAMS received at the American Consulate-General report the loss on Kunashiri, one of the largest islands of the Kurile group, of the *Dacota* (Albert Nelson, master) owned by A. R. Falson & Co., while on a voyage from San Francisco, to Nicolajefski, in Russia. The crew were all saved uninjured, and brought in a Japanese vessel named the *Zinsoku Maru* to Nenuro, the 7th instant, whence they were despatched the following morning in the *Gembu Maru* to Hakodate. This is probably the vessel of the name that appears in the shipping list as a schooner of 335 tons, owned in San Francisco. The casualty took place on the 19th of last month, the ship striking a reef off Alôya. The crew appear to have been compelled to remain on the island for over a fortnight, but they could hardly want for food or shelter, the settlement of Shishiki being situated on the east coast, while another settlement, Tomari, lies at the southern extremity of the island, almost within sight of Nenuro. Kunashiri is separated from Yezo by a channel, which is about nine miles wide in the narrowest part, and the end of Yezo forming a deep bay, the south-eastern part of Kunashiri advances very far into it, so far indeed, that Cape Noyshaf, the eastern extremity of Yezo entirely hides the strait, and from this cause Yezo and Kunashiri have often been mistaken for one island.

THE Sanitary Office which, as already reported, has been established in connection with the Settlement Police Station, has now its share of cholera cases to deal with, and it may not be amiss to point out to the public the propriety of immediately reporting to that office the occurrence of cholera cases in the Settlement. Under the charge of Chief Inspector Nosse, a complete staff of medical men (including Drs. Wheeler, Eldridge, and Van der Heyden) sanitary officers, &c., has been organized, and is ready at any moment to deal with cases that

may be reported. Not only is it necessary to give immediate notice in the event of a cholera attack: the public should note the extreme danger which must attend any unauthorised removal of a patient or of infected matter or objects. By promptly reporting to the office any seizure accompanied by cholera symptoms, such as vomiting, not merely will the instant attendance of skilled physicians be secured; but in addition, all that human science can do will be done to prevent the disease spreading. It is hardly possible to insist too strongly on the urgency of the duty which is laid on private persons in this respect.

In Mexico there is a religious sect called "Penitents." They are Christian, but as to the particular tenets of their faith, no information is forthcoming. The sect comprises men only, and these during Eastern Week undergo a penance of the most terrible nature. A correspondent of the *Spectator* sends the following account, having himself lived in Mexico and been an eye-witness of the scenes which he describes:—

The only outward sign of the order is the torture endured on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Holy Week. The pressure which has been brought to bear upon the self-appointed victims, has driven the devout little band that still holds out, to perform their penance in as quiet and unostentatious a way as possible. In days gone by, the procession used to be formed in the main streets of the towns, and move slowly—to the sound of music, and labouring under the burden of heavy crosses which strained the heart sometimes even to bursting—to the holy symbol before which the penitents were to imitate the suffering of their Master. Here the bearing of heavy crosses, and scourging are the only two tortures now used; but further south the path is strewn with cactus, and the penitents are tied to, and left to hang upon, the cross for hours. Many and many a time death has been the result. There is, close here, a mud house in the shape of a coffin, that used to be the scene of the scourging. One devotee lay down in the doorway, and begged every one to step on his already mutilated body in passing in and out. In the night he was carried away for burial. Now, in each Mexican settlement here, a little leg but plastered with mud is the unpretending building which shelters the sufferers in the intervals of prayer which fill up the holy days. Good Friday is, of course, the last and greatest of the three. This year, the sky was gloomy from early morning, and became darker as the hour of the solemn rites approached. It was not till late in the afternoon that we reached the scene, which has made a deep impression on my mind. We rode from the town to the settlement, some two miles away, through a heavy rain, which made everything look doubly gloomy. Just as we reached the top of a little hill which overlooks the spot, the solemn procession issued from its humble church, and passed through the line of burden-crosses stacked by the side of the path. The scene was impressive in the extreme. The clouds were now black as night, the thunder rolled incessantly, and the lightning flashed over the great cross, set on the barren slope of a still more barren hill-side, towards which the penitents were moving. As we watched, the unhappy penitents, masked and wearing nothing except their white drawers, their backs already streaming with blood, moved very slowly through the cold, drenching rain. Every one was attended by two men, who continued a ceaseless, low and solemn chant. At each alternate step, the penitent swung over his shoulder a heavy scourge of cactus and cutting grass, which fell, each time, with a sharp report that we could hear far off, making the blood fly from the old wounds. This they continued all the long two hundred yards to the cross, and back to the church. Then they would go again over the same course, staggering under a burden almost, if not quite, more than the heart could bear without breaking. The sight was too sad to make us wish to see it all, but we came away deeply impressed by the fact that among the ignorant and despised there are many who—however, mistakenly—willingly, gladly, because they think that Christ approves it, go through—even in some cases to death—what we should not dare to face.

THE new French Minister to China does not bring with him a reputation of the most helpful kind. The Paris correspondent of *The Times* speaks thus of him:—"Evidently those who send M. Constans to Peking suppose that the Chinese are still barbarians, for whom the West is a region entirely unknown. I believe that they are wrong; that the Chinese Government

knows M. Constans quite as well as people here do, and that if it accept him, it will do so with that silent disdain of the men of the extreme East, among whom Europeans are looked down upon as inferior creatures. I have no desire, for the first time in my life, to be personal, but the stupefaction and incredulity with which the appointment has been received by the Republican newspapers of nearly all shades are a proof how it has surprised all France. M. Constans was in the first Freycinet Cabinet, and was Gambetta's tool in ousting M. de Freycinet on the Monastic question—then at its climax. What M. de Freycinet said six years ago of the colleague who had betrayed him, and who he now sends to Peking, is best left in the background; but this is another instance of the abandonment of the Government to personal considerations. M. de Freycinet sends to Peking the man whose subterranean working he dreads, and whose former blows he recollects. Yet nobody knows better than himself, from his own experience and from his observations of others, how difficult it is to learn diplomacy, at once a science, a tradition, and an instinct. The Paul Bert experiment in Tong-King, does not recommend a second essay at Peking."

It was a happy chance that made an artist of M. Remenyi's force the means of introducing the beauties of the Western violin to His Majesty the Mikado. The concert alluded to in a previous issue—the first concert ever given by foreign musicians at the Imperial Palace, and in the Emperor's presence—came off Tuesday at 3 o'clock. Through the sympathetic exertions of Count Zalusky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, on one side, and the kindly interest of His Excellency Count Ito, on the other, M. Remenyi enjoyed an honour which had not previously fallen to the lot of any Western musician. We hope hereafter to give a detailed account of the affair, and we accordingly confine ourselves here to stating that it was thoroughly successful. The Emperor and also the Empress were visibly impressed by the magic of M. Remenyi's bow, and more than once graciously expressed through Count Ito their pleasure. M. Remenyi played, with great effect, a national Japanese hymn of his own composition; not, however, before the Emperor, with that courtly courtesy which the Japanese know so well how to practise, had intimated his desire to hear first the national hymn of Hungary. The great violinist was admirably accompanied by M. Sawlet, who also earned well merited applause in a pianoforte solo. After the concert, M. Remenyi was presented with a very handsome lacquer box as a token of the Imperial satisfaction. A more suitable gift could not have been bestowed, for M. Remenyi is an ardent and appreciative admirer of art in every form.

MR. REMENYI'S farewell concert on Wednesday will leave pleasant memories with those who have attended and admired the performances of this undeniably great artist. The programme was varied so far that two lady amateurs and Mr. G. Sawlet appeared to assist the maestro in his last concert, one lady singing Mendelssohn's song "Suleika" and the other Braga's "Angel's Serenade," both accompanied by M. Sawlet, while the latter piece was enriched by a violin obligato played by Remenyi himself. In the second part the duet "Kreutzer Sonata" (andante and finale) of Beethoven played before

A FELLOW-PASSENGER of Maxwell the murderer, when the latter, flying from justice, embarked at San Francisco in the *City of Sydney*, sends the following to the *Pall Mall Budget*:—"The murderer Maxwell took a ticket for San Francisco, whence he sailed for Auckland in the *City of Sydney* on the 12th of April. I was a passenger on board the same vessel, and made the acquaintance of Maxwell very quickly. Of course no one on board had at the time heard of the murder. Maxwell introduced himself as a French officer of the Guard, and called himself D'Arguer. He gave us vivid accounts of his adventures during the Franco-Prussian war, and especially at the battle of Gravelotte, where he said he had been wounded. As a companion he was extremely interesting, and was always the centre of a group of passengers, ready to discuss every topic from theology to war. In manner he was very much of a Frenchman—bright and quick. He seemed to possess considerable mechanical ability, and had in his pockets all kinds of implements. Socially, he spoke more of England than of France, and often referred to excursions he had made on the coast of North Wales and to interviews he had had with Sir Watkin Williams Wynn and other local personages. He kept up his assumed character as a Frenchman all through, and always spoke in broken English even when in the middle of a heated argument. As Bret Harte says, 'his views of heaven were very free,' and gave much offence to a lot of Baptists and Presbyterians from Canada. Two members of the Salvation Army on board attacked him with tracts, and he replied by offering them some of Voltaire's works."

The statistics of Russian railways offer a good illustration of man's faith in this developer of prosperity. Of all the lines constructed throughout the empire, only 27 per cent. are self-supporting. The rest could not exist without State aid. Compared with other countries, passenger traffic is still very small. The best return is on the Petersburg-Moscow line, which carries 1,503 persons annually per verst. On the lines which receive State aid, the working expenses amount to 63 per cent. of the receipts, whereas the average figure on private lines elsewhere is only 47 per cent. Indeed it is generally known that the people interested in these lines find their account in keeping up the working expenses and giving themselves no trouble about the debt to the State. The capital expended on railroad construction in Russia is eighteen hundred millions of dollars (approximately), of which sixteen hundred are guaranteed by the State. Unfavourable as these figures seem, there can be no doubt that the railways are gradually developing the resources of the empire, and that their burden to the Treasury is yearly diminishing.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* is a remarkably shrewd political prophet. We have had many examples of its perspicacity but none more signal than its predictions about the elections just concluded. For, in the first place, it foretold a defeat for the Gladstonians, and in the second place it foretold a victory for the Conservatives. The two things are by no means synonymous. The Conservatives might not have gained a single seat beyond the two hundred and fifty-two which they held in the last Parliament, and yet Mr. Gladstone's cause might have been utterly lost. Many,

indeed, supposed that the contest would chiefly lie, not between Tories and Liberals, but between Gladstonians and Whigs. The *Pall Mall Budget* knew better. It announced in the most emphatic terms, "he who is against Mr. Gladstone is for Lord Salisbury \* \* \* Mr. Chamberlain is against Mr. Gladstone, therefore Mr. Chamberlain is for Lord Salisbury. All the Paper Unionists are for Lord Salisbury. They will put him in power; they will have to keep him there." These words were penned, June 16th, and on July 30th Lord Salisbury's Cabinet was an accomplished fact.

Removes of aggressive activity on Russia's part in Korea are again rife. The correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* refers to them in detail and with apparent confidence as to their truth. In February or March last, he writes, the Russian Representative in Seoul applied to the Korean Government for a lease of certain land in Kankyo, to be used as a Russian naval depot. Confronted by this inconvenient request, the Korean Government took refuge in silence. By and by—and this brings us to a recent date—the Russian Minister, becoming impatient, demanded an answer within a fixed period, and is said to have preferred the demand in such a manner as to leave no doubt that he expected a favourable response, and that, in the event of his expectation being deceived, the Russian flag should be hoisted in the desired position without further ado. Of course the exact details of the negotiation and the precise spot coveted are diplomatic secrets, but the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent conjectures that Peking in Kankyo is the place in question, inasmuch as a Russian war vessel paid a visit there twice during June, and on the second occasion took careful soundings of the harbour. Nay, more, the Russian commander is said to have entered into communication with the Governor of the district, and held language pointing to the opening of the port in the near future. But whether these particulars be altogether correct or not, there is no doubt that the mild of Korean officialdom is greatly perturbed with regard to the affair, more especially as things assumed a very practical complexion, the 15th of July, when twelve Russian ships of war were reported to have entered Gensan harbour.

It is noteworthy that despite the very guarded language of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun's* correspondent, and despite his avowed inability to guarantee the accuracy of his details, he gives a verbatim report—rumoured, of course; everything is "rumoured"—of the conversation which took place between the Russian Commander and the Governor of Kankyo. Translated, the dialogue reads thus:—Governor—"To what country does your vessel belong, and for what purpose has she come here?" Commander—"She is a Russian ship of war. I presume you have already heard of her recent entry into the port of Shimo (新浦)?" Gov.—"Shimo is near enough to be seen from here. What business has necessitated your second visit to this coast?" Com.—"On the occasion of my first visit I failed to procure an interview with you, so I have come again, this time bringing an interpreter." Gov.—"Is there a commander in the ship?" Com.—"I am the commander." Gov.—"How many men can your ship carry?" Com.—"Two hundred. How far is Seoul from

here? Will our coming be reported there?" Gov.—"The road is very mountainous and circuitous. The report of your coming will be forwarded, in the first place, to the Local Government and thence transmitted to the capital. Have you a permit from the Central Government?" Com.—"A permit was obtained, but it has been sent to the chief of the Local Government." Gov.—"Since your ship came, your people have been taking sounding in the port. With what object do they do so? Is such a course sanctioned in your permit?" Com.—"England and my country have been at war several times, and it is apprehended that a naval contest may be engaged in by them in the future. It is therefore necessary for us to be acquainted beforehand with the nature of the coast. We desire to have this port thrown open to us. What do you think of such a measure?" Gov.—"The opening of a port is a serious matter. I cannot act without instructions from my Government." Com.—"Your countrymen constantly visit our territories and are permitted to settle there without opposition. Why do your authorities impose restraints upon us when we wish to do the same here?" Gov.—"The laws of Korea are very strict in that regard. I cannot discuss the point with you."

TRIAL by jury, that beautiful relic of barbarism, makes daily parade of its excellencies. Its latest performance in this line was in the Criminal Court at Chicago, when eight ringleaders of the bomb-throwing anarchists were arraigned. The Court proceeded to empanel a jury, but as each man came up, some objection presented itself. One was a coloured person; another was suspected of socialistic tendencies, and a third was supposed to be prejudiced. This last difficulty was of perpetual recurrence. For every one had read the newspapers; every one was acquainted with the harrowing details of the savage assault on the police, and every one heartily sympathised with the conspicuous gallantry of the constables. How could unprejudiced jurors be found under these circumstances? Not so much as one man was discovered during the first two days, and it was expected that a fortnight would have to be devoted to the task of procuring twelve impartial citizens. The more illiterate and the less enquiring a man is, the better juror does he make. In the old feudal days, when might openly held the place of right, men naturally preferred the opinion of twelve of their own peers to the prejudice of an interested judge. Will any lover of the "palladium" tell us how a jury promotes the interests of justice to-day. Is it by substituting the passions, prejudices, and inexperience of the populace for the calmness, impartiality, and trained acumen of highly educated judges?

M. LESPICULT has propounded the theory that the broad, dark bands seen upon the surface of the planet Mars are not seas, as has hitherto been supposed, but forests. Some scientists have considered these bands to be canals, but it is difficult to think that the inhabitants of Mars can have dug canals more than a thousand miles long and fifty miles wide. Equally difficult is it, say others, to imagine that seas could have outlines so perfectly regular as those of the bands. The people of Mars have to endure terrible variations of temperature. Their planet gets twenty-six million miles nearer to the sun in summer than in winter. What this means



will be understood when we remember that the greatest difference between the earth's winter and summer distances is three million miles. Even in the dog days, however, it must be horribly cold on Mars, for the planet is then 126 millions of miles distant from the sun. The idea of M. Lespaul is that the inhabitants in past generations cut down all the trees for fuel, and that the provident Government has undertaken the replanting of the planet on a colossal scale, not only to obtain the means of lighting fires, but also and chiefly to maintain the rainfall. How little we know about the companions of our earth! Mars never passes closer to this globe than thirty-five millions of miles. Fancy trying to detect the difference between seas, forests, and canals at that distance!

FROM the 61st annual report of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, we learn that the total amount of the funds, 31st December, 1885, was £3,284,297, the gross income in 1885 being £741,400; new life assurance proposals for 1885 numbered 1,232, for £674,975; new policies issued numbered 1,065 for £549,751; claims on death and maturity of policies amounted to £211,701; the fire premium income of 1885 was £208,232; and the whole fire losses and expenses were £185,759. The year's balance of fire profits, together with interest upon the shareholders' funds, amounted to £44,017; out of which a dividend of 14 per cent, was declared, the balance being carried to the reserve. The net fire reserve, after providing for the dividend, was £180,883, and the whole funds at the credit of the shareholders, £503,014. The life assurance funds at the credit of the life policy-holders amounted to £2,742,660. The report referred to the additional powers obtained from parliament under the Company's Amendment Act, which has just been passed; to the sound character of the investments; and to the large bonus (£2 percent. per annum) appropriated to the policy-holders last year. The report also showed that the life funds, which had increased by £480,000 since last valuation in 1880, and by £906,000 since 1876, amounted in 1884 to £2,590,011; and that the immediate value of the whole liabilities was £2,289,099; leaving a surplus or profit on life business of £300,311.

THE death of Mr. Lee, of Messrs. Walsh Hall and Company, ought to have considerable significance for those who hold that the pestilence now raging in Japan cannot be true Asiatic cholera, since, if it were, foreigners would not enjoy such remarkable immunity. The cases of the two engineers of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, supplemented by that of Mr. Lee, show that, whatever name be given to the disease, it is at all events as swiftly fatal as the worst type of cholera. Mr. Lee complained of nausea at 5 o'clock in the evening, and at day-break he was cremated. He was unfortunate in this—that the early symptoms of his disease were not sufficiently acute to inspire alarm. When he first felt ill, he sought medical advice, and received some medicine which was evidently administered without any suspicion of the real nature of his attack. His condition then went home, and it was not until some hours later that Dr. Van der Heyden was summoned to see him for the first time. The patient was then beyond the reach of medical skill. Dr. Van der Heyden at once pronounced

his case hopeless. It is said that Mr. Lee was very fond of Japanese diet, and this may possibly have predisposed him to the epidemic; he had also been notably rash in consuming quantities of unripe fruit. His body was cremated with the consent of his friends.

THE *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 2nd instant says:—Telegraphic information was received in the Colony yesterday of the total loss of the German steamship *Prinz Albrecht* in the Mediterranean Sea. The *Prinz Albrecht* was out here last year as one of the Union Line, consigned to Messrs. Russell & Co., but as that firm have received no advices concerning the last voyage of the steamer it is believed that she was bound for Vladivostok when the casualty occurred. The *Prinz Albrecht* was commanded by Captain Eckert, and probably left Hamburg early in July.

We recently noticed some farwell presentations to Mr. Alexander, for many years Professor of Civil Engineering in the Kôbu-dai-gakko, made him by his colleagues and pupils. On Thursday morning he received parting gifts from the President of the Imperial University, and in the evening was entertained at dinner in Ueno by the Vice-Minister of Education, and by the Director of the Engineering College of the Imperial University. Mr. Alexander will, we hope, bear with him happy memories of his stay in the East.

When it had become manifest that the expulsion of the French Princes could by no means be avoided, the Princes themselves and their friends ceased to preserve a silence that had been mainly inspired by the fear of furnishing weapons to men who would only too eagerly avail themselves of any false step taken by the members of houses formerly reigning in France. The more certain it became that the decree of expulsion would be pronounced against them, the less reason there existed on the part of the Princes to continue silent on a question affecting them so closely. Consequently, the Republic and its partisans have had to hear a great deal of truth, interesting, perhaps, but certainly exasperating. Prince Jerome Napoleon, the present head of the Bonaparte family, wrote a letter addressed to the Deputies in Paris which did not serve to increase their reputation as statesmen. He commented severely on the sudden discovery made by them that he was a Pretender, and expressed his surprise that the marriage of the daughter of the Comte de Paris should have been able to transform him so rapidly from an unoffending citizen of the Republic into a rebel dangerous to the State. He stated that he would cheerfully condemn himself to all the bitter sufferings of exile, if thereby he could but aid his country or unite his fellow-citizens. The danger to the Republic, however, does not, according to him, lie in the fact that a few princes yet breathe their native air, but has to be sought in the errors of legislation and in the desire of certain parties to profit by them. The constitution of the Republic has by a reactionary Chamber been so changed as to be a suitable foundation for royalism. When the country had heartily embraced Republican principles and when Republican Deputies held unswerving fast by them, it is not to be wondered at that they should have introduced an honest Republican constitution, preferring to use the one then in existence for purposes of Jacobin oppression. "During fifteen years," he adds, "you

have declaimed much, over-thrown many ministries, and lavishly distributed offices, purifying the administration without ever resting, but by what social reforms have you even justified your power? You have not been able either to respect or to abolish the concordat; you have not been able either to remain free traders or to become protectionists; you have shown no talent either to reform or to alleviate taxation; you have failed either to allay international enmity or to secure alliances. On distant coasts you have thrown away our money and our blood; you have shaken the existing order of things without being able to create a new state of affairs rightly demanded by the democracy of to-day. Everywhere we hear the cries of suffering material interests and of threatened religious and philosophical convictions. Can our exile better the constitution or make you wiser? No; the injustice done to us will only increase your embarrassments. Man may be able to prevent the beginning of a matter, but he cannot, when a matter is once fairly started, avert its consequences. One exile will produce another and make it necessary. You announce that you aim but at the person of the Princes, and forthwith the confiscation of their property is demanded. Soon there will be a clamour for the banishment of their adherents. After the so-called enemies of the Republic have been exiled, there will be measures against the lukewarm friends of the present form of Government, and by an inevitable and resistless process you will arrive at the law of suspects, at terrorism, and civil war. One hope remains and cheers me. The people are here, the great and good people of France, whose hearts and common-sense cannot permanently be led astray. The people will not hesitate to recognize their true friends. To-day you are tolerated; to-morrow, unless you reform your ways, you will be sent away and the right will have been vindicated." Of the same prince it is related that, when informed that expulsion had become inevitable and would receive the sanction of the Senate, he merely replied: "I shall soon return to save those who have prosecuted me from being guillotined by their friends of to-day." The attitude of the monarchical parties has become more determinedly hostile than before, and the real or pretended fear of a Socialistic Republic and a Jacobin reign of terror may influence many quiet and peace-loving *bourgeois* to vote for Monarchical rather than moderate Republican candidates. Rumours, such as were recently circulated in Paris—that the commander-in-chief of the troops in Algiers and Tunis is planning a *coup d'état* and is aspiring to the rôle of General Monk—cause additional disquiet, and increase the uncertainty as to the future. As in all European States, there is also in France much that is unsatisfactory. The unfortunate political constellation in the Chambers which gives the smallest party, the Radicals, the balance of power; the unsettled relations between Church and State; the preaching by the Republican party of free trade at Bordeaux and Lyons and of protection at Rouen and in Northern France; the isolation of France in Europe and her diplomatic and military reverses in Egypt and Tonquin; the unsettled state of army organization, and the heavy taxation resting upon the peasants, together with the general depression have caused many conversions to monarchical principles and have led many to think that any

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by M. Remenyi and Mr. Luckstone, was cordially applauded, as indeed all the pieces were. At the close M. Remenyi gave his beautiful introduction and improvisation on the "Carnival of Venice" after which he played, in answer to an enthusiastic recall, "Rule Britannia."

It has probably occurred to most people that the whistle of the wandering shampooer is not all that could be desired in the matter of music. An amusing incident occurred during the same evening's concert. M. Remenyi, in the middle of one of his most touching passages, was suddenly startled out of all equanimity by one of these instruments. He stopped, closed his eyes in despair, then turned an angry look in the direction whence the strident shriek came, and could only take up his theme after the offending *amma* had passed out of hearing.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, writing on Imperial Ordinance LXI., imposing customs duties upon *saké* manufactured in Korea and imported into Japan, says:—Not long ago a Japanese, after consultation with his friends at Fusan, in Korea, and obtaining the coöperation of certain Koreans, commenced the manufacture in Korea of *saké*. The import into this country of the liquor so manufactured is reported to have been rapidly increasing. Some time ago foreigners attempted to start distilleries in Tōkyō and Niigata, but by diplomatic interference they were promptly stopped. On the present occasion the Government, acting within their powers, have very justly put a duty on the imported article in order to prevent dishonest distillers, whether Japanese or foreigners, from taking advantage of the home manufacturers and merchants. We trust that in future the Government will be equally prompt in protecting home interests from similar dishonest attempts.

The frenzied abuse which betrays a rotten cause is familiar enough at this end of the world. We know what is meant by the diurnal invective of men in desperate circumstances, whose only hope is to convert their pen into such an instrument of slander and scandal that the price of its silence may save them from insolvency. But we could scarcely have believed that the hottest wrath of party strife could wring from a journal like the *St. James's Budget* such an extravagant and demented attack as the following:—

Having well-nigh done all that he can do, or will be permitted to do, for the ruin of the country, Mr. Gladstone is now employed in destroying the last remnants of his own character. There were millions of men in England who believed him both wise and noble; of these, few remain who think him wise, and at this rate none will be permitted to believe much longer that he is at any rate a high-minded man. Years and years ago we found out that he was neither one nor the other; and ever since he has lived for little else than to prove the justice of an opinion originally based upon the discovery of those fatal faults, intense egotism and an utter want of veracity.

But though the real man became clear enough to any discerning eye long ago, yet, had it been his good fortune to die only four, or five, or six years since, not only would the country have been spared injuries irreparable and many a disgrace, but he would have been living to-day in the minds of most of his fellow-countrymen as one of the wisest and noblest of Englishmen. A very blessed ignorance it would have been for us; while for him, if like other men in his position he thinks more of his place in history than of a few years of life, it would have been a gain inestimable. As it is, he has lived long enough to give the world such proofs of political ineptitude as have convinced thousands of the most unwilling, thousands of the dullest minds; and having done that, it is his punishment

to spend the rest of his days in revealing how poor, how false, how truly ignoble is his character as a man.

Not that when he was made to be his country's scourge was any cloak or concealment thrown over his true character. The man who wants veracity, the man in whom equivocation is so natural, so constant, and so active a quality that it is never absent from any word that he says or any thing that he does, warns the world against himself as clearly as if "Trust me not" had been written on his forehead at his birth. Had we lived in a land where and at a time when another sort of theology prevailed than that which forbids us to think such things, we might fancy our god laughing at the delusion that gave greatness or goodness to a character which had been not only sent as a scourge, but marked for what it was by the plainest signs. None of these signs were regarded till all the mischief he could do had been accomplished; but it is something that he is being discovered at last. From what we must call crimes—such as the deliberate abandonment of the Tokagarrison to famine and massacre—he now descends to the smallest tricks of the election-booth; and we fancy the time is not far off when those who cling to him, or rather those who still cling to their delusions about him after the manner of the Tichborneites, will take another tone about him. They will still say that he was wise, and very good; that he was that he was so up to about the year 1885; but that time, age, and many a year of hard fighting have made another man of him. Impossible to believe in his wisdom any longer—even that he was ever the great statesman he was so long reputed to be. Events would have dispelled that illusion, even without such demonstrations as his late "statesmanship" have afforded. But a man may be noble and high-minded without being great; and all title to true greatness being destroyed, it is still possible to think of Mr. Gladstone as a naturally lofty character—in a decadence to be pitied rather than blamed. Let him, then, leave to his old and much-troubled admirers the comfort of thinking that. But this he will not do if he follows his present courses. Some of those about him are rejoicing over the ingenuities with which those courses are pursued. They chuckle over the alertness, the promptitude, the willingness, the resource he is now displaying; they are not his friends, or they are very blind ones. The more he is believed to know what he is about, the more is he in danger of losing the last remnants of respect amongst men whose delusions are not altogether discreditable to them.

According to official investigations published in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, the following shows the extent to which the time at various places in the empire differs from Tōkyō time:—

LOCALITIES.	H. M. S.	DIFFERENCE.
Tōkyō	Noon	—
Niigata	11:57:09	2.51
Kyōto	11:44:02	15.58
Nagoya	11:43:28	11.32
Osaka	11:43:04	16.56
Hyōgo	11:41:44	18.16
Hiroshima	11:39:47	29.13
Kumamoto	11:23:47	36.13
Nagasaki	11:20:27	39.33
Naha (Okinawa)	11:11:40	48.20
Sapporo	0:06:25	6.25
Sendai	0:01:28	4.28
Hakodate	0:03:53	3.53

The following contributions to the fund in aid of the widow and family of Wasaburo Takakura, are acknowledged with thanks by Chief Inspector Nosse:—

Already acknowledged	830	P. S.	83
G.H.P.	2	N.E.S.	3
W.G.	1	G.B.	2
J.E.B.	1	T.B.F.	1
A.V.	1	A.G.	0
B.C.H.	2		
Total	838		

PERHAPS the *London and China Express* may be interested to know that in Japanese "Miya" means "Prince," and that to speak of "Prince Fushimi no Miya" is mere tautology. One would imagine that such a simple fact might have become known ere this.

THE Korean refugee Kim-yo-Kun who, it will be remembered, had been granted liberty by the Government to proceed to America within a certain time, or else be ordered to be sent to the Bonin Islands, having failed again to depart on

the expiry of the prescribed time, was sent on board the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sailing ship *Hidesato Maru* on Saturday afternoon. The vessel proceeded to Shinagawa the same day, and left for the Islands on Monday morning.

THE following subscriptions to the fund for relieving the families of sanitary officials, received at the Kanagawa Kencho up to yesterday evening, are acknowledged with many thanks:—

Already acknowledged	VEN:
Mr. K. C.	1,279
Messrs. C. P. Low & Co.	5
Mr. Kawai Tanneshichi	55
Messrs. Bavier & Co.	134
Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co.	35
Total	1,373

We are informed that in view of the introduction of the cholera epidemic in this settlement, the Governor of the Prefecture has established a Branch Sanitary Office in the compound of the Settlement Police Station. This we need scarcely say would much facilitate the work so that the necessary staff of officers could be sent to the house of a patient immediately on receipt of a report, to carry out the necessary measures.

M. REMENYI spent Wednesday the 4th instant at Tomioka where he was the guest of Mr. M. Kirkwood. During the evening H.E. Count Ito, who is staying at Tomioka, paid a visit to the great violinist, and listened with evident enjoyment and appreciation to several pieces. The whole party returned to Yokohama the following morning in Count Ito's steam launch.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that, at a meeting of sanitary officials held at the Home Office the 5th instant, it was decided to declare the capital an infected locality, and to report accordingly to the Minister for Home Affairs, who will in all probability issue a notification on the subject immediately.

AN American named Bob Coe (Coe), residing at the "Old Brown Jug" No. 81, was attacked by cholera early on Sunday morning. Drs. Eldridge and Rokkaku were summoned, and the patient was removed to the hospital at Nakamura, where he died at about 11 o'clock on Monday morning. The body was cremated and everything about the place thoroughly disinfected.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama on Saturday were:—New cases, 85; deaths, 33. Sunday, new cases, 59, deaths, 49. Monday, new cases, 53; deaths, 47. Tuesday, new cases, 39; deaths, 30. Wednesday, new cases, 45; deaths, 30. Thursday, new cases, 50; deaths, 33. Friday, new cases, 29; deaths, 16. Total, cases, 360; deaths, 238.

DR. D. BRAUNS, once a professor in the old Tōkyō Daigaku, and still an occasional contributor to the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, has lately been elected Professor of Geology in the University of Halle, where he has for some years been a "Privat-docent."

THE British barque *Guiana*, which put into St. John, N.B., for repairs while on a voyage from Hyōgo to New York, was surveyed June 7th and very considerable repairs recommended before she could continue her voyage.

We note that the monthly price list of Messrs. Maruya for July announces the publication shortly of a third edition of Dr. J. C. Hepburn's Dictionary.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

*THE CONSULAR TRADE REPORT  
FOR HYOGO AND OSAKA.*

TO his Trade Report for 1884, Mr. TROUP, at the expense of labour which may be estimated from the result, appended a lengthy table showing the annual amounts of agricultural, mining, fishery, and other products, as well as of certain manufactures in eighteen prefectures about the Inland Sea. One hundred and eighty articles were enumerated, beginning with arrow-root and ending with willow baskets, and the dimensions of the table were such that its insertion in any ordinary publication became a printer's problem of no trifling magnitude. A departure so novel and so startling appears to have been altogether too much for the equanimity of the Foreign Office officials. To prevent any further impulses of zeal, they issued instructions limiting not only the number and the nature of the tables henceforth to accompany Consular Trade Reports, but also the dimensions of the Reports themselves. These instructions Mr. RUSSELL ROBERTSON, in his Kanagawa Trade Report, seems to have quietly, and in our opinion properly, ignored. But Mr. TROUP has evidently felt the chilling effects of such a pointed repetition of TALLEYRAND'S maxim. He has drawn in his horns, so to speak. His Report for 1885 is a succinct and comprehensive document within certain lines, but it is essentially the Report of an official who has learned by experience that to travel beyond the well-worn groove of traditional duty is to encounter censure not applause. We should have liked, for example, to hear how things have fared with the Osaka cotton spinning mill which Mr. TROUP described in his Report for 1884. We had hoped, too, that the excursion he took last year into the domain of purely Japanese commerce would have been followed up this year by fresh and perhaps more inviting labours. There is so much of interest and importance in the regions where Mr. TROUP'S Consulate is situated. There is the question of the Inland Sea carrying trade, the head-quarters of which may be said to be at Osaka. There are the industries and condition of Osaka itself. There is the Lake Biwa canal, about the purposes and progress of which the public has heard nothing authentic. There is the matter of freights and communications generally. There are the exhibitions in Osaka and Kyôto. There is the story of Osaka in connection with the floods and their consequences both as regards the soil and its tillers. There is the history of the damage done in Osaka and the steps taken to repair it. There is the state of the Osaka money market; the development of the system of credit; the re-

cord of the clearing-house and the general condition of commerce in that great city. There are the industries of Kyôto; the modifications they have undergone; the new departures that have been taken. There is the immense and vital question of the fall in prices, wages, agricultural profits, and the value of fixed property owing to currency contraction. These and a hundred other matters, all essential to a thorough understanding of the state of the country and the people, cry out in vain for investigation and record. But the official strait waistcoat is not to be unlaced. There must be no originality; no inspiration; above all, no zeal. The jaded intellect of Downing-street declines to be fatigued by exhibitions of Consular energy. The dimensions of Blue books are henceforth to be as the Median laws, and HER MAJESTY'S printers must not be perplexed by unaccustomed copy. We are not without the bump of veneration. We can respect and even admire conservatism. But we find it strange that while Lord ROSEBURY sits in his office penning despatches intended to stimulate the interest and efforts of HER MAJESTY'S Diplomatic and Consular officers on behalf of trade, the staid routine of his own Department should protect itself against radical shocks by issuing instructions of a diametrically opposite tendency. Does it ever occur to the authorities in Downing-street that the British merchant does not want to be officially informed how many bales of grey shirtings were imported or how many piculs of tea exported at a particular settlement in China or Japan during a certain year? All this information he possesses at least six months before it finds its way to Downing-street. If such statistics are needed for national purposes, they could be amply furnished in a summary of very small dimensions. But the British merchant does want to hear something about the state of affairs, commercial and agricultural, in the interior of China and Japan; about the tendencies of the people's tastes, the growth of their industries, the circumstances of their lives. At present Consuls waste their time working in a field which is already perfectly familiar to the merchant, instead of taking excursions into regions which are comparatively inaccessible to him, but which he would gladly explore if he had the leisure and the means. It seems to us that if, instead of calling on each Consulate for a report in stereotyped form, of limited dimensions and of invariable purport, the Consuls were invited to undertake investigations into subjects specially accessible to them and bearing directly or indirectly, upon commerce, industry, and agriculture, not only would really useful work be done and the interests of trade materially furthered, but we should avoid the silly spectacle of a number of highly trained, able officials compelled to follow a routine which reduces the value of their talents and attainments to a minimum.

As for the figures contained in Mr. TROUP'S Report, except where he states them in dollars, they are virtually useless. In converting silver into gold, he has taken the same rate—3s. 6d. per dollar—for 1884 and 1885; in other words, he has employed almost the minimum rate for 1884 and the maximum rate for 1885, so that his sterling amounts vary greatly from the truth. It will please the good folks at the Treasury to learn that the dollar was worth 3s. 6d. last year, since the fraud perpetrated by them upon HER MAJESTY'S officials in the East is thus reduced to two pennies in each dollar. But without doing any greater violence to the truth, they might have arranged matters more comfortably for their conscience by ordering the adoption of their own fictitious rates throughout. The resulting figures would not have been more valueless than the sterling sums in Mr. TROUP'S Report.

At Kobe, as at Yokohama, an increase in the bulk of the trade is recorded. It is a small increase—only \$419,429—and it stands entirely to the credit of exports. In fact, whereas exports increased by \$727,808, imports diminished by \$278,379. Cottons and woollens suffered most; sugar and kerosene, on the contrary, show an improvement. It is interesting to note how steadily the yarns of Bombay are ousting those of England. During 1885, the import of the former increased by 1,764,300 lbs., while that of the latter fell off by 1,859,500 lbs. This has long been foreseen and excites no surprise. What we have to note is Mr. TROUP'S shrewd observation that the movement has been helped by the appreciation of gold. The importer pays for his Bombay Yarns in silver. He therefore gets them cheaper—because of the relatively greater purchasing power of silver in a silver-using country—and he knows also the exact price for which he can sell them. But he pays for English Yarns in gold, which, to begin with, is worth more silver in England than in India at the time the yarns are purchased, and which, by its constant appreciation, is worth considerably more silver at the time the yarns are sold in Japan than it was when they were purchased in Manchester. We trust that the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce will collect a few of these pregnant facts as instanced in the trade of this country, and transmit them to the Bimetallic League, or to the great meeting of British Chambers of Commerce shortly to be held for the purpose of considering the silver problem.

# THE TÔKYÔ CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

THE vernacular press recently published a copy of a reply said to have been made by the Tôkyô Chamber of Commerce to a question addressed to it by the Honorable Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT. Sir FRANCIS is Chairman of the Tariff Committee in the Treaty Revision Conference, and an enquiry made by him, in that capacity, to the Tôkyô Chamber would necessarily be in the name of the whole foreign corps diplomatique. We welcome this new departure. That it should be a "new" departure seems strange enough, when the age of our intercourse with Japan is considered. Hitherto, however, the custom on the part of foreigners has been to avoid any reference to Japanese opinion in matters relating to commerce—a custom as inexplicable as it was discourteous. The views of such a body as the Tôkyô Chamber are well worthy of consideration, especially where the point at issue has at least as much concern for Japanese as for foreigners. There can be no doubt, we imagine, that the Tariff Committee acted wisely in placing itself in communication with the Chamber, and that the line thus indicated may be followed with advantage hereafter.

The particular question under discussion was the method of levying *ad valorem* duties. Should they be levied on invoiced values, or should market values be taken as the basis of calculation? The Tôkyô Chamber decides unequivocally in favour of the latter plan. The reasons of the decision are stated with thorough frankness. If merchants be left to fix by their own invoices the dutiable value of their goods—says the Chamber in effect—dishonesty is the inevitable result: the Customs are defrauded and public morality suffers. Now this is not a very savoury decision. It lays a rather sweeping charge at the door of commercial probity. Nevertheless, few, we imagine, will venture to deny that it is a true decision. A case very much in point comes to our memory. Early in 1882, negotiations between France and England had reached a stage which indicated agreement with regard to certain modifications of the tariff. The main feature of those modifications was a change from *ad valorem* to specific duties, and the spirit of the change was nominally liberal. The framers of the new tariff claimed that in no instance would their specific duties exceed the *ad valorem* rate previously charged, and that in several instances the importer would benefit. Now, how did French merchants behave under these circumstances? Did they postpone the business of importing until they could profit by the improved tariff? Not a bit of it. On the contrary, they used the utmost despatch to lay in stocks of imports before the new tariff should come into operation. During the first quarters of previous years, their imports of English goods had

averaged less than 80 millions of francs. During the first quarter of 1882, they imported 98 millions' worth. In fact, they increased their usual purchases by 25 per cent., thus taking the risk of disturbing the English market, of glutting the French market, and of consigning capital to temporary idleness. No one could suppose that the arithmetic of M. LÉON SAY and his colleagues was defective, and that, while promising a reduction of duties, they were erroneously contriving an increase. The alternative and inevitable inference was that the amount of the nominal duties leviable under an *ad valorem* tariff seemed of less consequence to merchants than the facility of evasion which such a fiscal system affords, and that French importers, seeing themselves about to be deprived of that facility, made haste to profit by the interval remaining to them. Speaking plainly, specific duties are designed to prevent fraud quite as much as to lighten the labour of the Customs officials. From a purely economical point of view no one advocates such a fashion of import. More especially, no one advocates it in these times when the tendency of prices is perpetually downwards. With every abasement of values, specific duties became more onerous. They can never be of constant weight. To levy them intelligently, it would be necessary to provide for their periodical revision, and we should then have a system which would create an ever recurring series of maxima and minima in the charges levied upon a country's foreign trade. Evidently such a system is opposed to all sound economic principles. With regard to *ad valorem* duties, on the other hand, no theoretical objection exists. They vary exactly as the value of the goods upon which they are levied. But they are open to the practical objection of injuring commercial morality. They offer a premium to fraud and misrepresentation. The Tôkyô Chamber of Commerce proposes to meet this difficulty by appointing a committee of merchants to fix duties on the basis of average market values during the preceding twelve months. To duties thus determined the Chamber naively applies the name of "*ad valorem*." But, in point of fact, the system suggested by the Chamber is a system of specific duties subject to revision every twelve months. The fundamental difference between an *ad valorem* duty and a specific duty is that the latter is constant, whereas the former varies with the market value of the goods. Abolish this difference in practice, and the terms become synonyms. By the Chamber's method the difference is wholly abolished. It is a foolish contradiction to speak of *ad valorem* duties fixed once annually and invariable throughout the ensuing twelve months. The essential feature of an *ad valorem* duty—the one feature which recommends it economically—is that such a form of impost adjusts itself exactly to every change in the market

value of a staple, and bears, consequently, an invariable ratio to that value. A duty fixed in January, for example, and levied unalterably until the following January, is a specific duty, pure and simple. It remains unchanged from New Year's day to New Year's day instead of from the ratification of a treaty to its revision. And it is subject to the grave, the fatal, objection mentioned above; namely, that it exposes commerce to a series of fluctuating imposts and corresponding disturbances. There is no element of stability. The Tôkyô Chamber of Commerce does not appear to have given much serious thought to this question. Had the members looked into the matter more closely, they would surely have endorsed the decision indicated by theory and practice alike in the West; namely, that the best possible form of impost is an *ad valorem* duty safe-guarded by checks, of which the principal is the Customs' right to fix the dutiable value of goods, and to take them over at that value should the importer decline to pay the revised duty. We do not expect that Japan will devise a way of evading difficulties which have baffled all economists in the West.

## THE DEPARTURE OF KIM-YO-KUN.

THE Korean refugee KIM-YO-KUN has at last been sent away from Yokohama. He had done his utmost to make mischief, and on the whole he may congratulate himself that the Government of Japan did not adopt a less sympathetic course towards him. His programme apparently was to procure postponement after postponement of the date fixed for his departure, and in the interim to render himself so obnoxious that the Japanese would be glad to get rid of him on any terms. The United States of America were the place of sojourn he particularly affected. But he desired to go there as a gentleman at large, with the means of living an irresponsible, leisurely life. At the very outset he had an opportunity of settling in San Francisco. A missionary society offered to receive and support him for a term of years, taking their chance of converting him. But KIM professed to think that to accept this proposal would have placed him under an obligation to become a Christian. So he declined, though it was fully explained to him that to purchase a proselyte was the very last thing desired by the missionaries. He had then to choose between two courses: either to find his way to America or Europe on his own account, or to submit to be sent wherever the Japanese Authorities might deem advisable. But he did not wish to choose. He preferred to have the choice made for him. Accordingly, he petitioned for an extension of the time within which he had been ordered to set out. His request was granted, and he then addressed himself to the press, obviously seeking to create an exaggerated notion of

the value to be put on his silence. It is not at all impossible that had he maintained a more discreet demeanour at first, official means might have been found to provide him with funds for his journey and subsequent maintenance. But his indiscretions—not to use a stronger term—effectually prevented anything of the sort. After various delays it became necessary to enlist the aid of the police. KIM was carried to an unoccupied residence of Mr. MITSUI, on Noge Hill, Kanagawa. There he continued his old devices, until the authorities, wearied out, adopted a firmer tone. He was informed, on the 1st instant, that if he desired to go to America, every facility should be offered; that the Government were even not unwilling to provide a passage for himself as well as for his four companions, and that certain Japanese merchants were endeavouring to collect funds sufficient to defray his travelling expenses as well as to support him for a considerable time beyond the water. But it was absolutely necessary, he was warned, that he should leave Yokohama by the next steamer to San Francisco. That steamer was advertised to sail on the 3rd. She did not leave till the following day, and KIM was not in her. In consequence of this fourth failure on his part to comply with the directions of the authorities, an order was issued by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, the 5th instant, to the effect that KIM must be removed to the Bonin Islands without further delay. The Korean did not approve of this destination. He seemed to himself to be another NAPOLEON. Indeed, his historical researches indicated the great Corsican's exile to St. Helena as the only precedent for the treatment he, KIM, was now to receive. Under the influence of this belief, and by the foolish advice of some Yokohama foreign friends, he addressed to all the Foreign Representatives a protest against the Government's action and an appeal for protection. He might as well have written to the POPE or to the QUEEN of Madagascar. The 6th instant came. KIM was informed that he should be conducted to a steamer at 4 o'clock a.m. the following morning. This same evening his friends, both Japanese and Korean, petitioned for a further postponement, on the plea that the collection of a sum sufficient to send him to America was now assured, and under the engagement that they would be responsible for his departure by the next American mail. The Government, we believe, were not unwilling to grant this petition, but their experience of Mr. KIM's ways was such that they required a written guarantee as to the certainty of his departure, and as to the collection of a sufficient sum to pay his debts in Japan as well as the expenses of his voyage; and they also required that his passage should be engaged forthwith and the ticket lodged with the Kanagawa Prefecture. Until 1

p.m. of the 7th instant was the interval allowed for the acceptance or rejection of these conditions. But KIM was resolved to make things as difficult as possible. A Japanese gentleman, well known in Yokohama as the president of a large firm engaged in the export trade, actually collected a sufficient sum and brought it to the refugee before the expiration of the appointed period. KIM, however, declined to accept the money, and intimated his preference to undergo whatever treatment the Government might determine. Accordingly, at 5 o'clock a.m., some officials of the Prefectural Office, accompanied by an Inspector of Police and several constables, proceeded to conduct him on board ship. The purport of the order for his removal, and the fact of his failure either to depart or to comply with the conditions under which an extension of time might have been accorded, were fully explained to him. The police were then about to execute the order when four Koreans, who were present in the capacity of KIM's friends, interfered and attempted forcibly to prevent his removal. The police ordered these combatant folks to leave the room, but they persisted in their foolish course until finally it became necessary to place them under restraint during KIM's journey to the ship. He proceeded in a carriage to Benten, and thence in a steam launch of the Prefectural Office to the *Hidesato Maru*, which was lying in the harbour. KIM's four companions were subsequently allowed, at their own request, to follow him to the ship, and one of them elected to share his voyage. The same night the *Hidesato Maru* weighed anchor and proceeded to Shinagawa, whence she sailed for the Bonins the following day. It is to be presumed that Mr. KIM will now cease, for some time at all events, to be an international nuisance.

#### MR. BLAINE'S STATISTICS.

IF it be any object with politicians—as we presume it is—to keep themselves prominently before the public, Mr. BLAINE's speech on Irish affairs has been very serviceable to him. It sowed the seeds of endless talk and controversy; gave his friends an opportunity to eulogise him, and enabled his enemies to assail him on new ground. But it owed much, perhaps the whole, of its success to accident. We doubt if the oration would have received the smallest attention at the hands of the public, had not the stenographer put into Mr. BLAINE's mouth abuse of Lord SALISBURY which naturally roused the anger of English journalists. Mr. BLAINE declares that he did not use the abusive epithets attributed to him, and his denial, of course, settles the matter so far as the epithets are concerned. The speech, however, was fairly introduced to the world's notice by its originally reported intemperance, and one turns to it with curiosity to see what it

really contains. In point of fact it has only one bit of meat, and that is statistical. Ireland, we are told, is not as large as the State of Maine. Yet she produces more than half the total quantity of potatoes grown in the United States; sends three quarters of a million cattle and as many sheep every year to England; grows eighty-two million bushels of oats, barley and wheat; pays England sixty-five million dollars of annual rent, and is taxed to the extent of one hundred and fifteen million dollars annually. Judged by the quantity and value of her productions, she ought to be wealthy, but in point of fact she is miserably poor, and Mr. BLAINE declares that excessive rent and taxation are the causes of her poverty. He does not seem to have studied the question very closely. The minimum total saleable value of Irish farm produce is £39,233,798—we take the returns of 1885—and the proportion of this paid to landowners is at most £9,000,000 per annum, or less than one-fourth. But in England and Wales, the landowners' proportion of the gross produce is more than one-third. Therefore, in point of rent, the Irish farmer is far better off than his English or Welsh contemporary. With regard to taxation, the case is still more striking. Let us compare Ireland with Scotland. The actual contribution of each unit of the Scotch population to the Imperial Treasury is 36s. 5d. The actual contribution of each unit of the Irish population is 11s. 5d. If, however, ample allowance be made for the greater wealth of Scotland, it will be found that every Scotchman ought to pay  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as much as every Irishman. In reality he pays  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as much. Thus, whether as to rent or as to taxation, the Irish are circumstanced much more favourably than the other inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Mr. BLAINE's figures are singularly misleading. It is inconceivable that a man of his experience can ignore the danger of stating one set of totals and drawing comparative inferences from them without any examination of the other set of figures with which they are compared. The most careful investigations have demonstrated that, whereas in England and Wales the burdens of all sorts incident upon agricultural land (other than rent) amount to nearly 15 per cent. of the gross value of the produce, those burdens in the case of Ireland only amount to a little more than 7 per cent.; and that, while rent in England and Wales averages between thirty and forty per cent. of the gross value of produce, it averages, in Ireland, barely 25 per cent. It is true that Ireland sends annually to Great Britain nine millions sterling worth of stock, meat, butter, poultry, and eggs; nearly one million worth of fish, and six millions worth of manufactures. It is also true that the Irish people complain of being poor. Their sympathisers—of whom Mr. BLAINE is one—are pleased to refer this discrepancy between their



agricultural efforts and their impecuniosity to English misrule. But the figures we have quoted show that the Irish people are circumstanced more favourably than the inhabitants of any other part of the United Kingdom. What more can England be expected to do for them? "Let them manage their own affairs," say Mr. BLAINE and his fellow-thinkers. And what then? Supposing that they were allowed to manage their own affairs, how would they proceed to better their condition? Their total payments on account of rent are nine millions sterling, being proportionately a considerably smaller sum than Englishmen pay. Would they reduce this total at the expense of the landlords? The average rent paid by Irish tenants at present is less than 11s. per acre. How much margin is there for reduction here? Would they cut down their taxes? They are already taxed much more lightly than the other inhabitants of the United Kingdom, and they can only retrench in this direction at the expense of governmental efficiency. The truth is that with Home Rule their public expenses would be largely increased. It has been shown that, unless wholly unjust discrimination be exercised in favour of Ireland, her contributions to the Imperial exchequer when she enjoys local autonomy ought to be 6½ millions sterling. At present they are barely 4 millions. Further, she would be involved in considerable outlay in connection with her separate legislature, and her local authorities would be unable to raise money on terms nearly so favourable as those they obtain at present. Finally, if she reduces rents, she also reduces an important item of taxable revenue. How, then, would Home Rule improve her financial condition? Mr. BLAINE is said by his friends to be a shrewd, square-headed politician. We cannot help thinking that to maintain his reputation for these qualities in the face of his recent utterances involves a hypothesis not over favourable to his political morality.

#### SAMOA.

SOME particulars of events in Samoa are published in our last American exchanges. They doubtless require to be discounted in deference to their source—a very singleminded American settler—but the main outlines of the story cannot be much astray. The beginning of the recent troubles is ascribed to an American sailor who landed in Samoa many years ago, having deserted from a whaling vessel. This man claimed to have acquired by purchase the land which was the seat of the Samoan Government. MALIETOA, the King, repudiated the claim on the ground that no one but himself had any legal title to the land, and the United States supported his objection. But the American was not to be baffled. By and by he sold the land to a large German firm, this time alleging

that he had bought it from the KING. The latter had now to deal with the German Consul, who, so the story runs, compelled him to give up the land and move his residence elsewhere. It is stated that the project secretly contemplated was to hoist the standard of a rebel and rival ruler, TAMESESE, before MALIETOA could re-establish his Court in another part of the islands. But MALIETOA was too wide-awake, and the rebel chief had to retire ultimately to another place, where he formed a camp with 1,500 men. Thus there were two nominal Sovereigns in the field; a legitimate King, recognised by America and England, and a pretender secretly supported by Germany. The next episode was a complication between MALIETOA and the Germans. The former had signed a convention agreeing to establish a mixed Court. But as he failed to fulfil his engagement, a party of German man-of-war's men landed and pulled down the Samoan flag. By and by the German Admiral arrived with three ships. MALIETOA, being still obdurate about the mixed court business, had not yet been allowed to re-hoist his colours, and consequently received no manner of recognition from the Admiral. This was a grave insult, for MALIETOA deserved more courteous treatment. It is true that he wears no trousers, but he sometimes boasts a shirt and is never without a breech-cloth. What made matters worse was that the Admiral proceeded to the camp of the rebel TAMESESE, and held with him a conclave, at which the pretender's claims were indirectly but pretty plainly recognised. Meanwhile MALIETOA was not idle. The following letter was addressed by him to the United States Consul:—

Government House, Apia, May 13, 1886.  
To the Hon. BERTHOLD GREENEBAUM, United States Consul:—

As the Kingdom of Samoa has applied to the United States of America for assistance and protection, and as it is said that some of the Samoan people, now unhappily in rebellion against my authority, are fearful that the guns of America and English men-of-war will be turned against them.

We desire you to issue a proclamation to allay such fears, and to bid all people in Samoa to be quiet and orderly, and to go to their own villages and there live in a peaceful and ordinary manner.

MALIETOA, King of Samoa.  
SELU, Secretary of State.

By way of response to this request, the U.S. Consul issued a proclamation:—

In obedience to the request of His Majesty King Malietoa, I, the undersigned, Berthold Greenebaum, United States Consul in the Kingdom of Samoa, in the name of the United States of America and by virtue of the command of King Malietoa, above set out, do hereby order all people within this Kingdom to live peaceably and quietly, and also order all persons who may have assembled for the purpose of opposing the government of King Malietoa forthwith to disperse to their several homes and there dwell peacefully.

And I hereby state that no English or American war ship will be requested by me, acting as and for the United States of America and His Majesty King Malietoa, to fire upon or otherwise molest any of the subjects of this or any other country, unless for the preservation of life and property or the punishment of crime.

The United States of America desire that happiness, peace, and prosperity may be enjoyed by Samoa, and trust that the difficulties hitherto

retarding the progress of these islands will soon be overcome, and that by reviving commerce and with an established government the great natural resources of this kingdom may be peaceably developed, so that the welfare both of individuals and the community may be secured.

BERTHOLD GREENEBAUM,  
United States Consul.

Apia, Samoa, May 14, 1886.

Simultaneously with the issue of this philanthropic document, the Samoan flag was hoisted with the United States' ensign over it on the same halliards. The German fleet now took its departure, and the German Consul issued a manifesto on his own account. It ran thus:—

#### NOTICE TO ALL MEN.

It is well known by all Samoa that negotiations are at present being carried on between the three great Powers, with a view to bringing about that which will conduce to the prosperity of Samoa. The negotiations are not yet complete. For this cause German ships of war have left Samoa without inquiring into the transgressions of treaties and other violations of law recently committed by Malietoa. But these have been made known to the government of Germany, in consequence of which the German flag has been kept flying at Moule-Nouhou Point. On this account nothing done by Malietoa during recent days is of any value whatever. It is quite impossible that protection can be extended over the government of Samoa by the American Consul before such instructions have been received from his own government. Hence the hoisting of the American flag over the flag of the government in Apia is of no value whatever. I emphatically protest against that act, and I exhort all Samoa to place no reliance upon it. It is of no value whatever, for they are committing acts which will cause serious trouble, since Samoa alone will be held responsible for the consequences of such acts.

DR. STEUBEL, German Consul-General.

Apia, May 21, 1886.

Relieved of the presence of the German ships, MALIETOA now conceived the bold idea of trying conclusions with the rebels. He collected two thousand braves and surrounded the camp of TAMESESE. Civil war, however, was not desired by either Germans, Americans or English, first, of course, because the interests of humanity forbade bloodshed, and secondly, because the battle ground was occupied by foreign planters who had much respect for their property. In view of these considerations, the British Consul proposed that his colleagues and he should relieve MALIETOA of his functions; but such a course would have disturbed the American protectorate. Out of the Consular disagreement there was finally evolved a joint proclamation very welcome to MALIETOA:—

"We, the consuls of Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, give notice that we and our governments do not and never have in any way recognized Tamesese as King of Samoa, and order all Samoans to return to their homes and remain quiet and peaceful.

"And we further demand the continued enforcement of the convention, especially with regard to the neutral territory of Apia.

"Dr. Stenbel, Imperial German Consul-General.  
"Wilfred Powell, H.B.M. Consul.

"B. Greenebaum, United States Consul.

"Apia, May 27th, 1886."

The breech-clothed monarch would not consent, however, to disband his forces: they occupied a position of too much vantage. Accordingly, he was invited to meet the Consuls and the commanders of H.M. steamer *Diamond* and the U.S. steamer *Mohican*. Once more the British Consul proposed the assumption of the Government by the Consuls, and once more the American representative refused his as-

sent. The decision finally reached was that MALIEOTA should be officially addressed by the German Consul in a communication recognising him as KING of Samoa, and that TAMESESE should be required to surrender his fort and disperse his forces. Should the rebels fail to comply with these conditions by June 2nd, MALIEOTA was to be allowed to proceed to hostilities. Such is the story, with regard to which the obvious comment is that, if the Germans ever had any intention of supporting the rebel chief, they abandoned the programme in a manner strangely inconsistent with their accustomed firmness. It will be found, we suspect, that historical accuracy is not the most prominent feature of the narrative.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HYÔGO AND OZAKA FOR 1885.

BRITISH CONSULATE, HYÔGO,  
MAY 25TH, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Trade and Navigation of this Consular District for the year 1885, and to enclose you the following Returns on this subject:—

- 1.—Return of principal Articles of Export from Hyôgo and Ozaka during the year 1885.
- 2.—Return of principal Articles of Import into Hyôgo and Ozaka during the year 1885.
- 3.—Table showing the total value of Articles exported from Hyôgo and imported into Hyôgo, to and from certain Foreign Ports during the years 1885 and 1884.
- 4.—Return of Shipping at the Port of Hyôgo (Kobe) in the year 1885.

The returns of Imports and Exports are based on the revised Customs Returns; and in Converting the currency in which the values of the Imports are expressed in the Customs returns into Sterling, in the annexed Tables, the rate of \$4.88 to the £1 sterling has been adhered to throughout,—that being the value which the Customs here adopt as the equivalent of the £1 sterling. In the Export Return, and in all other calculations in this report, the dollar or *yen* has been taken as equal to 3/6. In both of the returns the rule has been followed of relegating to the head of sundries all articles of which the total import or export, at the two ports together, does not amount in value to \$50,000. The returns of shipping are based on figures obtained from the various Foreign Consulates, and, for Japanese shipping, from the Customs' records.

#### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The value of the Import and Export Trade for the year amounted to £3,200,713 Sterling, or \$16,797,803, being an increase of £70,322 or \$449,429. The gross import was £1,788,341, or \$8,727,108, as against \$9,005,487 in 1884; and the gross Export amounted to £1,412,372 Sterling, or \$8,070,695, as against \$7,342,887 in 1884. The value of articles re-exported and imports duty repaid amounted to \$201,961, or £41,385, leaving a nett import of £1,746,956; the value of articles re-imported and exports duty repaid amounted to \$11,603 or £2,031, leaving a nett export of £1,410,341. Treasure was imported to the value of \$5,849,452, or £1,198,658, and exported to the value of \$1,227,027 or £214,730 sterling.

Of the gross foreign trade of the two ports

only £410,518 value fell last year to Ozaka, namely £234,906 value of imports, principally sugar, cotton, and other miscellaneous articles, and £175,612 value of exports, principally copper, tobacco, vegetable wax, dried cuttle-fish, *kanten*, and mushrooms. The rest of the trade was done at Kobé (Hyôgo).

#### IMPORTS.

The decrease in value in the year's importation generally, as compared with the previous year's import, is distributed over the headings of woollens, kerosene, and miscellaneous Western. Under the headings of cottons, metals, sugar, and miscellaneous Eastern there is an increased importation. The value of deliveries is, however, a better criterion of the state of the import trade; and some estimates on this subject, which I have obtained from the published statistics of the local Chamber of Commerce, and elsewhere, show a decrease under the headings of cottons and woollens, and an increase under the headings of sugar and kerosene. The Chamber of Commerce statistics show deliveries of cottons to the value of \$3,058,300 (say £535,203) last year, as against \$3,074,700 value in 1884; and of woollens to the value of \$1,272,600 (say £222,705) as against \$1,406,300.

I note some of the more important variations which have taken place in this trade last year. Bombay yarns appear to be supplanting English made yarns in the consumption of the district. Deliveries of English yarns have decreased from 4,198,300 lbs. in 1884 to 2,338,800 lbs. in 1885; while deliveries of Bombays have on the contrary, increased from 6,792,400 lbs. in the former year to 8,557,200 lbs. last year. This can probably be accounted for partly by the improved spinnings coming forward from Bombay taking the place of some of the English yarns, which are more expensive. Bombay yarns having to be paid for in silver, while English spinnings have to be paid for in gold, the former have doubtless received an impetus from the relative decline in the value of silver. It is also stated that the softer spun Bombays are coming more into favour with the Japanese consumer than the harder spun English Yarns.

Deliveries of Gray Shirtings have increased by 77,000 pieces over those for the previous year, the total for last year being reckoned at 232,312 pieces. I am unable to account for this unless it implies a transfer to the above extent of the direct trade in this article from Yokohama to this port. White Shirtings, Cotton Velvets, and some other articles also show an improvement; Victoria lawns and some other English Cottons under the head of fancy articles have experienced depression.

The demand for most kinds of Woollen articles fell off to some extent last year. Under the heading of Italian Cloth, however, there has been an increase in deliveries which nearly counterbalances the falling off in other English Woollens.

In the early part of the year metals generally were dull, but from March began to exhibit a firmer tendency which continued, with the exception of some falling off in November, till the close of the year. In December a large business was recorded, with prices unaltered, except in pig iron, which experienced a decline. Under iron, nails continue to occupy an important position. These are of Belgian, and other Continental manufacture. In the importation

of other iron machinery and plant on Japanese Government orders, a transfer of business has of late taken place from British to German firms, and probably, along with this, a transfer to some extent from articles of British to articles of Continental origin. In connexion with this, there has been also a similar transfer of private business in these articles.

I am hardly in a position to form a reliable estimate of the deliveries in metals as distinguished from importation under this head.

There has been an increased demand for kerosene oil in this district. Deliveries during last year are estimated at 1,004,048 cases of ten gallons each, as against 866,700 cases in 1884. The estimated value of deliveries in 1885 was \$1,700,000. "Atlantic" is still the favourite brand; and prices for it have varied from \$1.72 per case in January to \$1.63 in April, and \$1.92½ in November. Stock on the 31st December was estimated at 178,500 cases.

#### EXPORTS.

The increase in exports, in 1885, is distributed over the headings of tea and copper, and among the following articles which are reckoned in the annexed table of exports under the heading of miscellaneous, namely:—Antimony, bamboo-ware, bronze-ware, fans, hides, *kanten* (*colle vegetale*), lacquer-ware, matches, mushrooms, porcelain and earthenware, rags, seaweed, soap, tobacco, vegetable wax. The following articles of export, on the other hand, show a decrease:—under the general headings, dried fish, coal, silk, and rice; under the headings of miscellaneous, camphor, screens (an increase in quantity with a decrease in value); while rapeseed and sulphuric acid have fallen so far as not to come within the limit of separate notice.

It may be remarked here that the fall in the relative value of silver has, generally, had a stimulating effect on exports; as it has had the opposite effect on certain classes of imports.

I append a few notes on some of the more important articles of export separately.

The returns show an export of 16,538,858 lbs. of tea in 1885 as against 14,376,400 lbs. in 1884, being an increase of 2,162,458 lbs. The declared value of the year's export is \$2,510,869 (£439,402) as against \$2,153,495 in 1884. The average price paid here for tea last year, according to an estimate with which I have been favoured, was \$19.65 per picul,—being lower than in any previous year. For several years past there has been a continued tendency in the market towards lower priced teas. Throughout last year common and medium grades have commanded full prices, the demand in the United States and Canada running on those kinds. Fine and choice teas have been selling cheaper than in any previous year, prices in the American market ruling very low for those grades. The natural effect of the above tendency is that a more favourable result is obtained by giving attention to the preparation of common teas, and there is not much inducement for the producer to attempt to improve the quality of the produce. The following is an estimate, from which the above average price is obtained, of the settlements of different priced teas on this market during 1885:—

PRICES PAID.	PICULS. (of 133 lbs.)
\$ 5 to 11.50 .....	11,728
12 to 16.50 .....	21,859
17 to 21.50 .....	48,456
22 to 25.50 .....	31,659
26 to 29.50 .....	13,883
30 to 39.50 .....	4,209
40 and upwards .....	88
Total .....	131,882

The discrepancy between the total weight, as here stated in piculs, and that of the export given above, is accounted for by the loss of weight in firing,—the estimate being made on the teas as bought, before firing.

Of the tea exported 9,108,857 lbs. were invoiced to places in the United States, and 7,004,639 lbs. to Canada. Of that invoiced to Canada, however, probably about one half is sold in the United States.

Copper shows a somewhat larger export than in previous years.

The export of Rice amounted to 12,645 tons in 1885, as against 33,426 tons in 1884. The great falling off in this staple export last year was owing to the poor crop in 1884. High prices ruled, precluding the possibility of export. The crop of 1885 is of excellent quality, and the quantity, notwithstanding the floods which occurred in this and other parts of the country in the early summer, rather above the average than otherwise.

The export of Antimony shows an increase of 1,266 tons.

Camphor has fallen off in quantity from 4,387,866 lbs. in 1884 to 3,123,477 lbs. in 1885. Prices in 1884 were low, and probably did not pay dealers; hence little came on the market in the early part of last year. In July prices reached \$17 per picul, and continued advancing until they reached \$20½ in December; but these high rates were slowly responded to by buyers.

Lucifer Matches, which in 1881 and 1882 were exported to a considerable amount, fell off, owing to the very inferior quality of the article manufactured, to an insignificant amount the following year, and disappeared altogether from the export list in 1884. Last year this export has revived, and reached again the considerable figure of 178,616 gross. The article is destined chiefly for the Chinese market.

Washing soap, which is also destined for the same market, has been a growing export for the past two years.

Tobacco in leaf reached the figure of 1,722,130 lbs. as against 604,533 lbs. the previous year. The large shipments last year were entirely of the season 1884-5, that is from the crop of 1883, then coming on the market. Owing to these large shipments, and the short and indifferent crop of 1884, the export for the season 1885-6 has been very limited, and higher prices have been ruling in the home trade here. What now remains on the market is to a large extent unsuitable for export. The crop of 1885 has been much under that of ordinary years—one approximate estimate brings it to 50 per cent. less.

Vegetable wax reaches twice the export of 1884.

The multifarious trade in such articles as bronze-ware, bamboo-ware, fans, screens, lacquer-ware, porcelain and earthenware, &c., varies constantly in the specific style of articles exported, but generally exhibits a tendency to grow. A new article of miscellaneous export has lately been in some request, the fibrous part of the "snake gourd," called by the Japanese "hechima," and in commerce "luffra." Ordinarily exported to Europe for use as a bath rubber, it has, I believe, come now to be used as padding in the manufacture of sola hats. It is used by the Chinese as padding for the soles of shoes.

#### RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Bank rates on London opened in 1885 at 3/6½ per dollar, on demand, and 3/7½ at four months' sight. The rate then fell away more or less rapidly, until at the close of the year it reached 3/4 on demand, and 3/4½ at four months. The average bank rate for the year was 3/5½ on demand and 3/6½ at four months.

Japanese paper, from the month of January until the middle of April, fluctuated considerably, ranging between 130 and 110 *sen* per \$100. From the middle of April it steadily rose until, in the end of May, it reached par. In September, October, and November it was at a fractional discount, but never of more than one per cent., and reached and remained again at par in December.

I have been favoured, as in previous years, by the Commissioner of the Imperial Mint in Osaka, with a return of the bullion imported into the Mint and coins struck during last year. The amount of bullion imported was as follows:—

Gold.....	51,573.56	Troy oz.
Silver.....	6,501,297.28	Troy oz.
Copper.....	23,743.295	Troy oz.

The coins struck were as follows:—

	Yen.	value.
Gold 5 <i>yen</i> pieces.....	1,004.055	value.
Silver 1 <i>yen</i> pieces.....	4,297.479	value.
Silver 50 <i>sen</i> pieces.....	205.062	value.
Silver 20 <i>sen</i> pieces.....	841.565	value.
Silver 10 <i>sen</i> pieces.....	976,821.40	value.
Total value of Silver coins.....	6,320,927.40	value.
Copper 1 <i>sen</i> pieces.....	468,463.52	value.
Copper ½ <i>sen</i> pieces.....	155,831.20	value.
Total value of Copper coins.....	624,294.72	value.
Total value of coins struck.....	7,949,277.12	value.

This shows an importation into the Mint of 22,503.28 oz. more of gold, and 2,893,020.32 oz. more of silver in 1885 than in 1884, while there were struck, of gold coins, to the value of *yen* 434,640 more, of silver coins, to the value of *yen* 2,721,015.40 more, and of copper coins to the value of *yen* 362,955.05 less last year than in 1884.

The quantity of gold and silver refined at the Mint last year was as follows:—

Pure gold.....	50,978.95	oz.
Pure silver.....	985,574.53	oz.

The chemical works, which have for some years been carried on in connexion with the Mint, were, in the month of May last year, leased to a private Company.

#### SHIPPING.

The total number of British vessels entering the Port of Hyogo in 1885 was 151 vessels, of 224,069 tons, as against 139 vessels, of 200,529 tons in 1884, being an increase of 12 vessels and 23,540 tons. Of the British vessels which entered last year, 52 vessels, of 81,412 tons, were steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company, 83 vessels of 124,595 tons, were other steamers and 16 vessels of 18,062 tons were sailing vessels.

The entries of French shipping in 1885 were 19 vessels of 21,256 tons, as against four vessels of 3,805 tons in 1884, being an increase of 15 vessels and 17,451 tons. All these were steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Company, and the increase last year is owing to the fact of this Port having become a Port of call of the Company's mail line,—an arrangement which, besides affording another means of regular through transport between this Port and Europe, by the usual intermediate Ports, also adds materially to the convenience of the mercantile community here in the matter of the despatch and still more of the receipt of the mails. The Messageries steamers now come here direct from Hongkong, proceed on to Yokohama; and, on the return voyage, proceed direct from here to Hongkong.

The entries of German shipping last year have risen to 32 vessels of 33,342 tons, being and an increase of 7 vessels and 11,368 tons over the entries in 1884.

The entries of United States Shipping have decreased from 11 vessels of 16,118 tons in 1884 to 8 vessels of 10,085 tons last year.

The total entries of the Port under the British and other flags, except Japanese, have been 213 vessels of 290,858 tons last year, as against 189 vessels of 248,460 tons in 1884, being an increase of 24 vessels and 42,398 tons.

None but Japanese vessels have entered the Port of Osaka last year.

The bulk of the British steamers visiting this Port belong to lines trading, by intermediate Japanese and other Ports and the usual canal route, to and from the United Kingdom. Nine British steamers arrived direct from Hongkong, with general cargoes, and one sailing vessel direct from Hull with railway iron. Ten British steamers cleared direct for Hongkong, all with general cargo; one steamer and one sailing vessel direct for Rangoon, one sailing vessel direct for Singapore, one for Burrard's Inlet, and one for Vancouver Island, all in ballast. Of the other British sailing vessels visiting the Port, eight came from Philadelphia direct with Kerosene, and three vessels from New York came on to this Port, from Yokohama, with part cargo of Kerosene; one vessel came from Formosa with sugar; two from other Chinese Ports, one in ballast and one with general cargo, and one from Yokohama in ballast. Of the British steamers trading otherwise than to British Ports 16 proceeded, via intermediate ports, to New York, with tea and general cargo, and one to Saigon. Of the British sailing vessels trading to other than British ports, one went on to a Japanese port with part cargo; three cleared for Chinese ports with wheat and general cargoes; two for United States' Atlantic ports with rags; one for Oregon and three for the Philippine Islands in ballast.

Of the French and German shipping, eight vessels came direct from and seven vessels went direct to Hongkong. The return of Japanese Shipping entering at the Treaty Port of Hyogo shows little variation in the total from that of 1884. The number of sailing vessels has materially increased, but that of steamers decreased. The total number of ships entered is less, but the tonnage, on the other hand, is greater.

The steam communication under the Japanese flag between the port of Hyogo and Foreign Countries last year consisted of the line of steamers now belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, running weekly once each way, between Yokohama and Shanghai, calling at this port, Shimonoseki and Nagasaki, of which line the entries each way amounted to 57,000 tons, and of vessels trading to Korean ports. Of the latter 12 sailing vessels, of 1,134 tons entered, and 9 sailing vessels, of 937 tons cleared; 17 steamers of 3,476 tons entered and 15 steamers of 3,282 tons cleared, besides 5 steamers entered and two cleared under Government charter as transports.

The rest of the Shipping under the Japanese flag was engaged in the coast trade only.

Freights to London by P. & O. and M. M. steamers have, from the month of April to the end of the year generally stood at 50/-55/- per ton measurement. The minimum by P. & O. steamers was 30/- in January; maximum 65/- in June. By other steamers the minimum has been 27/- in January, the maximum 52/- in June. Per ton dead weight, the lowest freight to London by P. & O. has been 17/6. To Australia, by steamer, freights have ranged from 42/6 in January to 32/6 in December per ton measurement. To New York by sailing vessel, from 30/- to 25/-.

Freights for tea to the United States, Atlantic Cities, and Canada were, at the commencement of the season in April at 5 cents gold per lb., from May to August at 3 cents, and from then to the end of the year at 2½ cents., by sailing vessel and Northern Pacific Railway to the same destinations, 2 cents gold, in May and June; by steamer to San Francisco from April to September, 2 cents gold per lb., and during the rest of the year \$12 per ton measurement. By steamers via Suez Canal, from April to August rates ranged from 50/- to 80/- per ton. During

the rest of the year freights to New York by Suez Canal steamers, for tea and general cargo, were from 45 to 30.

The New Pier noticed in last year's trade report as having been opened in November, 1884, is now regularly used by the steamers of the P. & O. and M. M. Companies, but rarely by other steamers. The Pier rates are now collected upon the quantity of cargo delivered and received,—instead of, as formerly, upon the vessels' length,—as follows:—

Under and up to 500 tons, 10 cents per ton, with five cents added for each ton over the first 500 tons; but the lowest limit of charge for any vessel to be 825.

The new Patent Slip at this Port, described in last year's Trade Report, was officially opened in September last, and has been in use ever since.

#### POPULATION.

I am indebted to the Authorities of the Hyōgo Prefecture and of the Prefecture of the city of Ozaka for the following statistics of the population. In the month of January of this year there were, in Kobe, that is to the east line of the Minato-gawa, 14,711 houses, and a population of 33,643 persons, of whom 16,320 were males and 17,323 females. In Hyōgo, that is to the west of the line of the Minato-gawa, there were 9,557 houses and a population of 27,720 persons, of whom 13,661 were males and 14,059 females. In the country districts of the Prefecture, including the small towns, there were 295,665 houses, and a population of 1,405,323 persons of whom 716,443 were males and 688,880 females. This gives a total town population, in Kobe and Hyōgo together, of 61,363 persons, and, in the country districts of 1,405,323, or 1,466,686 persons in the whole Prefecture.

In the city of Ozaka there were, in the month of January of this year, 95,325 houses with 308,742 inhabitants; and in the country districts and towns, 278,611 houses and 1,325,487 inhabitants. This gives a total of 1,634,229 persons in the Ozaka Prefecture.

The above figures show an increase in the population in the towns of Kobe and Hyōgo, taken together, of 6,942 persons during the two years 1884 and 1885; and an increase during the same period of 8,080 persons in the population of the city of Ozaka. The total of the Prefecture of Ozaka had increased, during these two years, by 32,825 persons. After the floods which occurred in Kobe and Hyōgo together, in the early part of last summer, some efflux of population took place from the city districts; but the above figures would show that such partial decrease of the city population was not sufficient to interfere with the general rule of increase during the last two years.

Little variation has occurred last year in the numbers of the European and American residents. The total of such, resident in the district on the 31st December last, amounted to 484, of whom the British numbered 250. On the same date there were established at the two Ports 53 European and American mercantile firms, of which 26 were British. The Chinese population in the two places together, has risen during 1885 from 625 to 688 persons; 59 Chinese firms exist at the two ports.

#### INDUSTRIES.

A somewhat important enterprise of a new nature has been brought into operation at Hyōgo last year in the shape of a rice-cleaning mill. The mill has been fitted up by a British firm at this Port, and is furnished with the most improved machinery for the cleaning of rice. The uncleaned rice is brought to the mill by sea. The principal supply comes from the provinces around Kyōto and the Southern provinces, including those lying along the shores of the Inland Sea,—the districts where most of the best rice of Japan is grown. The mill is at present capable of turning out 30 tons of cleaned rice per day; and the rice so turned out is a fine, pearly, clear article. It is exported to Australia, to London, and has even found a market in the United States. It is known in

England as "table rice," and has been very favourably received in Australia.

The lucifer matches referred to under exports are manufactured here, and soap at this Port, and at Ozaka. A spurious imitation of Pears' soap was made in some quantity at Ozaka and sold in the shops both at Ozaka and here under counterfeit labels. On representation being made to the Government authorities at Ozaka and Hyōgo this imitation was suppressed, and the counterfeit labels destroyed.

#### RAILWAYS.

I subjoin a statement showing the amount of the passenger and goods traffic on the Kobe, Kyōto and Ōtsu section of the Government railways, together with the receipts on this traffic for the year 1885:—

Number of passengers .....	1,080,306
Receipts for passengers .....	£ 77,040
Passengers' luggage, parcels, &c. lbs. ....	1,571,540
Receipts for passengers' luggage parcels, &c. ....	£ 4,386
Total receipts for passengers and parcels .....	£ 82,026
Merchandise .....	462,278,192
Receipts for Merchandise .....	£ 27,041
Gross receipts .....	£ 109,067

The number of passengers carried shows a decrease from 2,334,386 in 1884 to 1,630,306 last year, with a corresponding decrease in the receipts. This doubtless must be accounted for to a considerable extent on the same principle on which the decrease which appeared in a similar return last year was explained,—namely, the less easy circumstances of the population generally, and the disposition to economize induced thereby; but the decrease has been accentuated by the prevalence of epidemics, the consequent prohibition or abandonment of religious and other popular gatherings, and the existence of measures of quarantine. The merchandise carried last year was somewhat greater in quantity than in the previous year, but the receipts on merchandise show a decrease of £1,212. This decrease is to be accounted for in the same way as a similar decrease in these receipts was explained last year,—namely as the result of the public taking advantage of the whole-wagon rates of freight, and the operations of carrying companies. The total decrease on the receipts of this section of the railways last year, as compared with 1884, amounts to £26,873 sterling.

With the exception of the small railway, or more properly steam tramway, extending from Ozaka in a southerly direction towards the town of Sakai, no railway works have been undertaken last year on this side of the Biwa Lake. The short line referred to, which is a private undertaking, and is not intended to be connected with the Government Railway system, was noticed by me in last year's report, and has been completed as far as the Yamatogawa, a distance of about seven miles from its starting point at Ozaka. This section was opened for passenger and parcels traffic in the end of December last year, and twenty-five trains per day run over the line each way. I understand that it is contemplation to take this line over the Yamatogawa.

On the eastern side of the Biwa Lake some progress has been made in the matter of railway construction. In last trade report I noticed that the Nakasendo line, which is intended ultimately to form the railway connexion through to Tōkyō, was open on this side as far as Ogaki, and that a further section of nine miles, towards Gifu, was in course of construction. The works on this section are all in hand, but it is impossible to say when they may be completed, as there is heavy bridge-work still to be overcome here. As to the main route of the Nakasendo railway, from this end, beyond Gifu, nothing appears as yet to have been determined; but an important branch line has been undertaken, and considerable progress made with it. For some years a certain traffic has existed from small ports on the eastern branch of the Owari Gulf to Tōkyō and Yokohama; and in order to connect some point affording a good harbour, on that branch of the gulf, with the large and

important city of Nagoya, it was determined early last year to lay down a line of railway between Nagoya and a point a few miles below the small town of Handa, to which the name of Taketoyo has been given. This spot was simply a sand patch, having, as its qualification for a Port, deep water opposite; and the railway works have been rapidly pushed forward, through an almost level country, between there and Nagoya. This section of railway was opened to traffic on the 1st March last. The bridges on it are, as yet, only of a temporary nature; and although some traffic already passes over the line, it has been mainly used, hitherto, as a means of carrying material inland for other works. When the present bridges on this section are replaced by permanent structures, the section will then rank with the other lines. Between Nagoya and Gifu, also, operations are being rapidly pushed forward with the view of completing the connexion through to the part of the main line which is at present in operation. On this section, between Nagoya and Gifu, however, there intervenes the wide and rapid Kiso-gawa, the bridging of which will be a work of some magnitude. When these works are completed, there will be through railway communication from the port of Tsuruga on the west coast to that of Taketoyo on the Owari gulf. The project of connecting the east and west coasts by means of a branch line to Yokkaichi would appear thus to have been superseded by this branch by Nagoya and Taketoyo. As to the main line of the Nakasendo going eastwards it would not appear to be determined where this and the Nagoya-Gifu section will form their connexion. It is not improbable that the main line may start on its eastward course from Nagoya itself.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

JAMES TROUP.

The Hon. Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.,

H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Tōkyō.

#### A.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF THE PORTS OF HYŌGO AND OZAKA DURING THE YEAR 1885.

ARTICLES.	1885. QUANTITY. (IN STERLING.)	1884. QUANTITY. (IN STERLING.)
Tea, green pan fired lbs. ....	13,817,257 408,122	12,342,000 367,063
Tea, green basket fire lbs. ....	58,004 18,458	— —
Tea, dust .....	1,874,802 11,030	1,591,854 8,539
Tea, sundries .....	286,046 1,792	204,633 1,209
<b>Copper—</b>	<b>439,402</b>	<b>376,861</b>
Copper, ingots .....	300 11,673	108 4,777
Copper, bar .....	2,627 107,900	2,246 113,549
Copper, sundries .....	178 8,534	79 4,427
<b>Dried Fish—</b>	<b>128,107</b>	<b>122,493</b>
Cuttle-fish .....	3,870,936 57,288	3,111,733 44,617
Shrimps .....	610,830 8,894	— 5,005
Sundries .....	2,740,912 19,559	— 14,658
<b>Coal .....</b>	<b>85,751</b>	<b>64,190</b>
Silk .....	17,066 13,007	11,677 6,719
Raw cotton .....	110,190 9,123	147,300 9,945
Miscellaneous .....	12,045 93,743	33,420 200,800
Antimony .....	2,195 35,764	929 12,610
Bronze ware .....	— 11,111	— 11,793
Bamboo ware .....	— 15,205	— 9,842
Campfire .....	3,123,477 59,082	4,387,866 88,800
Fans .....	2,914,647 14,722	3,094,082 14,415
Hides, undressed .....	928 34,008	596 21,104
Kanten .....	1,596,688 54,007	1,547,723 59,400
Lacquer ware .....	— 30,045	— 15,573
Mushrooms .....	221,606 33,235	618,933 26,705
Matches .....	178,618 10,089	— —
Porcelain ware .....	— 44,978	— 36,199
Rags .....	6,711 35,083	5,137 26,359
Screens .....	38,722 18,440	27,635 19,504
Soap, Washing .....	4,459,987 10,890	1,186,153 3,774
Sea-weed .....	5,300,823 30,734	— —
Tobacco leaf .....	1,722,130 18,760	604,533 8,066
Vegetable wax .....	2,024,158 15,000	1,399,200 22,341
Sundries .....	101,338 —	159,565 —
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>643,239</b>	<b>494,997</b>
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>		
Tea .....	439,402	376,861
Copper .....	128,107	122,493
Dried fish .....	85,751	64,190
Coal .....	13,007	9,945
Silk .....	9,123	9,945
Rice .....	61,743	200,800
Miscellaneous .....	643,239	494,997
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,412,378</b>	<b>1,285,096</b>

Original from

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

We touch only upon those points in the regulations which require explanation.

Art. III. reads:—"The Governor shall, by virtue of his functional powers or by virtue of powers specially delegated to him, issue, within the limits of statutes and instructions, City or Prefectural Ordinances, either for the whole territory under his control or for a part of it, relating to administrative and police business." From this article it appears that Governors have power to issue City or Prefectural Ordinances relating to executive and police business. Formerly they had no such power, beyond the insignificant function of enacting certain regulations as to contraventions applicable to the territory under their control, as mentioned in Art. 430 of the Criminal Code. But in that case the scope of their powers was narrowly circumscribed, the punishment attending violation of those regulations being limited to detention of from 1 to 10 days and a fine of from 5 *sen* to 1 *yen* 95 *sen*. Moreover, as the nature of such offences was distinguished from all other kinds of offences by well defined characteristics, it was not possible to make use of the regulations with any show of legal consistency in connection with the issue of instructions relating to administrative affairs. Thus, although Governors had formerly more or less power to issue instructions in the territory under them, relating to administrative and police business, still as no power was given to them to enforce obedience to such instructions by the provision of suitable penalties, the system was incomplete. But by the new regulations Governors are explicitly authorized to issue instructions, within the territory under their control, relating to administrative and police business; so that hereafter they will be able to enact City or Prefectural Ordinances by virtue of their functional powers or of powers specially delegated to them and within the bounds of statutes and instructions. In some cases it may be necessary to issue a City or Prefectural Ordinance to a particular district or urban division or even to villages, for there are often considerable differences in manners and customs, and in degrees of prosperity in various parts of territory under the same local Government. It is for this reason, we presume, that in the article under review it is plainly stated that City or Prefectural Ordinances may be issued "either for the whole territory under his (the Governor's) control or for a part of it." It may be, though that is not certain, that until a special enactment is made, Governors have power to enforce their ordinances by means of punishment, as in the case of certain contraventions, within the limits of a detention of 1 to 10 days and a fine of 5 *sen* to 1 *yen* 95 *sen*. From Art. V.—which provides that "when a City or Prefectural Ordinance is deemed by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, or by any other competent Minister, to be prejudicial to the public interest, or contrary to an existing law or regulation, or to overstep the limits of the legal power of the official issuing it, such Ordinance may be ordered to be suspended or rescinded," it is plainly to be seen that City or Prefectural ordinances have to be subjected to the control of higher powers and it is also plain that in issuing ordinances, Governors have to report them to the Minister of State for Home Affairs or to any other competent Minister.

Art. XIII. runs:—"The Governor shall have power, according to requirements, and within the estimated amounts of salaries, to appoint an engineer in conformity to the Regulations as to the Official Rank and Salaries of Engineers (*Gijutsu-kan Koutō Hōkyō Rei*), subject to the approval of the Minister of State for Home Affairs. Should such appointment require to be made in connection with any work the cost of which is to be defrayed from the local taxes, the engineer may be hired as an employé, after the sanction of the Minister of State for Home Affairs has been obtained." Necessarily, in connection with Local Governments, engineers will be more frequently required than any other specialists. The provision for the hiring of an engineer as an employé in case his salary is to be paid from the local taxes is a necessary arrangement, for, as the amount of the local taxes depends upon the vote of local assemblies, and is thus very precarious, it would be impossible to conform to the Regulations as to the Official Rank and Salaries of Engineers, and it is accordingly important to facilitate the process of hiring or dismissing engineers.

Art. XXIV.—"In order to distribute the business of the City or Prefectural Government among the different officials, Divisions No. I. and No. II., each subdivided into Sections, according to the

convenience of the Division, shall be established under the Directorship of the secretaries:—

## DIVISION NO. I.

1. "Affairs connected with the Local Assembly, the committee dealing with engineering works (hydraulic, etc.), and the town and district committee.
2. "Affairs connected with local taxes, town and district rates, and the Agricultural Distress Relief Fund.
3. "Affairs connected with foreigners.
4. "Affairs connected with correspondence, and the keeping of official seals and City or Prefectural seals.
5. "Affairs connected with agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.
6. "Affairs not falling within the sphere of other Divisions.

## DIVISION NO. II.

1. "Affairs connected with engineering works.
2. "Military affairs.
3. "Affairs connected with education.
4. "Affairs connected with prisons.
5. "Affairs connected with sanitation.
6. "Affairs connected with accounts and public bonds."

Some writers are of opinion that the duties enumerated under division No. I relate to the policy, and those under division No. II., to the executive business of the local Government. But to us, such a distinction does not seem to be necessary. We are disposed to think that the various subjects were grouped into the two Divisions, on the basis of their relation to one another, for the duties assigned to Division No. I. are not all connected with policy, nor are those assigned to Division No. II. all connected with executive business alone. Each Division is under the superintendence of a secretary, and the latter is to be held responsible for the management of affairs in the Division under him. Governors have no power to alter the list of subjects assigned to each Division, but as it is within their functional power to establish sections in each Division according to the convenience of the case, it depends largely upon them whether or not each organ of their Governments shall move with promptitude and smoothness.

Besides these two Divisions, there will be in each local Government a Division of Taxation, "which shall have control over all the business connected with the assessment and collection of taxes, and the expenses of such collection," and a Division of Police, which shall have control over higher police business in the territory of the local Government and all other affairs connected with the policing in the same territory. There are thus in all four divisions. The affairs of each local Government being distributed among those four Divisions (Art. XXVI. also providing that "in the case of temporary business," "the Governor shall have power to determine where and by whom it will be dealt with, according to the convenience of the case"), and all being under the supervision of the Governor, it may be expected that hereafter there will be less obstruction in the management of local affairs than has hitherto been experienced.

In police matters, the point requiring our attention before all others, is the provision that the Governor shall "superintend the administrative and police business of the territory over which his jurisdiction extends," from which it follows that he is the supreme police authority of the locality, and that the Chief Police Inspector is an official whose duty it is to superintend police business, under the direction and the control of the Governor. Formerly, the relations between the Governor and the Chief Police Inspector were upon the whole the same. But it was formerly enacted that, in connection with state policing, the Chief Police Inspector might directly receive orders from the Minister of State for Home Affairs, or forward directly reports to him, and it sometimes happened that police business seemed to be in some sense independent of the cognizance of the Governor. It is true that great secrecy is often required in State policing, but there is no reason why matters which the Chief Police Inspector is allowed to know, should be withheld from the knowledge of the Governor. Secondly, it has been established by the new regulations that the Governor shall have supervision over the police business in the territory under his control, the Chief Police Inspector being subjected to his direction and control. (The provision in Art. XXXIV., that "when correspondence between one local government and another is necessary in connection with a police matter, it should pass through the Governor," but that "in cases when promptitude is required, such correspondence may be addressed directly to the Chief Police Inspector, or to the chief police official of the locality in which the action is to take place,"—being based on grounds of expediency does not interfere with the statement we have just made.)

By "higher police business" in the first clause as to the duties of the Chief Police Inspector, we understand State policing. The third clause—"the direction of all police officials under him, and control of the whole force in case of emergency"—defines the business of the Police Head-quarters, so that it ought to be read in connection with Art. XXX., which states that "in each City and Prefectural Government there shall be established Police Head-quarters." The duty mentioned in the fourth clause—"the distribution of the required police officials to all Police Offices and Branch Police Offices in the district"—corresponds with the provisions of Art. XXXI., which say that "in each urban or rural division of a City or Prefecture, there shall be established a Police Office," and that of Art. IX., which states that "the Governor shall determine the distribution, separation, and amalgamation of branch offices in each urban and rural division." As to the establishment of a police office in each urban or rural division, it seems to be apprehended in some quarters that there will be an increase of police offices, according to the new regulations; but there is no denying that as a matter of convenience each urban or rural division should be provided with a police office. Besides, if Chief Police Inspectors take pains to economize it will not be necessary to look for any considerable increase in the police expenditure.

Police Offices in urban and rural divisions will be under the directorship of a Police Inspector, and Branch Police Offices under the charge either of a Police Inspector or a Police Sergeant according to the convenience of the case. Police Officers and Branch Police Offices "shall have control over the higher administrative and judicial policing of the district under their charge, and shall superintend the carrying out of statutes and instructions." The business under their supervision is divided into eight clauses, of which the 1st clause (trades and religion), the 2nd (public morals), the 3rd (public roads), the 4th (public safety) and the 5th (sanitation), relate to executive policing. The 6th and 7th clauses relate to judicial policing, while the last clause is connected with political affairs. According to the Organization of the Metropolitan Police, the five clauses relating to executive policing are comprised in Bureau No. I.; the two clauses relating to judicial policing, in Bureau No. II.; and the last clauses in Bureau No. III. In local governments, also, these different matters will be managed in the corresponding Sections of the Police Head-quarters.

Art. XXXII.—"Each police official shall discharge his duty, by virtue of functional powers, or by the orders of his superiors, or at the request of the director of the division of police, the chief tax collector, the chief of the town or district office, the headman or other executive official, or, in matters connected with judicial policing, by the order of the public prosecutor." From this article we gather that police officials have the duty of not only obeying the orders of their superiors, but also of acceding to the request of an executive official in matters connected with executive policy. In European countries, the mayor of a town and district headmen are police authorities, and can transact in person the police business of the locality. But in this country no such system holds, and requests must be made to police officials. Formerly there was no explicit provision defining the relation of police officials and executive officials; and the result was a mistaken notion on the part of the latter, that they had no right to make such a request, while the former had an equally erroneous idea that they had no obligation to accede to it; and this led in many instances to great confusion. But it has been enacted, in addition to the above mentioned provision, that "in any and every case, when an executive or judicial official submits a request on his own responsibility, police officials will be obliged to comply with such request." Police officials will have to carry out any request made by an executive or judicial official on his own responsibility (Art. XXXIII.). It appears, however, that such request must not be beyond the scope allowed by the eight clauses already alluded to, as relating to executive judicial, and political policing.

"The chief of the town or district office" (one in each or several rural divisions, and one in each urban division) "shall carry out statutes and instructions in the district under him, and superintend the executive business of the district, according to the direction and control of the Governor." In executive affairs, he "shall have control over headmen under him"; while "in the case of district affairs, he shall superintend them." From these provisions it is evident that in executive affairs, the headman is an official under the "control" of the chief of the town or district office, and that in district affairs he has to act in the capacity of trustee of the district under

Original from



the "supervision" of the latter. In the regulations under review, it is stated that the clerks of town or district officials shall be of or under 3rd class, *hannin* rank, and that they "shall engage in general business, according to the orders of the Chief of such office." But on these points no statement is made as to the headman, from which it appears that the spirit of district government is largely sanctioned in these regulations.

In insular localities, "there shall be appointed a Director of Islands who shall have power to manage the executive affairs of the locality; and in the case of matters for which the power is delegated to him by the Governor, he shall have authority to act according to the requirements of the case." He shall be of or under 3rd class, *sotun* rank, that is, higher than the chiefs of town or district offices. In the Prefectures of Nagasaki and Kagoshima (and in other Prefectures hereafter to be determined), there are islands considerably isolated from the rest of the Prefectures, with incomplete means of communication. In such localities, it would be inconvenient to administer the public business, unless the Director of Islands have certain discretionary power. The responsibility of that official being great, his official status must accordingly be high. Besides these matters, there may be various other things of more or less importance, but we believe we have touched upon enough points to enable our readers to understand the general object of the Local Government Regulations.

### LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, July 10th.

The new schedule of the sailings of steamers to Japan and China has made its appearance, and the public learns therefrom that there will be a service every ten days from now till New Year, the O. & O. ships alternating with the P. M. ships, but the former only carrying a mail. When Congress adjourns, the Pacific Mail people may relax their high-toned rigidity, and come to terms with the Post Office Department. On Monday, day after to-morrow, the new Pacific Mail steamer *Starbuck*, which sailed from Yokohama on June 25th, will be due here. She is a small craft, only 1,400 tons burthen, and is intended to run on the Panama line, so as to relieve the *City of New York* which will resume her place on the China line sailing hence for Asia on July 20th. Thus far nothing further has been heard of the proposed new Canadian line from Port Moody. It is, however, so indispensable an adjunct to the Canadian Pacific Railway that you may feel quite assured of its coming to the front again before long. The proposed lines between Mexico and China appear to have been abandoned. A riot took place at Mazatlan on the recent landing of a shipload of coolies; there, as elsewhere, the labouring class object to foreign competition and are prepared to do battle for the protection of home industry against foreign pauper labour. At Mazatlan and Guaymas, this noble principle of modern political economy is carried to such an extent that the labourers will not permit the use of drays which would interfere with the monopoly of native porters.

During the past ten days there has been a dearth of news in this country. The most engrossing topic of conversation has been the defeat of Gladstone in the British elections. A good deal of provincialism still lurks in the American mind; politicians deem it due to the public to treat England as a foreign, and generally a hostile country; but away down at the bottom of the American heart there is a good deal of Englishism still left. Thoughtful Americans, looking at the Home Rule question from an American standpoint, have sympathized with Gladstone, and they regard his defeat by the coalition of Tories, Whigs, and Radicals much as they regard the defeat of Morrison's Tariff Bill in this country by a coalition of Republicans and Renegade Democrats—one of those accidents which set back, without permanently defeating a necessary reform.

There are indications of a possible revival of the old anti-foreign party in American politics. Jealousy of foreigners has always prevailed among all peoples; in this country, it has generally been suppressed by reason of the crying necessity for labour. During the period 1840-1860, many states of the union supplemented gaps of free land by the U.S. Government to foreign settlers by a gift of the electoral franchise after one year's residence; so generously have European immigrants been treated that the Irishman had some ground for his boast that in this country an Irishman was as good as any other man "and a little better too." But the Irish have not accepted as a rule of conduct the

generous principle by which they were such large gainers. They no sooner gained a foothold than they began to protest against the admission of other foreigners. In the East, they have petitioned congress against the admission of Hungarians, Italians, and Poles; on this coast they insist on the exclusion of Chinamen. Having got into a good thing they want it all for themselves.

Their policy has not worked precisely as they expected. It has led, certainly, to the spread of anti-foreign prejudice. But the foreigners against whom Americans are most disposed to protest are not Hungarians and Italians or Chinamen, but Irishmen. A feeling is growing up, all over the country, that good as Irishmen may be, it is possible to have too much of a good thing; that it is tiresome to have to keep watch over dynamiters who are forever endangering our friendly relations with Great Britain; that the establishment of Irish dominion in the great cities invariably leads to corruption—the New York aldermen who sold their votes, and one of whom is now in a state prison, were mostly Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen; that the outrages on Chinamen on this coast, which have disgraced the country, were the work of Irishmen; that the Irish priesthood are the inveterate foes of our common school system; that by voting in a body, without regard to party lines, and in obedience to leaders of their own, who may be cojoned or bought, as was the case in 1884, the Irish tend to defeat the working of American institutions; and that the time has come to see if some remedy cannot be applied to the growing evil. All the points in the case were forcibly put in a 4th of July oration by Mr. Pixley in this city, and Mr. Wigginton, ex-member of Congress, calls for the revival of the know-nothing party. In parts of the East, the feeling is even stronger than it is here. In Chicago, the Irish are nearly as numerous as the Americans, and the Germans are nearly as numerous as Irish and Americans together.

The news from Washington is barren of interest. Good progress is being made with the appropriation bills, and the President diverts his leisure by vetoing pension bills. It has been the practice for years, when the Pension Bureau ruled against an applicant for a pension, to get a private bill through Congress; no one dared to oppose such bills; and in this way a number of persons were wrongfully registered on the pension list. Mr. Cleveland is putting a stop to the practice, at the cost of considerable labour. He writes all his vetoes himself. He has been known to write a score of them, each from three to ten pages of folio in length, in a single day. The amount annually spent by this country in pensions is about \$70,000,000.

A break up of the Cabinet is regarded as not improbable. Attorney-General Garland was so badly smothered in the Pan Telephone investigation that he would like to go. The Secretary of the Interior, Lamar, is a lazy man, and is quite out of place in a Department which requires continuous unremitting labour. The Secretary of the Treasury is disabled by illness. Mr. Bayard is the worst failure as a Secretary of State that the country ever had. His policy has brought ridicule on the nation. His appointments, with few exceptions, have been execrable. Next, since the days of Franklin Pierce, has the country been served by so imbecile and worthless a set of foreign consuls. Private letters from all parts of the world describe the American Consular service as being the laughing stock of foreigners. Yet the Democratic party is full of men of ability, who are prepared to serve their country at the usual market price.

Preparations are being made for the mid-summer conventions. Pennsylvania has acted already. General Beaver has again been nominated by the Republicans in obedience to the demands of D. A. Cameron, and the dictates of their "working boss," Matthew Quay. As Pennsylvania gave Blaine-Somerset majority in 1884, Beaver will probably escape the fate which he met when he was nominated in 1882. Pennsylvania still belongs to the Camerons. Old Simon, in his 87th year, is still the most sagacious political leader in the Keystone State. His half century of political experience enables him to mould conventions like wax; he has done so much good in his life and is so popular that he can make his son U.S. Senator and his benchman Governor without protest from any quarter. The Republican newspapers inform their readers that their party will probably carry the fall elections and will so regain control of the House of Representatives. Persons who endeavor not to be misled by party predilections see little ground for sharing this view. Mr. Cleveland has made an excellent President, and his party has committed no flagrant errors; while on the other hand, each successive utterance of Mr. Blaine, and each successive howl from his organ, the *New York Tribune*, tends to intensify public distrust of the Republican party.

### THE CHOLERA.

#### NOTIFICATION No. 9 OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

It is hereby notified that in cases where the following provisions are obtainable, and where there is no danger of the disease germs being dispersed, cholera patients may be treated at their homes.

1. A room separated from the apartments of the rest of the family.
2. A water closet to be used by the patient alone.
3. Special nurses.
4. Special furniture and utensils.
5. A competent physician.

WATANUKI YOSHINAO,

Assistant Chief of the Metropolitan Police.

August 12th, 1886.

#### NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

H.I.H. Prince Komatsu-Akihito, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Bodyguard, has been ordered to Europe for one year, his mission being the inspection of the military systems of Western countries.

Admiral Enomoto arrived at Hakodate the 12th instant at 5 a.m., and left for Otazu the same day.

The election of president, vice-president, committees, and other officials in connection with the local assembly of Nagasaki Prefecture will take place at a special meeting to be held the 17th instant.

Colonel Mitsuma Masashiro, President of the Gendarmerie Staff, Tōkyō, left the 11th instant for Yumoto springs at Nikko, whither he has been ordered on account of ill health. During the absence from Tōkyō of Colonel Mitsuma he will be represented by the Vice-President of the Gendarmerie Staff.—*Official Gazette*.

Farmers in Toyama Prefecture to the number of over seventy have applied to the prefectural authorities for permission to emigrate to Hawaii at their own expense.

Several officials of the Veterinary Office in the Agricultural and Commercial Department are occupied in the compilation of regulations as to cattle plague.

The War Office has now fixed the standard height of cavalry horses at from 4 feet 6½ inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Fire broke out in the settlement at Kobe at day-break on the morning of the 12th instant. The tea godown (Messrs. Colgate, Baker & Co's) at No. 49 was destroyed, together with 15,000 lbs. of tea.

An American resident in Yokohama has contracted with a Tōkyō gardener for the purchase of 5,000 maple trees of different kinds with the view of exporting them to America where they are much in demand for ornamental gardening.—*Fuji Shimpō*.

The Governor and officials of Osaka Prefecture, and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, are arranging for the establishment of a Club.

The price of ice has increased considerably in Yokohama during the last few days.

The *Hiei Kan* left Tsushima for Jinsen, the 12th instant at 6 a.m.—*Mainichi Shimbun*.

The present buildings of the Department of Communications being too small for the requirements of the department, the *Somai Kyoku* (General Bureau) will be transferred to other premises which it is proposed to construct in the compound.

It is in contemplation to amend the regulations as to the Military College at an early date.

Mr. Hara Rekuro, President of the Specie Bank, was thrown out of his carriage the 10th instant, at Kitagawa, while on his way to Hommoku. Mr. Hara fell in the puddle held beside the road and was only slightly injured. The horse, which he had purchased in England, was being driven out for the first time.

Dr. Higuchi, a naval surgeon, has volunteered to assist Dr. Saneyoshi, inspector of cholera hospitals in Tōkyō, who is at present extremely busy.

The students of the Imperial University have been informed by an intimation from the President, Mr. Watanabe, that in future they will be allowed to bathe only at the Nikazumi Swimming Establishment at Ryōgoku. A teacher of swimming must be present on all occasions when students enter the water.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

## II.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE PORTS OF HYŌGO AND OZAKA DURING THE YEAR 1885.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1884.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE IN YEN.	QUANTITY.	VALUE IN YEN.
<b>Cotton Manufactures—</b>				
Chintzes .....	897,962	11,335	1,571,007	20,161
Velvets .....	379,495	14,053	293,922	11,224
Yarn .....	1,748,728	450,710	9,973,333	377,616
Shirtings, gray .....	9,081,532	70,338	6,880,671	95,103
Turkey Red .....	2,990,951	33,992	2,650,255	33,799
Sundries .....	—	34,000	—	74,021
	633,301	—	594,047	—
<b>Woolen Manufactures and Woolen and Cotton Mixtures—</b>				
Flannels .....	241,276	14,517	130,261	13,031
Italian Cloth .....	1,224,678	44,749	913,009	31,491
Mousseline de .....	—	—	—	—
Laine .....	3,208,452	77,072	7,694,110	200,450
Sundries .....	—	28,853	—	32,882
	105,191	—	278,885	—
<b>Metals—</b>				
Iron, pig .....	8,563,377	1,105	6,553,000	10,534
Iron, bar .....	7,715,307	22,086	5,374,535	17,710
Iron, rails .....	7,945,848	18,978	5,979,713	14,469
Iron, nails .....	5,000,790	31,480	3,657,000	22,335
Iron, wire .....	—	17,320	—	9,041
Iron, sundries .....	—	77,000	—	64,539
	100,733	—	131,020	—
Kerosene Oil .....	6,763,945	131,635	8,837,670	174,485
Sugar, brown .....	12,176,871	69,557	11,600,033	61,068
Sugar, white .....	17,723,254	163,339	15,667,206	163,763
Sugar, sundries .....	—	6,794	—	5,565
	239,700	—	232,390	—
<b>Miscellaneous Western—</b>				
Beverages and Provisions .....	—	25,471	—	23,614
Books & Stationery .....	—	13,163	—	5,000
Clocks and Watches .....	—	11,580	—	7,550
Clothing .....	—	15,744	—	—
Drugs .....	—	44,437	—	35,415
Dyes and Paints .....	—	25,045	—	25,646
Glass & Glassware .....	—	10,415	—	14,000
Leather .....	—	28,307	—	20,694
Machinery and Fittings .....	—	46,717	—	15,842
Satin, Silk & Cotton Mixtures .....	135,014	13,808	713,439	27,610
Wine, &c. .....	—	14,436	—	11,614
Sundries .....	—	77,704	—	108,474
	320,047	—	333,318	—
<b>Miscellaneous Eastern—</b>				
Cotton, raw .....	805,061	17,123	1,241,600	27,053
Cotton, with seeds .....	—	41,670	—	—
Rice .....	4,068	35,946	—	—
Beans, Peas and Pulse .....	—	12,687	9,703,300	28,563
Sundries .....	—	39,721	—	59,713
	128,254	—	124,639	—
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>				
Cotton Manufactures .....	633,301	—	594,047	—
Woolen Manufactures .....	105,191	—	278,885	—
Metals .....	19,073,333	—	131,020	—
Kerosene .....	131,023	—	174,485	—
Sugar .....	33,992	—	232,390	—
Miscellaneous Western .....	320,047	—	333,318	—
Miscellaneous Eastern .....	128,254	—	124,639	—
Total .....	1,788,344	—	1,845,380	—

## III.—TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF ALL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM HYŌGO, AND IMPORTED INTO HYŌGO TO AND FROM CERTAIN FOREIGN PORTS DURING THE YEARS 1885 AND 1884.

PORTS.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Hongkong .....	361,047	248,049	735,255	599,751
Shanghai .....	159,825	107,254	67,586	102,939
London .....	86,870	176,830	287,717	272,205
San Francisco .....	12,589	18,143	24,414	8,113

## IV.—RETURN OF ALL SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF HYŌGO\* IN 1885.

	ENTERED.					
	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
NATIONALITY.	No. of Tons.	No. of Tons.	No. of Tons.	No. of Tons.	No. of Tons.	No. of Tons.
	Vessels.	Vessels.	Vessels.	Vessels.	Vessels.	Vessels.
British	16	18,062	135	206,007	151	224,069
Japanese*	95	5,638	4,360	1,072,253	4,455	1,077,891
German	10	8,693	22	24,347	32	33,341
French	nil	nil	19	21,256	19	21,256
American	8	10,684	nil	nil	8	10,684
Russian	nil	nil	3	2,106	3	2,106
Total	129	42,777	4,539	1,325,969	4,668	1,368,747

\*This refers to the Treaty Port of Hyogo, and does not include the Japanese port of Hyogo proper.

CLEARED.						
NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British .....	14	15,167	130	207,373	150	222,540
Japanese .....	99	6,029	4,362	1,064,035	4,501	1,070,064
German .....	11	11,017	23	25,444	34	36,462
French .....	nil	nil	19	21,256	19	21,256
American .....	8	10,663	nil	—	8	10,663
Russian .....	nil	nil	4	2,808	4	2,808
Total .....	132	42,876	4,544	1,321,516	4,676	1,364,392

## RETURN OF BRITISH AND OTHER FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS AT THE PORTS OF HYŌGO AND OZAKA ON 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

NATIONALITY.	HYŌGO.				OZAKA.				HYŌGO AND OZAKA TOTAL RESIDENTS.	NUMBER OF FIRMS OF HYŌGO.	NUMBER OF FIRMS OF OZAKA.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRMS AND OZAKA.
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN BOTH SEXES.	TOTAL RESIDENTS.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN BOTH SEXES.	TOTAL RESIDENTS.				
	MALE.	FEMALE.			MALE.	FEMALE.						
British .....	108	36	84	228	10	5	7	22	250	24	2	20
Austro-Hungarian .....	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Danish .....	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Dutch .....	7	2	4	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
French .....	11	5	—	16	4	4	—	8	24	2	—	2
German .....	35	7	12	54	4	—	—	4	58	11	1	12
Italian .....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Portuguese .....	13	3	3	19	—	—	—	—	19	2	—	2
Russian .....	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Swedish and Norwegian .....	3	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Swiss .....	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
United States .....	22	12	14	48	11	19	25	55	103	10	—	10
Total Europeans & Americans .....	204	67	119	390	34	28	32	94	484	49	4	53
Chinese .....	421	30	94	554	112	2	20	134	688	41	18	59
Grand Total .....	625	100	213	944	146	30	52	228	1,172	90	22	112

## PRESENTATIONS TO PROFESSOR ALEXANDER.

The Professors, past and present, of the former Imperial Engineering College, now the Engineering School of the Imperial University, assembled, Saturday at noon, to bid farewell to Professor T. Alexander, who is about to leave Japan. It had been decided to present to Mr. Alexander a handsome pair of bronze vases, inlaid with silver, and bearing an inscription to the effect that they were offered by his colleagues of the College.

The presentation took place at Mr. Alexander's house. Captain BRINKLEY, who acted as spokesman, said:—

COLLEAGUE AND FRIEND.—This occasion inspires you, past and present colleagues, with sincere regret. We feel that in you we lose one whose attainments did honour to the name of our country in Japan; whose services the cause of education in this Empire can ill spare, and whose kindly fellowship we shall miss constantly in the future. You are already familiar with these leave-takings. It has been our common lot on too many occasions to say good-bye to colleagues who like yourself had won applause and affection. We need not, therefore, dwell upon our feelings to-day. No one is more capable of appreciating them than yourself. Neither need we promise that you shall live in our memory. For, whatever be the constancy of our friendship, the high gifts which you possess and which you know so well how to use in the cause of Science, will assuredly keep your name before us as they will keep it before the world. Only for the sake of sometimes recalling the friends and fellow-workers whom you leave behind you in Japan do we beg you to accept this souvenir, and with it our most earnest wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Accompanying the vases was the following address:—

[COPY.] Imperial College of Engineering, Tokyo, Japan, July 25th, 1886.

DEAR ALEXANDER,—We, the undersigned, your past and present colleagues desire to express our regret at your departure from among us. We request your acceptance of the accompanying gift as a slight mark of our esteem and regard. Wishing you every success in your future career, we remain, dear Alexander, your affectionate friends,

[Signatures.]

Professor ALEXANDER replied:—

GENTLEMEN, my friends and colleagues,—I beg to thank you for your handsome present, especially for the accompanying expression of your good-will and esteem. Believe me that it is with a similar feeling of regret I leave you. The only real occasion for our regret, however, is that the noble institution, the Kōbu-dai gakkō, with which we were all so long connected, now no longer exists. I do not wish to disparage the Engineering School of the new University, which may yet gain its laurels. I shall always remember your kindness and forbearance while we were associated in the work of professional education. Though far away from Japan, I shall never cease to remember my friends in that country, and shall bear home with me the report of your untiring efforts to promote the highest welfare of Japan. May those efforts be

more and more crowned with success. I again thank you for affording me this last opportunity of looking into your faces, and conclude by wishing you all health and happiness.

Luncheon was then served in the house of Dr. DIVERS, F.R.S., who proposed Professor Alexander's health in the following terms:—

In such a small circle of Mr. Alexander's friends, who know him so well, it seems unnecessary to make a speech at any length in proposing his health. Captain Brinkley has spoken in appropriate terms of his attainments, and I will only add to what has been so well said, by expressing my deep conviction that the Government has never lost a foreign servant whose services are more needed in the country at present, than those of Mr. Alexander. He has indeed shown himself unusually well fitted to train young men into competent engineers. In saying of his social virtues, set off as they are by his amiable vices, that he is always most kind to others, to himself alone unkind, I am sure you will all agree with me. Many are the Japanese, who I hope will keep his memory green among them, who owe very much indeed to him of the knowledge—of the practically effective knowledge—of engineering they possess—knowledge which he has never spared himself to give to them; while not a few also have been indebted to him for pecuniary assistance during the prosecution of their studies. Of all things in which the people of this country have so largely succeeded, there are none, I consider, except political government, with which they may be more content than with their progress in engineering works; and of those works it would be hard to find many in which Mr. Alexander's pupils of the former Engineering College have not taken an important part. We wish you, Mr. Alexander, a pleasant journey and a happy return to your friends at home, soon again to be followed by a joyful outgiving to a new appointment worthy of your acceptance."

Professor ALEXANDER responded as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I rise to return thanks for the kind way in which you have drunk my health. Allow me to recall the many happy social gatherings we have had to sweeten our lives here in Japan. Many of these were upon the occasion of the departure of some of our dear friends for home, or, to be fashionably German, into the *ewigkeit*. You know how you were wont on such festive occasions to encourage me to sing the praises of Auld Scotland where, Green grow the Rushes O!—where the hills are very high and very long. How distance must have lent enchantment to my view! Now that I am about to return there I must just let my consolation be the grand compensation that the songs offer for these drawbacks. At your next meeting I shall have become historical, and afford you a pleasant subject for conversation. Lightly you'll talk of the Scotchman that's gone, and o'er cigar ashes upbraid him. And if you are not very long about having your next meeting I shall be far away on the billow. Wherever I am, however, I shall not forget you, or cease to hope that new triumphs may crown your scientific labours and new fields offer for your research.

On the afternoon of Sunday, a deputation representing the graduates of the Kōbu-dai gakkō called at Mr. Alexander's house and presented him with a handsome set of four pieces of Japanese

bronze work, when the following letter signed by about forty of the graduates was read.

T. ALEXANDER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—It is now many long years since we first had the pleasure of seeing you in the Kobu-dai-gakko, in which we were educated, and whose memory will ever be sweet to us. As your stay in Japan is fast coming to an end, and you are leaving us behind, we cannot but express our indebtedness to you during your connection with that college and offer you our hearty wishes.

We hope you will accept the accompanying set of Japanese bronze work and carry it home as a token of remembrance to you.

With an earnest hope for your pleasant voyage and future well-being

We are, yours faithfully, [Signatures.]

Mr. ALEXANDER replied:—

MY DEAR FRIENDS AND PUPILS,—Accept my thanks for your kind gift and the expression of your regard for me. For a number of years, quite a large fraction of your lives, we have been associated with you in the closest relationship. With what diligence and patience have you studied under me! I have endeavoured, with all my skill as a teacher, to fill your minds with the fundamental bases of scientific engineering, as I learned them from the late Dr. Rankine and from Sir Wm. Thomson personally, and from the writings of those and other such eminent authorities. At the same time, I have spared no pains to thoroughly teach you the office routine and field work practised by first-rate firms of Scotch engineers. In this I know I have succeeded, as I hold in my hands surveys, designs, and graphic constructions done by yourselves in the most perfect and finished manner, commanding the admiration of all to whom they are shown. I have ever guarded against your studying too hard. I congratulate you on the splendid training in English literature and in all the sciences allied to your profession, which you have received from my distinguished colleagues, the Professors of the Kobu-dai-gakko, and on the facilities which were afforded you, through the liberality of the late Department of Public Works, to visit, practically study, and even to take some part in the various public works being executed throughout the whole empire. I can assure those of you who may think of going abroad, as some have already done, that your skill as technical draughtsmen alone, may secure you employment sufficiently remunerative to pay your expenses till such time as your higher abilities are recognised. Those of you who have now been in practice for some years have my warmest admiration for the skilful and business-like way in which you have done your work; and that your services are appreciated is shown by the circumstance that they are in demand by every department of the Government and by the various local boards. Though I have never understood the language nor indeed the customs of your country, this I know: that the youths of this country placed under me to study have won my affection by their gentle ways, modest demeanour, and cheerful, hopeful disposition, and I believe it is reciprocated: that as I have understood you, so also you have understood me. I am proud of you all, and hope to live to be still prouder of you. I wish you every success. Persevere; for whosoever may be ignorant of your abilities, or whatsoever neglect may reward your merits, I shall ever honour both, and offer you my approbation for every difficulty overcome—every effort you may yet make. There is besides the approbation to be won of your own selves, and you already form no inconsiderable body of educated engineers. I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MR. BLAINE'S STATISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the leading article which appears in the *Japan Mail* of this morning, occurs the following passage:—"It is true that Ireland sends annually to Great Britain nine millions sterling worth of stock, meat, butter, poultry, and eggs; nearly one million worth of fish, and six millions worth of manufactures. It is also true that the Irish people complain of being poor."

Will you kindly inform me if you mean to convey that the above is exacted in the form of tribute, and that the Irish people get nothing back for it, and are consequently poor?

Yours respectfully,

HOME RULE.

Yokohama, August 6th, 1886.

P.S.—It occurs to me that perhaps *sends* has been printed in error for *sells*.—H.K.

We used "*sends*" in the sense of "*exports*."—*En. J.M.*

## KIM-YO-KUN AND THE MISSIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I see it stated in your issue of yesterday that a missionary society offered to support Kim-yo-kun for a term of years, with the expectation of making him a convert. I am in a position to know such is not the case. The refugees now in America have been aided by some charitable Christian people, but not by any missionary society. If Kim-yo-kun had gone to America it would have been the same with him. He would have been dependent upon the charity of benevolent individuals, and whether they would have given him the same aid as the others would have been determined by the circumstances.

If any statement to the contrary of this has been published in America it was incorrect.

Sincerely yours,

Yokohama, August 11th, 1886.

[We have it on good authority that such an offer was made.—*En. J.M.*]

## TRANSLATIONS FROM NALIVE JOURNALS.

### THE REPORT ON THE SALE OF THE NAVAL LOAN BONDS.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

According to the detailed account of the sale of the Naval Loan Bonds, reported to the Minister President of State by the Minister of State for Finance, the total amount applied for reached as high as yen 16,642,300, which exceeds the face value of the bonds issued, by yen 11,642,300. Applications at and above the premium of yen 3.06 have been accepted, the actual amount received being yen 5,187,834.236, and the average premium being thus yen 3.756. When the sale of the first portion of the Navy Bonds was announced, it was feared that, although the state of the money market was favourable for the floating of the loan, the issue of these bonds at the face value of yen 100 at 5 per cent. annual interest would not attract many applications at a premium, and that the total amount applied for would not much exceed the amount to be issued. But the actual result took the public by surprise; applications poured in from every quarter until the amount rose to more than three times the required sum. Of those applications which were accepted, the highest price is yen 110, and the lowest yen 103.06. Some days ago, it was rumoured that most of the applications had been made at prices ranging between yen 106 and 110, but this has proved incorrect, the amount applied for at those prices being extremely small. Applications the amount of which exceeds yen 100,000 were made at these premiums:—yen 5.30 (yen 100,000), yen 5.20 (yen 131,000), yen 5 (yen 233,300), yen 4.80 (yen 160,700), yen 4.70 (yen 120,000), yen 4.60 (yen 104,000), yen 4.50 (yen 105,000), yen 4.20 (yen 177,000), yen 4.10 (yen 161,600), yen 3.58 (yen 129,400), yen 3.50 (yen 235,000), yen 3.25 (yen 220,000), yen 3.15 (yen 142,000), yen 3.11 (yen 178,200), and yen 3.10 (yen 193,100). Of the applications that have not been accepted, the largest amounts were applied for at the following premiums:—yen 3.200 (5,607,000), yen 2.100 (yen 2,747,700), yen 1.000 (yen 2,284,600); while the amount of applications at par was yen 670,000. From these figures it will be seen that by far the greatest amount was applied for at prices ranging between yen 102 and 103.

The total amount applied for, yen 16,642,300, is classified as follows:—yen 547,600, applied for by Government offices (19 applications); yen 9,186,000, by banks and companies (304 applications); yen 3,000, by a hospital; yen 400, by a temple; yen 6,005,300 by private individuals, (1,350 applications). The amount accepted is distributed as follows:—yen 202,000 to Government offices (8 applications); yen 2,079,100 to banks (46 applications); yen 2,118,900 to private individuals (280 applications). It will be seen from these figures that private individuals applied at higher prices than either banks or companies, and Government offices still higher than private individuals. On the part of banks and companies it was probably thought inexpedient, in view of the prospective profitable use of their money when trade activity is revived, to bid high prices for bonds issued at 100 yen face value and 5 per cent. annual interest. Private individuals, on the other hand, considered it wiser to buy their bonds than to deposit their money in banks at low interest; while in the case of Government offices, it was probably the consideration that the rate of

interest is not likely to rise, although it may become lower, that counselled the purchase of the Navy Bonds at high prices.

As the amounts of the applications received in the various localities indicate, in a manner, the financial condition of each locality, we here enumerate the following:—Tokyo, yen 6,880,000; Osaka, yen 1,920,000; Nagoya, yen 680,000; Kobe, yen 610,000; Yokohama, yen 500,000; Kagoshima, yen 510,000; Matsue, yen 410,000; Tsu, yen 340,000; Kyoto, yen 320,000; Okayama, yen 260,000; Sakai, yen 240,000; Gifu, yen 240,000; Yokkaichi, yen 220,000; Shizuoka, yen 200,000; Fukui, yen 190,000; Fukuoka, yen 180,000; Wakayama, yen 170,000; Saga, yen 160,000; Nagasaki, yen 150,000; Kochi, yen 140,000; Tokushima, yen 130,000; Tohoku, yen 130,000; Hikone, Aomori, Kumamoto, and Matsuyama, each yen 120,000; Chiba, yen 110,000; Sendai, and Otsu, each yen 100,000; Maebashi, yen 100,000; Toyama, yen 70,000; Oita, Utsunomiya, and Kanazawa, each yen 60,000; Nagano and Mito, each yen 50,000. In all other localities from which applications were received, the amount fell below the last mentioned sum. Allowance has to be made for the shortness of the period of application; for the difference of opinion on the part of the inhabitants of different localities as to the relative advisability of depositing money in savings banks and investing it in bonds, and the convenience of communication with agencies in each locality. We cannot, therefore, consider the above mentioned figures as indicating the true financial condition of each locality; but we may safely regard them as a help to understand the approximate relative wealth and prosperity of different places. Viewing the matter in the light of the sale of the bonds, the result obtained leaves nothing to be desired, but we also maintain that this good result has been chiefly brought about by the depression of trade and the consequent inactivity in the money market.

(Translated from the *Hechi Shinbun*.)

To what point do the capitalists of this country mean to carry their ignorant timidity? While there are enough undertakings promising profit, they lack the courage to make a fresh departure, and content themselves with securing the trifling interest allowed on public loan bonds. Their behaviour is ill-timed in the face of their high pretensions to commercial wisdom and their laudable aspirations to compete with foreign merchants. We sincerely congratulate the Government on the good result attending the issue of the Naval Bonds, but when we remember that it has been obtained chiefly on account of the depression of trade and the excessive timidity of capitalists, we can not help regretting it for the sake of the country. From the report of the Minister of State for Finance, we see that the amount applied for reached more than three times the required sum, yen 5,000,000. Were the interest of the bonds in question sufficiently high, and were the wealth of the country on the same level with that of European and American countries, there would be no cause of surprise in capitalists making such an extraordinary rush for the recently issued bonds. But, considering the actual rate of interest and the real wealth of the country, the result of the present issue must be looked upon as a phenomenal occurrence in our financial world. The highest bidding is quoted at yen 110; the next yen 108.50, and the next, yen 107.513; while the applications above a premium of yen 3.06 amounted in face value to yen 5,000,000, securing an extra receipt of yen 187,834. Rejected applications amount to about yen 11,000,000, even taking no account of the amount applied for at par. Will the depression of trade last for ever? Certainly not. Already it seems that the day is not far distant when activity will be manifested in our money market. For some time people were able, with economical management, to get along tolerably well, without buying new goods; but gradually the stock of materials, bought in 1880-81, when they had money, has been exhausted, and at present they have no more reserve stores to fall back upon. It being thus plain that the demand for merchandise will increase in no distant future, it is surely time now to invest money in industrial enterprises, and as surely is it folly to buy bonds which will sooner or later fall in price. Do our capitalists imagine that the Naval Bonds will long continue to keep the price of 103 to 110 yen, at rate of 5 per cent. annual interest?

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, August 7th.

## MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

\* Writs have been moved for the assembling of Parliament to take place on the 19th of August.

London, August 9th.

## THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

A meeting has taken place between the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria, the absence of the Emperor of Russia being generally regarded as a sign that the triple alliance is broken.

## THE CLOSING OF BATUM.

A Note has been issued by Lord Rosebery, which announces that England has refused to recognise the recent action of Russia with respect to the port of Batum.

Later.

## TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Two Turkish Army Corps have been ordered to Macedonia to guard against Greek designs and Russian intrigues.

London, August 11th.

## RENEWED RIOTS IN BELFAST.

The riots in Belfast have been renewed, and desperate fighting between the factions has occurred, resulting in twelve persons being killed and hundreds wounded.

["SPECIAL TELEGRAM" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

Nagasaki, August 11th.

## NAVAL NEWS.

Admiral Hamilton, with the British Squadron, has sailed hence for Decastries Bay.

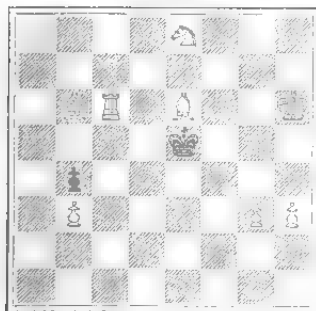
Admiral Ting, with the Chinese Squadron, arrived here yesterday.

The *Vladimir Monomach*, with Admiral Korniloff on board, has arrived here.

The *Moskwa*, with the Russian Marine Minister on board, sailed hence to-day for Yokohama.

## CHESS.

By Mr. W. COATES. From *Westminster Papers*.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of August 7th, 1886,

By Mr. F. J. KELLNER.

White. Black.

- 1.—P. to K. 7.
- 2.—Kt. to K. 7, ch.
- 3.—P. to K. 8=Kt. mates.

if 1.—K. to K. 5.

- 2.—Kt. to Q. 6, ch.
- 3.—Mate.

if 1.—R. to K. 8.

- 2.—Kt. to Kt. 5.
- 3.—Mate.

Correct answer received from "OMEGA."

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong per P. M. Co. Tuesday, August 17th.\*  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe per N. Y. K. Thursday, August 19th.  
From America... per O. & O. Co. Friday, August 20th.\*

\* City of Rio de Janeiro left Hongkong on August 16th. † Belgic left San Francisco on July 31st.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hakodate... per N. Y. K. Monday, August 16th.  
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki... per N. Y. K. Wednesday, Aug. 18th.  
For America... per P. M. Co. Thursday, Aug. 19th.  
For Europe, via Hongkong... per M. M. Co. Sunday, August 22nd.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Onori Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TOKYO-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uyeno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 1.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

## TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uyeno) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKAHANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKAHANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

## KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

## OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

For Europe—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Saturday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

For SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

For CHINA—The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sail weekly (Wednesday) for Shanghai, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki. Steamers of this Company also run to Korea and Vladivostok, at intervals, their sailing notices appearing in the local papers.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 p.m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 20 sen.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Teheran*, British steamer, 1,684, F. H. Seymour, 8th August.—Hongkong 31st July via Nagasaki and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 9th August.—Kobe 8th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Port Jackson*, British steamer, 2,600, G. H. Huddy, 9th August.—Nagasaki 6th August, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Wildwood*, British ship, 1,548, Saunders, 9th August.—New York 8th April, Kerosene.—Isaacs & Bro.

*Seirio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 478, Tamura, 10th August.—Hachinohe 9th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nautilus* (4), Austrian gunboat, Captain Spetzler, 10th August.—Hakodate 5th August.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 10th August.—Kobe 9th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Victoria*, British steamer, 1,531, Coundon, 10th August.—Kobe 8th August, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Beatrice*, British schooner, 66, Williams, 11th August.—Guam 21st July, Copra.—Captain.

*City of New York*, American steamer, 3,020, R. R. Searle, 11th August.—San Francisco 24th July, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Kawakawa, 11th August.—Yokkaichi 10th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mercur*, British brig, 216, Dick, 11th August.—Takao 24th July, Sugar.—Chinese.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 11th August.—Shanghai and ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 12th August.—Niigata 9th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 12th August.—Hakodate 9th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 12th August.—Yokkaichi 11th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 12th August.—Kobe 11th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 13th August.—Handa 12th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Moskwa*, Russian transport, 2,244, Captain Kaoloff, 13th August.—Kobe 12th August.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 13th August.—Yokkaichi 12th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Volga*, French steamer, 1,583, Du Temple, 14th August.—Hongkong 7th August via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Mensaleh*, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benois, 8th August.—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 9th August.—Hakodate via Oginohama, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Cassandra*, German steamer, 1,090, Haesloot, 10th August.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 11th August.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 11th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Devonshire*, British steamer, 1,512, Purvis, 12th August.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Kawakawa, 12th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Steadman, 12th August.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. F. Christensen, 12th August.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*City of New York*, American steamer, 3,020, R. R. Searle, 13th August.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 13th August.—Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 13th August.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 13th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Teheran*, British steamer, 1,684, F. H. Seymour, 14th August.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong, via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Dr. C. A. Arnold, Captain and Mrs. Bunbury, Miss K. Sada, Austrian Ladies' Band Troupe, Mrs. Cheng Shee, Dr. Perse, Deputy-Inspector-General Fisher, R.N., Messrs. C. H. Wan, J. Burke, D. MacPherson, J. Thomson, M. Brown, L. Ah Kun, C. A. Tomes, Hornumjee Pestonjee, Ah Chien, and H. Kusakabe in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. L. L. Delcamp, O. Braws, Omema, and Oh Setite in cabin; 9 Japanese in second class; and 59 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, from San Francisco:—Mrs. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard, Rev. Father Mugabore, Mrs. Knox, Miss Knox, Mr. Richard Meir, and Miss R. W. Simons in cabin; and 4 Japanese in steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. Sin Jun Gong in cabin; and 4 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Kawahara, Messrs. Ed. d'Almeida, C. M. Alsogoff, E. L. Griffen, E. Byrne, K. Chang, Ono, Minohara, Honda, and Shunokobe in cabin; and Mrs. Kusunoki and two children, Miss Kusunoki, Messrs. Cheashi, Kashiwagi, and two Japanese in second class; and 2 Europeans, 2 Malays, 1 Chinese, and 86 Japanese in steerage. For London: Mrs. Geo. B. Glover in cabin. For Liverpool: Mr. A. P. Happer in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, from Hakodate:—10 Japanese in cabin; and 30 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. McCallum, and 8 Japanese in cabin; 10 Japanese in second class; and 102 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. M. Kong, Rigoshi, Le Roy, Girard, Pannetier, Kojima, and 2 steerage passengers.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. E. Ishida, K. Nagura, K. Taniguchi, Vignolle, Cuthbert, T. Fukutomi, T. Yamamoto, A. Kum, and A. Ying in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, for Hakodate via Oghibama:—H.E. Admiral Enomoto, Messrs. S. Kurihara, S. Izawa, and Taylor in cabin; Messrs. T. Kitamura, M. Nishimura, S. Nishimura, K. Nakano, K. Otsuka, N. Fukao, R. Ishii, and S. Shimizu in second class; and 63 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Mayeda, Mrs. Mayeda, Messrs. T. Iriya, C. Braiss, E. Hagens, N. A. Sohwin, J. Dreyke, M. Higo, Nagasaki, Ishiguro, F. Kondo, and Uyeno in cabin; and 1 Chinese and 69 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, for Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Hopper, Miss L. Marchetti, Messrs. E. Remenyi, I. Luckstone, J. J. Foster, Hellyer, Pearson, and S. Sakaki in cabin; Messrs. J. Noda, Y. Tamura, and M. Matsumoto in second class; and 42 Japanese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Silk for France, 99 bales; for England, 5 bales; total, 95 bales.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong, via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Sugar 5,089 bags, Merchandise 4,291 packages.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$38,000.00.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, from San Francisco:—Freight, 68 tons; for Shanghai, 70 tons; for Hongkong, 800 tons; Specie for Hyogo, \$100,000; for Hongkong and East Indies, \$384,180.

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, Captain Swain, from Kobe, reports light winds, fine weather, and smooth sea throughout the passage.

The Japanese steamer *Nigata Maru*, Captain Drummond, from Kobe, reports fine weather throughout the passage.

The American steamer *City of New York*, Captain R. R. Seale, from San Francisco, reports fine weather.

The Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, Captain Mahlmann, from Kobe, reports fine weather throughout the passage.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The Market during the past week has become decidedly quieter; dealers have been less eager to operate, and clearances have fallen off considerably, but the "Bon" festival gets the credit of checking business pending its duration, and dealers seem pretty cheerful as to future prospects when the autumn trade sets in.

**YARN.**—Sales for the week amount to 700 bales English spinings, for which slightly higher prices have again been paid, and 450 bales Bombays at about former rates; the Market closes weaker.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS** account for a very small list of sales, consisting of 250 pieces T. Cloths, 600 pieces Indigo Shirtings, 200 pieces Twills, and 100 pieces Cotton Sateens.

**WOOLLENS** have also had but a limited amount of attention, sales being restricted to 1,000 pieces Italian Cloth, 100 pieces Silk Satins, and 100 pairs Blankets.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.00 to 27.75
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.00 to 29.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.50 to 30.50
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	31.00 to 32.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium	32.75 to 33.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	33.75 to 35.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	35.00 to 37.50
No. 328, Two-fold	34.00 to 36.00
No. 428, Two-fold	36.50 to 40.00
No. 208, Bombay	25.50 to 27.50
No. 168, Bombay	25.50 to 26.50
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.50 to 25.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirtings—84lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	\$1.75 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.20 to 2.70
T. Cloth—7lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.45 to 1.60
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 2.30
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black 32, 1 inches	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1 1/2 to 2 1/2 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—3 1/2 to 4 1/2 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.75 to 7.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches	0.65 to 0.72 1/2
Taffetas, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER POUND.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$3.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.21 to 0.32
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.13 to 0.15
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Vuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.50
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.30 to 0.55
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.34 to 0.42

## METALS.

The position is unchanged since last week, the general features being much the same. Pig Iron dull and neglected. Manufactured Iron flat, with but little doing. Wire Nails, favourite assortments enquired for both "spot" and "to arrive." Tin Plates wanted at quotations.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$2.50 to 2.60
Flat Bars, 1 inch	2.60 to 2.75
Round and square up to 2 inch	2.50 to 2.70
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	Nom. 2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.25 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.00 to 5.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.15 to 1.17 1/2

## KEROSENE.

Still no business, the views of sellers and buyers

being too divergent. We leave quotations unchanged but quite nominal; at present holders demand \$1.80 for "Devoe," while the highest bid hitherto has been \$1.72 1/2. Perhaps they may meet at some intermediate figure when the market opens again. Stocks ample and further arrivals will soon be in sight.

## PER CASE.

Devoe	Nom. \$1.70 to 1.72 1/2
Comet	Nom. 1.65 to 1.67 1/2
Stella	Nom. 1.60 to 1.62 1/2

## SUGAR.

Sugar is still difficult to move, and the small sales effected make but little impression on the large stock on hand.

## PER PICUL.

White, No. 1	\$7.25 to 7.30
White, No. 2	5.90 to 5.95
White, No. 3	5.60 to 5.75
White, No. 4	4.90 to 5.00
White, No. 5	4.10 to 4.15
Brown Formosa	4.50 to 4.60

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 6th instant, since then we have had a few quiet days and a few brisk ones, resulting in Settlements for the week of 255 piculs, divided thus:—*Hanks* 10 piculs, *Filatures* and *Reels* 245 piculs. In addition to these figures the Doshinsha exported 14 bales to Lyons per steamer *Menzaleh*.

Sellers have made good their boast and have compelled buyers to pay their figures as the departure of the American mail draws nigh. Even during that portion of the week when there was no business doing they stood manfully to their guns; but now that buying has recommenced there is no holding them, and in many cases they ask nearly \$100 per picul advance on the prices current at the beginning of July. It remains to be seen whether foreign Markets can follow our strong lead or no, meantime the buying is but partial, some old and experienced shippers holding entirely aloof at present rates.

Supplies come in more freely, and the Stock has increased 800 piculs since this day week. The inland Markets are pushed up still higher with every fresh sale here, and it is difficult to know what the end will be. Holders assert that they are sure of their position and seem to care little or nothing for the advances which come to hand as to the prices current with consumers abroad.

There has only been one shipping opportunity during the interval, the French mail steamer of the 8th instant. This vessel, the *Menzaleh*, carried 5 bales for London and 90 bales for Lyons, of which latter quantity 14 bales were on Japanese account. Total shipments to date are thus 1,233 piculs against 1,018 piculs last year, and 1,829 piculs at same date in 1884.

*Hanks*.—The only purchase noted is a parcel of *Chichibu* at \$505; but all kinds in this department are now held for extreme rates. Sellers talk of \$620 for Medium *Shinshu*, and \$570 for good *Hachoji*. We put all quotations purely nominal—until business of some importance takes place.

*Filatures*.—Strong demand at a marked advance since the morning of the 10th instant, some few buyers striding in. Fine-size Silks from *Kofu* have brought as high as \$720, with ordinary good in full size at \$685. In *Shinshu* kinds of chop quality suitable for America, we notice *Kaimaisha*, *Kairoska*, *Meijusha* at \$720, *Yajima* \$715, *Tokosha* \$702 1/2 with medium grades at \$690. For *Gakosha*, 1st choice, \$780 is asked; *Hakunaru* wants \$750, and so on in proportion. Nothing decent can apparently now be thought of at less than \$700, and we imagine that shippers of a month ago, must wish that they had retained their goods here to profit by the rise, instead of trusting them to the glorious uncertainty of Markets on the home side.



*Re-reels.*—Not so much done in these; the best marks are held for fabulous prices, \$710 being talked of for Shinshu re-reels, *Helmet chop*. Best Joshi kinds are also practically held off sale for the present by reason of holders believing in a further steady advance. Among the sales of the week are *Tengishu*, *Ichimurase*, *Sei-hiro-gumi*, and *Buyosha* at \$655, with *Sei-shu-sha* at \$635. It is doubtful, however, if anything like these figures would be accepted now.

In other sorts no business whatever, although arrivals are commencing from Oshu province.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshi)	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshi)	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2 1/2	Nom.
Hanks—No. 3	Nom.
Filatures—Extra	\$770 to 780
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 2, 10/13 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	—
Kakadas—No. 1 1/2	700 to 710
Kakadas—No. 2	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 2 1/2	680 to 690
Kakadas—No. 3	—
Kakadas—No. 3 1/2	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2 1/2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 2 1/2	—

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 13th August, 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	BALLES.	BALLES.	BALLES.
Europe	348	326	1,239
America	915	737	794
Total	{ Bales 1,263	{ 1,063	{ 2,033
	{ Piculs 1,233	{ 1,013	{ 1,879
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	1,600	1,300	2,700
Stock, 13th August	4,200	4,100	2,450
Available supplies to date	5,800	5,400	5,150

## WASTE SILK.

A decided improvement in this market, and the large business of 750 piculs has been done during the week. Settlements are divided thus:—*Pierced Cocoons* 220 piculs, *Noshi* 330 piculs, *Kibiso* 200 piculs. No settlements for Direct export, although it is reported that natives are buying on speculative account.

As in the Raw market, so here, dealers ask a fresh advance after every sale made, and some holders quietly sit by and will not offer their goods at any price. The *Cocoons* noted in the settlements are not yet weighed; in fact the price is not yet fixed; the goods have gone into godown for drying and preparation, but the figure depends on subsequent sales. Arrivals are coming in freely and the stock is increased to 4,000 piculs in spite of the large transactions noted above.

The M. M. steamship *Mensaleh* (8th instant) carried away 58 bales, all entered as going to (or through) Marseilles. Present export is, therefore, 589 piculs, as against 580 piculs last year and 339 piculs to same date in 1884.

*Pierced Cocoons.*—The 220 piculs in the list are said to have been taken into godown at a price to be hereafter fixed when other buyers operate, but in no case to be less than \$120 per picul. Stock on hand 950 piculs.

*Noshi.*—Sales comprise among other things *Tomiyoka fil.* at \$185 against \$130, same time last year. The greater part of the settlements, however, are ordinary *Joshi* at \$115 against \$75 last year. (Exchange now 3/1 against 3/7 1/2 last August).

*Kibiso.*—Chief business has been in *Joshi* at from \$57 1/2 to \$72 1/2 with a little *Bushu* at \$47 1/2. One parcel *Filature* (discolored) at \$148.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$130 to 150
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	180
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	160
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshin, Good to Best	180 to 190
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Bushu, Good to Best	Nom.
Noshi-ito—Joshi, Best	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Joshi, Good	110 to 115
Noshi-ito—Joshi, Ordinary	Nom.
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	—
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshi, Good to Fair	65 to 60
Kibiso—Joshi, Middling to Common	50 to 45
Kibiso—Hachoji, Good	45 to 50
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low	—
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	—
Mawata—Good to Best	220 to 230

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 13th Aug., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk	589	580	208
Pierced Cocoons	—	—	41
	589	580	339
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	1,600	240	1,500
Stock, 13th August	4,200	3,760	2,750
Available supplies to date	5,600	4,000	4,250

*Exchange.*—Foreign seems to have touched bottom for the present and is now slightly firmer at the following quotations. LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/1; Documents, 3/1 1/2; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/1 1/2; Documents, 3/1 1/2; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$74 1/2; 4 m/s., G. \$75 1/2; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 3.87; 6 m/s., fcs. 3.90. Domestic unchanged, standing nominally at par with silver coin.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 13th August, 1886:—

	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	910	Pierced Cocoons	950	
Filature & Re-reels	2,130	Noshi-ito	1,520	
Kakada & Hamatsuki	380	Kibiso	1,360	
Sendai & Hamatsuki	570	Mawata	70	
Taysam Kinds	190	Sundries	100	
Total piculs	4,200	Total piculs	4,000	

\* \* \* Raw Stock—1,300 piculs Old, 2,900 piculs New.  
Waste Stock—800 piculs Old, 3,200 piculs New.

## TEA.

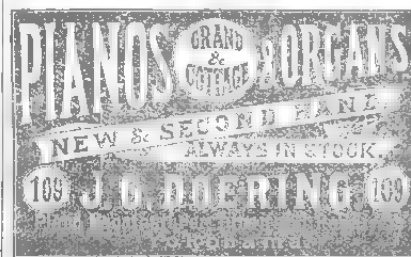
About 5,095 piculs of leaf have been settled for the past seven days at prices, ranging from 12 to 36 dollars per picul. Prices are now a shade firmer, but with no quotable change. Receipts from the producing districts have been scarcely equal to the demand, and the stock to-day shows a decrease of about 2,000 piculs. About 500 piculs of Tea was destroyed in a Kobe tea-firing godown which was burnt down on the morning of the 12th inst. The usual Tea shipments (from this port only) are as follows:—45,812 lb. for New York and 178,255 lb. for Canada, totaling 224,067 lbs., per steamship *Yorkshire*, which sailed on the 30th July. The bark *Zoroya* which left on the 31st ultimo, took 27,878 lbs. for New York, 22,091 lbs. for Chicago, 1,625 lbs. for Saint Paul, and 107,055 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 219,549 lbs. The Pacific Mail steamship *City of Sydney* took 507,419 lbs. from this port on the 4th instant, as follows: 118,388 lbs. for New York, 3,600 lbs. for Boston, 76,733 lbs. for Chicago, 293,986 lbs. for San Francisco, 2,640 lbs. Portland (Oregon), and 12,072 lbs. for Canada. The Suez Canal steamer *Strathleven* took on the 6th instant 194,418 lbs. for New York and 150,229 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 344,647 lbs.

Common	\$11
Good Common	12 to 13
Medium	14 to 16
Good Medium	19 to 21
Fine	19 to 21
Finest	22 to 25
Choice	26 & up'ds

## EXCHANGE.

Exchange has seen no further decline, has been steady at quotations, and is rather firmer at the close.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3/0 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/0 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/1
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	3.81
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	3.91
On Hongkong—Bank sight	Par
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	3/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	71
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	72
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	73 1/2
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	74 1/2
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	73 1/2
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	74 1/2



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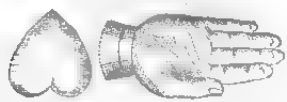
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# The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAISCE QUE DOIST ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1886.

### BIRTH.

At Surugadai, Tōkyō on the 14th instant, the wife of A. F. MAGNAN, of a son.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE cholera hospital at Shiba has ceased receiving patients.

PRINCE KOMATSU left Tōkyō for Tomioka, the 15th instant.

CHOLERA continues to attack about 150 persons daily in Tōkyō.

A NEW journal, the *Naniwa Shimbun*, was started in Osaka, the 10th inst.

MR. SHIODA, Japanese Minister at Peking, is said to be slightly indisposed.

MR. KAWAMI, private secretary to the Minister President of State, has gone to Tomioka.

MR. ARISHIMA, Superintendent of the Yokohama Customs, went to Kazusa, the 14th instant.

THE Engineering Bureau of the Home Department has applied for the services of a Dutch engineer.

JUDGE KOGURE, president of the Sado Shishin Saibansho, left the capital for Sado the 15th instant.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MIURA, commanding the Kumamoto Garrison, has sent in his resignation to the War Office.

THE export of screens from Kobe during the latter half of 1885, amounted to 36,036, which were valued at yen 130,875.23.

A NAVAL shipbuilding class will be established at Yokosuka next year in buildings to be specially erected on reclaimed land in the vicinity of the

dockyard. About 50 students are expected to attend the course of instruction during the first session.

THE Vice-Minister of State for the Navy is at his country-residence at Takata, Tōkyō, whither he has removed his family.

It is announced that in future shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be received as securities by the Nippon Ginko.

LIEUT.-GENERAL VISCOUNT MIYOSHI, lately appointed to the command of the Tōkyō Garrison, arrived in the capital, Thursday.

A BRANCH office of the Nagasaki Custom-house will, it is said, be established at Nafa, Okinawa Prefecture, next month.

THE weather broke on Wednesday night, and the long continued heat was replaced by cool showers and northerly breezes.

A SERIOUS fracas has occurred at Nagasaki between the police and several hundred liberty men from the Chinese squadron.

ARRANGEMENTS are in contemplation with the object of largely extending the work of the Tōkyō Dendrological School at Komaba.

A CONFERENCE of City and Prefectural Governors will take place in Tōkyō about the middle of October for the discussion of official business.

It is proposed to introduce the study of English into the curriculum of the Meiji Law School, which will shortly be removed to new buildings at Surugadai.

THE description of faience known as Awata ware seems to be coming into favour, the export from Osaka last month amounting in value to yen 7,000.

THE students at the Imperial University are making arrangements to hold the autumn boat races on the Sumida river about the end of September.

THE Education Department has instituted an examination of many old documents relating to the condition of education during the Tokugawa régime.

DR. SANEYOSHI, chief inspector of the Tōkyō cholera hospitals, is engaged in compiling a set of sanitary regulations on the model of English enactments.

ONE hundred and seventy-seven applications have been made for permission to take part in the forthcoming autumn examinations for legal practitioners in Tōkyō.

THE Minister President of State has presented to the Imperial Household Department a roll of *kakemono* given to him by Li Hung-chang, and said to be very rare and valuable.

On the 17th instant the ceremony of presenting colours to the 17th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th regiments of infantry took place at the

Imperial Palace. Their Excellencies Counts Ito, Yamada, Oyama, and several military officials attended the ceremony.

THE Vice-Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce has consented to accept the office of president of the Society of Oriental Painters, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Nomura.

It is stated that Major-General Shigeno will receive the appointment of Commander of the Kumamoto Garrison, vacant by the retirement of Lieut.-General Viscount Miura.

THE appointments of Mr. Ozaki as Chief Judge of the *Daishin-in*, and of Mr. Nishi Shigenori to the office of President of the Court of Appeal, are confirmed.

LAMP chimneys manufactured at the Kihara Glass Works, in Osaka, are in such good demand in China that the proprietors intend to open an agency in Shanghai.

VICE-ADMIRAL VISCOUNT NAKAMURA KURANOSUKE, Port Admiral at Yokosuka, is at present at Hakone. During his absence he will be represented by Rear-Admiral Arichi.

MR. NOMURA, Vice-Minister of State for the Communications Department, left the capital the 17th instant to inspect the Yokohama Lighthouse Department and other establishments.

MESSERS. SHIBATA ROKUSHU, Shibata Masakichi and Mori propose to establish a Shipping Company at Kobe with a capital of yen 800,000, having the object of opening trade with Yokohama.

THE Vice-Minister of the War Department, accompanied by several military officers, visited the powder factory at Itabashi, and afterwards inspected the arsenal at Koishi-kawa, the 13th instant.

COUNTS INOUE and YAMAGATA landed at the port of Yoichi, the 12th instant, and inspected the reclaimed lands in the vicinity. They spent the night at Onyoro, and left for Sapporo the afternoon of the 13th instant.

A HORSE tramway will be constructed between Tōkyō and Hachioji as soon as the necessary official permission shall have been obtained. The capital of the undertaking is set down at yen 300,000.

THE convicts in the Kushiro Prison in Hokkaido will henceforward be employed in agricultural work, and a telephone line is to be erected between the prison and the sulphur beds at Iwazan.

MR. HATOYAMA (representing the Foreign Office), and other officials from the Departments of Justice and of Home Affairs, will proceed shortly to Nagasaki to investigate the circumstances of the recent disturbance there.

MR. HASELWOOD, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who is leaving Kobe for India, was the recipient, the 13th inst., of a very original *kakemono*, which was presented by

Mr. Troup, H.B.M. Consul, and signed by the entire community.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha propose to remove, about the 20th of next month, to the old buildings of the Kyôdo Unyu Kaisha at Yokohama, where the main office will be located. The Tôkyô office will be used as a branch.

A NUMBER of residents of Hakodate, who propose to establish a Commercial School, have applied for the assistance of teachers of the Tôkyô Commercial School in the framing of rules and regulations.

A BRANCH dispensary of the Nihonbashi District Office was opened, the 16th instant, at No. 14 Kakigaracho Nichome, Tôkyô, for the treatment of all kinds of diseases. Medicine will be given gratis to poor people.

A COMPETITIVE exhibition of glass, matches, and toys for export, dried seaweed, soap, merino, umbrellas, fans, refined wax, &c., will be opened the 1st of November in the enclosure of the Osaka Museum. All exhibits must be manufactured by exhibitors.

THE Marusan Ginko has applied for bankruptcy in consequence of having been defeated in an action brought against it by Mr. Yoshida Gitarô a depositor. The Court of First Instance at Osaka decided that, as the liability of the shareholders was unlimited, they must be held responsible for the repayment of deposits. The bank appealed on the 13th inst. against this judgment, but without avail.

THE Osaka Garrison has usually furnished six or seven hundred patients to the sick list every spring and summer suffering from *kakke*, but up to the present no men have gone off duty with this complaint. This unwonted exemption is attributed to the substitution of wheat for rice in their rations, and to the introduction of the gymnasium.

As an instance of the effect of cholera upon trade, it is stated that the daily arrival and departure of passengers by steamer from Kawaguchi dwindled to forty during the worst period of cholera at Osaka and Kobe, but now that the epidemic shows signs of abatement traffic has assumed its normal condition, and upwards of six hundred arrivals and departures take place daily.

IMPORTS are again dull, the "Bon" festival and the heavy transactions of the past month having had the effect of stopping purchases to a great extent, and sales and clearances have both been on a small scale. The Yarn market closes quiet, and prices have been barely maintained for the 850 bales disposed of. Very little has been done in Cotton Piece-goods or Woollens generally, though special articles have received some attention. A better feeling in the Metal trade is reported, and buyers are becoming aware that they must bid higher if they mean business, but actual transactions have been light, except in Tin Plates, purchases of which have considerably reduced stocks, and prices are firm. There has been little done in Kerosene, the difference of opinion between buyers and sellers being 10 cents, and neither appear likely to give way. Nothing to report in Sugar. The Silk Market has been excited, and considerable business has been done, but buying has not been general, many shippers being afraid to operate in the present un-

satisfactory condition of the Yokohama Market. In Waste Silk there has been rather less done, but, doubtless dealings have been somewhat of a speculative character as in the Silk trade itself. The traffic in Tea continues large; prices have been raised a dollar for all grades now on the market, and stocks are considerably reduced, the finer sorts being nearly exhausted. Exchange has again weakened—say one per cent.

#### NOTES.

THE affray between the police and Chinese liberty men at Nagasaki appears to have originated as troubles with the police generally do originate. A number of Chinamen came ashore, the 13th instant, and behaved in a disorderly manner, using violence towards people in the streets. The police interfered, but did not carry their interference to the length of making arrests. Some force, however, seems to have been used. The Chinese showed a strong disposition to carry things with a high hand, but, seeing probably that the odds against them were too heavy, they finally dispersed. It is evident that they then laid a deliberate plot to retaliate upon the police. By the evening of the 15th their dispositions were made. At about eight o'clock a constable of the Umegasaki Station was on his beat at Hirobaba, when a Chinaman approached from behind, snatched the constable's cap and threw it on the ground. The policeman turned round and attempted to seize his aggressor, but found himself surrounded in a moment by the latter's comrades. These had evidently been lying in wait. They hastened from all directions and threw themselves upon the unfortunate constable, who defended himself as best he could. Soon several policemen ran to his assistance from the Umegasaki Station. They appear to have endeavoured chiefly to extricate the constable from the mob of his assailants, but, so far from succeeding, they themselves became the objects of a violent assault and were finally driven to fight for their lives. News of the fracas quickly reached the central station, whence a considerable force of constables was immediately dispatched to the scene of the disturbance. But the Chinese had anticipated this. The police had only proceeded as far as Funa-daiku-machi and Motokago-machi when they were confronted by a body of Chinamen who had been lying in wait for them. Very soon a fierce fight was waging, in two places, nor was it till eleven o'clock—three hours after the commencement of the disturbance—that the police succeeded in restoring order. It was then found that on the Chinese side four had been killed and thirty-one wounded—six of the latter seriously—while among the Japanese one man was dead, five badly wounded and fifteen hurt. We have every reason to believe that this account is accurate. As to the original encounter—on the 13th—between the Chinese and the constables, no information is at hand. But as no arrests seem to have been made, it is evident that the affair cannot have been very serious. However this may be, the subsequent conduct of the Chinese was wholly inexcusable. They organized a regular attack upon the police, and had they succeeded in overcoming the latter, Nagasaki would have been at their mercy. This is a danger to which all the settlements are more or less exposed. A sufficiently strong party of man-of-war's men might land at any moment, and run a-muck before the police could possibly muster

in numbers large enough to overcome them. The same peril, of course, threatens any sea-port. But fortunately there are few sailors so undisciplined as the Chinese. We trust that the sanguinary violence of the ruffians who deliberately disturbed the peace of Nagasaki and plotted to slaughter the police will be severely punished. Thirty-six of them have already had a salutary lesson, but we do not doubt that both the Chinese and Japanese authorities will appreciate the necessity of inflicting prohibitive penalties for an outrage which might have ended very differently, and which, if repeated, may lead to most deplorable results.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* publishes the following telegrams from Nagasaki in reference to the affray between Chinese sailors and the police:—  
"Nagasaki, August 15th, 10. a.m. Last night a number of men landed from the Chinese squadron and immediately began fighting with the police with the result that about a hundred persons were killed and wounded on both sides."  
"August 14th, 6.20 p.m. Men from the Chinese fleet have landed and attacked the police stations, and killed and wounded about 18 constables."  
"August 15th 2.40 p.m. There were more killed and wounded among the Chinese sailors than in the police force." The *Hochi* adds that several telegrams were received at the Home Office on the evening of the 15th from the Nagasaki Prefectural Government conveying news of the disturbance. The vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs proceeded to the Cabinet Office early on the 16th, and it is rumoured that a meeting of the Cabinet has taken place on the subject. Several telegrams have been sent from the Nagasaki prefectural authorities to the Foreign Office—presumably referring to the same matter. A private telegram received in Tôkyô states that Mr. Kusaka has written to Admiral Tei-jo-sho, commanding the Chinese Squadron, for an explanation.

A more accurate, and in some respects a graver, account of the Nagasaki affair than any hitherto published appears in the *Fiji Shimpô*. With regard to the origin of the disturbance, the *Fiji* confirms our previous news that it occurred two days before the serious encounter; namely, on the 13th. That night, four or five Chinese man-of-war's men become intoxicated at a restaurant called Roku-yu-tei, in Yori-ai-chô, and began to behave in a most violent manner. The police, having been summoned, proceeded to arrest the offenders, but met with determined resistance at the hands of a number of the rioters' comrades, who had assembled from neighbouring houses. The struggle lasted some time, but the constables, being reinforced, succeeded finally in carrying off the culprits, not, however, without receiving several wounds and inflicting some injury on one of their assailants. Shortly afterwards, the Chinese, to the number of about 200, repaired to the police-station with the intention of rescuing the prisoners, but finding the gates shut and guarded by a strong force of police, they withdrew without seriously attempting to accomplish their purpose. During the next day they appear to have laid plans of retaliation, for, on the 15th, they came ashore in groups of twenty or thirty, until fully three hundred had landed. At first a large number assembled in a restaurant at Horobaba-chô, and commenced proceedings by assaulting a policeman on his beat. The fact was quickly reported

at the neighbouring station. A body of constables immediately hastened to Hirobaba-chô, where they were fiercely attacked by the Chinese with Japanese swords and other murderous weapons. One of the policemen was immediately cut down, and a violent struggle ensued. Meanwhile another group of Chinese, numbering about eighty, advanced towards the police-stations at Umegasaki and Hamano-chô, assaulting citizens as they passed. The plan of the Chinese apparently was that one party, by creating a disturbance in the street, should entice the police out of the stations, while another proceeded to rescue the prisoners. The police seem to have behaved with great resolution. To oppose the rescuing party they constructed a breast-work of *jirikishisa*. The inhabitants also closed their houses and assisted the police, at first by throwing tiles from the roofs upon the Chinese, but afterwards by taking an active part in the affray. Indeed the account reads as though the resolute and courageous conduct of the citizens contributed materially to rout the Chinese. Routed they were, eventually, but not until their list of casualties included one officer and three seamen killed, and more than fifty wounded. On the Japanese side, two constables were killed, three sergeants, sixteen constables and ten civilians wounded. These numbers are larger than these previously reported. The important point, however, is that there were officers among the Chinese rioters. So, at least, it would seem from the *Fiji Shimpô's* report. Should this be confirmed, the affair will assume a complexion of much greater gravity than it before presented.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* writes in a somewhat alarmist strain about the Nagasaki affair. The *Hôchi* thinks that China's experiences in her struggle with France have inspired her with confidence, and speaks of rumours recently circulated to the effect that the Government at Peking was about to re-open the Riukiu complication in a decisive manner. These rumours the Tôkyô journal dismisses as unworthy of notice, but remarks, at the same time, that they must have found some credence with the public, inasmuch as the recent entry of a Chinese squadron into Nagasaki harbour, closely followed by English and Russian ships of war, gave rise to all sorts of extravagant conjectures. Chinese men-of-war had visited Japanese ports previously, but never in such numbers, and the *Hôchi* evidently inclines to the popular opinion that the demonstration at Nagasaki is not without a definite purpose. "Admiral Tei Jo-sho," our contemporary continues "appears to be under the direct orders of Li Chung-tang, and the Chinese Representative in Tôkyô is said to have received instructions to coöperate with the Admiral. A rumour, quite groundless, has it that Chinese ships have already arrived at Riukiu and landed troops there, and another rumour maintains that the squadron now in Nagasaki is *en route* for Riukiu." The *Hôchi* declines to regard the latter rumour as groundless, and counsels the Government to show a bold front. It is evident, according to our contemporary's view, that the fracas at Nagasaki was deliberately planned by the Chinese. The simultaneous assaults upon the police establish that fact. There ought, however, to be no difficulty in fixing the blame, and should it be proved, as seems probable, that the Chinese were in fault, vigorous and undeviating

measures should be taken to bring the offenders to justice. The slightest symptom of wavering will be misconstrued, and may cause serious mischief. The *Hôchi* concludes a strong article by advising the authorities to abstain, on this occasion, from any interference with the press. When trouble occurred some years ago between Chinese residents of Nagasaki and the police, the former took advantage of the constrained silence of the vernacular press to ventilate most misleading rumours. Therefore the *Hôchi* strongly deprecates any enforcement of silence which would leave the field to the Chinese, and encourage the arrogant sentiments they recently began to harbour.

From official telegrams received on Thursday in Tôkyô, it seems that the casualties in the Nagasaki disturbance may have been exaggerated. The numbers are now stated thus:—Loss on the Chinese side, 4 killed, 6 severely wounded, and 9 slightly hurt. Loss on the Japanese side, 1 policeman killed, 1 severely wounded, and 18 hurt. A later telegram, however, says that, in addition to the above, 15 or 16 Chinese are lying wounded at the Chinese Consulate, and that there were several casualties among civilians. Of those wounded, 1 Chinaman and 1 constable subsequently died in hospital.

The Chinaman, *more suo*, opened the ball by falling, one hundred *en masse*, on a solitary policeman and slaughtering him off-hand. It was at Funadaiku-machi that the Japanese residents turned out to help the police. A body of constables, hastening to assist their comrades in Umegasaki-cho, was there assailed by an overwhelming force of Chinese, and had begun to fare badly when the people, coming to the rescue, killed and wounded several of the Chinese. It is asserted that the movements of the latter were directed by officers, of whom one was killed, and that their numbers amounted to about 500, including some Chinese residents who joined in the fray.

The comments of the Japanese press are sensible and moderate. We confess that had such an affair occurred in an English port, we could scarcely have commanded patience to discuss it quietly. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, after deprecating the notion that any suspicion attaches to the entry of four Chinese men-of-war into a Japanese port, and noting that rumours about Chinese action in Riukiu had created a disposition on the part of the Japanese to treat such a strange affair as that in Nagasaki with some precipitancy, goes on to say that disturbances caused by liberty-men are of common occurrence, but that an assault so well planned as that of the 15th, and so destructive of human life, is unprecedented. The *Nichi Nichi* refuses to think, however, that the fracas can have had any inspiration from above, and expresses a conviction that the ordinary processes of law will suffice to deal with all the issues. Primarily the riot is doubtless attributable to want of discipline in the Chinese Navy, but something of it is also to be traced to the feelings with which the lower classes of the two nations regard each other. The Chinese have been largely strengthened in their usual self-conceit by the course of recent events, and the Japanese are more than ever disposed to despise the timid and bigoted conservatism of their neighbours. On the side of the upper classes, a

friendly and mutually appreciative intercourse is carried on, but the masses of the two nations view each other with anything but good will. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* concludes by urging the vital importance of educating the lower orders to a more liberal and sympathetic attitude.

The *Fiji Shimpô* was at first inclined to attach little importance to the affair, but now confesses that detailed intelligence gives the thing an ugly and disquieting complexion. The whole facts are not yet before the public, but enough is known to remove all doubt as to the culpability of the Chinese. It is abundantly evident that they deliberately planned to violate the laws of the land and disturb the public peace. There seems, too, reason to suspect that the sailors acted with the knowledge of their officers. The Admiral must have been informed of the men's behaviour on the 13th, and, under the circumstances, the landing of 300 sailors on the 15th should never have been permitted. If it be true, moreover, that the rioters were led by officers, the connivance of those in command can scarcely be gainsaid, while the fact that a whole day elapsed before the assault took place, shows that it was fully premeditated. "This," says the *Fiji Shimpô*, "is the first instance in naval history of a deliberately planned assault upon a country's police by the officers and men of a friendly neighbour's war vessels." The whole force of police in Nagasaki Prefecture only amounts to some 450 men, so that the portion stationed in the town of Nagasaki cannot exceed 200. Had it not been for the brave interference of the Nagasaki citizens, the city would have been at the mercy of the Chinese sailors. The *Fiji* hopes, in the name of the nation, that the Government will promptly open vigorous negotiations and obtain full satisfaction. It is stated that Admiral Tei intends to visit other Japanese ports. Adequate assurances should be obtained from him that no such tragedy shall be repeated on Japanese soil.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* observes that, in the history of this empire's foreign intercourse, a Japanese port has now for the first time been disgraced by such outrageous conduct on the part of foreign sailors. Had the Chinese commanders known their duty, they would never have allowed their men to land in such numbers two days after a disturbance of which they must have been fully cognisant. Did they allow them to land, they should have adopted due precautions for their control. Either the commanders connived at what was going forward, or they were guilty of gross and culpable negligence. It is reported that an officer was among the Chinese killed. When officers take active part in such an affair, can it be reasonably supposed that the commanders were not privy to it? And if such a supposition be entertained, what shall be said of the discipline of the Chinese Navy? It is now beyond all doubt on which side the fault lies. The *Hôchi* directs the Government's attention to the value of firmness and resolution in such circumstances.

We (*Japan Mail*) find a difficulty in conceiving this affair. Imagine a disturbance occurring on Monday—let us say—between English sailors and Japanese police in Yokohama. Then imagine an English Admiral letting 300 of his men land the following Wednesday.



Further, imagine 200 English residents joining these men, slaughtering a policeman off-hand, and proceeding to a concerted and murderous assault upon every constable or body of constables they could find in the Settlement. It is impossible, we say, to conceive any such savagery on the part of Englishmen. Naval squadrons of all nations have frequented Japanese ports for years, but nothing bearing the slightest resemblance to such a wild and bloodthirsty outrage has ever been recorded. There is another "first" about the matter. We are right, we think, in saying that a Chinese naval squadron of such dimensions never before entered a foreign port. This is the way they celebrate their first naval promenade. And their countrymen, peaceable residents of Nagasaki, enjoying Japan's hospitality, promptly second the brutal attack, and try to batter out the brains of every Japanese policeman they can find. Truly the whole thing reads like a chapter from the annals of some uttermost barbarians. At the same time, it is not an occasion for the Japanese to lose their sang-froid. They know well that the Chinese Government will never seek to condone such an outrage, and that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a due measure of redress. As for Admiral Tei and his undisciplined roughs, really they had better go home and learn how to behave themselves. They are obviously unfit to be trusted abroad, and especially unfit to visit a country where every stranger is treated as a friend.

THE *Jiji Shimpō* publishes intelligence which, if correct, throws an unpleasant light upon the Nagasaki disturbance. It is that after the affray between the Chinese and the police on the 13th instant, a suggestion was made by the Japanese authorities to the Chinese Admiral that the landing of any considerable number of sailors should be prohibited for a time. No attention was paid to this suggestion. Three hundred men were permitted to go ashore the next day but one, and the results are before us. The *Jiji* adds that the men were allowed to land in accordance with the recommendation of an English physician attached to the Chinese squadron. It is stated that the sailors were not supposed to be in possession of any weapons when they landed, but that they were certainly provided with arms when fighting. The story is that they had previously purchased swords from a curio-dealer, and deposited them in the house of a Chinaman until the time of the outrage. Many Chinese residents are said to have assisted the sailors with bamboo spears and Japanese swords. A telegram to the *Hōchi Shimbun*, dated August 19th, says that the resentment among the Japanese has subsided, but that the Chinese are still eager to retaliate.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, speaking with what authority we know not, advocates an Imperial visit to the country districts. Tōkyō, our contemporary remarks, has now become an infected place. After remaining a long time beyond the circle of the cholera epidemic, it may be said to have become the very centre of that circle. From one to two hundred cases are daily reported, and the disease, so far from showing any disposition to abate, tends rather to increase. The heat, too, is altogether unusual. With the exception of very partial thunder-showers, no rain has fallen for weeks. The wells in several districts are dry, and in all respects the capital offers no inducements as a place of residence. In point of fact it is deserted. Noblemen,

officials, and private gentlemen have made their way to the mountains or the sea. Only the Emperor remains. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* does not suppose that there need be any apprehension of the cholera finding its way directly into the Imperial Palace, though the place is neither very healthily situated nor free from the dangers of defective sewage. But of indirect infection there is constant fear. Why should not His Majesty consult his own safety and allay the public anxiety by removing temporarily to a healthier district? Moreover, the signs of tradal revival which were apparent in the spring have disappeared under the pressure of the cholera epidemic. The Emperor, by visiting some of the country districts, might replace them in the route to prosperity. Indeed, quite apart from the question of cholera, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* thinks that the condition of the country calls for some much step.

Most people, we imagine, will be inclined to agree with our Tōkyō contemporary. Except from an economical point of view, we never could understand His Majesty's unwavering attachment to the capital. Other Sovereigns are not so constant to one place of residence. Neither the Queen of England nor the Emperor of Germany passes the midsummer months in the capital, though both London and Berlin are much more tolerable than Tōkyō in the dog-days. The health of the Mikado is an object of deep solicitude to his subjects. Even thrones are not beyond the reach of unwholesome influences. If there were in Tōkyō any signs of such a panic as that which overtook the inhabitants of certain European cities during the recent cholera epidemic, there might be some reason for His Majesty's residence, if not for the return of the Ministers of State. But Tōkyō is perfectly calm. The people need nothing to reassure them. Two or three hundred cases daily among a population of nearly a million will never produce anything like the alarm that would be caused did the cholera find its way into the Palace.

MESSRS. MARUYA and Company announce the speedy publication of a third edition of Dr. Hepburn's Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary. Of the nature of the improvements and additions which may be expected in this edition, the preface by Dr. Hepburn himself contains, we can be quite sure, the most modest and the truest account. Here is what the Doctor says:—"During the fourteen years which have elapsed since the publication of the last edition of the Dictionary, the author has kept it constantly before him, correcting the errors, improving and enlarging the definitions, adding new words and illustrations, according as his time and other important engagements allowed him. But owing to the amazing changes and rapid advancement of this nation in every department, he has found it difficult to keep pace with the corresponding advance of the language in the copious addition of new words. He has done his best, however, to seize these words: examine, classify, and define them. Many, no doubt, have escaped his notice; still, there is an addition of more than ten thousand words to this edition..... He has also inserted all the archaic and now obsolete terms found in the *Kojiki*, *Manyōshū*, and ancient *Monogatari*..... The English and Japanese part has also been corrected and considerably enlarged and improved." This an-

nouncement ought to be welcomed by every student of Japanese. The dictionary of Dr. Hepburn, our first guide to a knowledge of the language of Japan, still holds its place as the most trustworthy and serviceable book of its kind. For colloquial purposes, and for those who require to convert English into Japanese only, the work of Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi stands on a higher plane. But, taken all round, Dr. Hepburn's dictionary has no equal, and we may presume that the fourth edition will comprise all the information contained in its predecessors or contemporaries. To subscribers who send in their names before the end of September, Messrs. Maruya offer the book at the exceedingly moderate price of 5½ yen. Subsequently it will cost 7½.

Apropos of this, we observe that Messrs. Maruya announce their purchase of the copyright of Hepburn's Dictionary, and that a correspondent of the *Japan Gazette* expresses very strong doubts as to the existence of any copyright laws in Japan. This is an amusing example of the extraordinary ignorance which prevails among foreigners with regard to Japanese affairs. The *Gazette's* correspondent evidently has not been at the pains to make any enquiries. He has a general idea that Japan is not sufficiently civilized to possess copyright laws, and so he airily concludes that the leading publishers in the Empire, in conjunction with Dr. Hepburn, have printed and circulated an announcement which, in point of fact, amounts to a fiction. It may interest this gentleman, and others of his stamp, to know that Japan has copyright laws, as complete and binding as our own. A foreigner, of course, not being under Japanese jurisdiction, cannot avail himself directly of these laws. He must obtain their protection through a Japanese. We are not at the moment in a position to give the exact date when the laws were promulgated; but this we know—that thirteen years ago, we ourselves copyrighted a book by a process analogous to that which Dr. Hepburn has now employed. Probably the next information the public will receive from some spy theorist is that there are no patent laws in Japan.

THE second annual report of the directors of the New Oriental Bank Corporation gives a satisfactory result of the operations of the bank during the year to 31st March last. After payment of working expenses, interest, income-tax, rebate, exchange on foreign assets, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, the nett profit (including £652 7s. 10d. brought forward) amounts to £34,013 1s. A second (interim) dividend of 5s. per share for the half-year ended 30th September, 1885, was paid in January last, and the board recommended a further dividend of 5s. per share, also free of income tax, payable on 16th July, 1886, making a total distribution of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. The board also recommended that all dividends payable at the branches be paid free of local income-tax. As an indication of the steady increase in the business of the bank the following figures were given, showing the amount of the banking assets at stated periods:—30th Sept., 1884, £102,000; 31st October, 1884, £742,000; 30th November, 1884, £1,086,000; 31st December, 1884, £1,480,000; 31st January, 1885, £1,796,000; 28th February, 1885, £1,992,000; 31st March, 1885, £2,383,000; 30th June, 1885, £3,226,000; 30th Sept., 1885, £3,846,000; 31st Dec., 1885, £4,553,000; 31st March, 1886, £4,963,000.

THE elections that recently took place in four provinces of Belgium show that a strong anti-Liberal current has set in. It is probable that the new parliament will count but 40 Liberals against 138 Clericals. Never before were the Liberals so few in number; and never had the Government in power so large a majority at its disposition. The vexed question of protection and free trade also played a considerable rôle in the agitation that preceded the election, and many rural voters were gained over by promises of high duties on imported corn and cattle. The Liberal party, with but few exceptions, adhered to the principles of free trade, but the Clericals were greatly divided on that question, and hence their candidates were comparatively free in defining their attitude on economical problems. The present Prime Minister, Mr. Bernaert, is a free trader, while the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince De Chimay, is a pronounced protectionist. The chief drawback to a Liberal success, however, has to be sought in the desire of the electors to condemn the recent labour agitation, which in its effects severely injured the farmer as well as the manufacturer. The Liberals stand much nearer to the Radical elements in Belgian society than the Clericals; and hence in his extreme desire to repudiate Sociatistic tendencies, the generally sober and deliberate Belgian voter preferred for the time being the Clerical to the Liberal candidate. The courts of justice passed judgment upon the labour agitators with due severity, and there was a general desire that all unlawful agitation among the working classes should be promptly repressed in the future. Hence it was thought best by many to strengthen the hands of the present Government in order to enable it to deal vigorously with every manifestation of a rebellious spirit among the masses.

GERMANY is beginning to look after her fishing interests in the North Sea. The Government asks the Federal Council and the Reichstag to vote about £5,000 for the promotion of the fishing interests; that is, for bounties to be given to shipbuilders, for loans to be advanced for the acquisition of good vessels, for the erection of ice houses, for the support of Fishermen's Associations in their efforts to purchase steamers, for harbour improvements, storm signals, etc., etc. The memorial accompanying the request shows how backward Germany yet is in this line of activity. Of 4,000 millions of herrings annually caught, only 30 million are taken by German fishermen and carried into German harbours, while Scotland alone with its 7,000 herring vessels, can boast of an annual catch of 1,000 millions. The salted fish consumed in Germany are almost exclusively imported from abroad, and the consumption of fresh fish per head of the population only averages between 2 and 3 pounds, while in London a demand of nearly 60 pounds per head has to be satisfied. The ground on which the Government believes itself justified in appealing in this matter to the whole nation rather than to the States of the Confederation bordering on the ocean, is the economical and military importance of the question. Good recruits will thus be furnished to the German navy, and another means will be found to combat the tendency among German seamen to join English merchantmen in preference to their own, owing to the better wages given by the former. The difficulty of mobilizing the navy, when so many former sailors are

serving with foreign masters, is immense; but by widening the sphere of activity near the coast and by encouraging the increase of a large fishing population, this difficulty can in part be obviated. Such is the purpose of the bill. Small as the appropriation may seem, it may, if judiciously applied, in a large measure answer the purpose to which it is to be devoted.

According to statistics prepared by the Chamber of Commerce at Fusan, Korea, the following figures show the Import and Export trade for the first half of the present year, as compared with the same period of 1885 :-

IMPORTS.	
First half of 1885	YEN. 155,291.82
First half of 1886	285,714.78
Increase	130,416.96
EXPORTS.	
First half of 1885	148,949.41.3
First half of 1886	354,562.80
Increase	205,613.38.1
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
First half of 1885	304,241.23.3
First half of 1886	640,282.58
Increase in 1886	333,871.34.7

—*Mainichi Shimbun.*

THE movement in favour of foreign dress for ladies seems to be assuming larger dimensions. At a recent Court ceremony the Empress wore European costume, and it is stated on good authority that Her Majesty has given an order for dresses amounting in value to one hundred thousand dollars to a milliner of Paris. Of course if this fashion is to be endorsed in such high places, its prevalence is secured. We regret it greatly. In respect of appearance and utility the dress of European ladies has nothing to recommend it. It is extravagant, clumsy, and inartistic. But the question is not one of either utility or appearance. Motives much deeper underlie the movement. The ladies of Japan are resolved not to be left behind in the race of progress. They are resolved to win for themselves a social and domestic place not inferior, if possible, to that occupied by their sisters in the West, and they will never be induced to forego any assistance that may be derivable from external accessories. Their husbands and brothers wear foreign costume, and any one of the stern sex who adheres to the *haori* and the *hakama* is tacitly regarded as belonging to the old, unenlightened generation. Of course the ladies will not be left out in the cold. The same considerations which have reconciled them to the ugly, awkward, and immoral dances of Europe will reconcile them to costly, cumbersome and uncivilized costumes. The thing is inevitable. Its motives lie too deep to be reached by economical or æsthetic considerations.

HUMILITY is charming, especially the humility of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. That estimable journal now compares itself to an ass. True, it is a historical ass, but none the less a donkey for all that. "The humble remonstrance," writes the sensational sheet, "of Balaam's ass reverts irresistibly to the mind as we read Mr. Gladstone's remark at Edinburgh that 'the *Pall Mall Gazette* abuses ten times and censures ten times for once that it supports us.' 'And the ass said unto Balaam, Am I not thine ass upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine unto this day, was I ever wont to do so unto thee?' As a matter of fact—and our file is on record to prove it—the *Pall Mall Gazette* alone

of London newspapers has given Mr. Gladstone from the very first an energetic, a consistent, and an unwavering support for that which Mr. Gladstone now declares is 'all we want and all we ask.' It was only when Mr. Gladstone persisted in a course which we saw would lead inevitably to the destruction of his bill that we withstood him to the face, and this is our reward. Our prototype three thousand years ago, by crushing Balaam's foot against the wall was able to save the headstrong old prophet from destruction. It is possible that we may yet save our Grand Old Balaam from the discomfiture which would have overwhelmed him had he persisted in pressing those proposals which we told him from the first were impossible. We print the rest of the narrative, in the hope that it may prove prophetic of what will happen:— Then the Lord opened the eyes of Balaam, and he saw the angel of the Lord standing in the way, and his sword drawn in his hand: and he bowed down his head and fell flat on his face. And the angel of the Lord said unto him, Wherefore hast thou smitten thine ass these three times? Behold, I went out to withstand thee, because thy way is perverse before me. And the ass saw me, and turned from me these three times: unless she had turned from me, surely now also I had slain thee and saved her alive. And Balaam said unto the angel of the Lord: I have sinned; for I knew not that Thou stoodest in the way against me: now therefore, if it displease Thee, I will get me back again. There is evidently hope for Balaam yet."

THE German Colonisation Society for Eastern Africa has issued invitations for a congress to be held at Berlin in the interest of the development of the colonies recently acquired by the Empire. All who desire to promote the colonial interests of the country are invited to meet at Berlin, the 13th of September, when a general society is to be formed for the purpose of advancing German interests beyond the seas. As subjects for discussion and consequent action the following have been enumerated:— 1. How can the German colonial movement be led onward to practical results? 2. How can the recently acquired colonial possessions be made truly productive? 3. The German Emigration question. 4. The means of increasing the export trade of the Empire. 5. German Mission Establishments in trans-marine countries. 6. The preservation and continuance of the German language and character in lands beyond the sea. 7. The strengthening of the ties connecting Germans abroad and Germans at home. The invitation to this congress is signed by members of the two principal German societies, besides a large number of men prominent in business and society. The idea of the movement is to gather together and to unite the hitherto separated organizations, and to direct their strength to some common and important object. The first and most prominent organization was the society for German colonization; but when a not inconsiderable number of its members had begun to take practical interest in Eastern Africa by purchasing lands in Usagara, it was found desirable to secure for them greater freedom of movement, and hence the German East African Company was formed in February last year. The aim of both organizations, however, was to be the further establishment of national colonies, the practical, especially financial, support of the

colonies already acquired, and—last not least—the directing of German emigrants into regions suitable for agricultural pursuits. This movement gained a great accession of strength by the union effected with the West German Society for colonization and export; and in January last a special commission of delegates presided over by Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg was held. During its deliberations the idea of a General Colonial Congress at Berlin was conceived and decided upon, the details and preliminaries being referred to special committees. The invitation to the congress dwells with sufficient emphasis on the fact that the objects of the movement are not political, and that the Government, after having by its diplomatic action secured the necessary basis for colonial efforts, had nothing further to do but to protect its subjects in the exercise of their lawful rights and in the possession of their lives and property abroad. The time has now come when the people by individual efforts have to continue the work so auspiciously begun by the government; the tasks to be undertaken have ceased to be such as fall within the official sphere; and in the general commercial and industrial work and its good or indifferent results will now be seen how much of moral force and initiative power there is in the nation.

MR. GLADSTONE, when at Edinburgh, was guilty of a piece of rashness which nearly cost him dear. Coming home from dinner at Beeslack, a place about 8 miles from Edinburgh, his fancy suggested a solitary ramble. He descended from his carriage, and directing the vehicle to proceed, set himself to walk the two-and-a-half miles which remained of his journey. He had scarcely covered a mile when the people recognised him, and in a moment a vast crowd of wild enthusiasts had assembled. A morally and physically tired old gentleman of seventy-six is unpleasantly circumstanced in a mob of two thousand people whose affection is of the roughly demonstrative nature. Mr. Gladstone had to take refuge in a tram-car, which carried him home at the head of a shouting, seething crowd. He reached his hotel completely worn out. "The spectacle," writes the *Pall Mall Budget*, "of the stately figure of the Prime Minister in evening dress, seated utterly exhausted upon the stairs of the hotel, with his head buried in his hands, while outside the vast crowd still shouted for a speech from the balcony, and the group of family and friends round him, who experienced the greatest possible anxiety for fear he had really been seriously injured, must have been more dramatic than any scene even in Mr. Gladstone's dramatic career."

If it be true, as the telegraph asserts, that the Irish Nationalists regard the Government's Irish policy as a declaration of war, and intimate that the "truce" is now ended, the Irish question may perhaps find a solution quicker than we expect. By the so-called "truce" we understand a compact said to exist between the Fenians and Parnellites, according to the terms of which the former agreed to abstain from deeds of violence for one year, and the latter pledged themselves to secure Home Rule within that time. If now this compact is definitely dissolved, and Ireland becomes once more the scene of brutal outrages, what will be the issue? Why this, in the first place—that all doubt will be removed as to the relations existing between the Parnellites

and the ruffians variously designated Fenians, Moonlighters, Whiteboys, and what not. If the Parnellites do not openly sever connection with these fanatics, but simply stand aside and watch their murderous proceedings, then the cause of Irish Nationalism will be finally discredited, and we shall be greatly surprised if England keeps her temper much longer. Great Britain has now given an emphatic reply to the question of Home Rule or no Home Rule, and has commissioned Lord Salisbury to translate her reply into practical politics. If the Irish Nationalists have not sufficient wit to take such a broad hint, so much the worse for them. But so much the better, perhaps, for the United Kingdom. Visionary schemes of legislation will be thrust aside, and the path will be free for the exercise of measures which lawful and civilized Government has always employed in the presence of anarchy and rebellion.

HOME RULE first saw the light as the conception of the very men who now, as Protestant Loyalists, most bitterly denounce it. That is a fact too easily lost sight of. The whole question is merely one of method. The principle of Home Rule was accepted long ago by Irish Loyalists and will, we doubt not, be accepted by them again. The following account of the first promulgation of Home Rule, which we extract from the *Pall Mall Budget*, will surprise many people:—

It is now sixteen years since "Home Rule" was first promulgated at a meeting of prominent Irishmen held in Dublin, May 19, 1870, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the true remedy for the evils of Ireland is the establishment of an Irish Parliament with full control over our domestic affairs." This was the birth of the Irish Home Rule movement, and it is remarkable to find that this meeting was composed of a large majority of "Protestants." There were about sixty gentlemen assembled, and not more than twenty Roman Catholics among them. It will surprise people now to find the following representative names in the list of those present at this meeting:—

Sir John Barrington, D.L., Protestant Conservative.	Dr. Maunsell ( <i>Evening Mail</i> , Tory).
E. H. Kinahan, ex-High Sheriff, Conservative.	The Ven. Archdeacon Gould, D.D., Protestant Ep.
J. V. Mackey, Orangeman.	William Shaw, M.P., Munster Bank, Protestant.
Sir William Wilde, 1st, Con. Rev. Joseph Galbraith, Trinity College, Protestant Conservative.	Capt. E. R. King-Harman, Protestant Conservative.
R. W. Boyle, banker, College Green, Conservative.	Hon. L. H. King-Harman, Protestant Conservative.
W. W. Harris, J.L., ex-Sheriff co. Antrim, Protestant Conservative.	George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D., Protestant Conservative.
Major Knox ( <i>Dish Times</i> ), Protestant Conservative.	Alfred Webb, "Friend," H. H. Stewart, M.D., Protestant Conservative.
	W. L. Erson, J.P., Orangeman.

These gentlemen, and those who acted with them, stated:—"We wish to be frank and clear; we will have no part in disloyal plans; we will have no separation from England. But we feel that the scheme of one Parliament for all purposes, Imperial and local, has been a failure, that the attempt to force consolidation on the Irish people, to destroy their national individuality, has been simply disastrous. However attractive in theory for the Imperial statesman, that project has utterly broken down in fact and reality. It has cost us perpetual insecurity, recurrent insurrection. It may suit English politicians to cling to the experiment still, and pursue it through another fifty years, always 'just going to succeed this time,' but for us Irish Protestants whose lot is cast in this country, and whose all in the world is within these seas, it is time to think whether we cannot take into our own hands the solution of the problem. We want peace, we want security, we want loyalty to the Throne, we want connection with England, but we will no longer have our domestic affairs committed to a London Parliament. The aspiration for national autonomy is one which has sound reason and justice as well as historical right behind it."

CONSUL CRAWFORD, reporting upon the trade of Portugal, makes the following general remarks, which have an interesting bearing on Lord Rosebery's recent despatch to H.B.M.'s Representatives and Consuls abroad:—"I do not think Her Majesty's legations and embassies (in Europe, or America at least) could intervene in the obtaining of contracts or concessions, as it has been proposed they should,

with any advantage to the individual or the nation. Gentlemen who, as agents for firms at home, go abroad in pursuit of Government or municipal contracts and concessions, and who fail to obtain them, are apt to ascribe their non-success to any cause but the true one. It is my own experience of these 'ambassadors of commerce' that, when they have good work and material to sell at lower terms than their rivals, they invariably sell them. When things are fairly even between them and their competitors, it is quite conceivable that superior manners, tact, address, linguistic skill, and intelligence would win the day. Our people at home no doubt find it no easy matter to get themselves worthily represented in all these respects, but they can hardly ask that their diplomatic work should be done for them by their country's diplomats. Anyone who knows what that work is, knows that it could not be thoroughly done without some injury to the prestige of the envoy, and to that of the country he serves. There are perhaps other ways in which Her Majesty's representatives abroad—I refer to those only in my own service—could do good work in the promotion of British trade. At the end of an exceptionally lengthy report I can do no more than merely indicate one or two of such ways. 1. The Consul might assume the part of a general prosecutor on behalf of British merchants in those very frequent cases of infringement of trade marks, where the merchant himself has too small an interest in the matter to take proceedings, or where the piracy is not of a particular mark (a case in which a remedy is provided by Portuguese law). The illegal appropriation of our trade marks is often the first step of rival traders. 2. The Consul might, from time to time, or annually if need be, and in co-operation with British Chambers of Commerce, or with private manufacturers and merchants at home, establish small exhibitions of British goods. The object would be not any popular show or display, but an authoritative demonstration to buyers and distributors generally of the character of genuine British goods, with the view of educating them to be on their guard against cheap and bad imitations thereof."

THE Carnarvon-Parnell incident supplies sufficient grounds for disagreeable recriminations. That the late Lord-Lieutenant had an interview with the Uncrowned King last autumn, and that their conversation was about Home Rule, is admitted by both sides. But Parnell says that the interview was not of his seeking, and that he distinctly understood Lord Carnarvon's words to be an intimation on the part of the Conservative Cabinet that they were ready to consider and introduce a measure of Home Rule. Hence the action taken by the Parnellites in supporting Tory candidates at the polls. Lord Carnarvon, on the other hand, declares that the interview was sought by Parnell, and that he, Carnarvon, spoke in his own name only and did not subsequently consult any of his colleagues or inform them of what had occurred. This version is partly corroborated by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Salisbury, both of whom deny emphatically that their Cabinet had any cognisance of the interview or any legislative intention such as that described by Parnell. The public has to choose, then, between two conclusions—either that Lord Carnarvon blundered in his language or that Mr. Parnell blundered in interpreting it. In order to help the

choice, Justin McCarthy gives his version of the affair:—

I wish to tell my story, for the interview was arranged through me.

About the end of last June or the beginning of July, the Conservatives having just come into power, a Conservative who is now but was not then in the House of Commons, a friend of Lord Carnarvon, was anxious to be put in communication with Parnell, and asked me would I come and see Carnarvon in the first instance. I did so, as I thought it wise and statesmanlike of Carnarvon, as the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to break away from the stupid old track of his predecessors and take counsel with the Irish leaders. I had a long conversation with Carnarvon, and was much struck with the boldness and wisdom of his views.

He asked me to explain to him my views and the views of Mr. Parnell as to the nature of Home Rule. I did so, dwelling especially on the fact that no system of mere local boards would ever satisfy the Irish people, and it would be only a waste of time to trouble himself about any such scheme. When I had explained all this fully he said that, speaking for himself, he would be prepared to go as far toward Home Rule as Parnell or myself.

He gave me to understand there were difficulties in the way of some of his colleagues, who were not yet educated up to the mark, but I certainly understood from him that an endeavour would be made to complete their education. We had a long talk on various Irish questions, and I promised to ask Parnell to arrange for an interview with Carnarvon. I saw Parnell and told him my story. The whole thing was entirely new to him, but after a short consideration he determined that he would see Carnarvon. I wrote to Carnarvon, and Carnarvon replied, suggesting the time and place of an interview. The place suggested was the house of the friend I have mentioned, in one of the great fashionable West End squares. Parnell demurred, and said that if there was any talk to be made about all this hereafter he could not consent to have any appearance of mystery or secrecy about it, and if he was to meet Carnarvon he would go openly to Carnarvon's own house.

To this Carnarvon at once agreed, and the interview took place in one of Carnarvon's town houses at the West End. I was not present at the interview, and only know what happened there from what Parnell told me, which he has now told the public. But everyone knows what a cool head and clear memory he has, and the world will take his word.

My story is important chiefly because it gives the fullest and flattest contradiction to the statement which I regret to think Carnarvon has made, that Parnell sought the interview. Parnell did not seek it. He never knew anything about it until I told him of Carnarvon's desire. I did not seek it for him; I was sought out, and the proposal was entirely unexpected by me. There was nothing in the whole transaction that would not redound to Carnarvon's credit as a statesman and man of ideas—except for the curious attempt to back out.

Now the truth is that when the elections came on and did not give the Tories a majority, even with our help, the Conservative government were afraid to take the jump. Carnarvon, I believe, did his very best, and failing, resigned his office. I met him in December, after the elections, at a small dinner party in the house of a friend—not the friend who arranged the former interview—and we had some frank and friendly conversation. He gave me to understand that nothing was to be hoped for just then from his party. He certainly did not say one word to me which implied that through the whole transaction he had been acting merely for himself alone.

The whole tenor of what he said seemed to imply quite the contrary, and in what I said to him I took this as a matter of course. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that up to the late elections the leaders of the Conservative government were taking into consideration the wisdom of preparing a Home Rule measure; that it was done under the inspiration of Carnarvon; that he was strongly supported by Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Ashbourne, then the Irish Lord Chancellor, and that Lord Salisbury was beginning to see his way to it when the elections knocked all their calculations to pieces.

If he could have said to their party, "We can give Ireland Home Rule and keep office ourselves," then the education of the party would have been easily accomplished. But to say, "We can prepare a Home Rule scheme, but we are not strong enough to carry it and keep in office," is quite a different thing. So they had to baulk the jump, and they think the best thing they can do now is to say they never intended to make it.

In this version Mr. Gladstone seems to have

placed confidence. A week after the publication of the above story, Justin McCarthy wrote again as follows:—

Mr. Gladstone is making strong use of Mr. Parnell's statement about Lord Carnarvon. Did Carnarvon or did he not tell Lord Salisbury of the interview? Mr. Gladstone asks, and, he declares, will repeat the question until he gets an answer. Did Lord Carnarvon tell Lord Salisbury early last August that he had had an interview with Mr. Parnell at his (Carnarvon's) own instance, and that he told Mr. Parnell he was in favour of a Home Rule measure which would go far to satisfy the nation of the Irish people? If Lord Salisbury knew of all this and yet did not repudiate Carnarvon, but allowed Parnell and the Irish party to go to the general elections with the belief that in supporting the Tories they were supporting men pledged to some measure of Home Rule, with what face can Salisbury now denounce the English Home Ruler as disruptionists and revolutionaries?

Of course Lord Carnarvon did tell Lord Salisbury at the time, as Mr. Gladstone points out. That was manifest. The duty of a man in Lord Carnarvon's official position was not to keep such a thing secret from his chief, and every one knows Lord Carnarvon to be incapable of any piece of treachery or unjustifiable concealment. As a matter of fact Lord Carnarvon did tell Lord Salisbury at the time, and as a matter of fact the leaders of the late Tory government did at one time last year think seriously about introducing a measure of Home Rule for Ireland. Of course the whole administration were not taken into their confidence on such a subject, and of course it never came in any formal way before the Cabinet. That is not the way in which things are done in English governments.

It is scarcely possible to believe that this is all moonshine. But it is possible to believe that, whatever may be the views of the Conservatives with regard to Home Rule, they are resolved not to make any concessions to Ireland until they are strong enough to be guided solely by their own judgment.

MR. S. SMITH, during a recent debate in the House of Commons, observed that, besides paralysing trade generally, the appreciation of gold offers a barrier to the development of railway enterprise in the East. Oriental nations cannot afford to contract debts in a medium the silver-value of which is constantly increasing. On the other hand, English capitalists will have nothing to do with silver loans. Thus the East is practically excluded from the money-markets of the West, and railway construction, which, as a factor of trade, is so anxiously awaited, cannot be undertaken. This is all very true. The demonetization of silver opposes a powerful barrier to the development of railway enterprise in the Orient. But in this same demonetization of silver bold financiers may find an unique opportunity to obtain Western capital on easy terms. Consider the case of a nation which borrows dollars at 2s. 10d. and pays them back at 4s. On every million sterling borrowed and repaid at these rates there would be a gain of over two millions of dollars to the silver-using nation. In other words, for every seven millions of dollars received by the borrower, he would only have to pay back five millions. The country which has the wit and the courage to avail itself of such a splendid chance, will be able to build a considerable network of railways without any cost to itself.

CERTAINLY when the throne and sceptre of sovereignty are handed over to Demos, there is no reason why he should not have favourites just as Kings in former day had favourites. Nor is there any reason why these favourites should not be as mischievous as Gaveston or Villiers. Thus much granted, the *St. James's Budget* proceeds to demonstrate that the present favourite of the British Demos is, "not a splendid and

accomplished youth, redeeming his vices by brightness and bravery, but a very virtuous old man, wearing indeed an almost supernatural air of political probity, but resembling a Gaveston and a Villiers in his extraordinary powers of flattery, and equally determined to rise at the expense of his master." According to this most unprejudiced and patriotic journal, Mr. Gladstone has strictly pursued the policy which might be expected of the favourite of Demos. He has degraded the Cabinet by subserving it to his powerful will; he has degraded the House of Commons by asking it to read a Bill a second time without considering its details, and he has degraded Demos himself by sending that Sovereign's delegates about their business because they would not agree to the favourite's proposals. These are pretty conceits. One marvels that even the most inveterate Tories do not tire of the yappings and snarlings of the *St. James's* and the *Saturday*. To these otherwise brilliant journals Mr. Gladstone is a red rag. He excites in them the blind wrath with which that gaudy article is supposed to inspire the bovine intellect.

WHAT a very great pity it is that Liberal Statesmen cannot refrain from bunkum. Perhaps the thing is inevitable. Demos, being both ignorant and vulgar, can only be moved by vulgar and ignorant devices. Yet the staunchest Liberal must often be shocked when he observes his political leaders dealing in treacle of the most palpably unrefined character. Observe Mr. John Morley, for example, solemnly protesting against the notion that the Irish peasant is of an idle disposition. "Idle," cries the late Chief Secretary, "when the Irish peasants and generations of Irish peasants have reclaimed the land, the harsh, thankless land of the bog and the mountain side, have reclaimed that land knowing that the fruit of their labour would be confiscated in the shape of rent." Irish peasants have never reclaimed either bogs or mountains with any such injustice in prospect, and every one who has lived among them knows that they are both idle and thriftless. Mr. Morley does not strike a happy attitude in this part of the performance.

MR. H. E. LITTLEJOHN undertakes to prove that the bimetalists—or, to be more accurate, the advocates of an alternate currency—are quite mistaken. To attain this end he travels a beaten route, but does so in a manner more open and undeviating than usual. He admits that "if the medium of the currency in Great Britain had been exclusively confined to gold and silver, the relation between these metals and the prices of commodities would be established, and their abundance or scarcity would be the principal factors in determining these prices." But he denies that it has been so confined. On the contrary, he asserts—what nobody denies—that a great part of the work of commerce is done by means of paper; and he further asserts—what nobody has ever denied—that such paper need not be wholly secured by gold. Mr. Littlejohn evidently fails to see that whatever force his argument has against bimetalism, it has also against his own position. What he maintains is that because the precious metals only perform a certain portion of the work of exchange, therefore the growing scarcity of one and the ostracism of the other are unimportant. But he admits that paper only performs a portion of the work of exchange. How then can the

use of paper wholly annul the effects of scarce gold and demonetized silver. The bimetalists have never queried the fact that paper largely reduces the work thrown upon gold and silver. They say exactly what Mr. Littlejohn says; namely, "if by law it were enacted that the whole paper currency be represented by gold alone, the scramble for gold would be so great as entirely to paralyse commerce, and the prices of commodities would be raised to a height" (Mr. Littlejohn means to say "would be depressed to a depth") "altogether disproportionate to their value." But the bimetalists say also—slightly varying Mr. Littlejohn's phraseology—"law has enacted that the work of exchange formerly performed by gold, silver, and paper should be performed by gold and silver alone, and the consequence has been a scramble for gold so great as to partially paralyse commerce and seriously depress prices." Mr. Littlejohn is in the pleasant position of being a thorough bimetalist without knowing it.

SHORTLY before the recent elections in England a most opportune speech of Sir Robert Peel was unearthed from parliamentary archives. The speech was delivered April 25th, 1834, and its object was to oppose the repeal of the Union. In it Sir Robert predicted that the repeal would surely be followed by a revolt of the North, and declared that an independent parliament in Ireland was radically inconsistent with any real connection with Great Britain. He openly announced his preference for Separation to rival legislatures. At the same time, he answered Mr. Sheil's confident prediction that the result of restoring the Irish parliament would be the establishment of complete cordiality between England and Ireland. "Sir Robert Peel," we quote from the *Spectator*—"replied by reminding him of his (Mr. Sheil's) own confident statements to a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1825, that Catholic Emancipation, if granted, would end the disloyalty of Ireland for ever. In 1825, Mr. Sheil had expressly asserted that if Catholic Emancipation were granted, the reasons for demanding the repeal of the Union would disappear, and that after that event Ireland would be quite content to plead her own cause in the House of Commons. What, asked Sir Robert Peel, had become of these assurances of Mr. Sheil's, now that, though Catholic Emancipation had been granted five years ago, Mr. Sheil appeared as the advocate for a repeal of the Union which he had then declared that Ireland would never ask for, if she did but obtain justice for the Catholics? In 1825, Mr. Sheil could not believe that if Catholic Emancipation were conceded, Repeal would ever be demanded. In 1834, after five years' experience of Catholic Emancipation, he clamoured for Repeal. So undoubtedly it will be with the Parnellites of 1891, if they get what they declare to be final in 1886.

*Apropos* of the continued rioting in Belfast additional interest attaches to the latest sensational discovery of the *Pall Mall Budget*; namely, the Orange Army of Ulster. Nearly six pages of the enterprising journal were recently devoted to publishing the details of this curious organization. The following is a *resumé* of the whole:—

The Orange army of Ulster comprises two army corps, described as the Army of Action and the Army of Reserve.

The Army of Action is taken from the unmarried Orangemen resident in Ulster mainly, and those who

have not families dependent on them, up to forty-five years of age.

The Army of Reserve is composed of others belonging to the Orange body up to fifty-five years of age.

The Army of Action is divided into four divisions, namely:—

First, or North-East Ulster. Third, or Mid Ulster.  
Second, or South-East Ulster. Fourth, or Southern.

Each division is subdivided into brigades.

#### BRIGADES.

FIRST DIVISION.	THIRD DIVISION.
First or Belfast.	First or Dungannon.
Second or Ballymena.	Second or Omagh.
Third or Lisburn.	Third or Fecundtown.
Fourth or Carrick.	Fourth or Coleraine.
Fifth or Ballymoney.	Fifth or Londonderry.
SECOND DIVISION.	FOURTH DIVISION.
First or The Lough.	First or Dublin.
Second or The Ards.	Second or Louiskillen.
Third or Ballynahinch.	Third or Bellurber.
Fourth or Loughran.	Fourth or South Kerry Cork.
Fifth or Monaghan.	Fifth or Wicklow.
Sixth or Loughree.	Sixth or King's County.

Brigades are formed of regiments taken from certain districts. Regiments are made up of sections. Each section represents two or more Orange lodges contiguous to each other, or in the same village, townland, or parish.

The whole is under command of the Grand Commander-in-Chief. Each army corps is commanded by a grand commander. Each division is under a provincial grand commander. Brigades are commanded by district grand commanders, regiments by commanders, and sections by deputy commanders. A standard accompanies each section. Cavalry troops are under the head of sections.

A vigilance committee, whose head-quarters is Belfast, is entrusted with the armament of the Army of Action. The vigilance committee directs provincial districts, and local committees. The provincial committees have centres at Lisburn, Lurgan, Coleraine, and Enniskillen. The centres of district and local committees correspond with head-quarters of regiments and sections.

The following are the totals enrolled:—

	ACTIVE.	RESERVE.	TOTAL, GRAND TOTAL.
Infantry	32,820	22,546	55,366
Cavalry	1,940	1,202	3,142
Artillery	2,530	2,006	4,536
Engineers	960	1,776	2,736
Rifles	550	421	971
	37,900	28,951	66,851
Unclassed 4th Brigade			7,561

THERE is some indignation in England on the score of American subscriptions to the Parnell Fund. The notion of the dismemberment of the Empire and all that has stirred Britons so deeply that they are disposed to adopt the motto of typical intolerance, "He that is not with me is against me." But the calmer section of their countrymen ask how this American behaviour compares with the conduct of certain Englishmen during the War of the Secession. British subscribers to the Confederate Loan and American subscribers to the Parnell Fund seem to belong to the same category. The former thought the Confederate States right in their effort to break loose from the Union; the latter entertain similar views with regard to the Parnellites. We all see now that the secession of the Southern States would have been a terrible blunder. Shall we not all be equally unanimous by and by about Irish secession? Curiously enough Mr. Gladstone is said to have been among the subscribers to the Confederate Loan. He was the only prominent English politician who favoured such an investment. "If, then, an ex-member of Parliament asks, "one English politician of the first rank, and one only, not only wished the Confederates well and thought them right, but gave them aid, are we going now to follow that one statesman blindfold—for we have no hint what Home Rule means, now that the Bills, as we are told, are dead—when he invites us to adopt the policy which he supported, but which failed absolutely, in 1865?"

Amid all this talk of the pecuniary support which the Irish agitators derive from America, people are beginning to wonder why the Irish do so little to support themselves. "The farmers," as the *Spectator* puts it, "acknowledge

that they have saved three millions a year by the Irish movement; the classes which vote have millions in the Savings Banks; a subscription of nine-pence a month from each Parnellite voter would provide £100,000 a year—more than is wanted—yet the whole burden is thrown upon the American Irish." If each of the five hundred thousand households that are supposed to support Mr. Parnell, subscribed a half-penny per week, the Home Rule Party would be independent. But that half-penny is not forthcoming. How firmly the hearts of the Irish must be set upon Home Rule when they grudge a penny a month to attain it!

To the mill of the American interviewer all is grist. He has established a species of pump at San Francisco. Every body coming from Japan is put under the receiver, and whatever information he possesses is exhausted for the benefit of the newspaper-reading public. Mr. Eastlake, junior, has just been undergoing this process. A reporter of the *San Francisco Chronicle* discovered in him a person "thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the Japanese people and not less familiar with the country both in a political and physical sense." It is very remarkable how these encyclopedias of knowledge are developed in our midst without our knowing anything about them until they leave us. But then a prophet is never without honour save in his own country. Mr. Eastlake, under the pump, supplied a column of very close print and very intelligent, readable matter. On one question, however, he seems to have suffered his imagination to run riot. "Buddhism," he is reported to have said, "is still the predominating faith, but Christianity is rapidly establishing itself among the more intellectual classes, although many of the high officials express extreme bitterness to the doctrine and its introduction. This bitterness is so great that to profess Christianity means the loss of an official position." Mr. Eastlake, we venture to assert, never heard any "high Japanese officials expressing extreme bitterness to the doctrine and introduction" of Christianity. Neither does he know of any case where a profession of Christianity cost a man his official position. Why ventilate such fables, then? Must truth necessarily disappear under the pump of the interviewer?

A MORE merciless critic than Mr. Swinburne could scarcely be conceived. One imagines that a poet criticising poets ought to show some tenderness, if not from *esprit de corps*, at least from the less noble motive that hostility is apt to be mistaken for jealousy. But no considerations of this kind weigh with Mr. Swinburne. Here, for example, is what he writes of Byron:—"On taking up a fairly good version of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' in French or Italian prose, a reader whose eyes and ears are not hopelessly sealed against all distinction of good from bad in rhythm or in style will infallibly be struck by the vast improvement which the text has undergone in the course of translation. The blundering, floundering, lumbering, and stumbling stanzas, transmuted into prose and transfigured into grammar, reveal the real and latent force of rhetorical energy that is in them: the gasping, ranting, wheezing, broken-winded verse has been transformed into really effective and fluent oratory. A ranter, of course, it is whose accents we hear in alternate moan and bellow



from the trampled platform of theatrical misanthropy: but he rants no longer out of tune: and we are able to discern in the thick and troubled stream of his natural eloquence whatever of real value may be swept along in company with much drifting rubbish. It is impossible to express how much 'Childe Harold' gains by being done out of wretchedly bad metre into decently good prose: the New Testament did not gain more by being translated out of canine Greek into divine English. Not that even under these improved conditions Byron's is comparable to the work of a first-rate orator or preacher; but one may perceive how men to whom English poetry was a strange tongue might mistake it for an impressive and effective example of English poetry."

A CORRESPONDENT thus describes a moonlight ascent of Asamayama:—"Our party consisted of three foreigners, two Japanese students, a servant, and two guides. We left Karuisawa in the afternoon and commenced the ascent from the eastern side about sunset. The day had been brilliantly clear and the night continued so. Some clouds which gathered about sunset—not encircling the summit, however, as we learned afterwards—cleared off before 9 o'clock. We reached the summit about an hour before midnight. The wind, blowing from the south, sent the vapour off to the north, so that we were spared a discomfort which tourists have often to encounter. We saw right to the bottom of the crater. It presented the appearance of a furnace filled with glowing coals. The sound of the roaring, hissing, and bubbling was loud and awful. The walls of the crater are of a light brown colour, and are composed of successive layers marked out with striking regularity like the seats in an amphitheatre. Allowing ten of these layers to each interval of twenty feet, the depth from the surface to the incandescent matter would appear to be 200 feet. Probably it would not take more than 7½ minutes' quick walking to make the circuit of the crater if the conditions were quite favourable. The Japanese calculation, which makes the periphery one *ri*, seems, therefore, five times too great. Three of our party stayed till sun-rise, keeping themselves warm by hallowing a warm lava bed. No one suffered in the least from sore feet or in any other way. We found the descent slightly dangerous, however, near Ko-Asama, where the path is very steep and scarcely marked at all. When we reached this point, the moon had sunk behind the cone and left us in darkness, so that without great care we might have performed the last stage of the descent much faster than we wished. The weather here (Karuisawa) has been very favourable for out-door exercise throughout the summer. There has not been more than half of a day's rain at one time."

A young lady of fifteen has beaten all competitors of the same sex at lawn tennis in England, and is expected, if she progresses as she is now progressing, to beat all players of both sexes by the time she is twenty. The fact of her present achievement is admirable enough, but we cannot see why it should be taken as the basis of the twenty-year-old prediction, unless, divided skirts shall have come into vogue before 1891. It is, however, worth noting that in 1424 the best player in France at the game of *paume*, which is the parent of fives, rackets, and tennis, was a girl called Margot. In those days *paume* was played with a hard ball and the players

wore padded gloves. Mademoiselle Margot not only disdained such adjuncts, but even struck the ball indifferently with the palm and back of her hand. Perhaps in the sequence of metempsychosis she has been born again in the person of the present tennis champion of fifteen.

WE have often called attention to the extraordinary virulence and injustice of the attacks made upon Mr. Gladstone by leading Conservative journals. The *St. James's Budget* takes the palm in this sort of savage vindictiveness, and is followed at no great distance by the *Saturday Review*. The former has now surpassed all its previous performances. It actually charges Mr. Gladstone, "as a Scotchman," with hating England and seeking to humiliate her. The thing is too incredible to be believed without seeing. Here, then, are the *ipsissima verba* of the *St. James's*:—

We have been obliged at various times to call attention to the language and conduct which Mr. Gladstone has lately permitted himself as a Scotchman speaking in Scotland. Deeply resentful of the decline of his popularity in England, he began some time ago to flatter his fellow-countrymen at the expense of the English—an inferior race, who are only to be kept upon the right path by the determination of their betters in the North. Since the last general election, in which the victory was not given to him but to Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister's heart has yet more been turned against us. One of the strongest and most enduring characteristics of the right honourable gentleman is vindictiveness; and it is evident that indignation against what seems to him the audacious ingratitude of England has had much to do with his recent course of conduct. Hatred of this country and its people is the first and most powerful motive at work amongst the American-Irish; and it really seems as if Mr. Gladstone had caught the infection. He feels humiliated at the total change of sentiment in this country, which nothing but the defects of his own character and his complete failure as a statesman has occasioned. He resents this change as an outrage against himself; and, ferociously egotistical, implacably vindictive, he would like to humiliate England in turn. This deplorable temper came out strongly in his speech at Glasgow, where really his chief business seemed to be to make bad blood between two peoples which for generations have been as one. He would like to make another Ireland of Scotland, apparently; if his design had been to unite those two nations against us, to "teach us our place," to master and overbear this atrocious England which in past times has so deeply injured both, he could hardly have betrayed it more openly with anything like discretion. He may think this good "business," and success would be sweet to him no doubt; but herein also he will find himself mistaken. He will discover that it is hard to "enthus" the Scotch against their English brethren, but not so difficult to arouse indignation in England against these wretched attempts to gratify his own spite by setting the kindred nations by the ears. Moreover, he will probably learn that Englishmen are not yet disposed to resign the future of the empire either to Scotland, or to Ireland, or to both combined. We propose to have our full share in it as he will presently learn.

OUR Korean correspondent writes, under date August 4th:—"In my last brief note mention was made of the presence of cholera in Korea. For nearly a month now the mortality has been very great, though at this writing a very large decrease in the number of deaths is reported. From July the 15th to the 25th, 3,140 dead bodies were carried out of the gates of Seoul. During several days subsequent to the latter date, the death-rate reached almost 400. This within the walls only. The suburban population is about as large as that of the capital, so that in and around Seoul the highest daily death-rate must have been upwards of 800. Feeble steps were taken on the part of the Government to arrest the progress of the disease. At first a Royal edict called attention to a native prescription; this was followed, the next day, by an edict recommending the Government Hospital to the patients. But the death-rate increased and the King became alarmed. The government came to a standstill. The King sent for a large quantity of "foreign medicine" for himself and

Court. A few days ago an order was put up on all the city gates forbidding the importation of green fruit and vegetables. This order was enforced, and a marked decrease in the number of deaths is reported since then. The average Korean has little regard for the rules of health. One recently admitted that he had eaten a dozen green cucumbers. Sickness in such cases is readily accounted for. The Japanese Consul, Mr. Yuki, early took vigorous measures to prevent cholera spreading among his people, and he has succeeded admirably. I have not heard of any deaths among the Japanese. No deaths among the Americans and Europeans thus far."

FROM a recent exchange we take the following interesting account of Mr. Gould's menage in New York, and his manner of living generally:—

Mr. Gould's mansion in New York is a plain-looking double brown stone house, the interior of which is literally palatial. There are half a million dollars' worth of paintings on the walls and the furnishing and decorations are of the costliest description. The suite on the second floor, occupied by the heads of the family, consists of bed-room, boudoir, dressing-room, and bath-room, decorated chiefly in pale blue and silver. Across the hall Miss Nellie, the only daughter, has a similar suite in pink and white. On the third floor there is a study and a large nursery for the three small boys, Edward, Frank, and Harold, whose tutors are paid £400, £800, and £360 a year respectively. George Gould's apartments are on the same floor, while the servants occupy the floor above. The butler receives £200, butler's assistant £80, Mr. Gould's valet £120, head cook and assistant £300, and house-keeper £200 a year. Two handresses, two chambermaids, a parlour-maid, two waiting-maids, two lady's maids and two kitchen girls are paid from £3 to £4 each per month. Mrs. Gould spends two hours a day with her younger boys, and they read only what has been inspected by her. Since she joined the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church several years ago, she has been liberal in religious benefactions. Miss Nellie, a graduate of Mme. Reed's famous school, is perfecting herself in music at a cost of £4 per lesson. She has an allowance of £1,000 a year for her wardrobe. The Gould stable, on Forty-fourth-street, is a handsome building of brick, with brown stone trimmings and plate-glass windows. Six horses are kept in it during the winter, and a closed carriage, a landau, and two coupes. The staff consists of a coachman, two footmen, two grooms, and two stablemen, and their wages range from £9 a month down. The expense of keeping up the stable is £1,200 a year.

Mr. Gould's country seat at Irvington was considered by its original owner, George Dawson Merritt, the most elegant, attractive, and thoroughly equipped summer residence in the country. Mr. Gould paid £40,000 for the property in 1880, and it is now worth £200,000 at a low estimate. The house is Gothic in style, and is 3,000 feet from the Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view. It has twenty rooms above the basement. On the second floor is a fine art gallery extending the entire depth of the house. Monogold, the steward at Irvington, has been in Mr. Gould's employ over twenty years, and receives a salary of £400. The lawn about the house is ninety-five acres in extent, and the macadamized road leading to the entrance is a quarter of a mile long. There are in the estate 510 acres, 200 of which are woodland. The live stock consists of twenty horses, as many cows, a drove of Southdown sheep, and a lot of blooded fowl. Eighteen men are on the place constantly, and in summer the number is nearly a hundred. The hot-houses and conservatory cover a space 900 ft. long and 450 ft. wide, and with their contents are valued at £50,000. At a fair estimate it costs Mr. Gould £67 a day to keep up his Irvington place. The taxes on it amount to £50 a month.

Mr. Gould paid £20,000 for his steam yacht *Atalanta*, and to run the same costs him £150 a month for wages, £40 a month for coal, repairs, &c., and £160 a month for general expenses when he is aboard with his family. Besides the fifteen sailors and five officers forming the crew, there are four cooks and a baker at £8 a month each, with two waiters, a valet, a lady's maid and a parlour-maid. There are separate dining saloons in the yacht for the family, the officers, and the servants and sailors. Breakfast is served from six to eleven, luncheon at two, tea and ices at four, and dinner at eight. George Gould's allowance before he attained the dignity of partnership with his father was £2,000 a year. His young brothers have £1 a week apiece for pocket money.

THE authorities of Tokyo have adopted the wise plan of publishing, in the *Official Gazette*, a statement of the conditions under which cholera patients may be treated at home, instead of

being removed to hospital. We observe that in the case of Tôkyô the conditions vary slightly from those prescribed in Yokohama, the chief difference being that in Tôkyô a separate room for the sick person is alone required, in point of space, whereas in Yokohama it is laid down that the house must have at least three rooms. We may be permitted to suggest that measures should be taken to familiarize the people with these rules. The lower orders do not see the *Official Gazette*, and it is most important to remove the impression under which they labour as to the imperative necessity of going to hospital.

THE Russian Custom House authorities seem to have devised a veritable heads-I-win-tails-you-lose method of collecting duties. Consul-General Perry, reporting from Odessa, states that "according to instruction from the Board of Trade, all grain-loaded vessels destined for ports outside the Straits of Gibraltar have to carry a certain proportion of their cargo in sacks for the greater safety of the ship, and until the middle of the past year masters of vessels arriving at Odessa had only to declare the approximate number of sacks they had on board for carrying grain. Since the introduction of the objectionable Custom-House duty referred to, on the arrival of a ship in port the number of sacks on board has to be at once declared, and if any are found over and above the quantity specified by the master, the surplus is confiscated, and a fine imposed on the ship; and if, on the other hand, the number of sacks does not reach the declared quantity, a fine is imposed for a wrong declaration having been made. As the majority of large steamers which visit the port of Odessa carry from 5,000 to 10,000 of these sacks, it is easy to make a mistake in counting them, especially as they are in constant use, and a certain proportion of them are either torn, lost, or in some other way disposed of during each voyage. The imposition of this duty seemed to me most arbitrary, as well as unjust, and I therefore represented the matter to Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg. According to the statements of all persons engaged in commercial affairs here, the Custom-House authorities seem to avail themselves of every opportunity to place obstacles in the way of all foreign trade, and treat representations made to them with the utmost indifference. In short, the Russian Government appears desirous to drive all foreign import trade from its ports, and become entirely a self-supplying nation."

THE most truthful and dispassionate exponent of the political situation in England is, in our opinion, the London *Economist*. A staunch Liberal, that journal when it opposes Liberal measures, does so without prejudice or prevarication. Just before the recent elections, it submitted to the people of the United Kingdom a consideration which, we believe, has long been disintegrating the Liberal Party with much greater force than the question of Home Rule; namely, that if the country gave its mandate to Mr. Gladstone, it would be deliberately placing itself under the sway of an irresponsible dictator. Among the party leaders who remain constant to the old statesman there is not one sufficiently near his level to oppose him. He would hold them all in the hollow of his hand and mould them easily to his will. The majority in the Commons, returned by the voice of the people,

would be constrained to obey him, and the Lords could not oppose a scheme of Irish legislation which had already been endorsed by the nation. The Empire, at this momentous crisis, would lie at the feet of the man who had declared himself in favour of a colossal political experiment, and whose remaining tenure of life must be far too short to allow him to superintend and direct the progress of that experiment. From such a stupendous exercise of confidence the country could not choose but shrink. For Gladstone in conjunction with Hartington, with Goschen, with Argyll, with Selbourne, with James, with Chamberlain, and with Bright, the people would have voted gladly. But for Gladstone supreme and in opposition to all these, many of his old admirers dared not lift their voices.

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Another argument which the *Economist* has advanced with admirable clearness is the financial side of the Home Rule question. Put into a nut-shell, the calculations of our London contemporary show that, according to Mr. Gladstone's budget, Great Britain would have to pay Ireland about six millions annually in order to put the Parnellites into power. The figure is found thus:—In the first place, instead of making Ireland pay for her own police, Mr. Gladstone proposes that the Imperial Treasury should allow half-a-million yearly for their maintenance. In the second place, he assumes that Great Britain would continue to pay to Ireland £1,400,000 a year of duty on Irish spirits, &c., instead of bringing the spirits across the Channel in bond and paying the duty into the English Treasury. In the third place, he puts Ireland's yearly liability on account of the national debt at £1,466,000, whereas, at the very lowest calculation, it ought to be three millions. Finally, he charges Ireland only £1,666,000 on account of her English garrison and her contributions towards the Imperial naval and military expenditure, whereas she ought to pay over three millions. By these contrivances Mr. Gladstone's Irish Budget shows an excess of income over expenditure amounting to £400,000, instead of a deficit of 6½ millions. Add to all this the hundred, or hundred-and-fifty, millions required for the land purchase scheme, and one begins to understand the price which England is asked to pay in order that Ireland might enjoy the luxury of Home Rule.

THE following, says the *Mainichi Shimbun*, shows the extent to which the time of various capitals of foreign countries differs from the Tôkyô time:—

	TOÛKYÔ	DIFFERENCE
Tôkyô, Japan	Noon	—
Peking, China	10.26.56 a.m.	1.35.04
St. Petersburg, Russia	4.42.40 a.m.	7.17.20
London, England	3.20.40 a.m.	8.39.20
Paris, France	2.50.30 a.m.	9.09.40
Rome, Italy	3.32.56 a.m.	8.27.04
Berlin, Germany	3.58.32 a.m.	8.01.28
Hague, Holland	3.03.32 a.m.	8.59.28
Madrid, Spain	2.26.08 a.m.	9.33.52
Brussels, Belgium	2.58.24 a.m.	9.01.36
Washington, America	9.32.48 p.m.	9.32.48

THE following figures have been prepared as the result of official investigations, showing the total number of patients, as compared with the population, in Tôkyô, Osaka, Kobe, and Yokohama from the first appearance of cholera till the 12th instant:—

LOCALITIES	POPULATION	PATIENTS
Osaka (4 urban divisions and Nishinari-gori)	429,203	7,971
Yokohama	56,941	2,261
Kobe	57,723	1,470
Tôkyô (15 urban divisions)	729,801	2,047

In Osaka there was one patient to every 53

persons, and in Osaka garrison the rate was one patient to every 410 soldiers. The difference is attributed to the superior, sanitary measures enforced in the army.—*Mainichi Shimbun*.

MISS ANNA KINGSFORD, M.D., continues to throw cold water on M. Pasteur's inoculation for rabies. It will be remembered that twenty-six Russian peasants who had been bitten by a mad wolf, were sent from Smolensk to be treated by Pasteur. Out of this number eight had died before the end of June. "Surely," says Miss Kingsford, "the most sanguine fanaticism can scarcely exalt such statistics as these into an evidence of success."

THE government of the Philippines has issued a decree the purpose of which is to inaugurate a clean coinage, and abolish the circulation within its territories of that wretched instrument of commerce, the "chopped" dollar. To this end the Mint at Manila will turn out \$250,000 monthly in dollars and 50-cent. pieces, and after a sufficient quantity has been minted, Mexican, Spanish, and other dollars defaced with a "chop" will be received only as bullion, six months from the date of the decree being fixed as the time within which new dollars may be exchanged for old.

AS interesting experiment made the other day in Italy enables us to form some idea of the speed at which swallows fly. Two hen birds, taken from their broods at Pavia, were conveyed to Milan and there released at an hour previously agreed upon. In thirteen minutes both had reached their nests. To do this they must have travelled at the rate of eighty-seven miles and a half per hour.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama on Saturday were:—New cases, 43; death, 18. Sunday, new cases, 32; deaths, 24. Monday, new cases, 38; deaths, 26. Tuesday, new case, 27; deaths, 26. Wednesday, new cases, 21; deaths, 10. Thursday, new cases, 19; deaths, 19. Friday, new cases, 25; deaths, 26. Total, cases, 205; deaths, 144.

WE have been officially requested to state that the practice of dumping cholera excreta in the sea was discontinued some time ago. Apprehensions with reference to the survival of bacteria in the water of the sea, and their propagation by this means may, therefore, be dismissed.

THE tea-firing godown on lot 48, Kobe, belonging to Mr. Tijen, recently destroyed by fire, was insured for its full value in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, and Messrs. Colgate Baker and Co's loss, estimated at \$4,000, is covered by the New Zealand Insurance Company.

THE body of a Japanese male was washed up at the corner of the Hatoba by the flag-staff yesterday morning. It had apparently been in the water several days. No clue to its identity was found upon it.

AN attempt has been made to move the *Clarissa B. Carver* by haling, but without success. It has been decided to blow her up.

PRINCE NAPOLEON arrived in Tôkyô on Monday and took up his quarters at the Rokumeikan. He has since left for Kyôto.

THE British barquentine *Guam* has just passed into the possession of Japanese for \$9,000.

**THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"  
AND THE KOREAN REFUGEES.**

THE affair of the Korean refugee, KIM, has attracted some attention outside Japan. Most remarkable and most inexplicable is the verdict pronounced by the *North-China Daily News*. "After what has been revealed by KIM," writes that journal, "as to the share which Japan took in the occurrences of 1884, it will be impossible for the Government of the MIKADO to enforce their order of expulsion on him; they must give him a refuge and full protection for the sake of their own honour." In the face of this tolerably sweeping declaration, it is worth while to consider what KIM's so-called "revelations" really amount to. He had published two documents at the time when our Shanghai contemporary wrote—a memorial to the KING of Korea and a letter to Li Chung-tang. We have examined them again carefully to see whether they contain anything that justifies the assertion of the *North-China Daily News*. The result of our examination is this. In the two documents KIM makes three, and only three, allusions to the share taken by Japan in the *émeute* of 1884. In one place he says:—"I and my fellow-workers are blamed for relying upon a foreign Power, but in doing so we only acted, as Your MAJESTY is very well aware, as was required by the urgent necessity of the times." In another place he says:—"The Japanese Government may now be regretting their former interference in Korean affairs and may find it convenient to extinguish all source of information by taking my life." And in a third place, addressing Li Chung-tang, he says:—"The cause of your Excellency's resentment against me, I can rightly guess. It is my calling in the aid of Japanese troops, a step which was necessitated by the inevitable turn of events." Did these three assertions stand alone, no person of common intelligence could regard them as "revelations" which impose upon the Japanese Government the duty of giving refuge and protection to KIM. But they do not stand alone. They are supplemented by explicit definitions of the character and purpose of the *émeute*. It is the KING of Korea's "ruthless servants who are really to blame," we are told. The *coup d'état* was directed against the BIN family, who were "remarkable for their treasons, disloyalty and shameless reliance on China." The KING himself is said to be "well aware of the fact," and to have "instructed KIM to devise some means of neutralizing the unscrupulous audacity" of the BIN. "I then thought," continues KIM, "that unless some decisive steps were taken to remove the political power out of such dangerous hands, Your MAJESTY might, in some future time, be reckoned among the forgotten rulers of an obliterated country. And for this purpose I sacrificed myself." These protests are addressed to the KING. To

Li Chung-tang he writes even more unequivocally:—"The late disturbance was caused by the secret intrigues of EN SEI-GAI and others, who thoughtlessly fired on the Royal Palace. Anxious to cover up their own mistakes at the crisis, they imposed upon their royal master and shamelessly flung all the blame on me. \* \* \* Since the disturbance of 1882, all profligate and intriguing people had attached themselves to EN SEI-GAI, and formed a political faction. Possessed of great influence, they had turned it to nefarious uses; they had darkened the sight of their KING; resorted to oppression; prevented the carrying out of laws; and as a consequence the country was being daily hurried to the brink of ruin. At that time I was thinking of calling on your Excellency in person, in order to discuss the situation to my heart's content; but I was prevented from attaining my object by the intrigues of the gang. But the national affairs being in an extremely critical state, I could not look on with indifference, and I decided to adopt a radical remedy." It appears, then, that the *coup d'état* of 1884 was undertaken by KIM at the desire of his sovereign; that its purpose was to remove the political power out of traitorous hands; that the disturbances attending it were caused by the intrigues of the Chinese commander and others, who fired on the Palace; and that the part taken by the Japanese troops was contrived by KIM himself. Where are the "revelations" which place Japan in such an equivocal position? KIM does not even hint that Japanese interests were involved in the affair. What he says is that he adopted a "radical remedy" in view of a national crisis due to the intrigues of the Chinese and the BIN family, and that he procured the coöperation of the Japanese troops. That is his own account. It is not clear whether he desires to claim the credit of having forged his sovereign's autographic appeal to the Japanese Minister for the protection of the Japanese guards. But whether or no he desires to appropriate that honour, there is no manner of question with regard to his avowals that the *coup d'état* was planned by himself at the KING's desire; was dictated solely by Korea's interest, and obtained the support of the Japanese Legation guards through KIM's agency. It is a novel doctrine that a man who attempts something in his own or his country's interest, and by false or fair means procures the partial coöperation of a stranger, is entitled thenceforth to claim the perpetual protection and support of that stranger. We invite the *North China Daily News* to set forth the grounds of its assertion; to recapitulate the "revelations" which impose such obligations upon Japan. The attempt will demonstrate, better than any words of ours can demonstrate, how singularly extravagant are our contemporary's misapprehensions.

We have devoted to this matter of Mr. KIM-YO-KUN more time and space than it seems, perhaps, to deserve. We should have been pleased to see him take a course dignified, prudent, and indicative of all the patriotism for which we were originally disposed to give him credit. But the question whether he has established or forfeited his claim to public sympathy is altogether of trifling importance compared with the influence which his conduct may exercise upon the relations between China, Japan, and Korea. In the disorderly affairs of the peninsular kingdom, and in its uncertain national status no one can fail to discern elements of grave danger to the peace of the East. The plain duty of all those who have access to the public ear is to endeavour to avert this danger; to dissipate clouds which as yet have nothing tangible about them, but which, if encouraged to gather, may end in a storm. The *North China Daily News* does not seem to realize either the situation or its own responsibility. Its comments upon KIM's memorial and letter are almost as mischievous as they are misleading.

**THE CONSULAR TRADE REPORT  
FOR NAGASAKI.**

THE Consular Trade Report for Nagasaki, for 1885, contains nothing particularly interesting. Mr. ENSLIE was evidently much perplexed about rates in converting dollars into sterling, and he has succeeded in perplexing his readers. In dealing with imports for 1884, he takes the dollar at 4s. and in dealing with those for 1885, he takes it at 4s. 1d. (approximately). Both rates are purely fictitious, but the latter (4.88) has this to recommend it—that it has been employed for many years by the Customs. With regard to the former, it is not easy to see why dollars which were obtained from sterling by converting it at 4.88, should be reconverted into sterling at 5.00. Both Mr. ROBERTSON and Mr. TROUP, in their Reports for Kanagawa and Hyôgo respectively, adopted the 4.88 rate in treating imports. We presume that Mr. ENSLIE has some reason for his different procedure, but unfortunately he has not thought it worth while to explain himself. It appears to us that by taking the four-shilling value of the dollar in 1884, his sterling total is nearly 2½ per cent. less than it should be. His final result is that the total trade of Nagasaki diminished by £1,743 in 1885 as compared with 1884; but if the Customs rate be used in converting the imports of both years alike, it will be found that the decrease was £5,951. In dealing with exports, he takes rates of 3s. 7d. for 1884 and 3s. 6d. for 1885. There are thus four different rates employed in compiling the same Report.

The trade of Nagasaki is not only insignificant in dimensions—less than one

million sterling annually—but it virtually depends upon one or two staples the transactions in which do not furnish any trustworthy test of general commercial conditions. Of these coal is incomparably the most important. It represents more than one-third of the aggregate trade. Indeed, anyone visiting Nagasaki cannot fail to be impressed with the magnitude of this industry. The harbour, as picturesque as it is excellent, is the chief coal-ing station in the Far East. Vessels of all nationalities come there to fill their bunkers—an operation which is performed by swarms of women and children who, from a lighter's hold to the lower deck of the steamer, form a living chain along which the little baskets of coal fly with wonderful celerity. Marvellous records are preserved as to the rapidity with which steamers have been supplied by this device. Then there is the export of the mineral. This part of the business is of much the same importance as the sales on the spot; for we find that while 142,900 tons were shipped to various ports in China and Japan during 1885, the quantity sold in Nagasaki was 127,428 tons. In connection with the export of coal Mr. ENSLIE gives intelligence not at all welcome to English ears. He says that the maritime carrying trade has fallen almost entirely into the hands of Germans. With all that keenness to detect and utilize opportunities which is materially helping to develop their trade, everywhere, the Germans have sent out steamers specially suited—both in point of carrying capacity and economy of working—for the function of colliers. The consequence is that these vessels have driven their rivals out of the field, so that, while the returns of British shipping at Nagasaki show a marked decrease, those of German shipping, on the contrary, show an increase of 72 per cent. in number and 50 per cent. in tonnage during the year under review. This is another incident of the story which English enquirers are beginning to decipher everywhere. One of the Blue-books recently issued by the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry ascribes Germany's decreasing purchases of English goods to the fact that "English producers are imperfectly acquainted with the requirements of the German market, and unwilling to alter the standard of supply to meet them." The truth is that English merchants and manufacturers have grown lazy in the enjoyment of a virtual monopoly, and that, until they are thoroughly roused, their more wakeful competitors will forge steadily ahead.

Mr. IWASAKI YANOSUKE is the proprietor of the Takashima coal-mines referred to in this Report. The output appears to be steadily increasing, although the cholera epidemic of last year—which made its way to the mines and was supposed to have infected

the coal—must have seriously checked both the work and the sales. The same gentleman is also largely interested in the dock and ship-building yards at Nagasaki. The Dock is the deepest and largest east of the Cape of Good Hope and will admit big iron-clads; and at the building yards no less than 87 coasters and colliers were turned out during the year. The conversion of Japanese junks into vessels of foreign rig seems also to be going on briskly.

A largely fluctuating item of the Nagasaki trade is rice. Higo and Hizen are among the chief districts where this staple is produced, and thus it happens that the export and import at the neighbouring port of Nagasaki offer immediate evidence of the condition of the crop throughout Kiushu. Last year, owing to anticipations of a short yield, rice was imported to the value of £13,527. On the other hand, the prices ruling in London and Japan alike were not favourable to export, so that business in this line showed a diminution of £119,259. Thus, under the one item of rice, a difference of £132,786 appears in the trade of the port. If rice be omitted from the returns, it will be found that exports increased by £55,196, and imports by £48,793; the total increase of the trade, with this modification, amounting to £103,989.

Mr. HALL, in one of his Consular Reports for Nagasaki, explained the reason why English textile fabrics were falling into disfavour, and predicted a steady growth of the Japanese cotton-spinning industry. He was evidently right in his forecast. In 1880, the import of cotton and woollen manufactured goods at Nagasaki amounted to £21,092; in 1885 it had fallen to £6,143. Per contra, the import of raw cotton in the former year was only £5,189, whereas in the latter it was £41,279.

It is evident that the future of Nagasaki depends chiefly upon the development of coal mining and the ceramic industry. The whole of Kiushu is said to be one huge coal-bed, and we look forward to the day when from this source the wants of the entire Orient will be supplied. As for the manufacture of porcelain, there can be no doubt that Japan's capacities in this direction are capable of enormous development. The small increase which the export trade of Nagasaki shows in this staple since 1880—from £7,123 in 1880 to £11,007 in 1885—indicates that no radical effort has yet been made to improve the methods of manufacture. So far as we know, there is no country in the world where such a splendid supply of porcelain clay exists, and certainly there is no country where expert labour is so cheap. Unless we are much mistaken, this is one of the industries which will assume very different dimensions after the country has been thrown open. Nagasaki and Nagoya will then receive a sensible accession of prosperity.

## THE MANAGEMENT OF A CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN JAPAN.

THERE are, perhaps, no people in the world more remarkable for cheerful resignation in the presence of disaster than the Japanese. They will sit with equanimity among the ashes of their houses and live imperturbably in the presence of a cholera epidemic. The two things are not, indeed, equal tests of self-command. Familiarity has inspired a certain contempt for conflagrations. They come so often that not to be disturbed by their arrival is a necessary qualification for residence in Tōkyō. Cholera, on the contrary, is a comparatively novel affliction. It is one of the few ills—perhaps the only grave ill—that has followed in the wake of Western civilization. True, there are some who deny that the plague is imported, maintaining that it existed in Japan long before the conclusion of Admiral STIRLING'S convention. We should be glad did history furnish warrant for this belief. But it does not. Neither the disease nor its name was known in Japan twenty-five years ago. We Westerns brought it with us, and, what is worse, brought it to a country where it apparently finds conditions specially suited to its sojourn. No one can yet venture to say with absolute certainty how cholera is propagated. Expert opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of the theory that the Comma Bacillus finds its way into our systems in the water we drink, and in obedience to this verdict the Japanese are bestirring themselves to build aqueducts. Yokohama will be excellently provided before the midsummer of next year; Tōkyō, Nagasaki and Osaka are busily calculating the cost; Kyōtō alone is rejoicing in the comparative immunity which its famous rivulets have hitherto conferred on it. But when these great centres and other less important places are in possession of a pure water-supply, may we hope that cholera will cease its visitations? Who can say? Since 1877 there has been no year absolutely free from cholera. It seems as though Japanese methods of agriculture had planted the germs firmly in the soil. A pure supply of drinking water will unquestionably do much to counteract the taint, but will scarcely suffice to remove it. The Japanese have to learn that washing rice, vegetables which are eaten raw, table-utensils, and so forth with contaminated water may be just as dangerous as drinking it. Perhaps if the people were more liable to panic, less disposed to take the ills of life lightly, they would evince greater earnestness in adopting precautions.

The experience of Yokohama this season has been exceptionally startling. Since last autumn the advent of the epidemic might have been expected at any time. Breaking out with rapidity and virulence in Nagasaki, it spread along the coast of

Kiushu, and thence leaped to Kobe and Osaka. Places farther north had no reason to anticipate immunity. Between them and the plague-stricken districts there was only one barrier—a quarantine station at Nagaura. There measures of disinfection were carried out with unremitting care. Every ship coming from a place where cholera had shown itself, and every one on board, was subjected to processes of fumigation and purification. But it was impossible to attribute any great efficacy to these precautions. A man does not imbibe cholera germs from his garments or from the surface of his own body. To bake the former and bathe the latter cannot kill bacteria which have already found their way into his intestines. If cholera were to come by sea to Yokohama, people's stomachs rather than their coats and hats would be its vehicle of transport. It did not come in this fashion, however. Once only before it had established itself firmly at Yokohama was any ship from the south so unfortunate as to carry infected persons, and they were detained at Nagaura. The disinfecting station probably served only two purposes. Its establishment and the energy of its officials exercised a reassuring influence upon the public mind, and the delay to which it subjected a ship gave a longer time for the development and detection of any poison which her crew or passengers might have imbibed. How then did the epidemic make its way northward? If this question could be confidently answered, we should probably find ourselves far on the route towards prevention. Unfortunately, it has not been answered, and, so far as we can see, cannot be answered. Until the end of June, cholera scarcely showed itself at all in Yokohama, though for a month people had been dying at the rate of 70 or 80 a day in Osaka, a place only 30 hours' journey distant. But if cholera in a malignant and acknowledged type did not actually visit Yokohama in those days, the public was not entirely without a warning of its intended advent. And, strange to say, this warning came through the foreign residents. In the present, as in all previous epidemics of cholera, they have enjoyed virtual immunity. From some unexplained cause the plague passes by their doors without entering. Yet we believe that it was they who felt and showed the first indications of its approach this season. Throughout June, the foreign community suffered from an epidemic of diarrhoea, in many cases violent and even dangerous. Expert examination detected the presence of the *Comma Bacillus* in this disease. Is it not possible that the foreign residents suffered then from a mild type of the malady which was soon to develop such deadly proportions among the Japanese?

It was on the last day of June that the plague announced its presence unequivocally in Yokohama. Twenty-seven days previously a sporadic case had been re-

ported. It was followed by four others in nearly as many weeks. But on the 30th, a sudden and violent outbreak occurred. Twelve persons were seized and four of them speedily succumbed. They were all dwellers in the same street, and seven of them had used the same well. There was, therefore, a hope that the disease might be localized. The most radical measures were adopted. Every inhabitant of the street was removed to an isolation station and there placed under observation. Their houses, wells, and the whole street to which they belonged were thoroughly disinfected. For a short period it seemed as though these steps might succeed. The daily number of new cases did not exceed eleven or twelve until a week had passed. Then it rose to 19; a week later it stood at 35, and in another week it had risen to 120. A heavy strain was thus put upon the resources of the local authorities. They speedily found themselves obliged to provide hospital accommodation for from three to four hundred patients, and to organize a large force of officials who should be on duty night and day to enforce the contagious diseases regulations issued by the Central Sanitary Board. The ravages of the disease were confined to the lowest classes. Beyond the canal forming the Western boundary of Yokohama proper lies an extensive area which, eighteen years ago, was converted from an uninhabitable swamp into a mud-plain by means of material dug from a large canal. This unwholesome flat has always been a favourite haunt of cholera and fever. It is covered tolerably thickly with wooden shanties, having their floors in almost direct contact with the ground. It is scarcely capable of drainage. It has no supply of even moderately pure water. Among its clusters of comfortless huts the cholera lingers persistently. The inhabitants are wholly unprovided with the means of combating such a visitation. Miserably poor, they are packed so closely that if one member of a household is attacked, there is no possibility of isolation without removal. Thus in the vast majority of cases it is necessary to carry the patient to hospital. There are, of course, exceptions. People whose houses satisfy the requirements of the sanitary regulations in regard to space and facilities for treatment are allowed to remain at home. But these instances are so rare that the general public have come to regard the hospital as the inevitable destination of a cholera patient. And beyond the hospital they see only death; for the percentage of recoveries is too small to inspire any tangible hope. Yet in the hospital, of which we shall presently speak at length, they are far better cared for than they could be in their own narrow, comfortless dwellings. The element of compulsion is their only real cause of complaint. They are too ignorant to appreciate that

at a crisis, such as a cholera epidemic, the safety of the community takes precedence of the fancies of the individual. But they are at the same time too law-abiding to offer any resistance. They go to hospital quietly, and, once there, have no reason to regret their admission. The organization connected with this part of the work is very excellent. The police, an extra force of whom is on duty throughout the night and the day, watch closely, and immediately give notice of sickness. Private medical practitioners are also under orders to report at once every case showing choleraic symptoms. On receipt of such intelligence a medical expert, of whom a number are in constant attendance at a station in the vicinity of the infected district, proceeds without delay to diagnose the disease. Should he pronounce it cholera, and should the sick man be unable or unwilling to satisfy the prescribed conditions for treatment in his own house, he is removed to hospital. Sometimes his own physician denies that the sickness is cholera. The decision then rests with one of the foreign practitioners attached to the Sanitary Bureau. Until he has given a verdict the removal of the patient is deferred. The litter used is a frame suspended from a bamboo carrying pole, and shut in by bamboo blinds. Lying at full length in this, and carried by two trained Japanese whose skill in this fashion of portage is proverbial, the patient makes his way to hospital with scarcely perceptible motion. Should any of his family or friends desire to accompany him in the capacity of nurses, they are permitted to do so. Simultaneously with his removal all the inmates of the house where he lived are taken to a large isolated building, or cluster of buildings, where they are placed under observation for four days, their former dwelling, its furniture, drains, wells, &c., being thoroughly disinfected in the interim. Pure water is one of the chief wants in this unwholesome district. To meet a need so urgent at such a time, the authorities have organized a system by which large quantities of good water are carried from a considerable distance and supplied to the people gratis. But, as we have already said, it is more than doubtful whether the necessity of using this water, not alone for drinking purposes, but also for washing rice, vegetables and table utensils, is generally recognised and acted upon. The people do not understand how microscopic is the organism that works such terrible ravages upon the human frame. With fuller knowledge their coöperation would be more efficient, but the advisability of trying to educate them in this special direction has not apparently occurred to the authorities yet.

## II.

The Cholera Hospital stands on the bank of a canal at the Southern extremity of the reclaimed mud-flat described in our



preceding article. There is but one hospital. It would be better, of course, that there should be two or more, in order to shorten the journey for patients living at a distance. But fortunately the inconvenience which might have been caused by this want has not been felt in Yokohama: the cholera obligingly restricts its ravages to districts in the immediate vicinity of the hospital. Hearing of a hospital, the reader must not picture to himself an imposing edifice of many storeys, with ordered approaches and trim surroundings. He must rather imagine a series of low wooden edifices, standing, for the most part, parallel to each other. They are constructed of rough timbers; roofed with shingles; open on two sides, throughout their length, to all the breezes of heaven, and raised so far above the ground that the air flows freely beneath them. Along their front runs the canal—easy method of transport for patients coming from ships in the harbour—and at their rear wave green reeds that cover the uninhabited portion of the mud-flat. They are surrounded by a high paling, and at one end workmen are busily engaged running up an addition, for unfortunately the accommodation which the place affords has not been found equal to the demands of the epidemic. The neighbourhood is not deserted as one might expect to find it. People come and go with indifference, and you may even see loiterers peeping curiously through the palings within a few feet of the wards.

Let us enter as though in company with a patient who seeks admission. Passing through a short corridor, we find ourselves in a small square space, impregnated with the odour of prophylactics, its stained boards and dark corners offering a gloomy contrast to the general airiness of its surroundings. This is the court where final judgment is pronounced on the sick man. Here he learns—or rather his friends learn, for he is probably apathetic himself—whether the disease that has overtaken him is really the dread epidemic. Of course his chance of being turned back is almost infinitesimal. The symptoms of cholera are not easy to mistake. It is said that they may be detected by common intelligence, after a short experience, even without medical training. The physicians employed by the Sanitary Bureau to perform the original prognosis have both training and experience. There is small likelihood that their opinion will be contradicted by the examination subsequently conducted in the vestibule of the hospital. Such a thing has, however, occurred, and who can tell how painfully hearts have throbbed in that little chamber where the litter of the sufferer rests a moment on its journey? And then, even though he be not actually turned back, there is still one hope. He may be placed in the doubtful ward. For at the most westerly end of the hospital

there is a suite of rooms, separated from the cholera-wards proper by the place of convalescents. Here cases of dubious character are detained and tended, generally to be transferred at last to the body of the hospital, but sometimes, though rarely, to be dismissed without admission to the band of plague-stricken sufferers.

Three steps beyond the little office of examination you enter the first ward. It consists of a row of dormitories opening, at one side, on a roomy corridor, at the other looking out through spacious apertures on green reeds and the blue sky. The dominant purpose in the construction of the hospital has been airiness. It is a mere skeleton of timbers, within which the atmosphere moves with perpetual briskness. In regard of excellent ventilation, an entire absence of hangings or other paraphernalia capable of retaining infection, and cheap destructibility after it has served its purpose, the hospital is ideally perfect. But it is essentially a summer contrivance. In cold weather it would be useless, and even in hot weather its flimsy roof constitutes a mediocre sunshade. Yet it is precisely in such buildings, or under canvas, that the best medical records have been obtained in times of epidemic.

In each dormitory there are three beds with straw-stuffed mattresses and pillows. Not more than two of these beds are intended to be occupied at the same time, but in several cases the severity of the present epidemic has rendered adherence to this rule impossible. Invariably after the removal of a patient his mattress and pillow are burned—an excessive precaution, according to some, but the excess is surely in the right direction. Do not expect that the conceptions suggested by a disease which kills with the speed of a virulent poison will be realized in a Japanese cholera hospital. You will not often see people twisted by agony or convulsed by retching. Such cases there are indeed, harrowing to witness but exceedingly rare. For the most part few evidences of suffering force themselves upon your attention. The place is quiet, almost solemnly quiet. Turn your head away and nothing tells you that you are among the victims of a deadly plague except, perhaps, the monotonous moaning of some dying man as the mechanism of his life labours slowly towards its end. Here on the first bed lies a strongly built lad. His limbs are well rounded; his cheeks are full, and but for the sickly pallor of his face you would suppose him to be hale and hearty. Touch his hand, however; you find it cold and clammy. Feel his pulse; its beats are absolutely imperceptible. He is in a state of collapse. Yet he moves his arms and turns his head as though still in full possession of his muscular energy. Hanging beside his bed is a carefully kept record of his case. It tells you that he has been but a few hours in

hospital. Will he rally? "Impossible to predict," replies the doctor. "We have had a case where the collapse lasted for nearly three days, and long after hope had begun to appear extravagant, reaction set in. Look at this patient in the next ward, for example. Two hours ago he was in a condition similar to that of the lad you have just examined. Yet you observe that his pulse is just commencing to be perceptible and the caloric is returning." "Is he then out of danger?" The physician smiles and points silently to another bed on which an old man lies, hollow-checked, glassy-eyed, catching painfully for breath. He has been five days in hospital; has rallied from his first collapse and is now sinking in his second. He will be dead in a few minutes. Then there is the fever which succeeds the cholera—typhoid fever nearly as fatal as the plague that precedes it. At least in every second ward you see people lapsing into this fever or wasting away under its fire. Here is a beautiful little girl of seven or eight, with dimpled limbs and softly rounded face. She rolls her tiny head from side to side with mechanical regularity, and if you bend down you will see that her eyes are set and staring. The fever is upon her, and the doctor turns sadly away, hiding his face from a woman who stands beside the bed, her look of fierce anxiety almost the saddest sight you have witnessed. Yet she asks no questions, too fearful perhaps of the reply she might elicit. "I never saw a prettier child than that little one," says the doctor, "when it came to hospital a few days ago. It seemed to be all sunshine. Only when we wanted to change its red dress for the white garment of the hospital, it pleaded with tearful eyes for the gayer colour." Poor child! That was a prophetic instinct. White is the colour of mourning in Japan. In the next ward is another mite, thinner and more worn, but fairly on the way to convalescence. As the foreign doctor approaches its bedside, it stretches out its wasted hands and asks plaintively for an egg! Up to this you have seen little if anything of the shocking appearances which are popularly supposed to accompany cholera. The patients in general have shown few outward signs of serious sickness. Here, however, is another type—a type better known in India than in Japan. The sufferer is a middle-aged man, strongly built and bronzed. Across his forehead, from the roots of his hair to his eyebrows, stretches a close series of deep wrinkles, and the hand that lies on his breast looks as if it had been boiled, so puckered and colourless is the skin. These marks are the consequence of severe vomiting and purging. The blood, deprived of serum, has ceased to circulate freely. A woman lying in the next bed—for the rapid strides of the epidemic have rendered it impossible to provide separate wards for the male and

female patients in every case—shows these symptoms even more markedly. In addition to the wrinkling and puckering, her cheeks seem to meet, so far have they fallen in, and her eyes are sunk in deep caverns. But these are the exceptions. Generally the plague does its deadly work without much external show. The one symptom which appears to accompany it invariably is apathy. The patient seems benumbed and wholly indifferent to the things about him. Doubtless in many cases narcotism has been produced by strong doses of opium. But, apart from this, cholera appears to paralyze all the vital functions; to separate its victim at once from the world. Whenever this is not so; whenever strength or hope has begun to return, you find the natural politeness of the Japanese asserting itself. Faint voices thank the doctor for his daily visits, and feeble figures struggle into sitting postures to have their pulses felt. Nowhere does a complaint make itself heard or a symptom of impatience become perceptible.

The effects of the disease are complicated; the treatment is comparatively simple—opiates at first, stimulants afterwards. Medical science is still groping after a cure. Will it ever discover one as speedy and as powerful as the poison of the plague? It is a difficult field for experiment. The onlooker who has not been hardened by experience, finds no room for any sentiment but horror and compassion. How can any single antidote relieve suffering that presents so many aspects? This old man who rests upon his knees and face, doubled up with cramp; this girl with burning skin and suffused eyes who tosses her limbs about in fever; this child, pulseless and cold; this stalwart coolie who jerks himself hither and thither as the thickened blood flows sluggishly and painfully through his arteries—how are they all to be relieved? The hopelessness of the question is not the least painful part of the calamity. You feel that science is practically helpless. Careful tending seems to be well nigh all that is possible, and that, at any rate, is provided. With rare exceptions a nurse stands within arm's length of every bed. The majority of these belong to the staff of the hospital; some are friends or relatives who have accompanied the sick. Doctors, too, are constantly going round, so that each case is almost unceasingly under medical inspection. Ice is used in large quantities. In the fever stage its value is easily understood, but one can hardly conceive that the cold semi-inanimate condition of the cholera-stricken body should be accompanied by a fire within. Such, however, is often the case. Throughout the progress of the disease, and not least in the early period of convalescence, there is a constant longing for something to cool the mouth and stomach. Deaths take place chiefly after sunset.

They appear to be quiet and almost painless. An old woman expires as we stand beside her. Her sunken features are not crossed by any tremor or convulsion, and the coverlet is drawn over a face that might be sleeping.

Passing from the sick to the convalescent wards you seem suddenly to emerge into sunshine. Men, women and children are there glorying in the gift of recovered life. Brighter faces or more grateful greetings it would be difficult to conceive. If the physician has to confront death and pain, he has also his reward. But in the case of cholera it is a scant reward. One soon comes to the end of this happy scene. For nearly two hours you have been passing from ward to ward filled with hopeless sufferers. In a very few minutes you see the last of the little group of convalescents. How, indeed, can it be otherwise, when for every patient saved, four or five are carried to the dead-house? The convalescent wards may well encroach but little upon the space reserved for the stricken and the dying. Is it, then, that the Japanese show lack of stamina; a want of vital force to struggle against the attacks of the disease? "On the whole, yes," replies the doctor. "Not that the death-rate here differs much from the death-rate in Europe, but the type of the disease is less violent. The constitution of the Japanese resembles that of a child. He runs down quickly and picks up again, when he does pick up, with equal rapidity. Happily we seem to have passed the worst stage in Yokohama. Our death-rate is diminishing, and so is the number of our fresh cases. Strange to say, in these latter days the plague has developed a new character. It is not a better character, but it is the character with which we are more familiar in other countries. We find oftener the wrinkled skins and sunken features which are elsewhere considered typical of the malady. Do we perform post-mortems? No; there is apparently little more to be learned in that line of research, and in truth our hands are too full already."

Arrived now at the outskirts of the hospital, you find yourself beside an open shed. In it stands a row of carefully covered tubs which coolies are preparing to remove. They contain excreta, already disinfected and about to be carried away for calcination. Formerly the thinner portions of these excreta used to be dumped in the sea but the practice has been abandoned, and the whole is now subjected to the action of fire.

Beyond the shed for the excreta stands the dead-house. Like the surrounding buildings, it is roughly constructed but well adapted to its purpose. After the bodies are deposited here, an interval of about twelve hours elapses before their removal to the cremation ground. During that time their friends are notified; all necessary records are prepared, and symptoms of decomposition satisfy the ignorant

that no indecent haste has been employed. Vulgar prejudices have to be combated. The authorities spare no pains to dispel every doubt which might deter the people's cooperation.

All this costs money. The large corps of nurses and physicians—Japanese physicians constantly on duty and a daily visit from a foreign expert—the medicines; the generous diet; the numerous sanitary officials; the litter-carriers; the cremation; the lavish use of disinfectants; the destruction of clothes and bedding; the supply of pure water; the staff of clerks and recorders—these items represent a heavy total at the end of each month. Of course the Local Government take the first responsibility. But it is largely lightened by the liberality of private citizens. Thousands of dollars have already been subscribed by these, and their purses are still open. One fund there is to which all, whether native or foreign, might be glad to contribute. It is the fund for children left parentless and penniless by the plague. Recently a whole family of six entered the hospital. There remains of them now only a baby in arms. Charity had never a wider or a more worthy field to exercise its ministrations.

### III.

To complete what we have already written upon this subject, it is necessary to add a few facts and figures.

It has already been explained that each ward in the Cholera Hospital contains three beds, but that, except in rare cases, not more than two are occupied at the same time. In order to secure ample attention for the patients, two nurses are attached to each ward. In serious cases, however, the allowance is one nurse to each bed. In the wards for mild cases—which, we should have stated, are kept apart from their dangerously attacked fellow-sufferers—one nurse to each ward is considered sufficient. Further, every separate building is superintended by two overseers. It results from this distribution that the total number of nurses on duty at the hospital is 202, of whom three are head-nurses, and that the total number of overseers is 22.

With regard to medical attendance, twenty physicians are borne on the staff of the Hospital. Of these, seventeen live at the Hospital, and are either constantly on duty in the wards or ready to go on duty. Three, namely, the Principal Medical Officer and two foreign physicians, visit the wards daily, and examine every patient newly admitted as well as every patient already undergoing treatment. The Principal Medical Officer and the Vice-Principal, Drs. MIYAJIMA and YOSHIMASU, serve without remuneration. They are not alone in this philanthropy. At four convenient places throughout the town, dispensaries are specially organized to furnish medicine and assistance in cases

of cholera. To these dispensaries forty-nine physicians are attached, all of whom give their services gratis. The cost of the drugs and the current expenses of these dispensaries are paid out of a fund raised by private subscription among the Japanese merchants of Yokohama, seventeen of whom contributed over five thousand *yen* at the first call. Anyone attacked by the epidemic is thus certain of receiving medicine and expert aid within a few minutes of his seizure.

We may mention here that the total number of patients treated at the Cholera Hospital this year from the beginning of the epidemic up to August 14th, was 2,023. Of this number 386 had recovered and 1,325 had died on the latter date. Three hundred and twelve were still under treatment, of whom 80 were expected to survive. The death-rate thus appears to be seventy per cent. approximately. The number of patients treated at their own houses since the beginning of the epidemic is 46. We mention this specially, because a belief obtains pretty generally that every victim of the epidemic is carried to hospital by the police, whether he will or not. The fact is, as has been already explained, that if a patient desires to remain at his own house, and if his circumstances are such as to admit of certain accurately prescribed arrangements with regard to isolation and disinfection, no opposition whatsoever is offered to his treatment at home. Hitherto, however, the epidemic has confined its ravages almost exclusively to the lowest classes, and this, not any arbitrary action on the part of the authorities, is responsible for the very small number of patients who have been in a position to remain at their own houses.

The total numbers of sanitary officers and of constables specially engaged in dealing with cholera patients in Yokohama District alone, are 54 and 175, respectively. In the former number are included 14 physicians. Besides these there are 79 constables and temporary *employés* whose duty is to visit every part of the town daily to see that cleanliness and the prescribed preventive measures are duly observed.

The expenses in connection with general sanitation and disinfection are defrayed out of funds raised by local taxation, while those incurred in the treatment of patients, the removal and destruction of infected clothing, excreta, &c., are nominally borne by the sick man or his relatives. But when, as is almost invariably the case, the patient is too poor to meet such a call, the expenses become a charge upon the funds above alluded to. The cost of treatment in the Hospital is not large. It is covered by 80 *sen* daily, per head, and this includes every outlay required by the case. We

may add that the public expenditure on account of the epidemic this year—excluding the cost of medical inspection of vessels and disinfection of passengers at Nagaura, and excluding also the special outlay made by towns and villages—is estimated at 188,000 *yen* for the whole Prefecture of Kanagawa. Of this total, the sum absorbed by the Yokohama Hospital alone, up to August 14th, was 19,400 *yen*; being an average of 431 *yen* daily. An important item is the supply of pure water. There are many streets in Yokohama where either the wells have been condemned as unfit for drinking purposes, or the people are too poor to pay the price demanded by water-carriers in consequence of the long continued drought. These streets are visited at frequent intervals daily by water-carts, bearing a notice "Pure water supplied gratis," and each house is furnished with as much water as it requires. An immense boon to the lower classes at such a time as the present, this arrangement necessarily entails no inconsiderable outlay. When we remember, also, that in cases where, among the inmates of closely packed lodging-houses, or the crowded work-people in tea-firing godowns, &c., a number of cholera-seizures have been reported, it has been deemed necessary to isolate as many as 540 persons at one time, some idea may be formed of the strain upon the resources of the Prefecture.

One other subject, briefly alluded to in a preceding article, requires a few more words. We have said that in the case of children left destitute by the death of their parents their maintenance is provided for at the public expense. It must not be understood, however, that a particular fund is set apart to meet such emergencies. In Japan, rules for the treatment of castaways or paupers have long existed and are carefully enforced. Children deserted or left destitute by their parents, and having no relatives to care for them, are taken by the Headman (*Kocho*) and supported at the cost of the district or village. An annual grant of seven *to* (about 3½ bushels) of rice, or the equivalent in money, is made by the Central Government on account of each such child, and this is supplemented by whatever amount may be necessary from the local taxes. The child is supported thus until it is 13 years of age, or until it is adopted into a family capable of maintaining it. Of this provision it is possible, of course, to take immediate advantage in the case of a children whose parents are attacked by cholera. But it often happens that a mother does not like to be separated from her child, and begs that it may be carried to Hospital with her. In that event the little one is placed in the convalescent ward, under the care of a

healthy nurse provided by the authorities, so long as its mother is under treatment.

It will, we think, be readily admitted that in all the arrangements here described the Japanese Authorities have shown most praiseworthy zeal and prudence. We do not venture to say whether or no their system is the best possible. Indeed, it seems to us that considerable improvements might be effected by adopting Dr. VAN DER HEYDEN'S suggestions. But the case as it stands does them very great credit, and we are disposed to think that few countries, whatever be their pretensions, can show a better record.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our leaders must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinion of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

#### THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Let me through the medium of your columns call the attention of Englishmen and Germans to the condition of affairs resulting from the methods applied to effect the depreciation of silver bullion, and to the injury suffered by the material interests of those engaged in the prosecution and development of trade and commerce in the Far East, as well as in all countries using a silver currency. The efforts of these financiers have brought down the price of silver to that extent that the bullion value of the Mexican dollar, and the silver *yen* of Japan is only about 73 cents in gold. The rupee of India has been correspondingly reduced in value. The result is that a barrier, equal to a tariff of 27 per cent., has been erected against commercial interests of all descriptions that are in any degree involved with the commerce of silver using countries. It is a question to-day that vastly overshadows Home Rule so far as the prosperity of the English Empire is involved, and has interest for Germany far above any other matter that now occupies the attention of the well wishers of Fatherland. There is an apparent strife between England and Germany at this time for the control of the trade of China and Japan, and they, with the other Treaty Powers, are now determining the measure of liberty that shall be enjoyed by Japan in the regulation of her affairs financial so far as her tariff is in question. For years the governments having treaties with Japan have been deliberating, disputing, and doubting whether a 5 per cent. or a 10 per cent. average duty should be allowed to be collected. But while the negotiations have been dragging their slow length along the financial kings have handicapped the interests of the merchant princes to the extent of 27 per cent., and the merchant princes have blindly aided them to attain this result. In the crusade against silver the manufacturing and commercial classes have marched abreast of the manipulators of exchange in the interests of holders of securities fetching fixed incomes, never apparently giving a thought to the inevitable result that would follow the cheapening of silver bullion—through the shrinkage of the value of the coined dollars of Mexico, the *yen* of Japan, the rupee of India, and the units of value in all silver using communities. The shrinkage of 27 per cent. in the value of such monies is now demonstrating to the interested world of commerce, and the manufacturers as well as the merchant princes of the world, that all enterprises based upon the commerce of the nations are being destroyed in the interests of the money manipulators pure and simple. The welfare of the millions is sacrificed to the opulence of the gold

aristocracy. The action of the United States Congress, during its present session, gives evidence that the supine indifference of the people to this question of silver depreciation is a thing of the past. The condition of the working masses in Europe is fast assuming a phase so aggravated that amelioration must be speedily found or the foundations of society will be loosened, and wealth, both gold and silver, will be insufficient to sustain the assaults of frenzied discontent. The cheapening of silver has cheapened the bread the poor eat, but at the same time it has destroyed in a large measure the means through which the poor earned wherewith to buy bread at any price—cheap bread and no work for the bread winner is a mockery of a diabolical type. The efforts of Bismarck to further the interests of German trade in the east are more than nullified by the course of the financial methods developed at home—as seen in trade here. The merchant in Japan contracts to deliver merchandise at a price based on the rate of exchange at the time of making the bargain. He is a German competing against an English firm, or *vice versa*. Competition is keen, narrow margins of profits are figured on to secure the business. When delivering time arrives he receives the number of dollars named in the bond, but finds that in pounds sterling or rix marks he is away behind on the transaction, because of the fall in exchange resultant from the continuous depreciation of the silver money in which he is paid. So long as the present conditions envelop trade, only disaster can ensue. No set of merchants can make even balances in the face of the serious losses entailed because of the fluctuations in silver value. The interests of British trade could be more speedily conserved if the English Government would act in behalf of its manufacturers, merchants, and incidentally, its labouring communities, by giving stability to the value of silver, than by all the efforts of the corps of officials who have received imitations that they should use their endeavours in fostering trade for British merchants. The United States Congress may yet be the deliberative body which, obeying the voice of the people, will ordain that silver shall again take the place from which English and German financiers have removed it. It was by a slender majority only that the free coinage of silver was defeated in the present Congress, and the indications of the times plainly foreshadow that the next Congress will legislate in favour of free coinage of silver as well as of gold. It has been hinted that the low price of silver was reached through the exertions of the exchange manipulators, with the hope that the suggestion might have influence on some of the weaker-kneed members of the Congress of the United States, and induce some action as against the continued coinage of the two millions monthly now ordained by the statute. But the project failed. The amount of injury which the commerce centering in the Far East has suffered because of the war on silver is beyond calculation. The immediate effects have been bad; the ultimate results, flowing from present losses, no human being can tell. The gold standard advocates are the devastators of all interests outside of those inhering to fixed incomes that are payable in gold. All the world besides suffers that they who are now arrayed in purple and fine linen may be yet farther removed from the source from which flows all their wealth and opulence.

It may be that neither in England nor in Germany the people make themselves felt through Parliamentary action to such an extent that the governments will listen to their demands, but in the United States, the masses have through their representatives decided that so far as that country is concerned they will have silver on the old ratio with gold. Free coinage for silver will be one of the issues on which the elections will hinge in the United States when the members of the next Congress are elected. Free coinage in the United States means the resumption of the old relations

between gold and silver, the world over. The fact that the U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out a surplus of 70,000,000 in redemption of bonds outstanding, tells surely that silver will be made to hold its place with Americans. It would appear to be eminently proper for the English and German merchants doing business in Japan and China to combine in making such representations regarding the situation as will demand the attention of those in authority and who wield the necessary powers. A statement of cogent reasons for the adoption of some measures of relief, looking to some action that will give to silver a trustworthy value, if submitted to the boards of trade in the commercial centres of both England and Germany, could not fail to have a good effect; materially hastening the time when silver shall be again recognized as a fitting adjunct of gold in the marts of trade the world over. "The gods help those who help themselves." It behoves the merchants of the Far East to give what aid they may in furtherance of what they most earnestly desire. Drowning men catch at straws. While there is even a remote chance that concentrated efforts on the part of those interested in the welfare of the commercial affairs of Japan and China may bring the desired relief, the attempt should be made. So it seems to

Yours truly,

Yokohama, August 16th.

[We entirely agree with our correspondent as to the advisability of such a step on the part of foreign merchants in Japan. Indeed the same recommendation has been made more than once in these columns.—Ed. J.M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "X." that something should be done (if possible) to set commerce on its legs again, and promote enterprise and expansion; but I cannot help thinking that X. is somewhat mixed in his ideas upon the "silver question."

He speaks of the "crusade against silver," and attributes the depreciation of that metal to "financial kings," and "the manipulators of exchange."

I should like a little explanation from him upon this point, as I have been and am still under the impression that the fall in silver, as well as in other commodities, has been brought about by the abundance of the former in comparison with the scarcity of gold.

He says again, "The cheapening of silver has cheapened the bread the poor eat." How? The cheapening of silver in silver using countries would increase the price of bread; and in gold standard countries it would not affect it at all, any more than the cheapening of sugar or iron. The fact is, that, silver and bread, and most other articles have got cheap together, and maintain their relative values pretty accurately, the difference being rather in favour of silver, which has not cheapened so much as most other things.

I fancy that the people of England "make themselves felt through Parliamentary action" quite as much, and a good deal more promptly than the people of the United States; and in coupling England and Germany together in this connection, X. betrays much ignorance of the constitutions of those countries. The people of the United States even are tied to a government for four years, while the people of England turn theirs out whenever it ceases to carry out their ideas.

I am quite sure it would be a splendid thing for the United States to have bi-metallism established throughout the world, but I am not so sure that it would be so good for England, who occupies an unique position as compared with the rest of the world.

Lastly, gold and silver are now quoted at their actual market values. If you establish a fictitious value for the latter, how will you be able to maintain it? Will not the production of silver, like the

production of every other article, affect its value, and cause a difference between bar silver in the market, and silver which has been stamped at the Mint, as now actually prevails in the United States?

The United States Government is not able to buy silver and pay for it with 1,000 silver dollars, then stamp it at the Mint and turn out about \$1,150.

Why does not England generously come forward and help the United States to work of their old stock at some such figure?

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

CENT PER CENT.

Yokohama, August 18th, 1886.

[To answer the questions and points raised in this letter would oblige us to re-write much that has already been written more than once in these columns.—Ed. J.M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

At the hazard of intruding upon your space, I cannot allow it to appear that "Cent per Cent," knows all about silver, although the business of cent per cent operators should bring some financial knowledge to one of average smartness in the fraternity. It is necessary to put matters very plainly to get at the capacity of the confirmed advocates of the gold standard. I thought I had done that in the article criticised by "Cent by Cent," but I find I failed, so you will excuse my using exact terms that no one or more persons should be incapable of understanding. I mean by the crusade against silver, by way of explanation, the action of the German Government, in 1873, in demonetising silver, and the course of Holland and Sweden and Denmark in the same direction immediately after, and the action of the United States in 1876, when Mr. Bontwell, then Secretary of the Treasury, smuggled through Congress an Act making silver a legal tender for five dollars only, and stopping the coinage of silver dollars. England, upon her resumption of specie payments, subsequent to the strain upon her monetary resources incidental to the Napoleonic wars, ordained that the Bank of England notes should be redeemed with gold. England was the pioneer in the war on silver. The Latin Union, France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, mutually agreed to coin a limited amount of silver, that should be current in the countries composing the Union. Free coinage of silver was prohibited in the countries that had enjoyed the blessings of a double standard of gold and silver. All the silver coins of the countries named above held their value within the confines of the country minting them, and have the same value abroad, barring ordinary exchange discounts. That is to say, the silver coins of gold standard countries have a home value: the dollar of the United States is as good as a gold dollar in all transactions in the United States. The silver coins of England pass current with English gold at home. The francs and livres of France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Italy are interchangeable with gold within the Latin Union confines. So it happens that if any volume of any of these coins find its way to any other land, they have a value equal to the relative values of the gold coins of the various countries minting them, and do command their value in gold, minus the cost of transportation, insurance, and a margin of profit agreeable to the purchaser. But the dollar of Mexico, the yen of Japan, the paper of India, and the units of value of the exclusively silver using countries, are worth only their bullion value outside the limits of the countries minting them, because they are not interchangeable with gold where they are minted. Surely "Cent Per Cent," can understand the proposition that the stoppage of the free coinage of silver in gold standard countries has been a war on silver? It has been a game of help yourself and cripple your neighbour; proving in the sequel a Boomerang diversion. The bread question is answered by "Cent per Cent" himself. The fact is that silver and bread, and most other articles, have got cheap together and maintain their relative value pretty

accurately, the difference being rather in favour of silver, which has not cheapened so much as most other things. The bakers in England cannot be considered to include the "people," as in comparison with the United States, where the suffrage not being limited by freehold and income restrictions, is the prerogative of the citizen as his birth-right, so I will not acknowledge to ignorance so deep as is charged. "Cent per Cent" tells you that he is "quite sure it would be a splendid thing for the United States to have bi-metallism established throughout the world," but he is "not so sure, that it would be so good for England, who occupies an unique position as compared with the rest of the world." I hold that what would be good for the United States would be also beneficial for all the nations, England probably reaping larger advantage than any other gold-standard country. The silver using nations, of course, would be the immediate gainers if their coins were again given the values they possessed at the era of the free coinage of silver the world over, on the old established ratio between gold and silver. "Cent per Cent," says, lastly, "gold and silver are now quoted at their actual market values. If you establish a fictitious value for the latter, how will you be able to maintain it? Will not the production of silver, like the production of any other article, affect its value, and cause a difference between bar silver in the market, and silver which has been stamped at the mint, as now actually prevails in the United States?" Ye gods! how easy it is to ask questions where one thinks the question a hard nut to crack. I will graciously insinuate that the silver turned out by the English mint, the German mint, and the mints of the gold-standard countries everywhere, holds the same relative value to gold that it does in the United States, the impress of the government upon gold and silver makes it fiat money, and the faith in the government gives such money its currency value all the world over. The United States does not invite England or any other nation to "generously come forward and help her to work off her old stock of silver at any figures," but the United States Government, being a government of the people for the people, and by the people, being based upon the intelligence of the people, a people as proud and independent as any that to-day is fashioning the affairs of the present and moulding the future, does ask the nations that have put the seal of their condemnation on silver as money, that they desist from their methods in the interest of the greatest good to the greatest number. The United States is the refuge of the oppressed of all lands, and she honours herself superbly by adhering to the coinage of silver, that it may not be utterly degraded on the face of the earth. "Cent per Cent" probably holds as some other men do in Yokohama, who think they are wise on the silver problem, that the dollar of the United States is of the same value as the Mexican dollar and the silver yen of this country, and not better. Now let me say that life is by far too short to attempt to educate one who seems to be entrenched so completely within the gold standard advocates' reasons on this silver question. The world of trade and commerce shows indubitable evidence that there is some cause that is bringing disaster to the enterprises of the nations. England feels it as sharply as any and will no doubt heed the piteous cry that is raised by a discontented populace for relief from the situation. X.

August 19th, 1886.

### BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR NAGASAKI FOR 1885.

H. M. CONSULATE, NAGASAKI,  
JUNE 10TH, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you my report on the Trade and Shipping of this Port for the year 1885, based on the following Returns, which have been, as is customary, compiled from the statistical tables published by the Bureau of Japanese Customs:—

- 1.—Import Trade.
- 2.—Export Trade.
- 3.—Table showing trade to foreign countries.
- 4.—General Shipping.
- 5.—Treasure Imported and Exported.
- 6.—Return of Duties, &c.
- 7.—British and Foreign Residents and Firms.

The Trade of the past year as compared with that of 1884 was:—

	1885.	1884.
Imports .....	£233,468	£171,148
Exports .....	£611,845	£675,908
	£845,313	£847,056
Decrease in Exports .....		£ 64,003
Increase in Imports .....		£ 62,320

Actual decrease of Trade .....

The general depression, which has been so marked a feature of the trade of this Port for many years past, continues, and there is little prospect of any early improvement, though the export of coal will no doubt always be good, and may increase.

The trifling increase in Imports is accounted for by greater activity in Kerosene, Flour, Drugs, Chemicals, Hides, Sugar, Raw Cotton, Machinery, and Rice.

The decrease in Exports is attributable to an absence of demand for Rice, Earshells, and Tea; there was, however, an increase in the Export of coal and tobacco.

Re-exports, principally to Korea, were large, and amounted to £88,887 as against £50,100 in 1884.

#### IMPORTS.

The demand for cotton, woollen, and other textile fabrics is, as has been mentioned on former occasions, steadily decreasing; the direct imports are exceedingly small, there being a better choice of such articles in Kobe.

The business in metals and their manufactures has been slightly brisker, owing probably to a larger demand by the Japanese Iron Works established at this Port.

Rice was at one time rather heavily imported in consequence of an expected short crop, the amount for last year was 1,915 tons, as against 90 tons in 1884.

This article shows a large increase, but is entirely in the hands of Chinese; the Imports represent a value of £41,270 as against £28,542 in 1884, prices having varied between \$15 and \$18 per picul of 133 lbs. avoirdupois.

KEROSENE OIL.—Fair sales were effected in January, but as holders advanced their prices deliveries fell off in February and March, the quotations then being:—"Atlantic" \$1.87, "Devon" \$1.70, and "Stella" \$1.63. A new brand "Chester" was well received in April at \$1.70. Shortly after this holders showed themselves anxious to reduce stocks, and a larger business was consequently done till July. Replying to the American market, prices advanced with small business in September, Japanese only buying to meet present requirements. This continued with slight fluctuations till December, when fresh arrivals caused prices to fall, and a brisker trade was done, "Gaslight," however, being unsaleable at \$1.68. Throughout the year a larger quantity, by some 94,860 gallons, changed hands than in 1884; upwards of 300,000 gallons were however re-exported.

SUGAR.—A portion of the importations of this article consists of refined kinds prepared in Hongkong. The exact proportion cannot be ascertained, as the Customs returns make no distinction between the various grades of white

sugar, but it is estimated that during the year under review some 30,000 piculs of refined sugar have been brought here. The consumption is dependent to a great extent on the price increasing when sugars generally are low, and decreasing in favour of cheaper kinds when the contrary is the case. The Chinese were by far the largest sellers.

#### EXPORTS.

TEA.—Business in this article is still on the decrease, and shipments were rather less in 1885, than in the preceding year, though higher prices were paid owing to better quality and greater demand. With the exception of inferior leaf suitable only for North China, the market was closed in January, nominal prices for medium to fine being \$7 to \$9, and for fine to finest \$10 to \$14 per picul.

In May a few samples of new leaf showing more care in manipulation than had been taken for years past were brought in, but the new season did not fairly open until June, when some 720 bales changed hands at prices ranging between \$9 to \$15 per picul. Early in July floods prevailing throughout this part of the country interfered very much with the arrival of supplies, and all kinds advanced from \$1.50 to \$2.

Stocks came forward more freely in August, but buyers held off and sellers remained firm; prices were for common to good \$2.50 to \$5, and for finest up to \$15. Business was small and dull during the next two months, but in November a fall in freights induced purchasers to come forward and prices were slightly firmer. In December supplies were nearly exhausted, and owing to a well maintained demand there was a substantial advance in prices.

TOBACCO.—The operations during the past year show an increase over 1884 of upwards of 900,000 lbs., valued at about 8,400 pounds sterling. This was due to a heavy crop, which, however, proved very inferior and disappointing, it was utterly unsuited for the European markets and purchasers were therefore almost entirely confined to Chinese.

CAMPHOR.—There has been an increase in this export during the past year of about 326,000 pounds representing a value of rather more than 10,000 pounds sterling. During the first four months of the year under review there was strong inquiry for this article, and much competition by the Chinese, combined with comparatively scarce supplies, caused prices to rise, quotations in April reaching up to \$13.50 per picul. In May there was less activity with lower prices, but the market became excited in July, a considerable quantity changing hands at \$14.60. After a slight fall prices went up to \$16 and \$16.25 in August, and continued firm till October, when a strong advance took place and sales were effected at \$17.20. Early in November there was a strong demand from Hongkong and prices went up rapidly to \$22, but requirements being satisfied, there was a fall to \$19, after which there was a further drop to \$17. Throughout the year shipments were made to England and America, and to Hongkong for India.

RICE.—Owing to low prices at home and high ones here little was done in this article, only 5,300 tons being exported as against 29,000 tons in 1884. Rates were slightly higher in January than at the close of 1884, "Higo" not being obtainable under \$2.37 and "Hizen" at \$2.30 per picul. In February prices rose, but declined in March to \$2.50 and \$2.42 for "Higo" and "Hizen" respectively. Political affairs between Japan and China looking more settled, an easier feeling was produced, and prices receded in April, "Higo" being quoted at \$2.40 and "Hizen" at \$2.32. From that time till September prices again rose, principally owing to the reported failure of the potato crop, and "Higo" finally reached \$2.70, "Hizen" being \$2.60.

Prices became easier when the amount and quality of the new crop was thoroughly ascertained, but though speculative contracts for December delivery were reported at \$1.80, "Higo" was obtainable in September at \$2.55 and "Hizen" at \$2.45. In October there was a marked decline, "Higo" being quoted at



\$2.15 and "Hizen" at \$2.05, after which prices hardened in December to \$2.40 and \$2.30, stocks being: "Higo" 8,000 and "Hizen" 10,000 bales.

**VEGETABLE WAX.**—This article, principally exported to Hongkong for transshipment, opened at \$16.75 per picul on purchases by Chinese, but afterwards fell to \$12.10 and \$12.40. In April there was a strong demand and prices recovered to \$16, the rise, did not, however, last long, as in May prices fell to \$14.25. After this they ranged between \$14 and \$15.75, with a fair demand, the year closing at \$16 firm.

**WHEAT.**—There was a good demand for this article in January at \$1.70 per picul for "Higo," but more business was done when prices fell five cents in February. After this there was a rise to \$1.77 and \$1.80, but in May prices were down again to \$1.73, and shortly after fell to \$1.40. The news that the season's crops would be short produced a rise, and in August sales on Chinese account took place at \$1.95 and \$2. stocks, amounting to 10,000 bales, being held firmly at those rates. Later on prices dropped to \$1.70 and \$1.75, closing at \$1.75 and \$1.90 at which 5,597 bales were sold in December.

**HIDES.**—A considerable trade has been done in this article at fairly remunerative prices. These cow and buffalo hides come principally from Korea, and as a Customs system of drawbacks does not exist here, it is not improbable that this branch of business will find its way to the more favoured China ports.

**TAKASHIMA COAL.**—At first the demand was in excess of the supply, large coal not being procurable; towards March the output increased somewhat, after which ample supplies came forward.

Stock on 1st January, 1885 ..... Tons 5,405  
Takashima net output in 1885 ..... Tons 276,928  
Nakanoshima ditto ..... Tons 9,437

SHIPMENTS.		291,770
To Hongkong .....	Tons	59,288
To Shanghai .....	Tons	42,900
To Foochow .....	Tons	2,331
To Chefoo .....	Tons	1,093
To Tientsin .....	Tons	492
To Yokohama .....	Tons	33,921
To Kobe .....	Tons	900
To Osaka .....	Tons	230
To Hakodate .....	Tons	1,745
To Nagasaki .....	Tons	127,428

Tons 270,328  
Stock on January 1st, 1886, Tons 21,442.  
Net proceeds of the above sales and shipments £218,256. Prices have fluctuated between \$4.75 and \$5.50 per ton for large, and \$3.25 and \$3.40 for small.

Owing to unavoidable difficulties in obtaining returns from the coal mines at Karatsu and Miike I am unable to include them in this report.

The other articles of export do not call for any special notice, as they are not only unimportant but almost entirely in the hands of Chinese traders.

#### SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The returns show a decrease of 10 ships entered of 10,612 tons as compared with 1884, and this is entirely attributable to a serious cholera epidemic which virtually closed this port to business during more than two months, in consequence of rigorous quarantine commencing on August 29th and which was not raised until November 11th.

In British shipping the decrease is very marked, there having been 55 vessels of 35,234 tons less in 1885 than in the previous year; it was nevertheless 39 per cent. in vessels and 45 per cent. of the tonnage of all the ships which entered here, and 53 per cent. in vessels and 61 per cent. in tons of the purely foreign shipping. Out of the 236 vessels entered only one, of 1,588 tons, cleared in ballast. The 236 ships entered during the past year carried 11,173 officers and men, the 271 of 1884 carried 12,074.

In Japanese shipping there was a decrease of 19 vessels and 22,876 tons.

There has been a notable increase in German shipping of 64 vessels and 31,244 tons or 72 per cent. in number and 50 per cent. in tonnage as compared with 1884; this is entirely due to charters made with the Mitsui Bishi Colliery Company to carry coal to China. The steamers engaged had considerable carrying capacity when compared with their size, and varied between 1,197 and 387 tons register per ship, the running expenses being most economical and comparing favourably in this respect with merchant steamers of other foreign nations. One vessel, the "Ingo," made 47 trips between this and Shanghai during the past year. Russian shipping shows a decrease of 14 ships of 10,045 tons and the American shipping of one vessel and 2185 tons.

**EXCHANGE.**—As mentioned in my report for 1884, Banking business is unimportant here and governed by rates ruling at Yokohama and Kobe, with such alterations as may be necessitated by the local demand and supply of coin. Sight exchange on London (Bank drafts) varied between 38/64d and 38/4d, the latter rate ruling in December last.

On Yokohama, Bank drafts were  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium till November, when they were at par, falling in December to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. discount. On Hongkong they fluctuated between  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium and par.

The year opened with Japanese paper currency at a discount of 25 per cent. against dollars, and the rate fluctuated between that and 15 per cent. until early in April, when consequent on a peaceful settlement of the controversy between Japan and China in regard to Korean affairs, the value steadily improved to par by the end of May, at which it has since remained, occasionally commanding even a trifling premium by reason of its more portable form than silver.

This appreciation of native currency has not had any noticeable effect in lowering the cost of Japanese wages or articles in common use among foreigners, and the expenses of residents are therefore proportionately heavier.

The following foreign banks are represented by agents:—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Chartered Mercantile Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the New Oriental Bank.

**FREIGHTS.**—By vessels other than mail steamers freights have been:—To Hongkong \$1.30 to \$1.75; to Shanghai \$1.10 to \$1.80; and to Yokohama \$1.10 to \$1.20 per ton.

The number of foreign residents in Nagasaki during 1885 was 671, of which 73 were British subjects and 628 Chinese.

The Nagasaki ken has 710,566 inhabitants, occupying 146,784 houses, and the town of Nagasaki, exclusive of suburbs, has 33,518 inhabitants and 6,975 houses.

#### POSTAL RETURNS, NAGASAKI.

	SENT.			RECEIVED.		
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Ordinary letters.....	397,408	333,711	522,621	271,195		
Registered letters .....	26,583	23,604	34,899	22,457		
Postal cards .....	113,198	91,617	110,188	76,567		
Newspapers .....	124,749	85,517	227,565	99,986		
Books, &c. ....	13,307	9,201	22,319	8,494		

	DRAWN.			PAID.		
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Money orders yen .....	99,685	116,787	68,608	64,040		

#### Telegraphic messages return (Nagasaki Station):—

	SENT.			RECEIVED.		
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Japanese Messages .....	40,104	51,138	45,061	49,320		
Local Foreign .....	1,909	3,737	1,903	2,933		
International .....	2,083	2,495	2,889	2,356		

#### Return of Telegraphic messages transiting Nagasaki:—

	1885.		
	1885.	1884.	1885.
Japanese Messages .....	142,250		
Foreign Messages (outward) .....	15,134		
Foreign Messages (inward) .....	15,874		

The figures marked (1) and (2) appearing in the second return added to those marked (3) in the first table represent the entire International traffic of Japan for 1885.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—Considerable progress is being made with the dredging of this harbour, and extensive sanitary improvements are about

to be commenced in and about the town of Nagasaki.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—The communication by water between this Port and many places in Kiushiu and in the Inland Sea up to Kobe is kept up with considerable regularity by 9 small trading steamers, running at frequent intervals; the number of passengers, and the amount of native produce carried by them is large.

The two Japanese ship-building yards at this port have been fully occupied during the year under review and turned out 87 small coasters and colliers, of which two were steamers. In 1884 business was dull, and the late briskness was largely attributable to the conversion of numerous Japanese junks into vessels of a more or less foreign construction.

The Nagasaki Dockyard and Engine Works continue to be under the same management, which is now prepared to undertake the building of vessels of large tonnage; these works contain all the latest improvements in the way of machinery, &c., and can turn out castings of up to 30 tons in weight.

29 vessels of 60,524 tons were docked, and 9 vessels of 5,585 tons were put on the patent slip during the past year; out of the former 9 were men of war of 20,802 tons, of which 3 were British of 8,661 tons.

The stone dock is still the only one east of the Cape of Good Hope which can take in large ironclads.

The interests of Insurance Companies are largely represented here, there being 16 British, 4 German, and 1 Chinese agency.

Of steamship Companies there are 5 agencies: 3 British, one Japanese, and one French.

There are 8 British and one German general agencies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

J. J. ENSLIE.

The Honourable

Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT, K.C.M.G.,

H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary,

&c., &c., &c.,

Tokyo.

P.S.—Appendix A is a return of shipping for Kuchinotsu, the port of shipment for Miike coal.

#### A.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.	1885 \$=38.6d.		1884 \$=38.7d.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Tea (1885) \$8,395. (1884) \$9,900.				
Tea (green basket dried) lbs.	261,563	5,493	648,522	7,258
Tea (blancha and sundried) .....	655,031	3,502	515,824	1,944
Rice .....	5,300	33,016	30,004	152,275
Coal, 30,081 tons (1885). 281,021 tons (1884).				
Coal .....	273,389	108,071	184,030	108,778
Coal (for ship's use) .....	345,809	195,010	285,387	178,253
Dried Fish 95,813 (1885). 85,991 (1884).				
Cattle fish .....	4,288,918	80,300	4,013,076	74,350
Irco .....	135,444	4,830	130,649	5,100
Sharks' fins .....	82,033	6,930	84,358	3,840
Shrimps .....	210,520	3,177	147,957	2,791
Miscellaneous 171,510 (1885). 141,411 (1884).				
Lampbor .....	2,166,001	38,444	1,859,466	27,930
Charcoal .....	3,838	4,800	2,748	3,200
Cotton piece goods .....	39,479	2,071	—	—
Drugs sundry .....	—	—	—	—
Flour .....	1,183,300	3,081	1,012,000	4,038
Leather .....	150,198	1,944	—	—
Mushrooms .....	184,278	7,026	278,705	12,125
Paper .....	8,154	8,154	—	8,625
Porcelain & Earthenware .....	—	—	—	—
Shell fish (awabi) .....	110,700	4,308	125,485	5,307
Shell fish (all other sorts) .....	1,220,210	10,463	1,013,837	19,421
Sulphur .....	1,053,049	2,241	599,542	1,527
Textile fabrics, clothing, &c. ....	—	—	—	—
Timber .....	1,903	—	—	3,103
Tobacco leaf .....	8,235	—	—	5,669
Wax (vegetable) .....	1,099,937	30,110	1,081,120	11,730
Wheat .....	385,538	8,650	89,317	1,325
Other Articles .....	11,033,413	22,904	80,709	13,825
	13,173	—	—	46,554
	\$611,845		\$675,908	
RECAPITULATION.				
1885.			1884.	
Tea .....	\$8,395		\$9,900	
Rice .....	33,016		152,275	
Coal .....	301,081		287,021	
Dried fish .....	95,813		85,991	
Miscellaneous .....	171,510		141,411	
	\$611,845		\$675,908	

## II.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF MER- CHANDISE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	1885.	1885.	1884.	1884.
Cotton Manufactures.	2,835	4,380	—	—
Woolen and Mixed Cotton and Woolen.	3,308	4,398	—	—
Metals.	8,720 (1884).	—	—	—
Iron (bar and rod) lbs.	554,125	3,501	361,881	1,350
Iron (railroad) .....	867,173	3,200	—	—
Iron (plate and sheet) ..	611,660	9,630	—	—
Iron (sundries) .....	—	10,652	—	7,370
Kerosene oil gallons.	770,969	13,804	990,020	19,374
Sugar (White) .....	3,245,090	30,046	2,468,517	24,790
Sugar (Brown) .....	5,350,300	20,000	5,578,401	31,121
Sugar (Rock, candy, Key) .....	202,253	2,007	257,283	3,431
Miscellaneous Foreign	48,422 (1885).	32,305 (1884).	—	—
Deer and Porter .....	7,607	2,359	9,461	2,163
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals .....	—	3,551	—	2,016
Dyes and Paints .....	—	1,896	—	5,807
Flour .....	500,470	2,850	320,291	2,005
Machinery (mining) .....	—	2,150	—	—
Machinery (sundry) .....	—	8,821	—	2,493
Machinery (steam boilers, engines, &c.) ..	—	4,584	—	—
Provisions .....	—	7,118	—	5,413
Silk manufacture, and satin .....	—	2,036	—	3,768
Timber .....	—	4,041	—	—
Tobacco and cigars .....	—	2,302	—	—
Wines and spirits .....	—	5,241	—	3,410
Other Articles .....	—	1,537	—	5,824
Miscellaneous Eastern or Local	84,417	42,457	—	—
Cotton (Raw) .....	1,681,380	41,270	1,126,033	28,542
Hides (buffalo and cow) .....	455,309	10,078	168,610	1,920
Horns (horns and skins) .....	—	2,881	—	—
Oil cake .....	2,706,054	4,310	—	—
Rice .....	1,720	12,335	—	—
Other Articles .....	—	13,527	—	12,057
Grand Total .....	—	231,468	—	171,178
RECAPITULATION.	1885.	1884.	—	—
Cotton Manufactures .....	2,835	—	—	4,380
Woolen and mixed cotton and woolen .....	3,308	—	—	4,398
Metals and their manufactures ..	—	19,639	—	8,720
Kerosene Oil .....	—	13,804	—	19,374
Sugar .....	—	61,051	—	59,342
Miscellaneous Foreign .....	—	48,422	—	32,305
Miscellaneous Eastern .....	—	84,417	—	42,457
Grand Total .....	—	231,468	—	171,178

## III.—TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF ALL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED TO NAGASAKI FROM AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE YEARS 1884 AND 1885.

COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
	1885.	1884.
	Mexican dollar equal to 3s. 6d.	£ sterling equal to \$4.85 25
British Colonies (Hongkong) ..	188,661	131,390
China (Shanghai) ..	202,371	133,807
Great Britain .....	15,301	78,380
United States (San Francisco) .....	338	53
Other Countries .....	205,174	329,269
Total .....	611,845	675,908
	231,468	171,178

## IV.—RETURN OF ALL THE SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF NAGASAKI IN THE YEAR 1885.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.	SAILED.	STEAMERS.	TOTAL.
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.
British .....	27	10,864	209	251,121
Japanese .....	11	9,136	165	171,548
German .....	7	1,919	146	91,140
United States .....	6	7,018	—	6
Russian .....	—	—	31	36,744
Other Countries .....	2	10	3	2,631
Total .....	53	28,947	554	553,184
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	—	—
Total for the year preceding .....	617	592,743	—	—

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.	SAILED.	STEAMERS.	TOTAL.
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.
British .....	30	12,047	210	251,968
Japanese .....	11	9,136	165	171,548
German .....	7	1,919	146	91,140
United States .....	5	6,100	—	5
Other Countries .....	2	10	3	2,631
Total .....	55	29,212	553	550,761
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	—	—
Total for the year preceding .....	613	592,755	—	—

## V.—RETURN OF THE TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AT NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1885.

Imported .....	\$270,302
Exported .....	237,631
Total .....	\$517,023

At 3s. 6d. per \$=£90,479.0.6 sterling.

## VI.—RETURN OF THE DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SHIPPING DUES, &c., COLLECTED AT NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1885.

Export duties .....	86,612
Import duties .....	54,719
Warehousing fees .....	1,500
Shipping dues .....	16,268
Miscellaneous .....	1,693
Total .....	160,882

At 3s. 6d. per \$=£28,154.7.0 sterling.

## VII.—RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS IN NAGASAKI ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1885.

NATIONALITY.	RESIDENTS.	FIRMS AND STORES.
	Adults.	Children.
British .....	61	12
American .....	32	12
Austro-Hungarian .....	16	12
Belgian .....	2	—
Chinese .....	502	126
Danish .....	7	2
Dutch .....	3	2
French .....	28	—
German .....	9	4
Italian .....	3	—
Portuguese .....	5	4
Norwegian .....	—	—
Russian .....	3	2
Swiss .....	—	—
Swedish .....	—	—
Total .....	671	176

## APPENDIX A.

## RETURN OF ALL THE SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF KUCHINOTSU IN THE YEAR 1885.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.	SAILED.	STEAMERS.	TOTAL.
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.
Japanese .....	26	11,538	64	35,456
British .....	1	533	42	48,368
German .....	1	424	1	771
Total .....	28	12,495	107	84,595
Total for 1884 .....	38	17,099	96	65,370

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.	SAILED.	STEAMERS.	TOTAL.
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.
Japanese .....	26	11,538	64	35,456
British .....	1	533	42	48,368
German .....	1	424	1	771
Total .....	28	12,495	106	83,394
Total for 1884 .....	38	17,099	97	65,082

## THE EXPORT OF RICE.

(Translated from the *Fiji Shimpo*.)

The prospect of a plentiful harvest this year has had an effect upon the price of rice, which is gradually depreciating. Paradoxical though it may seem, a good harvest brings suffering and hardship to farmers in this country, for if the actual quantity of rice produced be great, its price falls still more markedly; and as the money, with which they pay taxes and purchase necessities, is obtained only by disposing of their rice, it makes no difference to them whether they have two *koku* of grain worth 6 *yen* per *koku*, or a *koku* and a half valued at 9 *yen*. This is an economical anomaly peculiar to Japan in its present condition.

The suffering of farmers consequent upon the depreciation of the price of rice produces a benumbing effect upon the commercial and manufacturing classes, and any inactivity among the latter classes in turn seriously affects the farmers. That the economical condition of the farming class bears directly upon the trade of the nation, will be easily comprehended when it is remembered that the farmers make up the greater proportion of the population, and also that a change in their income produces a more important result on the resources of the poor than on those of the rich.

The average expenditure of the latter is really fixed, while that of the former is necessarily fluctuating, because, as they are obliged to deny themselves many daily necessities when their earnings are small, they will spend all the surplus, whenever such a surplus can be obtained, in restocking themselves with such necessities. The total quantity of rice produced is about 30 million *koku*, which, at a rate of *yen* 5 per *koku*, is worth *yen* 1,500,000,000. Now, suppose that the price of rice has appreciated by 20 per cent.; there will be forthwith added *yen* 30,000,000 to the aggregate income of the farmers, which addition will be expended in the purchase of various articles; while, if there be a decrease by that amount, exactly so much purchasing power will be taken away from them. It is thus plainly evident that the state of the farmers' purse has a vital influence on the activity of trade. Not simply for the sake of the rural population, therefore, but also and principally for the sake of the nation at large, it is of pressing necessity to find out some mode of averting the depreciation of rice. As repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the best and only safe course for our farmers to adopt is to substitute sericulture for the cultivation of rice. But we cannot expect this course to be practically adopted in a short period of time, and it is therefore necessary to resort to a more easy and expeditious measure. And the measure we have in our mind is the exportation of a certain quantity of rice yearly to foreign markets, so as to keep the price of that cereal practically at a stationary point. It may be supposed that 30 million *koku* of rice—the total yearly produce—is not enough even to feed the population of this country, but in point of fact there is a considerable excess of rice over the native consumption, for the bulk of the lower classes do not eat rice, their food being composed mostly of barley, potatoes, or wheat. There is, or rather was, also a circumstance which operated powerfully towards the over production of rice, and that circumstance was that, under the feudal system, each clan chief took care to hoard a vast amount of grain to meet any sudden requirements of warfare. Besides this, the limited means of transportation in former times engendered in farmers a tendency to retain any excess of their annual produce in their own granaries. These conditions have now been removed, however; and, moreover, the paying of taxes in money and not in grain as formerly, necessitates the sale of rice as soon as it is harvested. Unusual quantities of rice are therefore yearly thrown upon the market, and this circumstance has led to a ruinous fall in the price of that grain. It is thus of paramount importance to relieve the native market from the excess of the rice crop. But it may be urged by way of objection, that the exportation of Japanese rice will more or less bring down the price of rice in foreign markets, while the price in the home market will simultaneously increase, a condition which must cause great confusion. From a general point of view, however, we regard such contingencies as of little importance. Suppose that, by exporting our rice, we can raise its price at home by 20 per cent.; our farmers will be benefited to the extent of as much as 30 million *yen*, according to the calculation we have above made. Granting that the operation will be a loss, and supposing that the loss amounts to a few million *yen*, let the Government undertake the business, and the loss of a few millions will be more than set off by the increased income of the farmers and the revived activity of trade. The season of harvest being near at hand, we have thought it right to offer this advice to the authorities. Sincerely as we feel the desirability of this measure, we are far from regarding it as a permanent one, and if we urge its adoption now, it is only as an expedient to meet a pressing necessity of the moment. In the prosecution of this plan, the otherwise regrettable circumstance that our trade is as yet in its infancy will be a great help to the Government. Let it be but known that they have shipped certain quantities of rice to foreign markets, and immediately the price of rice will go up, for our merchants are incapable of preventing any such appreciation. It is of course undesirable that the Government should engage in trade, but in the face of the present financial derangement, it may be pardonable to resort to unusual expedients, if it be clear that a great benefit will be gained by such a step.

(We must confess that this is a pretty scheme. Out of the taxes which the people pay, a portion is to be spent on the export of rice, at a loss, in order that the same people may sell the remaining rice at higher prices to one another.—*Ed. J.M.*)

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, from San Francisco:—Mr. Oliver Ames, Mr. Francis L. Peabody, Miss Gazelle L. Rulofson, Mr. R. C. Shannon, Baron A. de Chambrier, Mr. W. S. Smith, U.S.N., Mr. Robert Stewart, Jun., U.S.N., Mr. F. Yano, Mr. S. Satō, Mrs. S. Fujii, Miss M. J. Holbrook, Miss A. M. Kaulbach, Mr. S. E. Rochussen, Dr. P. B. C. Ayres, and Mr. Octav Norodorf in cabin. For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. Ruff, and Mr. Whelan in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from Hongkong:—Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Mayne, Professor J. Milne, Messrs. J. J. Howard, Wm. Aitchison and servant, and Robert Jaffray and servant in cabin. For San Francisco: Hon. R. E. Withers, Mrs. Rowe and two children, Captain C. E. Hawkshaw, and Mr. F. E. Wells in cabin; and 5 passengers and 384 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—General Viscount and Viscountess Miyoshi and child, Messrs. Milburn, Isue, Kato, Okumura, Mrs. Royall and three children, and Captain T. Kasuya in cabin; and 3 Chinese and 3 Japanese in second class. For San Francisco: Captain A. H. Morse, Miss F. D. Game-well, and Miss F. Wheeler in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Hakodate:—Mr. and Mrs. Swartz M. D., Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Spencer and two children, Miss F. N. Hamisfar, M. D., Rev. C. W. Green, Miss Hampton, Messrs. Hargrave, Budd, Sell, M. D., and Isobe in cabin; and 25 Japanese in steerage.

Per German steamer *Stettin*, from Hongkong:—Miss Herschel, Mrs. Smith and family, Captain and Mrs. Ellis, and Mr. R. Schönbberger.

## DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Nagaura and two daughters, Miss Wynn, Miss Paton and child, Dr. H. Mayr, Messrs. Otani, Atsumi, Matsui, Fukugawa, Hatoyama, Hirokashi, R. Gaytan de Avala, S. Samuchi, Nio Kuroiwa, Kawaya, Takata, Watanabe, and Takatsu in cabin; and Messrs. Okunomiya, O. Yamada, Kameyama, Nakamura, Takata, Sento, Wada, Fujita, Kanda, Fujioka, Ah Swin Po, Ohira, Katani, Toyota, Fukuoka, and Watanabe in second class; and 2 Chinese and 82 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, for Kobe:—Mr. Yo-Sei-Shoku in cabin; Messrs. K. Hashimoto, S. Sotomura, and K. Matsumoto in second class; and 55 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Hakodate:—Mrs. Y. Kumagai, and Mrs. T. Tsunada in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. K. Goto and three children, Messrs. K. Ake, T. Nishida, T. Yokoi, and K. Kondo in second class.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$61,224.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$10,000.00.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco:—

	THA.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	745	2,962	1,028	5,635
Hyogo	54	1,421	1,827	3,302
Yokohama	6,253	2,378	3,170	11,806
Hongkong	681	643	1,595	2,820
Total	7,738	7,404	8,430	33,572

	THA.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	280	—	280
Hongkong	—	293	—	293
Yokohama	—	649	30	679
Total	—	1,222	30	1,252

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Belgic*, Captain W. H. Walker, from San Francisco, reports light variable winds and smooth sea throughout the passage. Experienced heavy southerly swell off the Japan Coast. Time, 17 days 4 hours and 7 minutes. On August 14th, at 3 p.m., 35.32 N., long. 163.0 E. passed a junk bottom up.

The American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Captain Wm. B. Cobb, reports:—Left Hongkong the 10th August, at 3.48 p.m. Weather fine, moderate breezes from S.E., then light N.E. At 6.50 a.m., the 12th, passed Turnabout Island 15 miles off, at 8 p.m. heavy swell setting in from eastward, and barometer dropped from 29.79 to 29.40, sea, wind, and swell making fast. Wind from North to N.N.W., indications of a typhoon. At noon, the 13th, barometer 29.00 squalls very heavy. At 8 p.m. barometer 28.70 fearfully heavy squalls with much rain, and confused swells and sea. At midnight wind hauled more westerly with terrific force, barometer 28.65. At 3 a.m. the 14th wind changed to S.W., put the ship's head to the southward; sea and swell heavy, and much confused. At 9 a.m. moderating and barometer going up to 28.75-28.80, put the ship on her course. Wind hauling to S.E. with much rain. Sunday, the 15th, fresh breeze S.E., raining; 16th pleasant, wind E.S.E. to N.E.; passed through Van Diemens Straits; thence to port strong winds from N.E., pleasant with heavy easterly swell. Arrived at Yokohama, the 18th August, at 4.30 p.m. Passage, 7 days and 23 hours.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The Market has now lapsed into a very dull state, and no sales worthy of record have been made during the past week in either Cotton Piece Goods or Woollens, whilst the smaller sales of Yarn and poor clearances are indicative of the effects of the late "Bon" or of recent overtrading.

YARN.—Sales of English spinnings amount to about 600 bales for the week, and about 250 bales Bombay. The Market closes very quiet, and quotations are barely maintained, especially for Bombays.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Some sales of Prints have been reported, but otherwise there has been almost nothing doing.

WOOLLENS.—About 500 pieces Cloth were not reported amongst sales of last week and 1,000 pieces Mousseline de Laine have been sold since, but otherwise only small business is going on in contracts, of which the particulars are kept quiet. Most goods are held for higher rates than dealers are disposed to pay at present, in consequence of the advance in Wool on the home side.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.00 to 27.75
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.00 to 29.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.50 to 30.50
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	31.00 to 32.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium	32.75 to 33.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	33.75 to 35.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	35.00 to 37.50
No. 32s, Two-fold	34.00 to 36.00
No. 42s, Two-fold	36.50 to 40.00
No. 20s, Bombay	25.50 to 27.50
No. 16s, Bombay	25.50 to 26.50
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.50 to 25.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PICUL.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	\$1.75 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38½ yds. 45 inches	2.20 to 2.70
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.45 to 1.60
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 2.30
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black 32, inches	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—12 to 24 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—24 to 36 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—36 to 48 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.75 to 7.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.65 to 0.72½
Taffetas, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER PICUL.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$3.50 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.21 to 0.32
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.13 to 0.15
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Vuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.50
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.30 to 0.55
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.34 to 0.42

## METALS.

Rather a better feeling for Metals generally, and buyers commence to realise the fact that they must pay more for the goods in future.

IRON.—Nail-rods dull and neglected; Bars moving to some extent; Plate and Sheet likewise. Pig dull and lifeless.

WIRE NAILS.—Demand fair both for spot and to arrive. Some special assortments would no doubt bring an advance on top quotations.

TIN PLATES.—Stock much reduced, and prices firm.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, ½ inch	\$2.55 to 2.65
Flat Bars, 1 inch	2.70 to 2.80
Round and square up to ½ inch	2.60 to 2.80
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	Nom. 2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.25 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.50 to 5.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20 to 1.25

## KEROSENE.

Little or nothing done for a month past, position unchanged. Sellers holds out for \$1.80 on Devoe, while buyers are in the neighbourhood of \$1.70, and will not budge. Deliveries good.

	PER CASE.
Devoe	Nom. \$1.70 to 1.72½
Comet	1.65 to 1.67½
Stella	Nom. 1.60 to 1.62½

## SUGAR.

There is nothing favourable to report from the Sugar Market, all figures below being nominal.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1	\$7.25 to 7.30
White, No. 2	5.90 to 5.95
White, No. 3	5.60 to 5.75
White, No. 4	4.90 to 5.00
White, No. 5	4.10 to 4.15
Brown Formosa	4.50 to 4.60

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last report was dated the 13th instant. Since then we have had an excited Market with some considerable transactions, resulting in the Settlement of 485 piculs divided thus:—Hanks 90 piculs, Filatures and Re-reels 355 piculs, Kakeda 40 piculs. In addition to these figures the *Doshinsha* has taken about 15 piculs for Europe, making the business for Export 500 piculs for a week.

Holders are very strong, and the up-country people excited with the prices obtained; at the same time buying is but partial and confined to few operators, many regular shippers considering that present prices are unduly inflated. The Markets abroad follow ours very slowly and at a great distance; for while last month's shipments now show a profit at home yet values in foreign marts are to-day about ten per cent. below those current here, so great has been the flurry on this side.

Arrivals come to hand daily and the Stock increases. Rumours of short crop are now put about to assist in pushing prices up still further, but we cannot find that there is any real cause for apprehension on this point; in fact the available supplies to date are about 1,000 piculs more than at the same date last year. The home trade is good; but from the most reliable data we imagine that there will be no lack of Silk for all comers, especially if the present basis of value be maintained.

At the close, buyers are holding off; and holders, while putting on a bold front, are a little uneasy, knowing well that with the present outlook in foreign countries there is room here for a decided fall.

There has been again only one shipping opportunity during the interval, but the *City of Rio* leaving to-morrow has a fair amount engaged for New York. The P. and O. steamship *Teheran* (14th inst.) carried 15 bales for London and 113 for France; of the latter quantity 18 bales were "Direct" shipments. Total Export from 1st July to date is now 1,359 piculs against 1,613 last year and 2,644 at same date in 1884.

Hanks.—Principal business in Good Medium Shinshu for Europe at \$625, with some fair Hachoji for same destination at \$560. Stock in this class is pretty large in spite of strong demand for the home trade; but holders are quite indifferent as to selling at present.

Filatures.—Large purchases at large prices by

two or three buyers during two or three days. Just now they seem inclined to pause and get breath, either for new flights, or, possibly, to retreat from some of their bargains. Among the business noted we observe the following chops:—*Rokkasha* \$800, *Tanyosha* \$780, *Hakusuru*, *Tenrusia*, and *Yamanashi-ken* \$770, *Tocisha* \$750, *Namsinsha* \$745.

*Re-reels*.—A fair amount of business in this class, both in *Bushu* sorts costing \$660 to \$680, and in medium *Josha* at \$700 to \$710. The crack chops have not been dealt in; for *Tortoise* \$725 might be listened to although \$715 is reported to have been refused for a parcel of *Five Girl*. Some *Koriyama* entered at \$710, while a few nondescript *Maibash* have been done at \$670 to \$690.

*Kakada*.—Sales are about 40 piculs on the basis of quotations given below. *Flag* chop, extra, has been booked at \$780, with *Black Horse-head* at \$720.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	\$650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshiu)	630 to 640
Hanks—No. 2 (Shirashu)	620 to 625
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 (Joshiu)	610 to 615
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 to 3	590 to 600
Hanks—No. 3	570 to 580
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	550 to 561
Filatures—Extra	800
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	780
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	770 to 780
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Joshu) Best No. 1	730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	710 to 720
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	650 to 660
Kakadas—Extra	780
Kakadas—No. 1	740 to 750
Kakadas—No. 1 1/2	720 to 730
Kakadas—No. 2	700 to 710
Kakadas—No. 2 1/2	—
Kakadas—No. 3	—
Kakadas—No. 3 1/2	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2 1/2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 2 1/2	—

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 20th August, 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Europe	476	467	1,665
America	915	1,212	1,253
Total	{ Bales 1,391	{ Bales 1,679	{ Bales 2,918
	{ Piculs 1,399	{ Piculs 1,613	{ Piculs 2,644
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	2,700	1,650	3,500
Stock, 20th August	4,900	4,400	2,650
Available supplies to date	7,000	6,050	6,150

## WASTE SILK.

In this department the pace has slackened a little. Settlements for the week being put at 400 piculs, divided thus:—*Pierced Cocoons* 100 piculs, *Noshi* and *Tama* 200 piculs, *Kibiso* and *Neri* 100 piculs. Native operators have also been in the field, but whether for Export, home trade, or speculation is not apparent.

Holders have practically had everything their own way and quotations are as per our usual list below. At closing there is less rigidity and a careful buyer might in some instances operate at a very slight reduction on the prices nominally current. At the same time any attempt to buy large quantities would soon result in holders asking more money again. Present prices attract supplies as the Stock list plainly shows.

The *Teheran* (14th instant) had on board 56 bales *Pierced Cocoons*, 54 bales *Noshi*, and 7 bales *Doppioni*, all destined for continental ports. Present Export is 919 piculs against 630 piculs last year and 743 piculs in 1884.

*Pierced Cocoons*.—Another parcel gone into godown on former terms. Business is not general as yet, and prices only approximate.

*Noshi* and *Doppioni*.—About 200 piculs have found buyers at pretty tall figures. Ordinary *Josha Noshi* has brought \$115, with good *Filature* at \$185. The Stock of *Doppioni* is now small, both home trade and Export drawing on it freely.

What remains is held for long figures and dealers talk of \$290 for good *Oshu*; buyers hitherto have not paid more than \$275.

*Kibiso*.—Some little doing in *Filature* at \$155, with ordinary *Bushu* at \$45 and *Neri* at \$22 uncleaned.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$130 to 150
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	180 to 190
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	190 to 200
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Bushu, Good to Best	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Joshiu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Joshiu, Good	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Joshiu, Ordinary	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good to Fair	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshiu, Middling to Common	70 to 80
Kibiso—Hachoji, Good	60 to 55
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low	50 to 40
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	30 to 25
Mawata—Good to Best	—

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 20th Aug., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk	751	640	702
Pierced Cocoons	168	—	41
	919	640	743
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	2,000	300	1,800
Stock, 20th August	5,400	4,520	3,500
Available supplies to date	7,400	4,820	5,300

*Exchange*.—Foreign has weakened again about one per cent. LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/0 1/2; Documents, 3/0 1/2; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/0 1/2; Documents, 3/0 1/2; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$73 1/2; 4 m/s., G. \$75; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 3.83; 6 m/s., fcs. 3.85. Domestic unchanged, standing nominally at par with silver coin.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 20th August, 1886:—

	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	1,150	Pierced Cocoons	1,080	
Filature & Re-reels	2,550	Noshi-ito	2,300	
Kakada	410	Kibiso	1,800	
Sendai & Hamatsuki	600	Mawata	115	
Taysam Kinds	190	Sundries	105	
Total piculs	4,900	Total piculs	5,400	
* * * Raw Stock—1,100 piculs Old, 3,800 piculs New.				
Waste Stock—600 piculs Old, 4,800 piculs New.				

## TEA.

Since last report transactions in Tea have been effected to the extent of 4,605 piculs of all descriptions, against 3,755 piculs in 1885. Sellers have succeeded in advancing their prices, and the past week's business has been fully one dollar over last quotations, the market closing firm. About 3,000 piculs of the Tea in stock is held by the native banks, so that there is only about 5,000 piculs on the market for sale. Fine grades and upwards have been nearly all taken up, and what remains is much deteriorated in cup and very dear. The only shipping opportunity during the interval has been the steamship *Devonshire*, which sailed on the 12th instant, with 26,695 lbs. for New York, and 191,050 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 217,745 lbs.

Common	\$12 & under
Good Common	13 to 14
Medium	15 to 16
Good Medium	17 to 19
Fine	20 to 22
Finest	23 to 25
Choice	25 to 25
Choicest	Nominal

## EXCHANGE.

Exchange has again weakened, about one per cent on last week's quotations.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	2/11 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/0 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/0 1/2 to 3/1
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/0 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	3/25
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	3/26
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/2 % prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1/2 % dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	71
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	72
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	72 1/2
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	73 1/2
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	72 1/2
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	73 1/2

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We have to acknowledge the receipt of "A Romanized Japanese Reader," consisting of Japanese anecdotes, maxims, conversations, &c., by Mr. B. H. Chamberlain, the author of the Grammar of the Japanese Language which was published a few months ago. The Reader is in three parts of convenient size, well bound, and the typography reflects much credit upon the *Japan Mail* office, where the work was printed. Part I. contains the Japanese text of the anecdotes, &c., Part II. an English translation, and Part III. is devoted to copious notes intended to give information concerning the persons and places mentioned in the Reader, to explain allusions, and in certain cases to bring out the literal meaning in a clearer manner than was possible in the translation. Mr. Chamberlain is such an acknowledged authority upon everything connected with the Japanese language, and has always been so thoroughly painstaking and conscientious in the preparation of his various publications, that students may well accept with confidence his latest work. In conjunction with the "Simplified Grammar" the "Reader" ought to prove of great benefit to all persons engaged in studying the language of Japan, and indeed to any foreign resident who wishes to speak correctly when venturing upon the vernacular.

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Yokohama, June 4th, 1886.

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Yokohama, April 7th, 1886.





# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 9, Vol. VI.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.  
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YOKOHAMA, AUGUST 28TH, 1886.

可読局通譯 [\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1886.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 25th August, 1886, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. Champneys Irvine, M.A., GEORGE JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq., of Birmingham, to ANNIE DAISY, second daughter of William Bourne, of Yokohama. No Cards.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MARQUIS HACHISUKA, Minister to Paris, is now on his way home to Japan.

MR. AOYAMA, Governor of Akita Prefecture, left Tōkyō the 22nd instant for his post.

THE Agricultural Association of Japan will hold a meeting the 11th of next month.

ON the 23rd instant the electric light was used for the first time in the Cabinet Office.

A HEAVY storm of rain and thunder visited Tōkyō and Yokohama, Friday morning.

THE Naval Department has instituted enquiries preparatory to establishing an arsenal in Hiroshima Prefecture.

A TELEGRAM from Shanghai intimates the departure for Japan of Mr. Hanabusa, Japanese Minister to Russia.

THE Korean Government is said to be satisfied with the steps taken by the Japanese Government as to Kim-yo-Kun.

A TELEGRAM received in the capital states that fire broke out in the Takashima Colliery the night of the 21st instant.

THE vacation at the Imperial Mint at Osaka will commence the 15th proximo, and the term this year will be forty-five days.

A TELEGRAM from Osaka, dated the afternoon of

the 24th instant, states that an explosion has taken place at the powder factory at Osaka Castle. Two workmen were injured.

A SURVEY for the construction of the new railway which it is intended to lay in the Sanyōdo will be begun in November.

A TELEGRAM from Fukui, dated the 22nd instant, announces that great damage to crops has been caused in that district by gales.

MR. HASEGAWA, assistant chief secretary of the Mint, who has been ordered to Europe, will leave Japan about the 1st proximo.

THE standing army of Japan numbers 34,000 rank and file, and the medical staff consists of one surgeon to every hundred men.

MR. KATSUMATA, Governor of Nagoya Prefecture, is about to visit Tōkyō on business connected with the subject of railway extension.

THE amount of camphor exported from Kobe during the first half of the current year was 20,800 piculs piculs, valued at yen 332,800.

ERUPTIVE typhus, which had lately been prevalent in Kyōto, has now greatly diminished and only eighteen patients remain in the hospital.

H.E. PRINCE SANJO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who had been staying at Nikko for some time, returned to the capital the 22nd instant.

MR. YOSHII TOMOJIRO, a Japanese resident in Germany, has applied to the Government for permission to marry a German lady at Hamburg.

H.I.H. PRINCE FUSHIMI arrived at New York the 26th July, and will visit Washington, leaving the United States about 11th August for Japan.

SEVERAL amendments to the present Shooting Regulations are under consideration, and a notification will be issued on the subject in October.

THEIR Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Kitashirakawa and Prince Nashimoto, who have been staying at Hakone, returned to the capital, the 21st ultimo.

THE Kanda Matsuri, which was to have begun the 14th of next month, has been postponed, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera, to the 15th of October.

THE Finance Department has ordered from Germany a set of engraving machinery to be used in the Printing Bureau. The cost is set down at yen 24,000.

A COPPER torii, 50 feet in height, which has been constructed in the Osaka arsenal for the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan, Tōkyō, will be brought to the capital shortly.

A MEETING of ladies interested in the Charity Bazaar, which it is intended to open in November next, will be held at the residence of Countess Inouye the 16th of next month.

A COMPETITIVE exhibition of products of Hokkaido will be held at Hakodate in October.

Special reductions in freight and fares will be made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the occasion.

MR. FUJIKURA, Chief Commissioner of the Lighthouse Bureau of the Communications Department, will start on a tour of lighthouse inspection about the 1st proximo.

CHOLERA in Tōkyō continues severe. The scene of its worst ravages is now the Kanda district. Two foreign residents of the capital have been attacked.

NEGOTIATIONS with regard to the recent fracas at Nagasaki are proceeding satisfactorily, a more reasonable spirit having replaced the original disposition of the Chinese.

It is stated that the Government have intimated to the Foreign Representatives that the Conference for Treaty Revision will be resumed at the Foreign Office on the 5th of October.

MR. JAMES TROUP, British Consul at Hyōgo, is about to return home on leave of absence to recruit his health. Mr. W. A. Wooley will take charge of the Consulate during his absence.

THE manufacture of handkerchiefs of hemp grown in Goshu, on an experimental scale only, has turned out to be such a great success that the business will now be engaged in extensively.

A RECENT ascent of Fujiyama has disclosed the fact that fiery vapours are now being emitted from fissures in the summit of the mountain in much greater volume than was the case formerly.

THE traffic receipts for the Ueno-Mayebashi and Shinagawa-Akabane Railways during the last month were yen 51,220, of which yen 34,052 were for passengers, and yen 17,167 for parcels.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued to all garrisons by the Head-quarters Office enjoining the strictest care in guarding against any undue excitement among the soldiery consequent on the Nagasaki affair.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, who arrived at Osaka on the 19th inst., visited the Castle, Arsenal, and Mint, afterwards proceeding to Nara. He will remain about a week at Kyōto, and then return to Tōkyō overland.

THE new Russian Minister to Japan has intimated to the Russian Legation, Tōkyō, that he left Marseilles the 1st instant. According to other information he will arrive in Japan about the 15th of September.

THE railway line between Utsunomiya and Yaida (18 miles) will be opened for public traffic about the end of this month. The section from Yaida to Mishima Station (18 miles) will be opened about November next.

IN accordance with custom, all the military officials in the capital called on the 3rd instant on Viscount Miyoshi, newly appointed commander of the Tōkyō Garrison. Messrs. Ozaki, President of the *Taishin-in*; Takasaki, Go-

vornor of Tôkyô; Nishi, President of the Tôkyô Court of Appeal; and Takagi, President of the Court of First Instance, also visited the Viscount.

SEVERAL hundred fire-brigade coolies of Osaka have been utilised for the gratuitous distribution of pure drinking water to the inhabitants, who are regularly supplied at the rate of three pints per head per diem.

NEWS of a disquieting nature have been received from Korea. The King and the Bin Family appear to have been again coquetting with Russia, and the Chinese Government are said to be indignant.

ARRIVALS of tea from the producing districts both here and at Kobe have considerably fallen off, but stocks remain about the same, as foreign buyers have shown a corresponding disinclination to purchase.

THE grape crop in Yamanashi Prefecture has been a very large one this season, and prices are expected to be at least 10 per cent. above those of last year. The first of the crop will reach Tôkyô about the end of this month.

THE new palace at Hakone, which has occupied two years in erection, is built partly in Japanese and partly in foreign style. The timber used was brought from Fukagawa, Tôkyô, and the total cost of the buildings is *yen* 140,000.

THREE young ladies of Kyôto have been convicted of sporting male attire for the purpose of picking pockets. The fair and frail ones in their contrition confessed to having operated successfully at no less than seventy different places.

A SUM of *yen* 100,000 in gold, which was on board the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Shingen Maru* when that vessel was wrecked off Kii in November last, has been recovered, and the Government are taking steps to secure the money.

Kyôto is reported to have been much cooler this summer than Osaka or Kobe, and as the cholera commenced to diminish earlier at the ancient capital than at the ports, the former has received quite an influx of visitors from the latter places.

THE officials in the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Department are at present engaged in the compilation of draft regulations as to the treatment of all epidemics. The regulations will be issued shortly, to be enforced in the various open ports.

IN consequence of the approach of the date fixed for the resumption of negotiations with reference to Treaty Revision, in October, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the foreign representatives will all return to the capital before the end of September next.

It was rumoured at first that Kim-yo-kun would be under police surveillance during his stay on the Bonin Islands, but the fact is that the police who escorted him to the island will return with the *Hidesato Maru*, and Kim-yo-kun will be as free as the other inhabitants of the island.

MR. ISEKI MORIYOSHI, the projector of the tramway between Tôkyô and Hachioji, is at present inspecting the plant of the Tôkyô Tramway Company to form an estimate of the working expenses of the new company. Official permission will be asked for shortly to establish the undertaking. The Kanda Carriage Com-

pany, the interests of which are threatened, is said to have protested against the new enterprise.

A REPORT from Kobe says:—"Judging from the steadily decreasing numbers of cholera cases in this part of the country—a decrease which has been maintained for some time—there is reasonable ground for believing that in a short time the malady will have ceased to occasion alarm."

REPORTS from various parts of the country describe the crops as magnificent in abundance and quality. In many places long spells of dry and hot weather have been experienced, but rain fell, generally, before any damage worth note had been done. Heavy dews at night have also assisted greatly in moistening the earth.

THE loan raised by the Naval Bonds will be expended in the establishment of admiralty offices, the construction of torpedo boats, and the equipping of men-of-war; and will also be devoted to the purchase of as much material as may be required from abroad. The amount to be spent for these purposes is set down at *yen* seven millions.

SEVERAL Japanese gentlemen, who consider that insanitation frequently arises from ignorance, have formed an association for the purpose of delivering lectures in the streets of cities and villages. Mr. Nishimoto, of Kyôto, who immediately received the permission and assistance of the Osaka authorities, commenced the movement in that city.

TRADE in Osaka shows continuous signs of revival, and the excellent prospects of farmers are expected to induce a further improvement in business. Traders are laying in stock to meet the anticipated demand, and cotton and linen goods have already appreciated from 25 to 30 per cent., silks 20 per cent., and manure, fish oil, and similar commodities 15 per cent.

AN officer belonging to Hiroshima garrison died recently of cholera, and in accordance with his oft-expressed wish the body was dissected. Examination of the bowels showed that they were swarming with microbes. An experiment was then made to ascertain what effect carbolic acid had upon microbes. One part acid in thirty parts of water produced no result, and when the strength was increased to one in twenty the mixture proved equally ineffective. Then one of the doctors present suggested trying vinegar made from plums, and this killed the microbes at once. Since then plum vinegar is said to have been extensively employed in cholera cases at Hiroshima, and with the most beneficial results.

IMPORTS show no sign of revival, country markets making no movement, and dealers consequently decline to increase their liabilities by further bargains, having quite enough to do at present in clearing contracts as they fall due. Yarns have been neglected, and Cotton Piece-goods have only been in small request, but several descriptions of Woollens have been sold in fair quantities at full prices. The Iron trade has not much improved, though the better feeling in the market reported last week continues. Good assortments of Wire Nails are of somewhat greater value, and the run on Tin Plates has reduced the stock to small dimensions. There is no change in the Kero-

sene market, buyers still holding off. There are large quantities of oil close at hand. Of four ships reported as passing New Anjer for this port last month one has arrived here this morning, and the others may all be in next week. The Silk trade is in anything but a satisfactory condition, and only a small business has been done. Prices, however, have gone no higher, and dealers are inclined to do business on the basis of offers made last week, but then refused. A good amount of business has been done in Waste Silk, though the buying has been far from general, on account of the high prices demanded. There is nothing to report in Sugar. The Tea trade continues large, and prices are up a dollar round, the market closing very firm. Heavy shipments have been made. Foreign Exchange has taken a decided turn upward, and closes strong.

#### NOTES.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes in the following strain with reference to the visit of the Chinese Squadron to Nagasaki:—"It is well known that the Chinese squadron now in the harbour of Nagasaki is on its way home from Vladivostock. From recent Korean correspondence it appears that Admiral Ting started on his voyage northwards with a fleet consisting of six men of war, and, touching at the port of Gensan, July 23rd, proceeded thence the following day in the direction of Vladivostock. The Chinese Government seems to have taken this step on account of the reported movements of Russia in the Korean peninsula in connection with her attempt to secure a port for naval purposes. It thus appears that China intended the cruise as an armed demonstration towards Russia. From the Russian point of view, it is of vital importance to possess a port open during the whole year, and there is no doubt as to the earnestness of the desire to obtain it. The occupation of Port Hamilton by England has undoubtedly afforded fresh incentive to Russia, and, although we are not sure that she will occupy Pok-chon by force in case peaceful negotiations result unsuccessfully, still it is beyond doubt that she is intent upon the accomplishment of her object sooner or later, in a peaceful manner or otherwise. Moreover, her territorial proximity to China makes it impossible to hope that the two countries will remain always on friendly terms; while the relations between England and Russia, though they have been peaceful since the conclusion of the Afghan frontier disputes, are such as give little hope of permanent stability. Should the dreaded encounter take place, it is certain that it will be in this part of the world. Between China and England these seems to be a friendly understanding, as may be seen from the complacent attitude of the former in the Burmah question. The presence of the naval squadrons of Russia, England, and China in the seas washing the Korean littoral, reminds us that things are not in a peaceful state under the eastern skies. The relations of China with Korea are so close and important in the eyes of the Chinese Government, that, in whatever light the actions of England and France in Burmah and Annam may be regarded, sovereignty over the little peninsula will be most jealously maintained by the Middle Kingdom. It seems reasonable, therefore, to regard the cruise of the Chinese squadron as an act of warning towards

Russia. But to interpret its entry into the port of Nagasaki as a menace to Japan, is quite another thing, and is in our opinion entirely groundless. For there is no circumstance in the relations between this country and China which calls for intimidation; neither is the display of four vessels of war enough to constitute a menace to Japan.

The *Yiji Shimpō* says:—The Chinese sailors' outrage of the 15th instant was no ordinary freak of drunkenness, and as the mob included some officers, the blame of either open or tacit permission of the undertaking attached to the Chinese commanders. We therefore demanded that a strong and firm policy be adopted to obtain a satisfactory indemnity. On calmer reflection, however, we find that there are circumstances which seem to require more lenient consideration of the case. Everything in China is still pervaded with the spirit of olden times, and the innovations which she has been forced to introduce are extremely imperfect, and in nothing so much so as in the case of her newly created navy. Warships have been constructed on the Western model, but she is compelled to entrust their management to foreigners, and the officers and crew are in an exceedingly bad state of discipline. Under these circumstances it is possible to conceive that the commanding officers were really unable to prevent their men from engaging in the tragical undertaking of the 15th, and we can forgive them so far as their motives are concerned. However, the violence committed remains just the same and must be atoned for in a satisfactory manner. For the future, a distinct and satisfactory assurance must be obtained from China that her war vessels will never again commit such a barbarous act on our soil. Should the assurance obtained be incomplete, we hope it will be demanded that no Chinese war vessel will visit our coasts until the discipline of her crew is improved to a satisfactory point. This demand may sound a little out of harmony with ordinary requirements, but, short of such a step, how can we feel certain that ports other than Nagasaki will not be disgraced by similar acts of barbarity by the Chinese sailors? If China is obstinate enough to reject our reasonable and peaceful demands, we shall have to resort to force in order to remind her of her own duties.

Telegraphic intelligence from Shanghai, received in Tōkyō, the evening of the 20th instant, stated that four Chinese men-of-war were on the point of leaving that port, their supposed destination being Nagasaki. The news caused some uneasiness, as such a step on China's part would not only indicate an unfriendly spirit, but could not fail also to complicate the negotiations. It has since transpired, we are happy to say, either that these ships have been diverted from their purposed course, or that their original destination was not as reported. At all events, they are not to visit Nagasaki. Meanwhile, of the four Chinese men-of-war lying in Nagasaki harbour at the time of the disturbance, two were ordered to put to sea, and though their compliance with this order was unavoidably deferred by boisterous weather, they probably left yesterday. There thus remain at Nagasaki only the Admiral's ship and another vessel now lying in dock.

The following telegrams are published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*:—

Nagasaki, August 19th, 8 a.m.  
It is rumoured here that three Chinese and two Japanese men-of-war will enter the harbour.

Nagasaki, August 19th, 2.30 p.m.  
The Conference with reference to the collision between the police and the Chinese sailors will be opened to-day at the offices of the Prefecture, at 4 p.m. The Chinese will be represented by Captain Lang, Commander of the Admiral's ship, and the Chinese Consul.

Chinese residents are not doing any business, nor do they leave their houses.

Subsequent examination shows that, on the occasion of the disturbance, the Chinese sailors used bayonets, swords, and other weapons.

Nagasaki, August 19th, 6.20 p.m.  
Negotiations were commenced to-day at the Prefectural office. The Chinese were represented by the Admiral and Consul.

Nagasaki, August 20th, 8.20 p.m.  
Mr. Hayashi, the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Court of Appeal, has received telegraphic instructions to collect evidence relating to the recent disturbance with the greatest care, and to submit it to the Chinese Consulate.

It will be observed that there is a discrepancy in the above telegrams. One names Captain Lang and the Chinese Consul as the Chinese representatives at the Conference. Another says that the Admiral and the Consul had charge of the Chinese case. The latter appears to be the true version. It is confirmed by telegrams in the *Yiji Shimpō* and the *Hōchi Shimbun*.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* takes the trouble—scarcely necessary as it seems to us—to expose the falseness of a grotesque account of the Nagasaki fracas published in a local English journal, the 19th instant. Not only did that statement refute itself by the extravagant and inconsequential nature of the incidents it set forth, but the language in which it was couched unmistakably betrayed the hand either of a foreigner imperfectly acquainted with English, or of a remarkably illiterate Englishman. Observing a curious coincidence between the circumstances detailed and the leading points of a telegram previously published by the Chinese Legation, the *Nichi Nichi* concludes that the statement came from a Chinese source. This seems not improbable. One item only appears to us worthy of comment. The compiler of the statement asserts that the accounts published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Japan Mail* were furnished officially to those journals. That is absolutely false, so far as the *Japan Mail* is concerned. We have not had so much as one word of information in reference to this affair from a Japanese official source. But we are not surprised that a writer who could invent such a tissue of absurdities as that criticised by our Tōkyō contemporary, should throw in a few extra falsehoods about the journals he seeks to discredit. The *Hōchi Shimbun*, we may observe *en passant*, also alludes to this extravagant story, but dismisses it briefly as too absurd to be treated seriously.

As might have been anticipated, the Nagasaki affair has led to a trifling passage at arms between the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Hōchi Shimbun*. When the news first reached Tokyo, there was a disposition in some quarters to regard the disturbance as instigated and directed by the Chinese Admiral and the officers of the squadron. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* deprecated such a notion, maintaining that, in the absence of the most positive evidence, there could be no warrant for attributing to the Chinese officers conduct in itself so extremely improbable. The position taken by the *Nichi*

*Nichi* was that the affair fell within the scope of ordinary judicial processes, and that no resort to diplomatic action ought to be necessary. These views did not suit the *Hōchi Shimbun* at all. It seemed to that journal that the telegrams pointed unmistakably to collusion on the part of the Chinese Admiral, and that the line followed by the *Nichi Nichi* was not only philo-Chinese but unpatriotic. "Our contemporary's hasty and unwarranted conclusion," writes the *Hōchi*, "cannot fail to hamper the negotiations." To commonplace intelligence this contention of the *Hōchi Shimbun* is extremely perplexing. Does that journal consider it a "patriotic" proceeding to endeavour to create serious complications between the Governments of Japan and China? To assume from the outset that Admiral Tei and his officers were privy to the disgraceful acts of violence perpetrated by their men at Nagasaki, would be to lay at China's door a charge which she could scarcely answer except by fighting. Perhaps that is the *Hōchi Shimbun's* idea of facilitating negotiations, and perhaps that is also its idea of "patriotism." If so, we must be permitted to say that every-day reason cannot exist in the *Hōchi's* moral atmosphere.

There is a curious suspicion in the air, with regard to the Nagasaki fracas. It is that China has devised this method of re-opening the Riu-Kiu question. The idea involves a hypothesis very unfavourable both to China's common sense and to her good faith. To her common sense, because she would be deliberately placing herself in the wrong in order to recover what she believes to be her right; and to her good faith, because to commit a murderous outrage on the subjects and officials of a friendly Power in times of peace, in order to renew a discussion interrupted by herself six years ago, would be simply an act of savage treachery. There is nothing at all in the history of China's foreign dealings to warrant such a suspicion. Her annals are at least as free as those of any other country from the taint of aggressive violence. It would be well for Great Britain, at all events, if she could show as clean a record. China's persistently Fabian policy renders it exceedingly difficult to involve her in any engagement, but whenever she has given a pledge, her faith in observing it is wholly inconsistent with the fraud of which we are now asked to suspect her. Perhaps we attach undue importance to this suspicion. Yet the *Hōchi Shimbun*, though characterizing it as grotesque, says that it has found some favour with the public. Strange fancies are engendered and entertained in times of popular excitement, but we feel very sure that no thinking Japanese harbours a notion so extravagant. The Chinese Government know quite well that if there be a question which they desire to discuss with Japan, whether in regard of Riu-kiu or anything else, they will find the Cabinet in Tōkyō ready to meet them half-way. Is it likely that they would invite an exercise of this good-will by an act which would alike estrange it and disgrace themselves?

According to telegraphic information received at the Chinese Legation and published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Vice-Admiral Lang, Consul Tsai, and Liu Sou-chan, on the Chinese side, and Prefect Kusaka and Public Prosecutor Hayashi, on the Japanese side, held a conference, the 19th instant, at the offices of the Prefecture. The Chinese representatives handed

Original from

in lists of the killed and wounded sailors, together with documents relating to the examination of their wounds, and the Japanese produced weapons which had been used by the Chinese sailors and civilians, and documents with reference to the casualties on the Japanese side.

From the same source we learn that, in answer to a suggestion made by the Chinese Legation in respect of the advisability of sending the Chinese frigate *Ting-Yuen* to visit Tôkyô and Yokohama, it is explained that the suggestion cannot be complied with, inasmuch as Vice-Admiral Lang has been appointed to conduct the negotiations at Nagasaki, and, further, it would not be convenient for the ship to go to sea with a number of wounded men on board.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes the following telegrams:—

Nagasaki, August 20th, 8 p.m.  
Yesterday the Governor of Nagasaki and the Chinese Consul issued notifications enjoining their nationals to be quiet and orderly.

The second sitting of the Enquiry will be held for the purpose of taking evidence to-morrow.

Admiral Ting did not attend the first sitting, and it is not known whether he will be present at the second or not.

Nagasaki, August 20th (Afternoon).  
The Chinese say that the presence of Chinese residents in the disturbance was because of their having been requested by the sailors to render assistance. As it was, very few were present.

About ten surgeons are on board the Chinese squadron and the Chinese boasted considerably of this large staff. As the surgeons contented themselves, however, with placing plaister on the wounds of those who were brought to them, their method of treatment leaves much to be desired.

From telegraphic intelligence received on Monday in Tôkyô, it appears that two of the four Chinese men-of-war recently lying in Nagasaki harbour put to sea on the morning of the 22nd, and that the remaining two will leave the port on Thursday. Further meetings of the Conference have been discontinued until full information shall have been collected by the Chinese and Japanese Consuls. It is stated that Vice-Admiral Lang's action has greatly helped to smoothe away difficulties and facilitate the course of the negotiations.

The *Fiji Shimpô*, in an article published Tuesday, strongly advocates principles similar to those previously advanced by the *Hochi Shimbun*. After discussing in general terms the immense power wielded by the Press in civilized communities, the *Fiji* turns to Japanese journalism, and, without directly naming the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, delivers itself of strictures which are evidently intended to apply to that paper. It censures the attempts made to impart an air of undue insignificance to the Nagasaki affair, to minimize the incidents connected with it, and to condone the offence of the Chinese. Such an attitude, the *Fiji* declares, on the part of a leading Japanese newspaper, will encourage the Chinese to exculpate themselves, and will thus throw obstacles in the path of a peaceful settlement.

The *Hochi Shimbun* continues, meanwhile, to blow an angry trumpet. Nothing, it declares, is dearer to it than truth. For truth's sake it will not hide Japan's faults, whenever she commits any. Much less will it attempt to explain away China's wrong-doing. To betray any symptoms of polite forbearance to arrogant people like the Chinese is merely to encourage them to greater insolence in the future. Let Japan

be never so long-suffering, she will find it impossible to forgive the repeated acts of violence to which China will be urged if this Nagasaki outrage is treated with unbecoming indulgence. Much wiser and more conducive to the permanent peace of the two Empires will it be, according to the *Hochi*, to convey to China a timely warning by taking a firm and energetic stand on this occasion. Otherwise Japan will be compelled hereafter to deal with acts of augmented insolence and audacity.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, on its side, discusses the state of discipline in the Chinese Navy. It comments on the fact that Admiral Ting did not attend the first conference, and that he seems resolved to avoid, as much as possible, taking any direct share in the negotiations. Still the *Nichi Nichi* does not doubt that the ends of justice will be fully satisfied, since the case stands in a clear and unmistakable light. While, on the one hand, declining to agree with those who accuse the Chinese Admiral and his officers of conniving at the outrage perpetrated by their sailors—an outrage without precedent in the history of the open ports—the *Nichi Nichi* finds it difficult, on the other, to acquit them wholly of incompetence and neglect of duty. It cannot be denied that after the affair of the 13th, that of the 15th ought to have been impossible had the Chinese officers paid attention to the just request of the Japanese authorities that the landing of the sailors should be temporarily prohibited. After every allowance is made, there is no getting over the fact that the Chinese officers betrayed incompetence and negligence. The *Nichi Nichi* avows a sentiment of very deep regret in preferring such a charge. Every one who understands the best interests of the two Empire, must recognise the necessity of cementing tightly the bonds of friendship between them. Nothing, therefore, is more to be lamented than the fact that in Formosa, Riukiu, and Korea occasions have arisen to engender doubt and suspicion in the minds of the Chinese and to encourage them to assume an attitude calculated to give umbrage to the Japanese. The warm and cordial welcome which the citizens of Tôkyô would have given to the Chinese squadron had it come northward has been chilled by the fatal error at Nagasaki. Most deplorable is this event which puts a barrier in the way of securing the tranquillity of the Orient by the firm friendship of China and Japan. Surely it is a disgrace to the Chinese Navy that its sailors have behaved so indiscreetly. The *Nichi Nichi* hopes that when next they visit Japanese ports they may redeem the character for discipline which they have now forfeited.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has the following telegrams:—

Nagasaki, August 23rd, 8.30 p.m.  
It is rumoured that when the news of the disturbance first reached Li Hung-chang he expressed great indignation that Japanese police should so unlawfully attack the Chinese; but when he learned the true facts of the case from the Japanese Government, he gave orders that the Chinese officials should act amicably and peaceably.

It is stated that the conference to be held by the Governor of Nagasaki, Vice-Admiral Lang, and the Chinese Consul will not take place before the arrival of certain Chinese officials from the capital.

The fact that Vice-Admiral Lang takes a part in the negotiations tends powerfully towards an amicable settlement, as that officer takes an intelligent view of the situation and desires to act with justice.

Nagasaki, August 22nd, 3 p.m.

Admiral Ting states that he had no intention originally of demonstrating the power of China to Japan, but had gone to Korea simply to ascertain the state of matters in connection with the rumoured arrival of Russian ships. He only came to Nagasaki to get fuel and provisions. He now regrets very much that he came to Nagasaki and that it should be thought he instigated the disturbance.

Nagasaki, August 20th, 6 p.m.

All the communications that have passed between the Governor and the Chinese Consul were transmitted to Count Ito yesterday.

Nagasaki, August 21st (Afternoon).

Admiral Ting has not yet landed, but officers from the *Ting-yuen* have frequently visited the Prefectural offices.

Vice-Admiral Lang has not returned to his ship, and stays at the Chinese Consulate.

The second sitting of the enquiry held to-day at the Prefectural offices opened at 10.30 a.m. and with an hour's interval closed at 3 p.m. The exact mode of procedure has not yet been settled.

Nagasaki, August 20th (Forenoon).

Eight injured sailors were sent on board their ships from hospital to-day, but those severely injured still remain under treatment on shore.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun* says that the remote cause of the recent riot was the arrogant behaviour of the Chinese men-of-war's men from the time of their arrival in Nagasaki. He states that they frequently insulted respectable Japanese women in the streets by indecent gestures. He also asserts that he himself saw Chinese officers directing the movements of the sailors during the disturbance by sounding flutes and waving swords. The *Fiji Shimpô's* correspondent corroborates the gist of this account, and adds that the Chinese men-of-war neglected to salute when they entered Nagasaki harbour.

On the 16th instant the Kencho and all the police and law courts at Nagasaki were open throughout the night, and the officials were at their posts. The Chinese Legation was guarded by more than a hundred Chinese sailors, and at the entrance to the Oura district of the settlement a number of Japanese police were stationed, with orders to prohibit the ingress of any of their countrymen. In expectation of a renewed attack from the Chinese, the inhabitants assembled at the scene of the previous night's disturbance, armed with various weapons, and numbers of them offered their aid at the Police Offices in case of trouble.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has the following telegrams:—

Nagasaki, August 23rd, 9.30 p.m.

Messrs. Kawazu, Hatoyama, and others arrived to-day by the *Yokohama Maru*.

A special office has been established in the Prefectural Government in reference to conferences between the Governor of the Prefecture, the President of the Court of Appeal, the Chief Public Prosecutor, and the officials sent from the capital.

The *I-yuen* and *Sai-yuen* left the anchorage at daylight to-day.

The foreign Consuls seem to have despatched telegrams frequently to the Legations at Tôkyô to report the progress of matters since the night of the disturbance.

[OFFICIAL.]

Nagasaki, August 23rd, 11.05 a.m.

The *Sai-yuen*, and *I-yuen* sailed at 6 a.m. to-day.

Shanghai, August 23rd, 12.56 p.m.

The Chinese Government propose to send English legal advisers to Nagasaki in connection with the negotiations.

Messrs. Kawadzu and Hatoyama arrived at Nagasaki the 23rd instant at 12.30 p.m.

A telegram published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, under date August 25th, 9.40 p.m., and corroborated by the *Fiji Shimpô*, says that, in the indictment prepared by the Chief Public Prosecutor, Mr. Hayashi, and submitted to the



Chinese Consul, the 24th instant, the Chinese sailors are charged with having conspired to avenge the affair of the 13th instant, and a demand is preferred that the culprits whose identity has not yet been established, should be vigorously searched for and duly punished. The same journal states that the negotiations have hitherto been confined to investigating the circumstances of the fracas, and that the question of culpability will be discussed at the third conference.

It is telegraphically reported, under date August 24th, from Nagasaki, that the crew of a Chinese man-of-war have mutinied, off Vladivostock, and that two vessels, the *Wei-yuen* and *Tsi-yuen*, which had just left Nagasaki, were bound for the scene of the mutiny.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that on the arrival of telegraphic instructions from Li Chung-tang, ordering Admiral Ting to leave Nagasaki the 26th instant, Prefect Kusaka requested the Chinese Minister in Tôkyô to get the order rescinded, so that the Admiral might remain until the conclusion of the negotiations. A telegram from Nagasaki, published by the *Fiji Shimpô*, under date the 25th instant, ascribes this request to Admiral Ting, and says that it was favourably entertained. A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, dated the 26th instant seems to contradict the latter assertion, since it gives a rumour that the Viceroy Li has instructed Admiral Ting to hold the third session of the conference at Nagasaki. Meanwhile, the date of this third session is likely, according to the same authority, to be postponed until several preliminaries have been arranged.

Officers and men of the *Ting-yuen*, to the number of about 10, landed at Nagasaki the morning of the 24th inst., and through the assistance of their Consul, procured a supply of provisions and other necessities. They returned to the ship immediately on the conclusion of their business. The Chinese residents at the port have now resumed trade, and go about the streets with confidence.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpô* writes to corroborate the account of the fracas given by the *Chinzei Nippo* and epitomized in these columns. He asserts that the great majority of the casualties on the Chinese side were caused by Japanese private citizens who were rendered furious by the behaviour of the sailors. He adds that two Chinese men-of-war came to the entrance of Nagasaki harbour, the 20th instant on their return voyage from Vladivostock, but that they went away without entering the port.

The same writer makes a most inexplicable assertion with regard to the British Consul at Nagasaki. He reports Mr. Ensle as expressing sarcastic surprise at the bravery said to have been shown by the Japanese inhabitants—bravery which he, Mr. Ensle, considers very unexpected—and as insinuating that they must have been strongly instigated to behave in such a manner. The correspondent goes on to ascribe pro-Chinese tendencies to Mr. Ensle. We have no hesitation in saying that this is a most misleading description of Mr. Ensle's attitude. We happen to know that within the bounds of justice, that gentleman has rendered every possible

assistance to the Japanese cause. As for the surprise he is said to have exhibited about the courage of the Japanese, the thing is too silly to be worth contradicting.

The announcement that Mr. W. H. Talbot has ceased to have any interest in the *Japan Gazette* must, we presume, be interpreted to signify that gentleman's practical abandonment of editorial duties. It had been apparent, indeed, for many months that Mr. Talbot's connection with the *Gazette* was of a very casual character, and that his onerous functions as Secretary to the Japan Mail S.S. Company did not permit him to retain any editorial responsibility. None the less we are persuaded that the public has received this latest announcement with much regret. Mr. Talbot may look back upon his journalistic career with genuine satisfaction. In his hands the *Japan Gazette* became a newspaper creditable to this settlement. His style was clear and concise; his industry remarkable, and his shrewdly garnered commercial experience lent exceptional value to his articles. With his political creed in the early days we were greatly at variance, and in that field we broke with him many a lance. But even when he seemed to us least tolerant or just, it was impossible to doubt his honesty of purpose. That he should ultimately adopt more liberal views was, therefore, a matter of certainty, and during the last two years of his connection with the *Gazette*, he ably and fairly represented the moderate section of the foreign community—now, happily, no longer a section, but an overwhelming majority. His loss to the cause of journalism in Japan is the more apparent in that no one even approximately competent to take his place has succeeded him. We trust, however, that after the head office of the Japan Mail steamship Company is moved to Yokohama, Mr. Talbot may occasionally find leisure to revert to an occupation in which he has won distinction for himself and laid this community under a lasting obligation.

It certainly seems as though Russia had been guilty of a deliberate act of bad faith in regard to Batoum. Batoum is a port on the east coast of the Black Sea. By the Treaty of San Stefano it was ceded to Russia. England, however, interfered, and after much discussion Russia agreed, at the Berlin Conference, to make Batoum a free port. The 50th clause of the Berlin Treaty recorded this agreement in the following terms:—"His Majesty the Emperor of Russia declares that it is his intention to constitute Batoum a free port, essentially commercial." Scarcely was the ink of the Treaty dry when Russia set about fortifying Batoum. By the end of last year it had become a strong fortress. Meanwhile, a railway was in course of construction from Poti to Baku via Tiflis. Poti is on the Black Sea, a little north of Batoum. The opening of this railway necessarily deprived Batoum of much of its importance as an emporium for goods in transport. Still the public agreement remained that it was to be a free port, for purely commercial purposes, not a fortress to assist in dominating the Black Sea. Russia has now calmly announced, it is said, that she does not find it convenient to observe this item of the Treaty any longer. Batoum ceases to be a free port. This is a distinctly anti-English coup. Great Britain alone is interested in the question. Apparently Russia chose her opportunity carefully. She watched for the moment when a weak

Liberal Cabinet was threatened with dissolution in England. But there is some reason to hope that she reckoned without her host. The telegraph says that on August 8th Lord Rosebery issued a note announcing that England had refused to recognise Russia's action with regard to Batoum. Lords Salisbury and Iddesleigh are not likely to be less emphatic.

Is there anything that we cannot persuade ourselves to believe if only we wish to have faith? Here is what a leading American journal says of Lord Hartington:—

It is rather refreshing to find that somewhere down in the deepest depths of his mental frame, Lord Hartington has a political conscience. He had not been generally credited with the possession of such an article. His behaviour in this country during the war did not win for him any measure of American respect; and his bolt in the late campaign had led many observers to think meanly of his principles. A champion Whig-Liberal who helped to elect Tory members of Parliament strikes us as akin to the Democrat who scratches his ticket to secure the election of a Republican candidate. Hence, when the story spread that Hartington was to take office under Salisbury and to bring his 90 votes to the support of the Administration, it was quite commonly believed.

And here is what the same journal says, in the same column, of Sir Charles Dilke after the verdict of July 23rd:—

He is a power in politics; a trusted leader of the Radicals. He has some essential qualities of leadership. He is brave, cool, well informed, well connected, rich, and resolute. People who talk of such a man being permanently kept down because he has fallen a victim to a weakness which he shares with every hero in history, are indeed ignorant of human nature.

Sir Charles Dilke studied politics in America. He made his debut in 1871 as a Democrat, and the creed he preached was called a collection of American doctrines. So his little affair with Mrs. Crawford shows him to be merely a "hero of history."

"Look on this picture and then on that," says the *St. James's Budget*, presenting the following to its readers:—

MR. PARNELL AT WENDELL,  
October 2, 1885.  
You have had an opportunity recently—many of you, no doubt—of studying the utterances of a very great man, a very great orator, the person who recently desired to impress the world with a great opinion of his philanthropy and hatred of oppression, but who stands to-day the greatest monument, the greatest and most unrivalled slanderer of the Irish nation that ever undertook the task. I refer to William Ewart Gladstone.

MR. PARNELL AT PLYMOUTH,  
June 26, 1886.  
I believe that the great heart of the English people has been touched by this question in a way I have never been touched before, and that the genius of the illustrious Englishman who towers head and shoulders above all other living men—for whose equal as a statesman and a philanthropist we have to search the pages of history in vain—has shed a new light upon the blood-stained pages of Irish history.

Says the *Hiogo News*:—An unfortunate affair happened the other day which should serve to make the large section of the community who indulge in sea bathing more careful than has hitherto been the case. We are informed that one of the men employed at the wreck of the *Clarissa B. Carter* went under water to perform some slight service connected with removing the vessel's gear, and not the slightest trace of him was seen again. As sharks have been pretty numerous out at the wreck, strict orders were issued that none of the men employed should attempt to go under water without first putting on a proper diving dress, but the missing man neglected to adopt that precaution, and it is surmised he was torn to pieces by sharks. For some time past these ferocious brutes have been increasing in number in the vicinity of the wreck, and have now become so bold that on one occasion lately much difficulty was experienced in driving a couple of them from alongside a boat."

We reproduce the following references from the leading Tōkyō journals as to the case of Kim-jo-Kun. The two-first are from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.—Mr. Kim-jo-Kun, who as we have repeatedly mentioned of late was confined in a house belonging of Mr. Mitsui at Iseyama, was put on board the *Hidesato Maru*, which left Yokohama at 5 p.m. the 7th instant, and after a short stay at Shinagawa, started the following morning at 6.30 for Ogasawara. The 6th instant, the Chief Police Inspector of Kanagawa Prefecture informed Mr. Kim that, his further stay in Japan being out of the question, he should be conveyed to Ogasawara by the sailing vessel *Hidesato Maru*. Mr. Kim objected to this order on the ground that, as the primary object of the order of the Minister of State for Home Affairs, issued some time ago, was to send him out of the territory of this country, it would be contrary to the spirit of that order to convey him to a remote island within the dominion of the empire instead of sending him out of it. He further requested the withdrawal of the order to convey him to Ogasawara, alleging that he was making arrangements, with the aid of one of his friends, to proceed to the United States of America. The Kanagawa Prefectural Government replied that the step now decided on was in no respect contrary to the spirit of the order of the Minister for the Interior the intention being simply to transfer him from Noge-yama to that island, and that, although Mr. Kim was still free to go to America, he must be sent to Ogasawara, unless definite evidence were afforded that he had obtained money for the passage. Mr. Asabuki Eiji immediately presented himself at the Kencho and submitted a petition on Mr. Kim's behalf, which was granted on condition that some positive assurance be produced with regard to money matters before the next day, 7th instant. This condition not being complied with, it was decided to convey Mr. Kim to Ogasawara. According to the *Fiji Shimpō*, Mr. Asabuki consented to help Mr. Kim up to the amount of a thousand yen for the purpose of paying the Grand Hotel and the expenses of his passage; but the Kencho authorities insisted that unless Mr. Asabuki would give a guarantee for the payment of all the debts of Mr. Kim, the petition could not be granted. Mr. Asabuki declared himself unable to consent to such a limitless responsibility, and thus the matter dropped. It having been decided to transfer Mr. Kim to the *Hidesato Maru*, two clerks of the Tōkyō City Government and a police Inspector and a constable of the Metropolitan Police were sent to Yokohama, the 7th instant, to receive the Korean refugee. A police inspector, Mr. Kawamura, of the Yokohama Settlement Police Office went, with ten policemen, to the residence of Mr. Mitsui. The four students of Mr. Kim attempted to resist, but the police officials informed them that there would be ample means to carry out the order of the Japanese Government, if they should offer resistance. After this intimidation the students submitted to their fate and took leave of their master, whom they accompanied to the *hakoba*. As already stated the vessel sailed to Shinagawa, and started for its destination, the morning of the 8th. The departure of the vessel was at one time put off to the 10th, and it was surmised that this step was taken to give more time to Mr. Kim. But we are informed that this was done with a

view to convenience of loading the vessel, and the loading having been finished promptly, the vessel started the 8th as originally arranged. We are also informed that, of the four students, one named Li Ka-in accompanied Mr. Kim to his new residence.

Mr. Kim objected to his transfer to the Ogasawara-jima as contrary to the spirit of the first order issued by the Minister of State for Home Affairs. But the Government had ordered him either to leave the country, or, failing to do so, to submit to confinement. Having shown that he was unable to go to another country, he was detained by the Government, the object of his confinement being to prevent him from becoming the cause of public disturbance, and to protect him against any murderous attempts on his person. The Government reluctantly recognised that they could not but take steps to deprive him of his personal liberty. But it seemed unnecessary cruelty to put him under such restraint in a place like Tōkyō or Yokohama, and it was accordingly decided to send him to Ogasawara-jima, where he might be allowed more freedom of movement without any fear either of the national peace being endangered or his personal safety threatened. At any rate, Iseyama and Ogasawara-jima are alike within the dominion of this country, and it was therefore entirely a question of convenience whether the prisoner should be detained at one place or the other. Moreover, even after his transfer to Ogasawara, the Government were willing to allow him to start for another country, in case he should obtain the necessary funds. So far as we have been informed, the matter stands as we have described it. But certain writers have been led by excessive sympathy with the Korean refugee to complain that it will be greatly more hazardous for Mr. Kim, a native of a cold country, to be sent in this weather to such a hot locality as Ogasawara, than to be threatened with the dagger of Chi Un-ei, the inference being that the Japanese Government have resolved to kill him by means of a change of climate. The condition of the island, however, is not so bad, nor is the intention of the Government so wicked, as may be plainly seen from the facts already stated. It is also said that Ogasawara is very thinly inhabited and is occupied only by a few police officials, so that it would not be difficult for the Korean Conservatives to send assassins there; and further that other countries will regard the affair as an act of exile, unworthy of the high reputation of the Japanese Government. It is to be remembered that ships ply between that island and the main land only at long intervals, and it is consequently no easy matter either to send over an assassin or to carry out any project of assassination. As to the danger of misinterpretation of the measures taken by our Government, there may be some truth, but it is not wise to waver from a necessary step of action merely on account of foreign misinterpretation.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says:—We regarded the flight of Mr. Kim to this country as a matter of small consequence; for, in the first place, we thought it one of the ordinary usages of international law to afford asylum to a political refugee; and, in the second place, we believed it would be an easy affair to prevent him from causing any fresh troubles. But the Minister of State for Home Affairs took a different view of the matter, and eventually ordered Mr. Kim to leave

the country. We then first awoke to the extent of his influence, and we believe that no inconsiderable portion of the public did the same. From the time that it was declared that his presence was prejudicial to the internal peace and the foreign tranquillity of the country, we thought it still more dangerous to let him go to another country; for, while our countrymen and our police authorities would not allow him to carry out any attempt—supposing that he has such a design—upon his native country, there would not be wanting in certain quarters abroad motives to make use of the Korean refugee. It was therefore with mixed feelings of sympathy with Mr. Kim's misfortune and of satisfaction for the sake of this country and its neighbours, that we received the news of his confinement at Iseyama. It is now with similar feelings that we regard his transfer to Ogasawara. Is there any precedent in international law for such action? Is such a step in conformity with the law of the land? Will not European and American nations regard the measure as too severe? These are debatable points. The maintenance of the peace of the country being a matter of paramount importance, we shall not trouble ourselves with discussing minor points. Suppose for a moment that Mr. Kim had gone to Russia, would not that country have made use of him? We hope that Mr. Kim will be kindly treated in this country, so that he may not think of quitting it. Should Ogasawara be found inadequate to secure this object, it may be well to transfer him to this city; and in case his confinement in the metropolis is found equally insufficient to attach him to this country, it may even be advisable to set him free altogether.

The *Fiji Shimpō* of the 10th inst. says:—We gave yesterday the account of Mr. Kim's transfer from his place of confinement at Iseyama to the sailing vessel *Hidesato Maru*, the 7th instant. On the same night the ship returned to Shinagawa, and although it was originally arranged to start on the following day, its departure was postponed to the 9th at 6 a.m. After arriving at the island, Mr. Kim will be detained in one of the buildings of the branch office of the Tōkyō City Government. Mr. Kim's friends provided him with articles necessary during his stay in the island. While the ship lay at Shinagawa, officials of the Tōkyō City Government visited it, and took care to make every necessary provision. Mr. Kim is reported to be but little annoyed by the new step taken by the Government. Up to the very moment of his transfer to the *Hidesato Maru*, he was engaged in writing autographs at the request of his friends. Three of his students, Shin Ōki, Ryu Kakuro, and Tei Rankyo, who have been left behind, are unable to maintain themselves, and Messrs. Inukai, Isaka, Okamoto, and Asabuki and others are exerting their influence to find out means of livelihood for them.

REFERRING recently to the Chinese contingent of the Hongkong Police Force, in connection with the discovery that some of the *lukongs* were members of secret societies, we said that the force would be much benefited by the disestablishment of the Chinese element and the substitution of Sikhs. To say nothing of the *lukong's* notion of duty, which as a rule is of a perfunctory description, he is known to

belong to secret societies which on occasion give so much trouble to the authorities, and he has for years been suspected of being in the pay of keepers of gambling dens. This suspicion has amounted to a certainty amongst the European members of the force, who have frequently been thwarted in endeavouring to make captures of gamblers by secret warnings which have no doubt in many cases come from Chinese constables in the pay of the gambling interest. A revelation, however, has now been made which will probably determine the authorities in sending to the right-about these useless and corrupted members of the Hongkong Force. On the 10th instant, by the order of Major Dempster, who in the absence of Mr. Deane, on leave, is Acting Superintendent, no less than 53 lukongs were suspended from duty, with a charge hanging over their heads of taking pay from gambling masters. It appears that the Chinese constables referred to, in levying black mail on the gambling houses, have lately been putting on the screw to the extent that the gambling masters gave information to head-quarters, and an inspector, sent at an appointed time, witnessed from a cockpit in Tai-ping-shan the lukongs receive their strings of cash, noting down the names of the culprits as they filed past the pay table. It is only reasonable to suppose that, if 53 men were clean bowled on one occasion—more than a fourth of the entire Chinese force—many others are on an equally familiar footing with the gamblers, and it is scarcely likely after this exposure that so rotten a branch of the service will be much longer retained.

As accident which might have been attended by very serious consequences occurred last evening on the Creek. A large lighter belonging to Mr. Kildoye had started from the *Kinshu Maru* carrying about forty workmen, who, in the absence of the steam launch, laboriously sculled the clumsy craft as far as the Creek. There they were overtaken by the launch, which, however, steamed past at full speed. A rope was thrown, and secured, and as it tightened with a jerk the whole bow of the lighter was pulled out, the wreck itself being propelled by the impetus against and crushing an adjoining bumboat. Much excitement prevailed among the workmen on board, but fortunately no one was hurt.

REUTER'S telegrams are correct enough probably when dispatched from London, but the way in which they sometimes get hashed up in being converted from "code" is simply astounding. Here is a case in point. The following message appears in the Hongkong papers which arrived here on Monday:—

London, August 12th.

In the course of a speech at the Mansion House, replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, Lord Salisbury stated that it was the duty of the Government to free loyal Irishmen from the terrorism existing and to exercise constraint when social order was disturbed. This telegram, when received by us, read:—"duty of government—free—auxiliary force." Now, there is not a word about "force," "auxiliary" or otherwise, in the Hongkong rendering, and the message as sent to us was pure nonsense.

THE progress of the cholera epidemic in Tôkyô has naturally attracted less attention here in Yokohama than the annals of the plague at our own doors. For this reason, and perhaps, also, because the disease has made no very startling strides in the capital, we hear comparatively little about it. Turning to the

official records, we find that the first case occurred June 8th, and that it resulted in death three days later. Thenceforth, the number of persons attacked averaged about one daily, the total up to July 8th being 34. The following day, July 9th—that is to say, ten days after the rapid upward leap taken by the epidemic in Yokohama—eight new cases were reported, and this number held, pretty regularly, up to the 15th of the same month, the total from the 9th to the 15th inclusive being 61. From July 18th there was a sudden increase, but the number of new cases daily did not reach 100 until August the 31st. The following table shows how the disease advanced:—

DATE.	CASES.	DEATHS.
July 16th	19	—
July 17th	53	—
July 18th	45	—
July 19th	42	—
July 20th	48	9
July 21st	44	7
July 22nd	53	5
July 23rd	74	9
July 24th	100	9
July 25th	61	11
July 26th	62	4

		new cases, old cases.
July 27th	69	27
July 28th	81	27
July 29th	29	86
July 30th	28	30
July 31st	81	27
August 1st	86	48
August 2nd	90	43
August 3rd	111	44
August 4th	141	65
August 5th	136	62
August 6th	132	60
August 7th	67	13
August 8th	172	88
August 9th	184	50
August 10th	204	64
August 11th	201	87
August 12th	220	66
August 13th	171	59
August 14th	175	44
August 15th	108	42
August 16th	104	36
August 17th	175	64
August 18th	200	79
August 19th	102	74
August 20th	226	89
August 21st	108	59
August 22nd	230	118
August 23rd	232	84

The returns are from noon to noon, so that when we speak of the cases and deaths occurring the 13th of August, for example, the interval from noon of the 13th to noon of the 14th is to be understood. It will be seen that the 19th, 21st and 22nd of this month have the worst records hitherto—above all the 21st, when there were 230 new cases and 245 deaths. Towards the close of this month we may expect a radical change of weather, which can scarcely fail to produce some effect on the epidemic.

A POLICE BOAT was upset in the harbour on Monday, and all the occupants but one picked up and brought on shore. The police authorities, in order to recover the body of the missing man, had the neighbourhood of the accident diligently dragged, but without effect, for the reason that, having swam ashore unobserved when the boat upset, the man quietly went home and went to bed.

ACCORDING to the *Official Gazette*, the traffic returns for the Kobe-Otsu railway for July show that the total receipts were yen 41,785, of which yen 27,134 were from passengers and yen 14,650 from goods. During the same month the receipts on the Tsuruga-Ogaki line were yen 7,356 of which yen 3,785 were from passengers and yen 3,571 from goods.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Japan Gazette*, replying to a correspondent of the *Japan Mail*, offers the following explanation of the fact that he does not address himself to the latter journal:—"I know I ought in courtesy to write to

that paper, but as I am not good terms with the *Manager* he would probably not publish anything I sent him, therefore I hope you will be so good as to insert this in your next issue." This explanation is scarcely ingenuous, since its writer must be well aware that the acceptance or rejection of communications to the *Japan Mail* does not fall within the *Manager's* province.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama on Saturday were:—New cases, 15; deaths, 12. Sunday, new cases, 16; deaths, 16. Monday, new cases, 15; deaths, 3. Tuesday, new cases, 16; deaths, 17. Wednesday, new cases, 12; deaths, 7. Thursday, new cases, 3; deaths, 7. Friday, new cases, 4; deaths, 3. Total cases, 81; deaths, 65; against total cases last week, 205; total deaths, 144.

THE Russian Minister of Marine, now on a visit to Japan has been decorated with the First class of the Rising Sun, and of the officers who accompany him one has received the Third class of the same Order; four have the Fourth class, and one, the Fifth class.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* states that a telegram was received in Tôkyô, dated the 21st instant, 7 a.m. to the effect that the Nagasaki rioters consisted of 80 men from the *Sai-yuen*; 50 from the *Chi-yuen*; and the remainder from the *I-yuen*, making a total of 160. Men from the *Ting-yuen* were not present.

THE following subscription to the fund for relieving the families of sanitary officials, received at the Kanagawa Kencho, is acknowledged with many thanks:—

	YEN.
Already acknowledged	1,374
The China and Japan Trading Company	25
Mr. A. Clark	50
"Misunderstood"	15
Total	1,464

THE Chinese Minister has instructed the Chinese Consul at Nagasaki to acquaint him beforehand by telegraph with the nature of every question he may ask and every answer he may give during the progress of the present conference.—*Mainichi Shimbun*.

THE P. & O. steamship *Thibet*, which arrived here from Kobe on Monday, reports that the weather encountered on the voyage up was so bad that the vessel was anchored and lay at Ura-no-uchi for thirty hours.

THE Russian Naval Minister, accompanied by several officers, visited the Imperial Palace the 21st at ten in the morning, and was received in audience by the Emperor.—*Official Gazette*.

THE *Yiji Shimpô* publishes telegraphic intelligence that a typhoon visited Okayama, the 20th and 21st instant; Fukui, the 21st and 22nd, and Matsuyama, the 22nd.

THE excitement among the Japanese soldiers at Nagasaki is said to be so great—writes the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—that it has been deemed advisable to confine them to barracks.

THE British barque *Cyprus*, noted in a former issue as having been berthed in Shanghai for Port Moody, B. C., via Kobe and this port, has been withdrawn.

MR. W. V. DRUMMOND has been summoned from Shanghai to act as legal adviser to the Chinese in the investigations with reference to the fracas at Nagasaki.

CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR  
HAKODATE, 1885.

THE trade of Hakodate for 1885 shows a better record than that of any other open port in Japan. On the import side, the totals are insignificant, and will probably remain so for several years; but the export during the year under review aggregated £119,447, being an increase of over 80 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1884. Marine produce is the staple export. Sulphur, indeed, represents some £14,000 of the total, and coal is put down at £1,380. But for the rest, awabi, cuttle-fish, bêche-de-mer, and sea-weed complete the list. Up to the present, Yezo has succeeded in establishing only one title to public consideration—its fisheries. In these there is undoubtedly a great field for money-making. If the improvement in the returns last year may be connected with the change from a prefectural system of government to the control of a special bureau, it is perhaps reasonable to predict that the marine industries of Hokkaido have begun to exhibit the development of which they are supposed to be largely capable. But, for our own part, we have little faith in the official ægis. The results achieved under its shadow in Yezo are not encouraging. The story of the model farm is familiar. It finds a worthy sequel in that of the Mombetsu beet-sugar factory, which earned £6,615 in 1885 and spent £13,108. Perhaps it is not quite fair to pass judgment on this factory yet. Expenditure on account of machinery and new buildings still represents a large portion of the outgoings. Look, however, at the Poronai coal mine. The best coal in Japan is obtained there in almost limitless quantities within easy reach of the coast. Yet, somehow or other, this coal cannot be sold for less than 15s. 9d. per ton at a place distant by rail fifty-six miles from the mouth of the pit. Mr. QUIN might have enlightened us with reference to this charge. The average price of the Poronai coal, according to the figures in his Report, is 17s. a ton, yet he says that the free-on-board quotation at Otaru is only 15s. 9d. Whichever figure we take, however, the thing seems a monstrous example of official incompetence to conduct any industrial enterprise profitably. It is so all the world over, but especially so in Japan. Not that we give credence to the sweeping accusations of corruption which Westerners are so fond of preferring against the Japanese. In that line there is nothing here capable of sustaining a comparison with the records of Europe and America. But the Japanese labour under one particular disadvantage—they have not yet shaken off the *dolce far niente* mood of feudal times. Not so many years ago, employment by a nobleman or an official signified a sinecure. The dignity of his patron forbade any indecorous exhibition of effort on the work-

man's part. There must be no appearance of toil or vulgar distress, but rather a becoming display of confidence in the resources of one's employer. The creed survives, not in profession, perhaps, but certainly in practice. As a rule, a Japanese of the lower orders who receives pay from Government, thinks that he has a right to take life easy, and that he is little, if at all, concerned in the success of the work upon which he is engaged. Hokkaido will continue, we believe, to absorb public funds without any adequate return until the opportunities it offers can be taken advantage of under wholly different conditions.

Mr. QUIN'S Report illustrates most forcibly the failure which we have already suggested with regard to documents of this nature generally. Hakodate is situated in a district about which there might be written volumes of valuable information. Yezo is precisely one of the places towards which attention will be directed in the day, now happily not far distant, when Japan is thrown completely open to foreign trade and residence. English capitalists and merchants will then be anxious to know something about the resources of the place and the story of the efforts hitherto made to develop them. But the source from which they might fairly look to derive authentic information will be found barren. It is not our intention to imply any lack of industry or zeal on Mr. QUIN'S part. The instructions that hamper him and his fellow-Consuls are alone to blame. The Foreign Office has thought it advisable to issue a Circular requiring Consuls to limit their Reports to matters connected with their places of residence or their Consular districts. What is a "Consular district" in Japan? In Europe or America the term is accurately defined in every case; as for example, when it is provided that the British Consul-General at Antwerp is Consul-General for the whole of Belgium, and that the Consul at Hamburg is also Consul for Mecklenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, etc. But in Japan the boundaries of the various Consular districts have never been fixed. Nobody can say whether they are supposed to be co-extensive with the Prefectures in which the open ports are situated, or whether they are confined within treaty limits. On either hypothesis the field of a Consular Report, and consequently its practical value and utility are most unwisely narrowed. It is easy to see what an immense mass of commercial and industrial facts is thus removed from the scope of the Reports. New filatures may be started in Jōshū; cotton mills may be erected in Awa; sugar plantations may be formed in Riukiu. One or all of these enterprises may have a most important influence on the British import trade, yet no Consul can venture to refer to them in detail without violating his instructions and incurring the risk of a reprimand. If the Summary prepared at the Legation

embraced such matters, there would be some equivalent for the enforced silence of the Consuls. But it does not. The Summary does not travel beyond the four Consular Reports. One result of all this is that the capital of the Empire is absolutely ignored in the Report for 1885. The Yokohama trade is largely woven up with that of Tōkyō. Statistics recently published by the Tōkyō Chamber of Commerce, show that, in the years 1882, '83 and '84, out of 72 million *yen* worth of goods exported from Yokohama, no less than 68 per cent. passed through Tōkyō, and of imports to the value of 53½ million *yen* in those three years, 30 per cent. were distributed through the capital. Yet no trade report for Tōkyō has been published for fifteen years, though that great city, with its numerous industries and commercial undertakings of all kinds, presents a most interesting and instructive field which might be explored either by the Tōkyō Vice-Consul or by the Consul in Yokohama. It seems to us that the whole system of the Consular Reports is faulty. Instead of being restricted, Consuls should be encouraged to write on everything of interest within a fair geographical range of their posts. Indeed, we should go a step farther and leave the Consuls to choose their own sphere. Even if they did range over the whole country and at times cross each other's tracks, the contrast or coincidence of their views would be in itself valuable. In these times when the source of the success achieved by our competitors the Germans is fully recognised to be careful investigation of the circumstances of the markets in which they deal, it is inconceivable that HER MAJESTY'S Government should seek to check such investigation on the part of competent British officials with exceptional opportunities.

THE LAST ACCOUNTS OF THE  
NAGASAKI AFFAIR.

WE are now in possession of as much information with regard to the Nagasaki fracas as is likely to reach us for some days. Our own correspondent sends an account dated the 18th instant, and the *Chinzei Nippo*—of Nagasaki—publishes another account dated the 17th. Both these accounts not only agree with one another in their main features, but also tally with the intelligence previously received. The facts which it is possible to consider established are that, in attempting to arrest a truculent Chinese sailor on the night of the 13th, a policeman was severely wounded; that some difficulty was experienced in effecting the arrest; that a strong force of Chinese landed, two days later, and with a vague idea of either rescuing their comrade or avenging his arrest, engaged the police in a quarrel which subsequently assumed serious dimensions

and involved a number of the Chinese and Japanese residents of the town. Even this bald statement plainly places the Chinese in the wrong; and indeed we imagine that with regard to the question of culpability there can no longer be much room for doubt.

Turning now to the details, as described in the *Chinzei Nippo* and in a Japanese official report just published, the story assumes the following shape:—At about 6 p.m., on the 13th, a party of live Chinese sailors entered a brothel called Yurakutei, in Yoriaimachi. After spending a short time there, they went away, engaging the owner to await their return at 8 o'clock. By and by a different party of Chinese sailors repaired to the same house, but were refused accommodation on account of the prior engagement. While the brothel-keeper was endeavouring to explain the difficulty to the new-comers, the original party appeared upon the scene and took possession of all the available rooms. The second group of sailors, imagining that some discrimination had been made to their disadvantage, behaved with great violence, destroying the screens and other furniture with swords which they had apparently purchased from curio-dealers. The brothel-keeper now tried to get down stairs with the intention of carrying a report to the police-station, but being besieged by the Chinese, he was finally obliged to effect his exit through a window. He told his story to a constable called KUROKAWA, who was an duty in the neighbourhood. KUROKAWA hastened to the scene of the disturbance and tried to restore order, but was unable to communicate intelligibly with the Chinese. During the altercation, all the sailors except two, the most conspicuously violent, slipped away. These two KUROKAWA endeavoured to detain until assistance reached him, but ultimately they also made good their escape. The constable now repaired to the station. Just as he reached it, a group of some fifteen sailors made their appearance. Recognising among them one of the leading rioters, KUROKAWA promptly seized him, but the man broke away, and when overtaken after a time by the constable, drew a Japanese sword. KUROKAWA grasped the sword with his left hand, but the Chinaman, snatching it away violently, cut the officer's fingers severely, and then gave him a heavy blow on the head. KUROKAWA was staggered for a moment, but, quickly recovering, renewed the pursuit and was found shortly afterwards, by two of his comrades, struggling with the sailor on the ground. The Chinaman was arrested, carried to the station, and subsequently handed over to his own Consul. He had received two slight wounds. During this affair several Chinese assembled and tried to assist the sailor. One of these would-be rescuers, apparently a ring-leader, was arrested and taken to the station, but he was released

shortly afterwards. KUROKAWA's wounds were found to be serious, but he is expected to recover. The news of his death, sent by our correspondent, would therefore appear to be erroneous.

Nothing more occurred until the 15th, when a very large number of Chinese landed and promenaded the streets. About 8 o'clock in the evening a group collected at a restaurant in Hirobaba, and two of them insulted a policeman on beat there, by asking unintelligible questions and poking his face and body. The policeman, seeing that they sought to provoke a disturbance, despatched a report to the station, whence a small force of constables was despatched to the spot. On their appearance the Chinese raised a loud shout and fell upon the policemen from all directions, using Japanese swords and bludgeons. After this exploit the sailors pushed on to the Umegasaki station, but were there repulsed. They then turned towards Hirobaba, and were making their way towards Funadaiku-machi when they encountered, in Motokago-machi, a body of constables who had been despatched from the Central Station. A fight now took place. The police constructed a breastwork with *jinrikisha*, but the Chinese assembling from all quarters to the number of about 300, forced the constables back by sheer weight of numbers. The police next made a stand at Shian-bashi. They had already warned the inhabitants to close their doors, but these, seeing that the Chinese were overwhelmingly strong, armed themselves with clubs and swords and joined in the fray. The Chinese, it is said, now fought fiercely, but the Japanese residents, dashing into their midst, inflicted such injuries that they were at last put to flight. It was at this point that the casualties chiefly occurred. Retiring by the way they had come, the sailors, in groups of fifty or a hundred, obstinately maintained the contest, but being much harassed by the inhabitants, who threw down stones and tiles from the roofs, they finally dispersed, flying, some by Hirobaba, some through the grounds of the temple Taitoku, and some along Funadaiku-machi. By eleven o'clock the streets were cleared. Meanwhile the harbour police had laid an embargo upon the passenger boats. The Chinese sailors were thus unable to return to their ships and had to take refuge with their countrymen in the Settlement. About 30, who had fled to the temple of Taitoku, were found in the military cemetery at Sako, and handed over to the Chinese Consulate. The casualties, as ascertained on the night of the 16th, were—on the Chinese side, one officer and three sailors killed and more than 50 wounded; on the Japanese side, one constable killed, 3 sergeants, 16 constables, and over 10 citizens wounded. The weapons used by the Chinese were Japanese swords, spears, and clubs. They had procured Japanese

swords some days previous to the disturbance, and during the afternoon of the 15th, a short time before the fracas, some of them were observed searching the shops for these weapons.

Such is the story as we now have it. Making every allowance for the bias of the source, it is impossible, as we think, to set up any valid defence on the Chinese side. It is just conceivable that unnecessary violence may have been resorted to by the Japanese civilians, and even by the police after their opponents had assumed the defensive. But there we are on purely conjectural ground. Assuredly there was nothing in the affair of the 13th to palliate concerted action such as that taken by the Chinese on the 15th. We are strongly disposed to agree with our Nagasaki correspondent, that the second fracas was not actually premeditated. Probably the Chinese came ashore prepared for emergencies, and in the heat of the moment were betrayed, as much by their own strength as by anything else, into conduct which they had never seriously contemplated.

#### PROFESSOR TOYAMA ON FEMALE EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

THE *Tōyō Gakuei Zasshi* is the leading magazine of Japan. Among its contributors are many of the most eminent scholars in the capital. Its last two numbers contain a remarkable essay by Professor TOYAMA, of the Imperial University, who recently filled the post of acting president in that institution. Professor TOYAMA has always been noted for the breadth and courage of his views. His name, associated with numerous progressive movements, is perhaps best known to foreigners in connection with the Romajikai, of which he is a prominent promotor. The subject of his last essay is female education, and methods of spreading Christianity. He sets out with a general proposition, unfortunately too little recognised in Japan, that the civilization of a country may be judged by the condition of its women. No problem, he declares, demands more earnest attention in this empire than the education of women. Numerous institutions, both public and private, have been established for educational purposes since the Restoration, but, with exceptions so few as only to point the rule, they are designed for the benefit of the male sex only. It is not to be denied, indeed, that the status of women and their educational opportunities have greatly improved of recent years. But the balance of advantage has been largely on the men's side. Underlying all the provision made for female instruction there is the greatly mistaken notion that education begins and ends in the school-room. Lessons in reading, writing, elementary sciences, and polite accomplishments constitute but a fraction of what is required. You may put a veneer of these things on a Red Indian



girl, but you will find that the savage instincts bequeathed to her by her ancestors continue to crop out perpetually. To become imbrued with the habits and sentiments of civilized people it is necessary to be brought into contact with civilization from the days of one's earliest childhood. Thus in Japan it is observed that the most civilized persons are those who have lived longest in Europe or America. Whatever value may attach to scientific proficiency, neither the number of scientists nor the standard they have attained is a true gauge of national civilization. If the civilization of Japan is to progress on a sound and lasting basis, it is essential to promote the growth of a class who shall feel and think as Westerns feel and think. How is this to be accomplished? The advance hitherto made is attributed by Professor TOYAMA to the influence of persons who visited the West in a public or private capacity. Among them, principally if not wholly, are to be found guiding impulses which almost amount to instincts in favour of European ethics. But this method of educating the desired disposition has hitherto been confined, and must necessarily continue to be confined, chiefly to men. Yet the case of the women is of at least equal importance. Japan must consent to be called semi-civilized until her women emerge from the depths of mental and moral degradation in which they are now sunk; shake off the bonds of slavish submission that tie them to their husbands' feet, and, replacing their present inane frivolity by proper self-respect, learn to take a becoming position in society. Already among the men of Japan there are many who desire to adopt Western modes of life. But the ignorance of their wives is a fatal obstacle, for these know nothing of household management, and the family would have to depend for everything on hired aid. What is wanted is that female education in Japan should be undertaken by European and American ladies. Nothing short of such contact and association can accomplish a radical reform in the character of Japanese women. But it is evident that Japan cannot afford either to send her girls abroad to be educated or to employ a sufficient number of foreign ladies in her schools. Her best hope, Professor TOYAMA thinks, lies in Christian missionaries. If missionaries of different sects would work in harmony, there should be no difficulty in establishing five or six large female seminaries in Tōkyō. It would be sufficient if the teaching staff in each school included four or five missionaries with their wives, and two or three Japanese. The course of instruction, according to Professor TOYAMA, should include reading, writing, conversation, music, needle-work, and housekeeping. If

special scientific teaching were desired, scientists could easily be found to give their aid gratis. Above all, care should be taken to educate the girls in the principles of civilized morality and sociology. It may indeed be urged by some missionaries that they come to Japan for purposes of propagandism, not education. Professor TOYAMA answers that among all methods of propagating Christianity in Japan, the most effective would be for the missionaries to take into their own hands the education of girls of the better classes. In every country conversion to a new faith, as history shows, begins with women. Let but the women believe, and the faith of the children is assured. As for the apprehension that people of the higher classes, being averse to Christianity, will hesitate to send their daughters to missionary schools, Professor TOYAMA says that the sentiment of his countrymen is not one of hostility to this or that religion in particular, but of contempt for all religions. Let them be once persuaded that material benefits accrue from connection with a certain creed, and they will show no antipathy to it. Already, both in official and private circles, there are visible signs of a disposition to favour the introduction of Christianity for the sake of its civilizing influences. An exceptional opportunity thus offers to the propagandists of that creed. Professor TOYAMA predicts that, if they adopt the plan suggested by him, the attainment of their object is only a question of time. He does not ignore the fact that several missionary schools for girls already exist; but they are not of a sufficiently high type, nor is their position sufficiently central. Moreover, they ought to include classes for women as well as for girls, in order that the former may become acquainted with Western modes of life and social intercourse. Missionaries now devote a great deal of time and labour to going about the country preaching in broken Japanese. Professor TOYAMA thinks that they might as well be sprinkling a few drops of water on parched ground; the moisture is evaporated as fast as it falls. The education of girls and women, on the contrary, would be an unfailing source from which the waters of the Western creed might percolate steadily and surely through the empire.

There is little to be added to this essay. Coming from such a quarter, it ought to set the missionaries thinking.

#### CONSERVATISM IN JAPANESE ART.

WE mentioned, some time ago, that an Association of Japanese Architects had been formed in Tōkyō, and we publish, to-day, the first essay read before the new Society by Mr. J. CONDER, Government Architect. Mr. CONDER chooses a subject of great importance to this country—the question of foreign *versus* Japanese styles of building. That there should be differences of opinion with regard to such a matter is conceivable. A Japanese building of the better class offers so many attractive features and harmonizes, in many respects, so perfectly with the brightest aspects of the national life, that strangers may well be charmed into approval. But the prime purpose of a house is to provide comfortable and healthy shelter for its inmates, and it is impossible to maintain that a Japanese house fulfils that purpose. We make no allusion now to architectural beauties. There the excellence of Japanese taste is scarcely to be gainsaid. In the architecture and especially in the architectural decoration of old Japan, there are points which deserve to be ranked among classical models. So much may be readily granted. But when we examine the Japanese house as an abode, considerations far more important than the question of æsthetic beauty force themselves upon our attention. We have often discussed them in these columns, and may sum them up now by saying that the Japanese house offers no adequate protection against either heat or cold. It is strange that there should be any difference of opinion upon this point; strange that people should be found who, even after tolerably lengthy experience, persuade themselves to imagine that wood, and thin wood at that, can ever resist the sun and the frost as effectively as stone or brick. As a rule only the half of this proposition is asserted. The miseries of a Japanese house in winter are freely admitted. But they are compensated, one hears it said, by its charms in summer. Its lightness and airiness are so enchanting; the breezes blow into every nook and cranny and there is fresh air everywhere. If these principles alone are to be given prominence, better stand in the open under an umbrella. Then at least you will not be deceiving yourself with the fancy that the nature of the envelope which protects you is of no consequence. But why dwell upon what is so obvious? We have now the unqualified testimony of an expert to resolve our doubts—if honest doubts really exist. Our own belief has long been firmly fixed that whatever might be the æsthetic quality of Japanese buildings, they must soon become utterly incongruous with the impulse which the nation's civilization has newly received. Preserve the purely Japanese æstheticism if you will. Mr. CONDER himself has indicated how this is possible in the beautiful interior decorations of the palaces of

Princes ARISUGAWA and KITA-SHIRAKAWA. But do not preserve it at the heavy sacrifice of comfort and common sense. The Japanese people have to get upon a higher domestic plane. They must cease to sit upon the floor, to lie upon the floor, and to eat upon the floor. If the reform involves giving up rustic alcoves and paper doors, let them be given up forthwith.

Mr. CONDER touches—more than touches—upon another and somewhat delicate subject. Roughly speaking the foreign mind assumes one of two attitudes towards Japan. Discrimination is troublesome and demands knowledge. Therefore popular opinion generally passes to extremes. You have the ordinary European or American who is altogether too far forward in the “files of time” to recognise excellence anywhere outside his own types. His narrow intolerance warns him that to admire, or to admit the possible beauty of, things which do not bear the cachet of his own civilization, would be to demean himself in some sort. Such brainless bigotry may be briefly dismissed. Its victim can only hurt himself. His antipode is the not uncommon enthusiast: the man who substitutes sentiment for judgment, romance for reason: who sees farther than his fellows into the mysteries of what he worships, but sees there, at the same time, much that is merely the reflection of his own heated imagination. To such an one it would be a shock to discover, a sacrilege to confess, any blemish in the object of his love. If it fails, in some important respect, to satisfy European canons, he tells himself that the failure is more than compensated by an excellence peculiar to the artist, imperceptible, perhaps, to any but the true believer. We are not painting an exaggerated picture. The men we describe exist; are to be constantly met. Their one lament is that Japan should make any excursions into the domain of Western art. “Let her draw perpetually,” they say, “from the unadulterated springs of her own inspiration. The source is at once amply sufficient and too distinctive to mingle with other waters.” They are dangerous, these fanatics. They speak with the strength of conviction, and the flattery conveyed, wittingly or unwittingly, in their doctrine wins disciples whom their earnestness alone could not attract. It is hard to be patient with such sentimental intoxication; hard to speak calmly of men who would build about Japanese art a parapet of demoralizing self-gratulation; condemn it to the paralysis which must surely result from perpetual contemplation of its own excellencies. Mr. CONDER well describes the creed of these enthusiasts. “According to them,” he says, “you are not by any means to study the arts of the best artists the world has produced; you are for ever to be shut out from the enjoyment of those inspring

works of the ancient and modern schools in other countries, the very contemplation of which elevates man's soul to a higher nature. You are not to study the principles of composition, the grand harmonies in colour and form, the sublime conceptions of such art, for fear that you should lose your originality as a nation. In no other branch of culture could any one dream of telling you that originality and fertility of invention were to be attained by abstaining from the observation of what other peoples have done in the same branch of study,—by a system of rigid seclusion and exclusion; and yet this is the attitude sometimes recommended to you with regard to the Fine Arts.” Of course it would be an exaggeration to directly ascribe to this creed the abolition of the School of Foreign Art in the former Bureau of Public Works. There were other and perhaps sufficient reasons for that step. But certainly the fate of the School has been misconstrued. It has been regarded as a practical demonstration that some complete incongruity exists between Japanese and foreign art; that whatever profit the former derives from the latter must be accompanied by a fatal sacrifice of originality. Absurd fallacy. A RUSKIN was not needed to discover that all art sits at the feet of one mistress—Nature. Within her own field Japan has been a more faithful disciple of this principle than Europe, and since the charming products of her fidelity happened to become known to the world at the very moment when Western art was beginning to turn into purer channels, she received a measure of applause which could never have been earned under less opportune circumstances. But there is no radical difference between her art and the art of Europe. Each may borrow of the other without offending the canons of either. Europe has not hesitated to borrow from Japan, and those that urge Japan to wrap herself in her own garments and exclude every air of foreign inspiration, are advocating a course which would effectually condemn her art to decrepitude and decay.

#### CLOTHES AND THEIR COST.

IN the second of the Blue-books which the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry are engaged in publishing, there is a bit of evidence which we desire to lay before the Japanese. It is this:—M. WORTH says that three weeks' Court mourning in England inflicts upon Paris a dead loss of £600,000. A little arithmetic will show that, unless M. WORTH be greatly mistaken, English ladies pay upwards of ten millions sterling—or seventy millions of dollars—annually to Parisian milliners. Now, England is tolerably self-supplying in the matter of female costume. The silly and extravagant fancy that to be abreast of the fashion one must equip oneself in Paris, does not

practically affect the bulk of the nation. Only the so-called “cream of society” indulge in this foible. Few there are, indeed, who would not dearly love to obey their barbaric yearning for fashionable finery; to trick out their persons in gewgaws of foreign manufacture. But happily the enormous expense of this insanity constitutes a species of strait-waiscoat. Ladies whose husbands have no fortunes to be squandered must perforce refrain from squandering. Those, however, who can afford to be demented, glory all the more in parading their moral disorder. Seventy millions of dollars annually! Just think of the figure. It is more than the national income of Japan. How many modern British CLEOPATRAS must be engaged in swallowing pearls in order to dissipate such a colossal total. Yet, as we have said, England can make, and has for centuries been making, excellent clothes for her own daughters. It is a mere foible that sends her to Paris for such things. But how will matters stand with Japan when the movement now developing with so much force becomes national? Among the manifold innovations which this country has accepted, open-armed, within the past twenty years, there was none that promised to take society more completely by storm than does the adoption of European costume by ladies. We should except the change, on the men's side, from the tonsure to the Western crop, were any comparison possible between such a triviality as the dressing of a man's hair and such a solemnity as the robing of a lady's person. The one change had everything to recommend it, *inter alia*, and it was accomplished, so to speak, between a night and a morning. The other has few recommendations—economy least of all—yet it threatens to be rushed through with almost equal rapidity. No thinking man in Japan appears disposed to check the current, and as for the women, the unceasing burden of their song now-a-days is: *Dōzo yōfuku wo kite mitai mon' des* (I do so wish to wear foreign costume). The female mind does not easily appreciate economical arguments, but surely the moral of M. WORTH's story is plain enough to be read running. Many a year must pass before Japan can be self-supplying in the matter of female apparel in European style. Her ability in this direction will lag far behind the growth of the new fashion. Where will she satisfy her wants in the interim? Necessarily in America and Europe. Let us suppose that three years hence twenty thousand Japanese ladies wear foreign costume, and that each of them has spent the very moderate sum of 250 yen upon her outfit. Four and-a-half million yen will then have gone out of the country to inaugurate this fashion. If the Japanese are prepared for that sort of thing, well and good. Nothing more need be said on the question of economy, for we presume that

the large difference of expense between Japanese and foreign dress is understood from the outset. But how, we would ask, will it fare under such circumstances with some of Japan's important industries? Are the beautiful and unique fabrics of Kyôto and elsewhere—the *chirimen*, the *chijimi*, the *tsumugi*, the *yusen*, the *ro*, the *hakata* and so forth—are all these to be relegated to the region of obsolete oddities? Their extensive use in foreign costume is out of the question. Are they, the outcome of centuries of refined taste and delicate workmanship, to be ousted by the calicoes, the chintzes, the muslins, and the silks of the West? Alas for the inheritance of exquisite taste which the Japanese lady is about to barter for flounces and furbelows. In the whole world there used to be but one country absolutely without shoddy, and that country was Japan. The meanest utensil used by the Japanese of other days had something to recommend it to the eye of art or of intelligence; the humblest abigail dressed herself with the instinctive taste of an educated aesthete. Out of this region where she earned and enjoyed the admiration of the civilized West, Japan is about to transport herself into the domain of tinsel and taudriness, of frump and frippery. By what canons will she be guided in her new departure? Experience shows that her instinct fails so soon as she emerges from the atmosphere of her own fashions. A parody of a house, a caricature of a costume, appears to offend her in no wise provided it be nominally European. Her natural and otherwise unerring force of discrimination weakens utterly when the old beacons pass out of sight. Soon we shall see tea-house girls slipshod, dirtysocked, trapesing about in slatternly skirts with rainbow garniture, and old ladies flashing gaudy ribbons or smirking under juvenile hats behind lace veils. Well, we rail in vain. This scum of our civilization must be taken with the sound liquor. It floats on the surface; a superficial element which superficiality assimilates. The Japanese lady has stepped down from her graceful pedestal to join in the ungainly, degraded romp of the western round-dance. It is only a step farther to the disfiguring anomaly of Western costume. She will take the step. Nothing can arrest her. She will take it, not because the new fashion attracts her eye or appeals to her taste, but because she deems it an inseparable part of the great movement to which her country has committed itself. We respect the motive, but sincerely regret the result.

# BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HAKODATE FOR 1885.

BRITISH CONSULATE, HAKODATE,  
19th May, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my Report on the Trade and Shipping of the Port of Hakodate for the year ended 31st December, 1885, comprising the following tables:—

I.—Return of Principal articles of Import to Hakodate during the year 1885.

II.—Return of principal articles of Export from Hakodate during the year 1885.

III.—Table showing the total value of all articles exported from Hakodate and imported to Hakodate from and to Foreign countries during the years 1884 and 1885.

IV.—Return of all shipping at the Port of Hakodate in the year 1885.

The Import trade of Hakodate for 1885 shows a slight increase of £361 3s. 2d. over that of 1884, but being of a trifling and miscellaneous nature calls for no special remarks.

The value of Exports during the past year shows a large increase over that of 1884, the Exports for that year being £66,310 3s. 6d. against £119,447 6s. 6d. in 1885, being £53,137 3s. 6d. more than the value of the Export for 1884. The following goods account principally for the marked improvement; Cuttle fish, Bêche-de-mer, Long Seaweed, Sulphur, and Coals.

COALS, which figure to the extent of 1,619 tons, valued at £1,380 4s. 6d., were from the coal mine, at Poronai, and were partly exported direct from Otarunai, the shipping port for the mine, and distant by rail fifty-six and a half miles, and partly supplied to foreign men-of-war and steamers in Hakodate. The "free on board" quotation at Otarunai is 15s. 9d. per ton, a price that prohibits it from competing successfully with other qualities at large consuming coal Ports in China or Japan.

AWABI.—The production this year is estimated at about 470 tons, almost all of which went forward to Yokohama for shipment to Hongkong. Prices ranged from £6 9s. 6d. to £6 14s. 6d. per picul, equal to 133½ lbs. avoirdupois, for best cargo. Importers to and Exporters from Yokohama lost heavily on shipments; but, as in former years, all foreign purchases are now shipped under Japanese names; they therefore do not appear in the Foreign Returns.

The same remarks apply to dried and salt cod-fish, which is sent forward from here to Yokohama for Hongkong. Shipments lost heavily.

CUTTLE FISH shows an increase of £3,680 1s. 6d. over the season of 1884. The take was very large, and is roughly estimated at 588 tons valued at, say £17,500 0s. 0d., of which about one-half was purchased by Japanese merchants for shipment to Yokohama, the balance being bought for direct shipment to Shanghai, of which, as per Returns, only 197 tons were sent forward, leaving a stock in buyers' hands here of close on 120 tons. Prices opened at £35 6s. 6d. per ton and receded to £26 6s. 6d., in sympathy with the Shanghai and Hongkong markets. Heavy shipments, combined with the poverty of the consumers round Canton, which is one of the large consuming districts, caused by heavy floods and excessive war taxes, made a dragging market, and prices gradually drooped. Only a few of the first shipments showed a profit; all the others resulted in a heavy loss.

IRIKO, or Bêche-de-mer, shows a large increase, being in 1884 £6,729 19s. 6d. and in 1885 £12,403 13s. 0d. an increase of £5,673 13s. 6d. Prices ranged from £97 0s. 5d. per ton, to £132 6s. 0d. Shipments generally showed a fair out-turn.

LONG SEAWEED also shows a heavy increase, the figures being in 1884 £46,165 14s. 0d. against £79,640 11s. 6d. in 1885, an increase of £33,474 17s. 6d.

When the new crop arrived in August and September, all old stock had been sold; there was consequently a fair demand, and the market was opened at 9s. 1d., subsequently declining to 7s. 8½d. per picul of 133½ lbs. avoirdupois, equal to £7 12s. 7d. and £6 9s. 5d. per ton. In October, owing to a fair demand in Shanghai,

and consequent advance in rates, the prices rose here to 9s. 6d. per picul or £7 19s. 7d. per ton, when heavy shipments were made, which forced the market down, and prices again receded to 7s. 8½d. per picul or £6 9s. 5d. per ton, which was the quotation at the close of the year with a weak market. The quantity exported in 1884 was about 8,283 tons, against 11,701 tons in 1885, being an increase for the year under review of 3,418 tons.

Shipments as a rule, up to September, showed a fair profit, after that date losses were incurred.

CUT SEAWEED shows a decrease of £848 1s. 0d., as during last year large shipments of inferior cargo were made from Yokohama which checked the demand for the produce from this quarter.

Quotations varied from 10s. 1d. to 14s. per picul, equal to £8 9s. 4d. and £11 15s. 2d. per ton according to quality.

Sulphur has increased from £4,402 9s. 6d. in 1884 to £14,529 7s. 6d. in 1885, being £10,126 18s. 0d. in favour of this year's trade. Out of the 6,266 tons given as exported, 1,180 tons "Seconds" were shipped to Melbourne, 810 tons "Thirds" to New York, and the balance, consisting of "Seconds" and "Thirds" to San Francisco. Quotations are given for "Seconds" as £2 11s. 7d. to £2 13s. 5d. per ton, a decline of 4s. 4d. to 6s. 2d. per ton on last year's prices.

The general export trade to China during the early part of the year appears to have yielded moderate profits; later on, losses on all cargo appear to have been the rule.

FOREIGN SHIPPING.—The shipping under Foreign flags during 1885 amounted to twenty-five vessels with a total tonnage of 12,768 tons, against fifteen vessels and 6,654 tons in 1884, being an increase of 6,714 Tons in favour of 1885; this increase, however, was in foreign vessels other than British. One small German schooner was sold during the year.

JAPANESE SHIPPING.—The Japanese shipping shows a large increase during 1885, owing to the competition between the rival companies, the Mitsu Bishi Steam Ship Company and the Union Steam Ship Company. Both Companies ran large steamers regularly twice a week from Yokohama, besides numerous other steamers to and from the West Coast, calling at Hakodate, but since the amalgamation of the two Companies in October only the usual eight trips per month have been made between this port and Yokohama; and the local coasting steamer trade and that to the West Coast have also greatly diminished.

FOREIGN FREIGHTS have ruled as follows:—To New York £1 5s. 0d., to San Francisco £0 12s. 6d., to Melbourne £1 12s. 6d., and to Shanghai from £0 13s. 2d. to £0 17s. 10d. per ton.

Freights on cargo hence to Yokohama, until October, when the rival companies above mentioned amalgamated, fluctuated considerably owing to the severe competition, and though arrangements were made in March as to current rates of freights, neither company adhered to them, but a system of rebates was commenced, at first ranging from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. latterly increasing to as much as 50 per cent. with a further allowance granted on the weight of from 8 per cent. to 13 per cent.

JAPANESE IMPORT TRADE.—The native trade in Imports for the Hakodate district has decreased considerably in 1885 being only £610,174, against £1,072,421 in 1884, a decrease of £462,247.

JAPANESE EXPORT TRADE.—The Exports have also slightly decreased, the figures being for 1885 £573,506 and those for 1884 £591,542, a decrease of £18,036. The Imports are of the usual miscellaneous character, and the Exports as in former years consist principally of fish, dried and salted, fish manure, and edible seaweeds.

PUBLIC WORKS.—New Barracks for the accommodation of a regiment belonging to the Sendai command were completed during 1885, about two miles outside the town of Hakodate, and a convict establishment was also erected close to them. The convict prison which was

formerly in the town of Hakodate has been abandoned, and the ground will be let for building purposes as required.

Large and commodious Cholera Hospitals and Quarantine establishments were commenced during 1885 and very nearly completed. They are built on the western end of the Hakodate hill, and are each surrounded with stout palisades. There is ample accommodation for a large number of first and third class patients, with separate bath houses, disinfecting quarters, and residences for doctors, officials, &c., a special landing place with a stone pier, and a road leading direct from the shore to the Hospital has been constructed. The buildings are of wood, and the entire cost when finished, including roads, fencing, and laying out of the grounds, will amount to about £4,550.

**BET SUGAR FACTORY.**—The manufacture of sugar from Beet-root, at Mombetsu, in the Sapporo Prefecture, mentioned in my report last year, has been carried on with vigour, and nearly one thousand acres are under cultivation with beet-root; 6,271 tons of beet-root were harvested, of which up to the end of the year 5,815 tons were pulped, producing about 295 tons of sugar, against 252 tons the previous year.

The wholesale price of the sugar averaged £19 15s. 8d. per ton. The total earnings from the Factory from all sources amounted to £6,615, and the expenditure amounted to £13,108, which was divided as follows: Price of beet-root bought from the farmers £2,835; salaries and wages, £2,922; new buildings and repairs, £2,911; and new machinery £4,440.

The Foreign community of Hakodate numbered 38, besides 43 Chinese. There are also three Americans living at Sapporo, and three Germans at the Mombetsu Sugar Factory.

The census of the Japanese population of the town of Hakodate for 1885 shows a total of 41,231 inhabitants.

In stating the quantities and values of the Imports and Exports in the accompanying Tables, in British weights and measures, and sterling the rate of conversion has been as follows:—

**WEIGHTS.**—One ton equal to piculs 16  $\frac{1}{10}$ , one picul being equal to lbs. 133  $\frac{1}{3}$  avoirdupois.

**EXCHANGE.**—In Imports, four dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$4.88) equal one pound sterling, that being the rate adopted by the Japanese Customs authorities. In Exports, the rate of three shillings and six-pence (3s. 6d.) to the dollar has been adopted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN J. QUIN.

The Hon. Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT, K.C.M.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.,

H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary, Tôkyô.

#### I.—RETURN OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT TO HAKODATE DURING THE YEAR 1885.

ARTICLES.	1885.	1884.
	QUANTITY. VALUE IN STERLING.	QUANTITY. VALUE IN STERLING.
Sundry Articles	— £1,386.11.4	— £1,025.8.2
Total	— £1,386.11.4	— £1,025.8.2

Note.—Exchange for Imports has been taken at four dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$4.88 to one pound sterling (£1.) being the rate adopted by the Japanese Customs.

#### II.—RETURN OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FROM HAKODATE DURING THE YEAR 1885.

ARTICLES.	1885.	1884.
	QUANTITY. VALUE IN STERLING.	QUANTITY. VALUE IN STERLING.
Inika (Beche de mer), Sea-weeds, (Long & Cut)	12,164.11 82,350.19.6	8,644.7 49,739.10.6
Sulphur	6,266.25 14,570.7.6	1,553.65 4,402.9.6
Other Articles	— 10,103.6.0	— 5,390.14.0
Total	18,559.17 119,447.6.0	10,299.9 66,310.2.6

Note.—Weights.—One ton equal to piculs 16  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; lbs. 133  $\frac{1}{3}$  equal to one picul. Exchange.—Three shillings and six pence (3s. 6d.) to the dollar (\$1.00).

#### III.—TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE OF ALL ARTICLES EX- PORTED FROM HAKODATE, AND IMPORTED TO HAKODATE, FROM AND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE YEARS 1884 AND 1885.

COUNTRY.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
China	104,017.18.6	61,007.13.0		
America	11,461.7.6	4,402.9.6		
Australia	3,068.0.0			
Other Japanese				
Porte			1,386.11.4	1,025.8.2
Total	119,447.6.0	66,310.2.6	1,386.11.4	1,025.8.2

Note.—Exports. Exchange 3s. 6d. to the \$1.00.

Imports. Exchange \$4.88 to £1.

#### IV.—RETURN OF ALL SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF HAKODATE IN THE YEAR 1885.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.	STEAM.	TOTAL.
	NO. TONS.	NO. TONS.	NO. TONS.
British	7 3,418	1 404	8 3,822
Japanese, Foreign Rig.	404 32,355	1,327 354,382	1,731 386,737
Japanese, Junk Trade	2,106 54,101	—	2,106 54,101
American	7 3,431	—	7 3,431
Other countries	2 616	8 4,890	10 5,515
Total	2,758 93,981	1,336 359,676	3,922 453,666
Total for preceding year	1,895 106,453	987 325,479	3,882 431,932

NATIONALITY.	CLEARED.	STEAM.	TOTAL.
	NO. TONS.	NO. TONS.	NO. TONS.
British	7 3,418	1 404	8 3,822
Japanese, Foreign Rig.	404 32,355	1,327 354,382	1,731 386,737
Japanese, Junk Trade	2,106 54,101	—	2,106 54,101
American	7 3,431	—	7 3,431
Other countries	2 616	8 4,890	10 5,515
Total	2,758 93,981	1,336 359,676	3,922 453,666
Total for preceding year	1,895 106,453	987 325,479	3,882 431,932

#### ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE ARCHITECTS.

Address delivered before the Association on July 14th, 1886, by Josiah Conder, F.R.I.B.A. Honorary President of the Association; upon "The Practice of Architecture in Japan":—

**GENTLEMAN.**—The subject which I have the honour of bringing forward this evening is one which I think specially suited to the consideration of this Association, formed, as the Society is for the purpose of uniting the members of our profession into a body, and of furthering the proper practice of Architecture in Japan. By Architecture, I mean of course such building as is suited to the present and future wants of this country, and such as is consistent with the progress that is being made in other arts and sciences. But first allow me to make one or two remarks about the style of building formerly adopted in Japan, and still employed by the more conservative of the people. To this style of structure, certain specialists abroad have refused the title of Architecture upon the plea that this term is applicable only to monumental erections built in solid and permanent materials; but such a distinction I venture to consider hardly justified. Within the limits of the material employed, the ancient builders of this country have produced works of considerable solidity and of great artistic excellence.

Japanese architects of the modern school, both for patriotic and artistic reasons, will no doubt continue to take an interest in archaeological research and cannot fail to admire those works of antiquity which remain in testimony of the skill of their ancestors. It is to be hoped that this Association will always be ready to raise its voice against any ruthless neglect or destruction of historical and artistic monuments of the past. Unfortunately, the perishable and inflammable nature of the ancient buildings in this country renders it impossible that, even with the greatest care, we should preserve them long, and unlikely that the architect-archaeologist should have much scope for exercising his skill in restoration. There is one object, however, which the Association of Architects might keep in view and seek every opportunity of putting into a practical form: I refer to the preparation of systematic and reliable records of the best of those architectural constructions which remain. Carefully measured and coloured drawings of the principal

temples, castles, and other interesting buildings still in existence should be made, and thus a work of great historical and artistic value might be produced. Of course such an undertaking requires funds both for the expenses of artists and measurers as well as for the cost of reproducing coloured drawings in the form of a book; but I do not think it would be difficult to obtain the necessary assistance for the preparation of what would be really a great national work. For the execution of proper drawings in a style suited to chromolithographical reproduction, men acquainted with perspective and with modern methods of draughtsmanship are necessary, and this Association is the place where such men are to be found. I venture to suggest that this matter should be kept in mind as one aim of the Association. We are modern architects, and may find that we cannot consistently reproduce obsolete and retrogressive methods, but we owe at least this reverent duty to the past. As men, though we need chiefly in our active relations with the world, the companionship of our equals and juniors, we do not forget our reverence for the old people, we sustain their reclining years, gather perhaps some counsel from their lips, and preserve sacred the memory of their lives.

We can show this reverence for the old style of Architecture and preserve these records of its excellences in the manner which I have pointed out; and we may even find amidst its old-fashioned theories some lessons applicable to our present wants. It is nevertheless necessary that we should rid our minds of any æsthetic or scientific fallacies with which romance and prejudice have surrounded these old methods of design and arrangement. We are obliged to set our faces against attempts to reproduce in new buildings forms and arrangements inconsistent with modern progress; and we discard, as much as possible, materials destructive to the security and subversive of the prosperity of the people.

I have referred to æsthetic and scientific fallacies in connection with the ancient style of Architecture, and first let me explain what I mean by æsthetic fallacies. I assume that Architecture in Japan, as throughout the world, has been the cradle of all the Fine Arts, the higher, and in early times the only, aim of Painting and Sculpture being to contribute to the adornment of buildings. Now, in reference to your Fine Arts you are often told, that, as a nation, you will lose your great decorative skill and your originality of design by studying the Arts of other countries. One recent writer upon Japan has gone so far as to sneer at what he calls the absurdity of your having had in former years a school of sculpture and painting on Italian models. Now, several circumstances may have contributed to the breaking up of that school of art, but the chief one was the doom of extinction which for economical and political reasons had been passed upon the Kobusho, with which it was connected, and the withdrawal of funds throughout the whole of that department. But even so brief an existence has left its mark, and has shown that the Japanese are as capable of winning artistic distinction in the completer and more realistic forms of art, as were their ancestors within their own confined limits. The phoenix born from the ashes of the Public Works Art Academy,—namely, the Bureau for the Preservation and Cultivation of Ancient Arts, with its crowd of official tyros and so-called connoisseurs, has nowhere met with greater condemnation than from the lips and pens of those who exulted over the death of the European Art School. According to such writers as I have referred to, you are not by any means to study the arts of the best artists the world has produced; you are for ever to be shut out from the enjoyment of those inspiring works of the ancient and modern schools in other countries, the very contemplation of which elevates man's soul to a higher nature. You are not to study the principles of composition, the grand harmonies in colour and form, and the sublime conceptions of such art, for fear that you should lose your originality as a nation. In no other branch of culture could any one dream of telling you that

originality and fertility of invention were to be attained by abstaining from the observation of what other peoples have done in the same branch of study,—by a system of rigid seclusion and exclusion; and yet this is the attitude sometimes recommended to you with regard to the Fine Arts. How did Charlemagne instigate the development of the crude arts of Gaul until they finally resulted in the magnificent arts of mediæval France? How did the Italian republics develop theirs? How did the artists of the Renaissance produce their world renowned works? And how did modern France obtain her present rank of artistic excellence? In each case through contact with and study of the art productions in other parts of the world. In no case has such contact been detrimental to national individuality and originality.

It appears to me that the necessity for some complete and non-exclusive method of art education in Japan is very patent, and that such a system should be very quickly inaugurated. Whilst you are studying the literature, philosophy, and sciences as developed in other parts of the world, you must also study the arts of other countries, and it is only by such means that you can develop and improve the art of Japan. I dislike, as much as any one, what is mixed and incongruous in art; at the same time all history shows us that a transitional period must be passed through in the arts as well as in every other culture of a people who are on the path of progress and development. Each period of artistic excellence throughout the world has been separated from a former period of excellence by an interim of debasement and transition. In Japan the debasement has come and the transition must follow.

"Old decays but foster new creations"  
"Bones and ashes feed the golden corn!"

The new ideas, new methods of treatment and of construction, require time to assimilate themselves to the national needs and tastes; and it is only after such novelties have engrafted themselves into the people's life that the results begin to partake of the national character.

I see very little fear of Japan losing national type and character in the art which she will eventually develop, provided that the natural artistic instincts of the people are kept alive. But if, out of terror of the bugbear called "hybridity," those responsible for the national education hesitate to establish proper instruction in the arts—if they favour only a narrow and exclusive curriculum of art education, it is to be feared that the country may eventually lose her æsthetic capabilities.

It is impossible to establish an artificial demand for works belonging to an old and passing type of civilization. Most of the natural incentives to such an art are fast disappearing, and could only be restored by a relapse which is impossible. The patronage extended in the old days towards the encouragement of artists has greatly diminished and patrons have turned their wealth and their tastes towards more utilitarian matters. Such demand as remains is almost entirely of an antiquarian character. Buildings adapted to the old style of decoration are now but rarely erected by the wealthy, in spite even of one very important example now in process of construction,—a fact which means a great deal. I do not include religious buildings, which, so long as Buddhism remains the popular religion of Japan, will probably continue to be erected in the old style. Year by year the demand for the old style of art becomes less and less, and as a consequence, worthy artists in some branches are hardly to be found. Before, then, the fast vanishing causes which have in the past kept aroused the artistic faculties of your country, before they are quite obliterated, it is necessary to "act in the living present"—to establish some stimulus to art culture fitted to go hand-in-hand with other branches of modern training and applicable in its results to modern and progressive requirements. If I be not mistaken in my observation, some of your art critics, most loyal in their admiration for Japanese art, and most erudite in matters connected with the history and principles of this one branch of universal æsthetics, are ready

also to admit that there is room for development and improvement in your arts. So afraid are they, however, of what they consider a servilely imitative tendency on the part of the Japanese, that, even in administering lessons derived from European art principles and practices, they most studiously avoid referring to European precepts and prefer to ransack the faded productions of early masters in Japan for examples of a nearer approach to these universal principles. The Japanese painter may be told for example, that he will improve his monochrome pictures by more powerful contrasts of black and white, and by the clever distribution of varying tints in synthetic and antithetic combinations; but he is by no means to be told that one of the first principles of European composition in black and white is this same balance and contrast. The logical and academical explanations, such as the facts that in nature the intensest shadows are near the brightest lights, that the paler shades are near the half tints, that a deep shade will have a softened border of reflected light—these and other axioms of modern schools, are among the esoteric mysteries which are forever to be hidden from the Japanese painter!

I think I have sufficiently explained my reason for considering that there is a great deal to be lost and very little to be gained by an exclusive attitude in regard to the Fine Arts, and that this fear of imitation and loss of originality is an exaggerated one. It is one which fails to do justice to the precedents afforded by the universal history of art. Moreover, it fails to do justice to the only precedent which Japan has had the opportunity of showing, namely, in the naturalization of the foreign art of China, which in this country has become in many ways distinctly and purely national.

In the next place, it is necessary to rid ourselves and the public of any lingering scientific fallacies connected with the old style of building. Architecture must above all things be adapted to the habits, climate, and physical conditions of the country in which it is carried out; and for the proper appreciation of these conditions in Japan a considerable acquaintance with your country may be necessary. I think you will all admit that I can speak as one having long acquaintance with Japan. Yet architects may be thought to have unreasonable prejudices difficult to eradicate, and it is well therefore to notice the observations and opinions of others who have no special interest in the art of building. Now I have invariably found that, as far as intelligent foreign opinion goes, those residents of longest acquaintance with and strongest attachment to Japan are those most ardently in favour of buildings constructed upon modern principles, whereas those who incline more to the ancient modes are people who have but a brief and limited knowledge of the country and climate and who, far from regarding Japan as their home, look upon it as a place for a short Bohemian residence with few social restraints.

The habits of the Japanese are so rapidly assimilating with those of Europe and America, that I need not dwell upon distinctions in that respect. With regard to climate, we may no doubt gather some interesting lessons from the old style of building adopted. But if I am not mistaken, many of the supposed advantages of these ancient methods are only advantages as regards the limited capabilities of such structures. Even the most conservative are ready to admit the insufficiency of comfort afforded by a Japanese dwelling during the colder months of the year, but, according to their opinion, such a structure is far cooler in the summer than its modern rival, which is considered to be dark gloomy and deficient in air. Now, even with such a matter as heat, fancy has a great deal to do. You all remember the story of Ashikaga Yoshimitsu who ordered the neighbouring hills and trees to be covered with white cotton in the heat of summer that he might experience the prospect and sensation of winter. This was carrying fancy to an extreme, and yet, to a limited extent, the popular idea that coolness is only to be obtained by exposure to the outside air is

perhaps equally fanciful. A purely Japanese dwelling having walls which are great conductors of heat, it has become a national fancy that coolness can only be obtained by an excessive amount of openings. May it not be that the reason why such a house is cooler when thrown completely open, and with little but its slender posts remaining, is that the heat absorbing and radiating wooden walls are thereby decreased? With thick walls of non conducting substances the case is different. The idea of an interior being kept cooler than the outside air is one hardly possible to the mind of an ordinary Japanese. In tropical, and semitropical countries thick walls are always resorted to, and I venture to think that the early cave-dwellers in Japan had far cooler residences in the summer than the more modern conservative hut-builders.

There is one practical test which will prove the correctness or otherwise of the heat theory in connection with houses, and that is the test of the thermometer. If any one will compare the readings of a thermometer upon a hot summer's day in a solidly constructed house, having its windows open towards the breeze and vented closed towards the sun, with simultaneous readings in a Japanese house thrown completely open as is the custom, I think he will find the readings several degrees in favour of the solid structure.

Now, in respect, to other physical conditions peculiar to Japan there is the very important matter of earthquakes. I do not think that there is one modern architect in Japan who would venture to despise the consideration of earthquakes. I know of none who has not kept the contingency of destructive earthquakes continually in his mind in designing and carrying out buildings upon this soil. We have been accustomed to sacrifice some of the most effective features of our buildings to show our respect for these phenomena. We have avoided projecting cornices and ornamental parapets which so grace the classic styles; we have shunned those corbelled turrets, projections and pinnacles so helpful to our compositions; we have sacrificed height, so necessary for grandeur in all Architecture, and in addition to this we have rounded our arches, used iron ties, and other methods of construction which have since been recommended to us by various writers.

There are some sacrifices which we are not prepared to make, partly because we doubt their efficiency, and partly because they entail danger and loss equally great and far more certain than the contingency of a severe earthquake. We cannot make great sacrifices of comfort, security, and other conveniences, as well as great expenditure of other people's money in experiments founded upon theories admirable in their originality but as yet only partially matured. For maintaining this attitude, architects are apt to be rated with callousness and indifference to scientific research in general and to the lives and safety of the public in particular, and even arguments in favour of the old style of building in Japan have been levelled at us.

Now, although it is very easy to find numerous other reasons for the long continued erection in Japan of wooden buildings, I am quite ready to admit that the dread of earthquake may have had a great deal to do with it. The fear of such recurring phenomena no doubt made the old builders afraid to attempt the use of a heavy non-elastic material like stone. But the statements that, besides the general precaution of building in wood, there were, in connection with the modes of construction, inventions and arrangements specially fitted to cope with seismic disturbances, I regard as groundless fallacies. Now in matters with the details of which the ordinary public are neither acquainted nor interested more than in a superficial degree, it is sometimes sufficient to make a novel and imaginative assertion for such an explanation to be readily accepted as the popular one and to become widely disseminated. The real truth has afterwards a little chance of being heard as a voice crying in the wilderness. You all of you know the famous leaning tower of Pisa, and how this tower, before it was completed, began to sink over upon one side owing to the unequal nature



of the subsoil, until at length the limit of compression on the softer side of the foundations was reached. The inclination thus given to the tower before completion has been corrected somewhat in the uppermost story afterwards constructed, but even thus finished the whole has a very threatening and unstable appearance.

But the popular story in connection with this leaning tower is that it was purposely so constructed as a bold and curious experiment, and this story you will hear repeated all over the world even by intelligent people. The specialist's explanation, founded upon scientific knowledge as well as authentic historical record regarding the construction and its failure, and even the fact that towers in other parts of Italy have sunk over in a similar manner, none of these refutations have yet been able to dispel the popular fancy in attributing to the architect so grand and hazardous a piece of originality. The theory of earthquake pendula in Japanese pagodas will no doubt continue in like manner to captivate the public mind. We are only surprised to hear this and similar theories with regard to ancient Japanese structures repeated by men engaged in scientific research, who ought on this account to be particularly careful and patient with regard to their facts and arguments. It is only lately that at the Institute of Civil Engineers in London during the discussion on earthquake countries originated by a valuable paper from Professor Milne, and in reference to the seismic or ball joint, that the ancient architects of Japan are stated to have erected their buildings upon rounded stones with a similar seismic object in view. Now the fact is that the so-called rounded stones used under the sole plates of these structures are not rounded stones at all in the sense it is intended to imply. They are not spherical, nor are they rounded upon their upper or lower surfaces, so that in their action and effect they have no resemblance whatever to cannon balls or shot. This method of building upon isolated hewn stones or flat boulders was, as you all know, adopted in order to keep the timber sole plates from contact with the damp of the soil, and in this respect was found to be an immense aid to durability and an improvement upon the more ancient custom of planting the posts in the ground. I have failed to find any methods of construction in old Japanese buildings which recommend themselves as having seismic advantages, even accepting the seismologists' definition of what are seismic advantages. The heavy roofs, enormous projections towards the top, and light supports with weak joints and without strutting or bracing below, are all in exact antagonism to the principles pointed out by seismologists themselves. The flexibility of the material is the one and only advantage, and this applies to all wooden structures whatever.

It appears to me then, that the few arguments in favour of continuing to employ the old style of dwelling in Japan are founded upon romantic and fallacious prejudices. Such prejudices we can respect in those whose age and habits connect them more closely with passing than with coming times; we can even sympathise with such people in a romantic attachment to many of the refined features of the old civilization; but we cannot regard such prejudices as consistent with an enlightened and progressive spirit, and we are obliged to confess that they sound like a mockery when coming from the lips of those who at the same time advocate advance in other kindred sciences. I have dwelt somewhat at length upon these introductory remarks, and I do not intend to go very fully into the main subject of tonight's discussion, because there are gentlemen here better able than myself to consider it from a Japanese point of view. In a few remarks I wish to call your attention to the subject of the practice of our profession in Japan.

The education required by an architect, both general, scientific and artistic, as well as the responsible position which he holds, has, from ancient to modern times, rendered our profession a very high and honorable one. Of course all professions number in their ranks a certain proportion of uneducated and unprincipled pretenders. We have in Europe the pettifog-

ing lawyer and the quack doctor as well as the auctioneer-architect. The position which Architecture holds as a profession in most European countries is due to a great extent to the integrity as well as the skill of a great proportion of its practitioners, and the standard which they have set before themselves in their Associations. You must remember that the position which modern architects will hold in Japan depends also to a considerable extent upon the standard of practice countenanced by this Architectural Association.

The Japanese public are not yet capable of appreciating the different status of a profession and a trade. I think I am right in saying that the profession of medicine is the only one which in former times obtained any position of rank or any respect from the upper classes; and, if I mistake not, even the doctor was a tradesman in medicine as well as a medical adviser. Even the barristers, who in Europe claim so high a standing for their profession, and who indeed supply the bench with its judges, are only now agitating here for a position of dignity in the courts, and have been, until quite recent times, hardly regarded as respectable persons or treated as ordinary gentlemen. These points I mention merely in order to show that popular opinion in Japan requires educating in order to appreciate the status of different occupations. You are not, therefore, called upon to accept the public idea of the position of an architect or of the practice of architecture.

There may be other considerations, however, which might lead you to adopt a different and somewhat less elevated standard of professional practice than that holding in the more advanced European countries. Such considerations might be, for example, the limited demand for work of a highly artistic or scientific order, and the want of proper surveyors and contractors to undertake the auxiliary and more degrading duties of the work of building. The main concern of architects is of course to see carried out in the best and most satisfactory manner such building work as there is a demand for in the country which they are working in. The demand in Japan is not at present, and is not likely for a long time to be, for Architecture of a very high order, and architects desiring to confine themselves to the designing of buildings the purely architectural work for which required their complete attention, might cover a great deal of paper, but would, I fear, cover very little ground. But even, supposing that modern architects in Japan adhered strictly to the English definition of their professional duties, and refused to contaminate their fingers with contractor's details, the question then arises, upon whom is to devolve the proper and satisfactory discharge of these more degrading but not less necessary duties? Are there in Japan men combining business qualifications with advanced technical knowledge who are capable of properly undertaking the general-contractor's branch of building?

It will be interesting to take a glance at the different methods of practice followed in other countries.

In England we have as builders large general contractors who possess capital and considerable business facilities, and who are ready to undertake contracts for the whole of a large building. Such contractors possess large stocks of material, plant, and machinery, are able readily to command labour of all kinds, and as a consequence can compete cheaply for large works. But they of course make a profit from each sub-contractor or tradesman. It is not uncommon in England for a contractor to employ an assistant who has had something of an architectural training, to make designs and drawings: but the opposite custom of an architect himself undertaking contracts is absolutely unknown.

In France, on the other hand, there are no general contractors able to undertake the contract for the whole of a building. The architect, in carrying out work calls around him the different tradesmen, each trade in a building being let to a different man who works quite independently of the other tradesmen. All

labour prices are fixed for the principal towns by the municipal authorities, and these prices form a maximum, the competing tradesmen tendering for work at certain rates below the municipal prices. One acknowledged drawback to this system is the fact of there being on one building so many tradesmen having no mutual organization and answerable only to the architect from whom each requires perhaps separate sets of drawings and specifications, and separate agreements and instructions. The different bills are prepared by surveyors employed by the several tradesmen, and these the architect has to verify and check, for which purpose he employs a "verificateur." The responsibility of such verification rests, however, with the architect. In Austria the French system is followed; in Denmark both the French and English systems are employed. In Germany, also, both the above methods are occasionally used, but very often there exists in this country the practice of an architect himself undertaking the contract for a building. He contracts for the whole, agreeing to do all professional work as well as to perform all business transactions connected with the building for a lump sum.

With regard to the preparation of quantities for building work, the following custom generally prevails in England. The main idea is that an architect occupies the position of a professional agent of the client and to some extent that of an arbitrator between the client and contractor, but he is responsible only to the client and he must not in any way put himself under the power of the contractor. If he takes out the measurements of his own work and imposes them upon the contractor, he becomes responsible to the contractor for their accuracy, and in case of disputes is in a very anomalous position. This anomaly of being responsible to two individuals having conflicting interests ceases to exist in the case of an architect acting as a quantity surveyor for buildings of which he is not the superintending architect; and such work is therefore often undertaken. The usual method, however, is to employ a special quantity surveyor approved by architect and contractor alike, and who is paid by the contractor. In the case of several contractors competing for a job, one quantity surveyor does the work for all, and is paid out of the contract price of the successful competitor. The bill of quantities thus prepared is filled in with prices by the different tenderers, and in case of extras and omissions occurring during the progress of the works, such variations are estimated at the rate of the prices filled in.

In parts of Scotland a somewhat different system prevails, by which all work is remeasured from the building after execution as a check against the list of quantities previously prepared from the drawings. The advocates of this system urge that it prevents disputes, but it must be borne in mind that besides entailing double labour and double expense, it takes considerable time, greatly delays the final settlement of accounts, and occasions no little injustice to the contractors.

According to the French system, the exact sum of money which a building is to cost is seldom known beforehand. The architect prepares in the first place a rough estimate (*devis estimatif*) from his design, and then the work is let out to the different tradesmen at certain prices agreed to by them upon the basis of the municipal rates. As far as exact amount of labour and of material is concerned, little is previously known, and it is only when the final bills are presented scrutinized, and checked by the architect's "verificateur," that the exact expenditure can be ascertained. A modification of this method is sometimes employed, which is called the *maximum* system, by which the different contracting parties not only agree to the rates but insert a guarantee that the total cost shall not exceed a certain amount.

In Germany, when contractors are employed, the architect takes out his own quantities and is responsible for their accuracy, but as a precaution he generally submits them to the contractor to be checked, thus shifting some of the responsibility on to his shoulders.

Now, it will, I think, naturally strike most of you, that as there exist in Japan no large general contractors, or at any rate none of sufficient experience, capital, or facilities to make their employment very advantageous at present, the English system as described is out of the question for this country. The choice seems rather to lie between the German method of architects themselves acting as contractors, and the French system of directing and verifying a number of small contractors in different trades. In considering the first of these two methods, it must be remembered that all contract work to be successful requires capital and needs special business arrangements and transactions sufficient to occupy the full attention of an ordinary individual and unfit him for the exercise of other professional duties. There is also the element of risk, for even with the most careful calculations a contractor may lose as much as he hoped to gain, owing to unforeseen fluctuation of prices and unexpected accidents and delays. I do not of course consider the possibility of a man undertaking a contract which he sub-lets to another contractor for a lower price, thus pocketing a profit for which he does no work at all. I have very strong doubt about the honesty of such a proceeding, especially if carried out by those styling themselves professional men and accepting an honorarium in addition, which, it is understood, is given for professional supervision in the interests of the client.

The French system perhaps adapts itself better than any other to the present conditions of Japan, where we have always to deal in a single building with a number of small contractors in the different trades. There are no doubt in this country men and companies who aspire to be considered as general contractors, and I regret if I offend their susceptibilities in any way. Let me, however, ask the following questions. Where is their capital? How much interest upon this capital are they ready to be content with for the prosecution of their business? What experience have they or their employés in modern business ways, modern methods of measurement, and modern book-keeping? What plant and machinery do they possess to make it an advantage to us to call in their aid to simplify labour? What stock of selected and well seasoned materials do they possess, and what accommodation for the storage of plant, machinery, and materials? We know contractors who have built themselves fine houses, but we observe that they occupy the public streets or the fronts of their parlour windows with their small stock-in-trade.

As I have already mentioned, one drawback to the French system is the uncertainty of cost; and it would no doubt be necessary in Japan if such a method were adopted to introduce also the "maximum" qualification into all tenders, prepared on this system. I believe that labour prices for the various trades are already fixed by the municipality of Tokio, but it is also necessary that proper constants of Japanese labour should be ascertained. It seems to me that the preparation of a reliable table of constants is no very difficult matter. If trouble were taken to watch and time native workmen of average skill in the execution of different kinds of labour, such as stone dressing, sawing, jointing, planing, and hoisting of timber, *et cetera*, reliable constants of labour could very easily be made and would serve as a guide to architects in verifying the estimates of different tradesmen. Such constants would be of equal benefit to contractors, who would have to give up their present method of guessing, which may result in their loss as often as in their gain. They would no longer be able to countenance the irregularity of their workmen, who would understand that a certain standard of labour was required of them, and who might even be thus induced to quit their homes on a cloudy morning. Putting aside really stormy days, when it would be indeed hard to carry out difficult works in the open air, I wonder how many days in the year a Tokyo workman remains away from his work on suspicion of wet, or because it has rained a few drops in the morning! Now, if we only consider that he

wastes in this way a month of his yearly labour, we arrive at an excess of about five sen a day paid for his daily support. But in addition to this, his hours of idleness and amusement necessarily lead to extravagant habits and needless expenditure. I am not of course in favour of being too hard upon the Japanese workman, who compared with his European brother is both poor and frugal; but what is detrimental to building enterprise is the irregularity and uncertainty of work and the loss of time occasioned by his habits. Time is money, both with capitalists who start works and with architects who carry them out.

There are some points connected with the subject of our professional practice which it is somewhat difficult to discuss without treading on delicate ground. We have sometimes been surprised to find contractors employed upon important works in spite of ignorance and dishonesty when there were no lack of other contractors capable of doing the same work at a reasonable price and in a much better and less scamping manner. It is not fair that employment should depend upon anything but comparative ability, cheapness, and honesty.

Of course in all competitions due regard must be given to the reliability of the different competitors, and it is left to the discretion of architects and others to select such men as can be relied upon.

It is only ignorance of the details of building matters on the part of those connected with their management that renders possible the combinations among contractors which are often complained of.

The selection of estimates, must be known to be decided by principles of fairness, and must be as open as possible with due regard to the competence of those invited to tender. If, without open competition, a contractor be employed who is known to have no special skill and no special facilities, or less of both than others who might be found, there is sure to be a bad construction put upon his employment, be it justifiable or not.

Now, Gentlemen, I leave the further discussion of the subject in your hands, and trust that some small advantage may be gained from its consideration.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinion of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am much obliged to "X." for his long letter in answer to mine of 18th instant, which, however, is no answer at all; and as "X." can evidently see only from one point of view, it would be quite useless to attempt to argue the point with him.

I may however remark that "X." seems to quite ignore the fact that the silver coinage in the countries of Europe to which he refers, is only coined to the extent necessary for "change" in small business transactions, and it has not a home value equal to gold beyond a certain limited sum; in Great Britain £2 is the limit. "The silver coins of England do not pass current with English gold at home;" and the rest of his remarks upon this point are equally misleading and erroneous.

In contradistinction to this limited use of silver, "X." proposes to let loose upon Europe the millions of dollars lying idle in the U.S. Treasury vaults, which are to be treated as being as good as gold, while silver in the market would be 80 per cent. or 85 per cent. cheaper.

Yours respectfully, CENT PER CENT.

Yokohama, August 20th, 1886.

[By what process are American silver dollars to be "let loose" upon Europe? As well talk of letting English shillings loose upon Japan.—Ed. J.M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is with much pleasure I see from correspondence published in your last three issues that the Silver Question is again being revived in Japan. It is surprising to me that a question

of such vital importance to the commercial community of the East should have received so little public expression from the business men of this city, because the opinions of such men in these distant sea ports would have far more weight with the governments of the world than all arguments of financiers and silver-mongers wherever they may be. It is the opinions of outsiders that have the greatest weight on governments and the public generally; therefore I am thankful to your correspondents for having revived this great question by making their opinions public, and it is in order that the subject should be thoroughly ventilated that I again impose on the space of the press. If I disagree with either of your correspondents, it is not because I believe my opinions are any better than theirs; on the contrary, my object in writing is to gain further information which may give myself and the public some foundation on which to take definite action for remedying the evil with which an ever varying exchange is constantly burdening commerce.

Your correspondent X. has, in my opinion, regarded silver from one point of view only, viz: the Importer's view of it. But may I ask X. as an importer whether he would like the silver kings to become possessed of all the wealth in the world simply that silver may again have a fixed value. For my own part, I do not see why the silver men should receive such support from the governments of the world while every other industry is suffering from such fearful depression. I would respectfully beg to point out that silver exists almost everywhere; it is a metal which becomes commoner as research advances, and unless its value depreciated as its quantity increases we should have silver mines opened everywhere, and this heavy, cumbersome metal forced into the treasuries of the world in such quantities that gold would pass from them into the hands of a few individuals and would soon become a curiosity only obtainable at an enormous premium. The great difficulty which the commercial community has to contend with is that silver is used for payment in some countries and gold in others, and consequently the fluctuations in the values of these two metals causes them serious embarrassment in all their transactions. If this difficulty could be solved, then international commerce would have a new life, for there is little doubt that much of the present uncertainty is due to the continual fluctuation in the values of these metals. But this difficulty can only be solved by an unanimous expression of opinion of those who are interested in the question and that opinion must be arrived at by a practical study. Your correspondent X. urges that the governments of gold using countries should bolster up silver and give it a fixed value in ratio with gold. Well, if all the governments of the world could be brought to agree on this point I do not think it would be possible for that agreement to last long because the age is becoming too refined ever to hope that silver will last as a standard coin for international purposes. The old money bag has given way to the small and convenient *porta moneta*, and the silver dollar is rejected for the paper note. People now-a-days do not care to be hauling about heavy lumps of silver, so that the once precious and adored metal is now looked upon as common and cumbersome. This is what has caused the depreciation in the value of silver. There is no use for silver now-a-days; people won't have it unless it is forced upon them, and the paper substitute which has replaced it is like the ivy round the oak, sucking its very life out of it while all the time it pretends to embellish and strengthen it. If it is really desirous to give silver a standard value the best way to do so is to bring silver into practical use. If you will reject all paper dollars and paper money and demand in their place a genuine coin, then you will create a demand for the large quantities of silver now unused and in so doing you will give that silver an increased value. At the same time even this will not give to silver unchangeable value, and fluctuations will still exist, for silver exists in any quantity and its supply will increase as its production becomes more remunerative. Would it not, therefore, be better instead of bolstering up silver in this unhealthy manner to get the silver using countries to adopt a gold standard for international purposes? Your correspondent X. wonders why the American silver dollar is worth so much more than the Mexican. The reason of this is that the American dollar can be changed for gold whereas the Mexican can only be changed for silver. It is just as easy for America to keep its silver dollar at a gold value as it is for it to keep the paper dollar at a gold value. A government can make its coinage as it likes for internal affairs, but when these coins are used for international purposes they become subject to international value, viz., the value of the metal from which they are made, unless those who make them are willing

to take them back in exchange for a more valuable metal. Your correspondent X. points out something which he does not define as being the cause of serious injury to trade; may I suggest that that cause may be the existence of exchange between the money of one country and another, and that the best way to lessen the injury is to assimilate international coinage as much as possible so that a large class of men may not be able to seize all the profit of commercial transactions by merely undertaking the collecting of the payment for them. We wonder how it is that exchange varies so, but if we only knew the real manipulating of that exchange we should find out, probably, one of the most serious hindrances to commercial prosperity.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

NEGOZIO.

Yokohama, 20th August, 1886.

"Negozio" is a whole argument amounts to this—that silver is produced in too great quantities to possess a fixed value, and that it is too cumbersome to serve for purposes of currency. In regard to the first point, has it ever occurred to "Negozio" to compute the effect produced upon the gold value of silver by its demonetization with the effect which can reasonably be attributed to any increase in its production? If he will examine figures bearing upon this point, he will probably change his opinion. For the rest, during the long centuries when the world was bimetallic, why was not "Negozio's" apprehension realized? Why did not the "silver-swamping" take place in those days, or at any rate, show some symptoms of taking place? As to the idea that the white metal is too cumbersome, "Negozio" need only look at India and at Japan. Is the use of silver in these countries attended by the inconvenience he contemplates? Our correspondent will pardon us if we say that these arguments of his have been discussed and, as we think, exploded time after time.—*Ed. J.W.M.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In a foot note to my letter of 20th instant you ask, how can the silver dollars of America be let loose upon Europe? This is how.

I take it that the object which bimetallics have in view is, to obtain an agreement by all countries that the value of silver shall be fixed at a certain rate in proportion to gold; and this attained, silver would be interchangeable in the same way as gold is at present; and we should see shipments of silver as we now see shipments of gold. If this is not the object in view, what is? The circulation of silver in the country of its coinage at gold value is (according to X.) already an accomplished fact, and the only thing remaining to desire, is a regular exchange between all countries on the fixed value basis. Therefore, whenever a shipment of bullion had to be made to Europe, you may be quite sure that the article of which there is such a plethora in the United States would always be shipped in preference to gold. Now this exchange of silver bullion could only be made by sending coined silver, because silver in the market would be quoted at a price below the fictitious value placed by agreement upon the minted coins. You and other bimetallics are perhaps under the impression that the establishment of the fixed ratio would cause such an increased use of silver as to raise the price of uncoined to a level with coined silver; and if there was a prospect of such increased use being sufficient to absorb the whole production of the world, you would have some grounds for your opinion; but such a theory is a pure hypothesis, and one from which I most emphatically dissent.

By the process which I have described you would soon see a readjustment of the balance of silver to the disadvantage of non-silver producing countries; and when it suited the United States to repudiate the arrangement they would perhaps do so as readily as the state of Virginia lately repudiated its bonds. This is one of the "high-minded" and "independent" methods alluded to by "X."

Yours respectfully, CENT PER CENT.

Yokohama, August 21st, 1886.

"Cent per Cent" is somewhat loose in his terms. He speaks of a shipment of silver "bullion" from America, meaning that the coins thus shipped are to be used in Europe as specie. Nothing of the kind would occur. Unless the dollars of the United States were legal tender, as dollars, in the country to which they were sent, they would immediately go to the melting pot, or be shipped home again. Therefore, to speak of bimetallics "letting loose" U.S. dollars on Europe, is much as though one were to speak of overrunning English pasture land by imports of Australian tinneled meats. Was the English market encumbered with Spanish pistoles, French francs, or Mexican dollars in the days when the world was bimetallic? "Cent per Cent" further says:—"You and other bimetallics are perhaps under the impression that the establishment of the fixed ratio would cause such an increased use of silver as to raise the price of uncoined to a level with coined silver." This theory, he calls "pure hypothesis." Passing by the fact that his statement of our opinion is elliptic and misleading, we would suggest to "Cent per Cent" that he should import a few ounces of uncoined silver into Japan, and see whether it would not be worth precisely its weight in yen, minus the seignorage.—*Ed. J.W.M.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you yield me the courtesy of your columns to ask your correspondent, "X." what precedent he finds in financial and commercial history or experience to warrant his belief that it is possible to fix by law a ratio between gold and silver independent of the market price of either. That these metals are commodities is a trite dictum.

The merchant is said to sell his tea, but this act of selling is equally a purchase. He buys with it gold or silver, and the coins he receives therefore have a market value just as his tea has, and their only worth is their power of being exchanged for a service.

The ratio of silver to gold has been fixed many times by statute and edict, and it has held as long as the demand equalled the supply and no longer. During the last decade, there has certainly been an appreciation of gold, but that would not begin to account for the great depreciation of silver.

Public attention was first called to the fall of this metal about 1875, and in 1876 it fell from 58½d. to 48½d. in London, and has made no strong rally since. From the beginning of the 18th century to 1875, the world's production of silver was \$512,000,000 in U.S. Gold. From 1876 to 1884 inclusive this sum was exceeded by \$214,000,000. This alone would seem to be sufficient to account for the fall in silver, especially as the annual output of gold has been falling off. But Germany threw on the market in 1875 \$30,000,000 in silver, and had \$100,000,000 or more to dispose of. The action of other European countries, as is well known, in demonetizing silver and limiting its coinage, contributed to still further depress the metal. But to make matters worse, the demand for silver in India, as shown by the inquiry of the House of Commons in 1876 or thereabouts, had fallen off to the amount of £10,000,000 annually (see Price: "Practical Political Economy," p. 397).

I have not mentioned the United States in this connection because it has contributed in no way to the fall of silver. Congress did pass an Act in 1873 (not 1876, as "X." has it, Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury from March 11th, 1869, to March 16th, 1873) discontinuing the coinage of the standard dollars, but as there had only been \$8,045,838 of these coined from 1792 to the date of the passage of this Act, she could scarcely be counted as an active silver buyer that would be missed from the market, and any real or imaginary damage then done to the cause of silver has been far more than compensated since. And more than that, the very law stopping the issue of the standard dollar authorized the coinage of the trade dollar. Of the gold standard countries, the United States is the one most interested in establishing by international concert (supposing that something is to be gained thereby to appreciate silver) the ratio of silver to gold as 15½ to 1. She has some \$270,000,000 in standard dollars worth 36 per cent. less than their nominal value, and is producing silver bullion at the rate of fifty millions a year. Of course the lower silver goes, the nearer draws the time when she will be unable to bear the burden the silver fanatics are heaping on her shoulders. That these dollars are accepted the world over at par, as "X." states, is only a half truth. They are, because they do not circulate abroad in any volume. When in 1873 it was proposed to pay United States Bonds in silver dollars, worth at the time 80 cents in gold, there was a panic in American Securities in London, and United States Bonds fell considerably, and it was stated at the time that over \$50,000,000 of these Bonds (I quote from memory) were sold by English holders and returned to the United States. So much for the foreign faith in silver dollars, backed by the faith of the United States Government.

The purchasing power of money is regulated by the intrinsic value of the metal it contains. The impress of the government stamp on a coin is nothing more than an assay mark—a guarantee of its genuineness. A government may give a certain value to a coin by receiving it at its nominal value for taxes, which is one reason (and the best) why the standard dollars are not already depreciated in the United States, as the law permitting them to be paid for customs duties, etc., provides a handy and easy exit for them from circulation. But if the financial history of nations shows any one thing clearly, it is that all the laws that human ingenuity, brutality, or tyranny can devise, have never been strong enough to compel men to exchange gold for any form of fiat money—(by the way "X." had better look that word up)—and one third of the standard silver dollars of the United States is the worst form of fiat money. There is not even a promise to pay. The United States cannot make 73 cents a dollar, and it will be able to sustain the present nominal value just as long as "the silver is dug out of the ground in Colorado and buried again in Washington," but if it attempts to force it into circulation in quantities beyond the requirements of trade, depreciation will follow as certainly as night follows day, merchants will refuse to accept the coin except at its real value, and if the silver stream continues to flow into the already overstocked channels of business, the invariable law, that the cheaper money drives out the dearer, will show its truth; gold will be expelled from cir-

ulation; the United States will be forced, whether it will or no, to a silver standard and be subject to all the evils "X." so graphically describes.

Yours respectfully, "A YANKEE."  
Yokohama, August 23rd, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to your comments upon my letter of 21st instant. If the bimetallics succeeded in putting their theory into practice, and it were a workable theory (which it is not), then silver dollars having a fixed value in proportion to gold, the same in all countries, should be equally suitable and acceptable for shipment as gold, excepting their greater bulk; but only minted coins could be shipped, for the reason I have already stated. If this international exchange of silver upon a fixed basis is not what bimetallics want, I should like to know what could be the use of a common international agreement as to the value of silver. What would come of it? Spanish pistoles and Mexican dollars were always taken as they are now, at so much per ounce at the market price of silver. French silver francs never were taken in England, any more than English shillings in France.

If I import a few ounces of silver into Japan I shall doubtless get its weight in silver yen, because the silver yen is the standard coin of this country, but I cannot afterwards go and obtain an equal number of gold yen for them; and if gold yen are to be had at all they are at a premium, as gold dollars are in the United States.

Your illustration is unfortunate as it upsets your own argument.

The bimetallics' theory is not worth argument, and will not hold water for two minutes; the mere fact of its being founded upon a proposed agreement or conspiracy to confer a fixed value upon an article of produce, which that article does not really possess, is fatal to it, and would prove utterly impracticable.

I have said all I intend to say on this occasion upon the silver question, and thanking you for your courtesy in giving space to my letters, will say *au revoir*.

Yours respectfully,

CENT PER CENT.

Yokohama, August 24th, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Gracious, it is hot—yet I feel that it is but due from me that I pay my respects to "Negozio" and "Cent per Cent," although you in your foot notes have comprehensively disposed of the propositions and reasons they have advanced to refute the statements I made regarding silver. You have very thoroughly dealt with "Cent per Cent," and have given him food for reflection that will probably busy his comprehension for some time,—though he might, at a rapid review of what you have told him, hoist in enough of sound thought to make him reason better in the future. His emphatically dissenting from any proposition that you and other bimetallics may advance puts it quite outside of possibility that you or they may be correct. "Negozio" asks me if I, as an importer, would like to see the silver kings become possessed of all the wealth in the world simply that silver may again have a fixed value. To that I must reply that, while I would not see all the wealth in the world concentrated in the hands of any one set or class of men, I cannot really see where the difference comes in, whether the gold holders shall impoverish the holders of silver, or a change of base be accomplished and the silver men hold the vantage ground. No, "Negozio." I only wish to see the holder of silver placed again in possession of what was his before the holders of gold so manipulated matters that he was left at their mercy and subject to spoliation without remedy. "Negozio" cannot see "why the silver men should receive such support (sic) from the governments of the world while every other industry is suffering from such fearful depression." I, with other advocates of a bimetallic currency, urge that it is because of government discriminating against silver that the "fearful depression" exists. "Negozio" says that silver exists almost everywhere, meaning in mines I presume. That is so, but it is an accepted saying that it costs 2 dollars of gold to extract one dollar in silver from the mines, and although it may not be absolutely true, nevertheless to anyone who has had any knowledge of the amount of assessments paid into the treasuries of the silver-mining companies in the United States the assertion would seem to gravitate very near the truth. If the statistics were obtainable, I think it would be demonstrated that vastly more money has been spent in working the Comstock Mines in Virginia City, Nevada, than the amount realized from such working, paid in dividends. If "Negozio" or any other man desires to make his fortune in silver mining let him

beware how he ventures upon the undertaking. He had better trifle with a buzz-saw than with a silver quartz mill and mining. The silver that is being produced now (this current year of our Lord is costing more than it is worth. Probably "Negozio," and lots of others will start in asking questions how this can be so, and will doubt the statement. I beg them not to do so in connection with this newspaper silver racket, because it would take time and patience to make it understood—but to satisfy themselves let them ask any Californian whom they may know regarding it. "Negozio" says "X." wonders why the American silver dollar is worth so much more than the Mexican and then instructs me this wise: "The reason of this is that the American dollar can be changed for gold, whereas the Mexican can only be changed for silver." Yes, just so. I had occasion to write before, on January 27th last, in reply to "Omega" who took the *Mail* to task because it suggested that it would not be an act of injustice, or look toward repudiation, if the States redeemed their outstanding bonds with silver dollars, and wrote in this wise: "The United States would pay in the silver coined at the government mints—United States dollars—and the silver dollars of the United States are, to all intents and purposes for which money is used, equal to gold. The faith of the government is behind and covering them, and so long as that is so, no man need fear sustaining loss by holding them." I am glad to know that "Negozio" considers the proposition a sound one. On that point we are agreed. Now let me pass to the free coinage proposition which is advanced by so large a number of the silver advocates in the United States, and which they think, and they urge it with good reasons, would cure the hard times and bring back again an era of prosperity that would be far reaching and embrace the varied enterprises wherever distributed—whether in silver using countries or where gold is now so much coveted. As I have said before, it may yet be that the United States Congress will be the deliberative body that shall ordain free coinage for silver, and in so doing give relief to a waiting world. Free coinage would enable the holder of silver bullion to deposit it at the mint and have it coined into dollars at his command. No more dollars would be coined than there would be a demand for, but bullion would have a fixed value which would interest men in keeping it from pawn to the brokers of England or Germany. If England or Germany wished to take their surplus silver to the United States and have it coined into dollars, they would be entitled so to do; the moment they essayed that rôle the price of bullion would advance all along the line, the dollars of Mexico, the yen of Japan, the rupee of India would feel the stimulus that was given to bullion, and exchange would take the up grade and soon find the par limit. It is nonsense to talk about silver being too abundant; it is tantamount to asserting that there is too much money in the world. Has Japan gotten together money enough to satisfy the needs and demands of thirty-five millions of people? Has any country in the Far East, the money that is required for its development? India and China have been noted for their absorption of silver ever since they have had commercial relations with the Occident. Has either of them money enough? For that matter has any nation in the world money enough? In the last days of the Grand Old Man's Governmental sway there comes up a cry from India which tells too plainly that she has not yet enough to satisfy her needs, and the depreciated value of the rupee is represented as proving of terrible detriment to the development of improvements contemplated by the government. I see that the manufacturers of England are considering this silver question. In self-defence they see they cannot longer sit supine while disaster comes coursing to their doors, threatening with utter ruin their business enterprises. In short, look where you will, you can observe indications that the world is fast awaking to the fact that to rob silver of its value is to cover the world's enterprises with stagnation that threatens to eventually kill. I wait for the good time coming when the poor man's silver shall be as valuable as the rich man's gold. Let me ask all those who have taken me to task because of my advocacy of silver, what are you fighting for? What interest can be benefited by driving silver into a hole? What industry, what enterprise is there that can receive benefit by depreciating the value of silver? Will so doing put bread into the mouths of the hungry? Will it stimulate commerce; will it bring employment to the unemployed thousands who now are clamouring for a chance to labour that they may live? Will it lead to the exploiting of the undeveloped resources of any land? Will it be of the least benefit to the millions who gain their living by the sweat of their brows? If it would help the estate of the hewers of wood and

the drawers of water, I would say Amen and Amen to the endeavour; but while it only heightens and deepens and broadens the distress that environs labour throughout the world, making more unbearable the already desperate condition of the starving multitudes who are at the base of all the prosperity the rich enjoy, who are the sills and foundation of all the greatness the nations possess, and through whose brawn and sinews the world is made what it is to-day, an inhabiting place for the possessors of gold and gold incomes while it does this, I must protest. There are interests far beyond the mere question of gold or silver money for commerce, something far more weighty than the weight of silver dollars in this controversy—the welfare of underfed and underpaid men and women. The children and babes born to poverty have an interest in this thing. Life and death put in their claims in the settlement of the question. The bearer of burdens, knowing no other condition, will not repine at the weight of silver that may be given him or her to carry. The heavier the load of silver the lighter will be their load of life. Was there sense in the idea of adding to the weight of the gold coins of Europe to make them equal to the value of silver established prior to the discovery of gold in California and Australia—as was insisted upon by German financiers? It is history that such a proposition was advocated because gold was becoming so plentiful; nothing was then urged against the more cumbersome silver. Silver has been caricatured in many ways. I have seen a cartoon where a lady was shopping and a cart-load of silver was being hauled for her to make payments with, just as if those who had cart-loads of silver ever paid coin for their purchases—prompt cash. Then I have seen it pictured as being refused by beggars, while we all know that the average giver of alms to the street mendicants never goes deeper into his money stock than a copper or two.

To follow the teachings of the gold advocates to a logical conclusion we should discard silver altogether as money. We should do our best to ostracize it in the marts of trade, having none of it. If it is well to cause a shrinkage of thirty-eight per cent., why not continue the good work until a silver dollar shall not represent fifty cents, aye, ten cents, in gold. If an ounce of silver is altogether too heavy to be carried or handled when it represents the value of a gold dollar, it would help it beyond measure to have it represent only ten cents, so that one might carry ten of them when he went on a high old spree, just for a change. I am charged with looking at this question from the standpoint of the importer. Well, what if I do? Am I wrong in so doing? Importers have some interest in the commerce of the Far East; they have some standing among those whose fortunes may be affected. When, in the interest of the holders of gold, the importers are driven to ruin and bankruptcy, I fancy there will be weeping and wailing in other quarters, and others than they will curse the projectors of the scheme to make gold the only medium of commercial exchange.

Your truly,  
Yokohama, August 24th, 1886.

### THE BLUFF WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me to reply through your columns to various questions that have been put to me relative to the Bluff Water Supply.

1. I am taking the matter up spontaneously, and in the interest of consumers; not professionally, or at the instance of the Kencho.
2. The water would have to be raised to the level of the Bluff by means of a force pump.
3. No exact survey or calculations having yet been made, it is difficult to ascertain accurately the amount to be charged. But, assuming the number of houses to be supplied to be 250 at least, the maximum average charge per house would be \$2.50 per month, giving 20 to 30 gallons of water per head per diem.
4. This charge would not include the cost of house service pipes and fittings, or extra supply for gardens, horses, cattle, &c.
5. Fire-service is included in the above estimate; and the supply for this purpose would be as copious and efficient as in the Settlement.
6. The foregoing estimate is believed to be an outside one.

Yours, &c.  
Yokohama, August 23rd, 1886.

### NAGASAKI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nagasaki, August 18th.

I wired you briefly on Monday morning giving you the disastrous results of the serious disturbance which took place on the previous night between men from the Chinese ships of war now in harbour and the Japanese police. I regret to say that the casualties have since been aggravated by the death of two Chinese and another police officer who were wounded in the melee. At the present moment, it is impossible, with any claim to strict veracity, to give an account of the origin of this deplorable affair—indeed, as usual in such cases, it seems little likely that the absolute truth will ever be known. On one point, however, most statements would appear to agree, that the quarrel arose in a brothel in town, that a policeman was called in to settle it, and that he was most wantonly set upon and killed by the Chinese who came to the aid of their countrymen. This story may vary in minor details, but the sad fact remains that a Japanese official was literally murdered in the discharge of his duty. The chief offender is said to have been quickly arrested, and it was to rescue him that the attack in force was made by the Chinese on the police station in Umegasaki. Most of the police staff being absent on cholera prevention duty, assistance from outside was, perhaps, only too willingly lent the authorities to defend the station. The fight, which up to this time had been pretty general in the streets leading to the police station, then became serious, the officers using their swords, and the Chinese whatever weapons they could lay their hands upon. The Umegasaki Police Station is situated within the foreign concession, and at about 11 o'clock the streets were impassable. The Chinese were driven off after three determined efforts to get possession of the building; a large number taking refuge around their Consulate, while the Japanese mob which had then assembled were kept in check by the well directed efforts of the police. At this time, Governor Kusaka, Mr. Enlie, H.B.M.'s Consul, and other officials were on the scene, but it was much later before anything like order was restored. I refrain, at present, from comment, in deference to most conflicting statements upon this lamentable occurrence, but it is perhaps well to point out that there had been trouble of a much less serious but somewhat similar nature on the previous Friday, and it would have been, I think, a wise precaution on the part of Admiral Ting to have refrained from granting general leave to his men until the bitterness engendered thereby had passed away. It is also generally conceded that, in spite of this, the quarrel was quite unpremeditated on either side; and comparatively little feeling has since been manifested by the Japanese on the subject. Captain Lang and other foreign officers of the Chinese Navy testify to the usual good conduct while on leave of the men concerned; so that, whatever may be the result of subsequent investigations, the fact of both parties being totally unarmed at the outset shows that there was neither disposition to quarrel nor any idea after breaking out that it would reach the dimensions it unfortunately ultimately attained. The wounded have been carefully tended by Dr. Beukema, of the Government Hospital, and the medical officers of H.M.S. *Rapido* and the Chinese Squadron, and are reported to be doing well.

The authorities have, I understand, just laid before the Consular body, a plan for the reclamation of that part of the harbour situated between Deshima and the Custom House. Continual dredging for the past two years has proved the utter futility of attempting to keep open even a moderate sized channel for the traffic by boats to the town by that means, much less of preventing the more important object of the silting up of the harbour itself. The scheme is, therefore, to fill in some 14,000 tubos in such a way that the existing channels will be left free for the passage of boats and to lay out the land reclaimed as a public garden. The scheme is a liberal and spirited one on the part of Governor Kusaka and the authorities, and deserves every support from the foreign community. Objection may be made by some to the loss of their so-called "water frontage," but such a plea would be more imaginary than real, because at low tide the frontage at Deshima is simply a mud flat of pungently offensive character, and both stream and tide will remain with them under the proposed improvement. The situation for a public garden is all that could be desired, and laid out with the usual taste of the Japanese in such matters, it could not fail to prove a great boon and attraction to the port.

I have just learnt that a telegram has been received here announcing the loss of the steamer



Madras on Taichow Island, the crew having been saved. H.M.S. *Sapphire*, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong, experienced the full force of a typhoon in the Formosa Channel, losing her jib-boom, one cutter, and generally sustaining much damage. She leaves to-day for Port Hamilton.

The following reference to the Nagasaki affair is an extract from a private letter:—"I presume you have heard full particulars by wire of the brutal murder of a native policeman by Chinese sailors, who afterwards created a riot in the town and made an unsuccessful attack upon the police station in the Settlement. So far as the Chinese were concerned it was a most disgraceful affair, and had not the townspeople helped the police the result would have been far more serious to the Japanese. The general opinion is that the Chinese were entirely to blame from first to last; but whether they will acknowledge it to the satisfaction of the Japanese Government remains to be seen."

The following account of the riot at Nagasaki is taken from *The Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express* of August 21st:—"On Sunday night last the usually very quiet town of Nagasaki was for about three hours the scene of probably the most disgraceful riot ever witnessed here resulting in the death of two Japanese police, one Chinese man-of-war officer, and four Chinese man-of-war sailors, in addition to the wounding, in various degrees, of about twenty Japanese police, ten Japanese residents, three Chinese officers, and over fifty Chinese sailors. Before recounting Sunday night's proceedings, it is necessary to go back to the night of the previous Friday, when, from what we can learn, a party of Chinese sailors, more or less intoxicated, visited one of the licensed brothels in Vori-ai-machi, and commenced to create a disturbance, whereupon the proprietor sent for the police, one or two of whom are always stationed at the foot of Maru-yama. A policeman named Kurokawa answered the summons and succeeded in apparently pacifying the disturbers. Shortly afterwards, however, the sailors, six in number, came down to the police box, whether by accident or premeditation we are unable to say, but we are strongly inclined to favour the latter opinion. They seemed to be very excited, and shouted and gesticulated in front of the police box. Kurokawa spoke to them, and was in the act of stepping out of his box to endeavour to persuade them to retire quietly, when one of them drew a sword and struck him over the head with it, inflicting a serious wound. The policeman immediately closed with his opponent, and after receiving several cuts on his hands he succeeded in disarming him. The Chinese then took to their heels, but were overtaken in Funadaiku-machi, where Kurokawa, after a severe struggle with the whole party, succeeded in arresting his assailant and taking him to the Hamono-machi police station. In consequence of this unprovoked attack on the police, it was then reported, upon reliable authority, that the Governor requested the Chinese Consul to advise the Commanders of men-of-war not to send their crews ashore. To what extent this well-meant advice was heeded may be gathered from the fact that, on Sunday afternoon, some four hundred men were allowed to come ashore, without a single picket to keep them in order! Beyond the usual indescribable din, and petty quarrels over disputed accounts for liquor, eatables, and sundries, inseparable from a mob of low-class Chinese, nothing occurred to lead any one to suppose another attack was meditated, until about 8.30 p.m.,—the corresponding hour at which the police were attacked at the foot of Maru-yama on the previous Friday. At that hour an unusual number of sailors congregated at the Chinese grog-shops in Hirobaba, and several of them commenced to jeer and throw pieces of water-melon, etc., at the policeman stationed at the cross-road. No notice was taken of them for some time, as the policeman was noted for being very quiet and inoffensive, but as the Chinese gradually became bolder,—as they usually do when the odds are about a hundred to one in their favour,—and attempted to take the staff away from the policeman, a private message was sent to the Umegasaki station, reporting the state of affairs. Sad to say, however, before assistance could arrive, the unfortunate policeman was entirely surrounded, and beaten and stabbed to death in the space of a few minutes,—in fact before it was thoroughly realised by the few native bystanders that anything of so serious a nature was being carried out. The number of Chinese then began to rapidly increase, and as the police arrived to endeavour to arrest the offenders and put a stop to further violence, it was noticed that many of the Chinese were armed with swords, sword sticks, spears, etc., part of which had been previously

purchased in the native town, ostensibly as curios, and the remainder furnished by their compatriot residents in Shinchi and Hirobaba. The mob proceeded towards Kago-machi without any opposition, and after a short consultation at the Temple steps, known as "Chudan," they continued their march along Funadaiku-machi, attacking every one who came in their way. They were there met by several police, who endeavoured to persuade them to desist, but were severely wounded for their pains. At the foot of Maru-yama, they were met by a party of seven police sent from the Hamano-machi station, who made a brave stand for a short time by blocking the way up with jirikishas, from behind which they fought until they were all more or less wounded (from the effects of which one of them died the following morning), and were compelled to retreat to the bridge connecting Shik'ku-machi with Kajiya-machi. Here, with the assistance of a number of residents,—who by this time began to realise the danger of the situation,—they succeeded in checking the mob, who thereupon turned back, fighting as they went. Swords, spears, knives, sticks, tiles from the roofs, stones, etc., were now freely made use of on both sides, and pretty lively fighting continued until the Chinese succumbed in front of the Umegasaki police station. As the excitement subsided, steps were taken to remove the dead and wounded to the Government Hospital, where the accommodation not proving sufficient, the balance of Chinese were taken to the Seamen's Institute. Measures were also taken to prevent Chinese sailors from returning to their ships, and as they were captured they were sent to the Chinese Consulate, there to be kept under guard the remainder of the night. The following day great indignation was manifested when full particulars were known throughout the town, and as there has always been a smouldering enmity between the two nationalities, the bare rumour that the Chinese were coming ashore again that night was sufficient to arouse their patriotism to such a pitch that the scene of the previous night's fray was literally crowded with men secretly armed and fully prepared to fight should occasion arise for doing so,—which fortunately did not. Such are the principal facts of the case so far as we have been able to learn. The matter is now being fully investigated by the proper authorities, after which it will remain with the Governments concerned to endeavour to settle the matter amicably. At the same time, there is not the slightest doubt but that the Chinese as a body were throughout entirely in the wrong. In attacking the policeman at Maru-yama, on Friday, they were guilty of a serious crime, which in their own country would in most cases be punishable with death; and the cold-blooded murder of the policeman at Hirobaba showed a natural inclination to callous brutality which none but the most degraded of human beings would be capable of displaying. In taking this view of the case we do not wish it for a moment to be understood that we consider all the Chinese ashore on the occasion of the disturbance to have been equally guilty, nor all the Japanese equally innocent. In fact we believe that several Chinamen were killed and wounded who took no active part in the fray,—for which their countrymen who murdered the policeman and ran riot through the town were entirely to blame. As usual under such circumstances as these, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to convict the ring-leaders. All that the respective Governments can do will be to settle the present affair in the best way they can, and in future endeavour to prevent the repetition of what certainly can only further embitter the feeling against one another, without adding very much to the credit of either. The matter has been fully reported to the Tôkyô authorities, who have ordered Mr. Kiyowara, of the Home Department, Mr. Hatoyama, of the Foreign Department, and Mr. Kowadzu, of the Judicial Department, to proceed to Nagasaki to thoroughly investigate the affair. The result of their investigations will be submitted to a special commission, presided over by Count Ito. Three Chinese officials have also been despatched from the Tôkyô Legation.

#### LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 10th.

"All day long the noise of battle rolled" in the Arthurian legend, and so it does now day after day. You open your *Times* in the morning, and under foreign intelligence find the views of the foreign press on the election; then come speeches from Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Goschen, Lord Hartington, filling three or four columns, and ending like this "the

right honourable gentleman or the noble lord sat down amid enthusiastic plaudits, again and again renewed, having spoken for two hours and twenty minutes." Then there are the minor fry (amongst whom Sir William Harcourt is now numbered) whose speeches no one reads but their own friends; then letters about the election, succeeded by leading articles on it, and so to the end,—nothing but Ireland and the election. Yet somehow people do not grow tired. Sir Henry Maine in his recent book on Popular Government speaks of the instinct of an Englishman for sport having much to do with the interest he takes in politics. He loves the bustle and turmoil of the conflict, and likes to see a good fight fought with pluck and endurance. And this election is being fought with wonderful pluck on both sides. There is no talk of rest, even for the aged Premier, who is the pluckiest of all the gladiators, and who bears alone the brunt of the battle on his side. He has no assistant except Mr. Morley to whom the country will listen, and so he has been waging the war practically single-handed against old friends as well as old enemies, and against all the veterans who have marched for so long under his banner. The battle is really, like the old fight of St. Athanasius, *Gladstone contra mundum*. Early next week, before this letter has got far on its way, your readers will be able to forecast of the result.

Meantime a few of the features of the contest, which may easily escape notice so far off as Japan, may be referred to. To say nothing of the manner in which the great Liberal party is split up into fragments, when Mr. Chamberlain advises his friends to vote for a Tory against a Radical, and Lord Hartington considers Sir Edward Reed so unsound that he goes all the way to Cardiff to speak against him—never has a contest been fought in which every other question was so completely submerged. Lord Salisbury "adjures" (his own word) all Conservatives to vote for the Unionists straight, not to oppose Unionist Liberals by candidates of their own; there is, he says, a time for every thing, and the time for other questions is not now. Again, to a wavering Conservative who says he does not like to support the Unionist Radical, for the latter is in favour of disestablishment, the Conservative leader writes:—"Do not fear for the Church in this Parliament. It will not be touched; if it is, the House of Lords will take care that you shall have an opportunity of voting upon it. All the fads are swamped and out of sight; even the very powerful temperance party cannot get its followers to vote for its leaders. Again, I question whether in our time there has ever been an election in which there was so much reviling and personality, Mr. Gladstone appears to me to have led the way during the campaign by attacking ordinarily sound Liberals at the railway stations he passed through, and then by assailing Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chamberlain, at Edinburgh. I must say that I think the Grand Old Man has hit below the belt more than once; he said for example that Mr. Chamberlain who is now denouncing the land scheme, produced one of his own to the Cabinet which was printed at his request. Nothing is said of the nature of the scheme, but the phraseology left in the mind the impression that it was almost the same as the one he was now denouncing. Herbert Gladstone the following day referred to some details of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme: hereupon, the latter replies that Gladstone junior could know nothing of the affair except through breach of confidence of some member of the Cabinet (which was one for Gladstone senior's nob); that he never laid any scheme before the Cabinet, but only communicated to the Premier, at the latter's request, an outline of his notions on the subject; that it was not printed at his (Mr. Chamberlain's) request, but at Mr. Gladstone's special request, and finally that he will not allow this red herring to be drawn across the track, and therefore, beyond denying flatly each detail alleged by Mr. Gladstone, he refuses to say another word now on the subject. Mr. Chamberlain is a tough and wary opponent, and appears at the present moment to be the most cordially hated man on the Unionist side. Time alone can show whether he will emerge in a higher position from the contest or not. But about Mr. Goschen's high position there can be no doubt. The last few weeks have proved him to be, with the exception of the Premier, the most powerful platform speaker in England. At Newcastle and at Edinburgh he met audiences which were violently hostile to him, and mastered them before he was done. If your readers can turn to *The Times* reports of these speeches, they will observe how the repeated hisses and interruptions of the early parts of the speeches grow fainter and less frequent, until at the end they appear to be converted into genuine applause. Another point in the election is the heat of *The Times*, usually so sober even when it takes a side. It has lately been using very strong language with

Original from



regard to Mr. Gladstone's methods. It accuses him of poisoning the springs of political life at their source by his misrepresentations, and tells him that appeals to the honour and justice of his country would come better from a man who had successfully vindicated his own honour and honesty. It talks of certain of the Prime Minister's tactics, as "hideous immorality," and so on. I think there is little doubt that the activity, energy, and vehemence of *The Times* from the outset has lent cohesion to the Unionists; it has been the string which bound the faggot. There is just one more point in this election, and I have done with it. Mr. Parnell and his lieutenants are for the first time stumping England, and are received with enthusiasm by enormous audiences in Manchester, Liverpool, Plymouth, Cardiff, and other places. The Irish leader has over and over again declared that this reception of him will exercise a great influence for good in Ireland, and I believe it will. I doubt whether we shall hear again in the present generation those savage denunciations of England, or see that glee at English disasters, of which we have heard and seen so much in Ireland in recent years. Abuse of certain statesmen and parties we shall undoubtedly have if the elections negative Home Rule, but, I am persuaded that in the end, the effect of the late debates in Parliament, and of the present contest (assuming it to be against the Premier) will be a soothing one on the sore in the Irish body politic. I should say too that Mr. Parnell's speeches are of a very high order; they are sober and statesmanlike; these are very little declamation and abundance of argument. The same may be said of the speeches of Mr. Sexton and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the two orators of the Irish party.

Sir George Bowen has lately been discoursing before a distinguished audience at the Royal Colonial Institute, on the Federation of the British Empire, and his lecture has been published at great length and commented on widely in the press. I believe success has not invariably attended Sir George Bowen's efforts in the various high posts he has filled, but certainly there are very few men—perhaps amongst colonial governors Sir Hercules Robinson is the only one—who has the same wide and varied experience of the Empire, and therefore his contribution to the great discussion of the future, if it is not actually of the present, is an interesting and instructive one. There is just one small point about the address, which has struck me, that is, the extraordinary wealth of quotation; as Sydney Smith said of Macaulay, he overflows with learning and stands in the slops. It occupies a little more than a column of *The Times*, and in that space we find quotations from the following:—Mr. W. E. Forster, Aristotle, Mr. Herman Merivale, Sophocles, "a high authority" on the history of the American War of Independence, Adam Smith, Burke (three or four), Lord Beaconsfield, Professor Seeley, Pliny, Cicero, Sir George Bowen (bailing Lord Dufferin as *Burmanicus*), Claudian, and there are besides references to Washington, Hamilton (of the *Federalist*), Sir Charles Dilke, and others. Perhaps there are many more recondite allusions wrapped up in words unknown to me; perhaps the full lecture contained many more references than these, but I think this is a tolerably comprehensive and numerous list. All that was wanting was a quotation from Confucius. Sir Robert Fowler, when Lord Mayor of London, was noted for the copiousness and frequency of his classical quotations, but he was nothing compared with Sir George Bowen.

The book of the coming publishing season is sure to be Mr. G. A. Sala's autobiography, which is promised early in the autumn. Mr. Sala is, and well deserves to be, the *doyen* of British journalism. Very few parts of the civilised world, and very few great events of the time are unknown to him by personal experience, and his knowledge sits on him so gracefully that it is no wonder he is popular as a writer. In some departments of English learning, notably bibliography, he is in the first rank, and his taste in cookery, as well as his knowledge of the literature of the subject, are (as readers of his "Echoes of the Week" in the *Illustrated London News* will know) extensive and peculiar, like Sam Weller's acquaintance with London. In a speech somewhere a few years ago (for to his other accomplishments he adds that of being a capital after-dinner orator) he said that he wrote an average of 600 leading articles a year, besides a host of other things! One would think that the mere physical effort of writing so much would be beyond the capacity of any one except a trained copyist. Possibly, however, he is one of the few leader-writers, like Lord Sherbrooke and Mr. Leonard Courtney, who can dictate one or even two leaders simultaneously, to a short-hand writer. Besides his vast and varied experience, I believe the secret of his power to write a leader on anything at a moment's notice, is that he has kept

carefully arranged and indexed scrap-books and common place-books for many years. This was also the habit of the late Charles Reade, with whom the preparation of a novel was as laborious as if he had been writing a history. In reading Mr. Sala's articles one is very often reminded of the story (of Max Adeler, I think) of the man who met the Wandering Jew, and had some conversation with him. At every turn one is startled by such sentences as these:—"One day I had a difference with Cleopatra about that fellow Mark Antony: she said," &c. &c.; "the Black Prince was in a great fright before that battle in France; I dined with him the night previously, and he ate nothing," &c. &c. Mr. Sala does not go so far back as the Wandering Jew did; but no one seems to die in any part of the Globe, of any note, whom he did not meet somewhere, and of whom he has not something new to say. Yet this head of English journalism, who turns to gold every thing that he touches, is perpetually complaining that he would have been better off as anything else. He is never tired of saying that had he been a lawyer, or a doctor, or a horse-jockey, and given to his occupation the industry and talent he has given to spinning out articles, he would have been a rich instead of a poor man, a Lord Chancellor, or a Baronet, in place of a nobody. Journalism, he says, is the worst paid, most harassing and thankless work in which a man can engage in England. This is not cheerful for men who look forward to making their bread by the press; but all "newspaper men" devoutly believe it to be true. Wealth, "beyond the dreams of avarice," there is in English newspapers, but it goes the way of the proprietors,—as perhaps, all things considered, and especially the ancient doctrine of supply and demand, it should do.

As straws show how the wind blows, it may be worth while noticing that a few days ago—in fact on the forty-ninth anniversary of the Queen's accession, *The Times* devoted a leading article to some reflections on the changes which have passed over the world during the present reign. There was the vast increase in the British Empire, and its political as well as physical growth, the ups and downs in France, the formation of United Germany, the American war, and other stupendous events of that nature. Amongst these, and as an example of what has been accomplished in the Far East, the writer referred to the social and political revolution in Japan, and to the position now occupied by that country. It is not surprising that any one discussing recent changes in the world should refer to Japan; but Japan must be pretty well *en evidence* when a writer giving a column or so to the great events of the world's history during the past half century turns to her to point his moral.

The Marquis Tseng is at present travelling about in Lancashire, receiving addresses from Chambers of Commerce, corporations, town councils, boards of this and that, and replying to them all in excellent style. The only speech of his that I need specially refer to here is one in reply to the address of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in which he deprecated giving him the credit for the good relations existing between China and this country. These, he said, were due to a variety of causes, chief amongst them being the presence of Chinese envoys in Europe, and the telegraph. The latter prevented trouble arising in Peking through the conduct of an individual; it made every act of a minister instantly subject to the revision of his superiors at home, while, by the presence of envoys of each country in the capital of the other, the people began to know each other better, and to see that when the superficial crust was removed a common human nature and human feeling existed below. Envoys too, said His Excellency, were like doctors, they had their hands on the pulse of the nation to which they belonged as well as on that to which they were accredited; they gave life and form to the dry bones which alone the telegraph could put at their disposal. It was a very neat and appropriate reply, and but for the whirl of the elections which swallow up everything in their vortex, it would receive some attention here, for the subject with which it deals is one of much importance, viz., the influence of steam and the telegraphs on the political and diplomatic relations of nations, and the position of diplomatic representatives in the new state of affairs. What have been called "prancing pro-consuls," who make wars and annex provinces of their own bats, are now all but impossible; the British public in these days can hardly awake one morning to find themselves in the middle of a war without previous warning. Then there is the allied subject of the effect the telegraph has on the character, the fibre, if I may put it in this way, of British officials. Does it destroy the old fearlessness of responsibility and initiative so characteristic of British of-

ficers abroad, and create a class of men who are mere machines, set in motion in Downing-street, and who avoid responsibility as they would the fiend?

## LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, July 31st.

Since I last wrote, a week ago, hardly anything has transpired which would be of interest to your readers. The Grand Army of the Republic is assembling in this city for the annual reunion, and the streets are gay with bunting, and noisy with the clangor of brass bands. It is reckoned that six or seven thousand veterans or sons of veterans will visit the coast; the trains from the east stretch an inordinate length along the track, and are laden with dirty, tired, bedraggled, perspiring crowds, to whom the cool breezes of the Pacific seem air from heaven. In Washington, Congress is still wrestling with the last of the appropriation bills; the day fixed for adjournment was passed over by common consent. Many members have left to look after their political fences; the others chafe at the delays which keep them captives through the dog-days in the hottest city of the east.

A melancholy story reaches us from Labrador. The forbidding coast of that inhospitable region is inhabited by a few fishermen of the Esquimaux or Indian race, with here and there a British exile. These people lead such wretched lives that they ought to welcome death when it comes. The barren soil grudges them not only food but fire; when storms or ice cut off their access to the seal fisheries, they starve. Every year or two relief ships laden with provisions have to be sent from Quebec to keep them alive. This spring was late, with an unusual prevalence of east winds, and from some reason or other, the inhabitants failed to lay in their usual stock of provisions last fall. In April and May, the food supply began to give out. A sledge party which has just returned from Cape Chudleigh and Cape Mugford, on the north-eastern extremity of Labrador, reports that nearly one half the people have perished of cold and hunger. The thermometer in June was 18° below zero; the ice was from ten to a hundred feet thick, and above this snow hummocks rose like mountains. The seals kept well out to sea, and the fishermen were unable to catch them. Most of the corpses had been denuded of their clothing, which was appropriated by the survivors to protect them against the cold. A relief expedition has been fitted out by the Canadian Government; but unless the ice broke up soon after the sledge party left, the miserable Labradorians will be past all succour when it arrives.

The wretched story of the Greeley expedition has again been dragged to light by the revelations of Sergeant Connell, one of the survivors. This man endeavoured to secure a life position in the Signal Service; failing in this, he says that he feels it to be a duty to make a clean breast of all he knows. It is not a pleasant tale. He disbelieves the current scandals about cannibalism. But he admits that the bodies of the dead were mutilated, and he more than hints that the mutilation was done in order to provide bait to catch shrimps with. He charges Greeley with having murdered Henry, who was shot, and he accuses him of maligning the character of Dr. Pavy and others whom he disliked. Connell's story was telegraphed all over the country, and elicited strenuous denials of its truth from other survivors of the expedition. They say that Connell was notoriously untruthful, and a chronic grumbler. People are sick of the whole business. It was wretchedly mismanaged, and ended in dire failure. That the members of the expedition, under the cruel pangs of hunger, with death staring them in the face, committed acts for which it would be hard to hold them responsible, is beyond question. Greeley can never retrieve his lost reputation. But people feel that the expedition is one which ought to be forgotten if possible, and that no one but a ghoul would take pleasure in stirring it up.

The descendants of the filibusters of the ante-war era are trying to get up an excitement about the case of Cutting, the American editor, who is in jail at El Paso del Norte. Cutting, who seems to be an ill-conditioned fellow, always quarreling with somebody, once ran a newspaper in the Mexican town of El Paso; it failed, though he tried to make it sensational by abusing every one. Then he crossed the river and started a paper in the American town of El Paso, which is only separated from the Mexican town by a short bridge. In his new paper, he went on railing at the Mexicans, and not content with this, he crossed the river, and repeated his diatribes by word of mouth on Mexican soil. For this he was arrested, under the Mexican laws.

He immediately notified the world that he proposed to play the part of martyr. Several Mexican citizens offered to give bail for him, but he refused, and sent over to his friends heart-rending accounts of his sufferings in a Mexican dungeon. He appealed to the Government at Washington, and an inquiry was instituted—with what result no one knows; it is quite likely that Mr. Bayard found that sympathy would be ill bestowed on a man who had obviously courted martyrdom for the sake of notoriety. The Mexican officials have set down the case for trial next week. The prisoner having refused to employ counsel, the Court has assigned a lawyer for his defence; and this, the newspapers tell us, is another instance of the brutal treatment to which Americans are exposed in Mexico. It looks as if Mr. Cutting might over do the business.

People felt, last week, almost as if they had seen a ghost when the name of Hinton Rowan Helper floated through the papers once more. Thirty years ago, Helper, who was a resident of North Carolina, wrote an abolitionist book. It pleased the North, and infuriated the South to such an extent that, in those fiery days of proslavery and anti-slavery approval or disapproval of the Helper book came to be regarded as the test of political orthodoxy. An address was printed, addressed to the northern people advising them to read the book; it was signed by the leading members of the then struggling Republican party. The South declared that every signer should be marked down for political slaughter, and sure enough, when John Sherman—now President of the Senate—ran for speaker of the House, he was defeated because it was shown that he was one of the signers, and Mr. Pennington, who was to the full as bitter an opponent of slavery as Sherman, was elected instead. During the war, little or nothing was heard of Helper, and people had almost forgotten his evidence, when now he looms up as the champion of a scheme for a continental railway from Behring's straits to Cape Horn. He is actually applying to the legislature of the Argentine Republic for a subsidy for his road. Some newspaper having suggested that there must be some mistake—that Hinton Rowan Helper must be dead, he replies by threatening a libel suit to prove that he still lives.

The New York Anarchists have again brought themselves into notice. A Brazilian frigate is lying in the harbour, and on board of her is a Brazilian Prince, a son, I believe, of the Emperor, and a nice, gentlemanly young fellow. The authorities thought to pay the young man a little attention by giving him a jaunt to West Brighton. As the party were about to start the following elegant epistle was handed to the directors of the Sea Beach Company:—

To the President of the Sea Beach Railroad Company, the Directors of Such Company and Other Bandit Lovers and Royal Lickspittles: It is publicly announced that you intend feting this Brazilian princelet who is now here, and in conjunction with that fete you will entertain and banquet oppressor Martine and the bloodhound Fellows. It is further announced that many other lickspittles of royalty and the accursed aristocracy are crazy with a desire to pay honors to this princeling. This affair has been duly discussed in committee, and it has been resolved that this entertainment is a disgusting spectacle of homage to princelings and representative tyranny. It is now time that such rites shall be done away with and an example be made. This entertainment to August Leopold, Prince Hog, Martine, Oppressor, Fellows, Bloodhound, must not take place. If you persist to entertain these representatives of tyranny then revenge shall fall upon you. Your life and those of other principals in this fete shall be forfeited and taken at the earliest opportunity. This opportunity will not be long before being reached. By order,

SOCIAL REVOLUTION COMMITTEE.

July 26, 1886.  
Be warned and countermand the fete. Your lives are now in our hands and the responsibility shall now be with you.

Less would have been thought of the matter, and it would probably have been dismissed from consideration as a bad hoax, but for the discovery under one of the seats in the upper cabin of a long black bottle with a wire and fuse attachment which was spitting fire when it was found. A deck-hand seized it and threw it overboard, so that there was no explosion. But Mr. Martine, the District Attorney, and his assistant Colonel Fellows, seem to think that it was filled with dynamite, and that the excursion party had a narrow escape. The event will not be without its effect on the judge and jury who are now trying the dynamiters at Chicago. It hardly needs the gift of prophecy to enable me to predict that some day, it will be my duty to report to you an explosion in some large city, that will cost lives which the country can ill spare.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, August 21st.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The House of Lords has voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne after a short debate.

### MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND.

Major-General Sir Redvers H. Buller will shortly proceed to the South of Ireland and rigorously enforce the law.

### THE GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY.

The Irish policy of the Government is to be considered during the recess.

London, August 22nd.

### REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA.

A revolution has broken out in Bulgaria, and Prince Alexander, who has been compelled to abdicate, has been transported from Bulgaria. The provisional government which has been formed relies upon the protection of Austria.

London, August 21st.

Prince Alexander has been imprisoned by the Pastirag, and a provisional Government has been formed.

London, August 23rd.

The Bulgarian army exhibits symptoms of a revolution in favour of Prince Alexander. The intervention of Russia is considered probable.

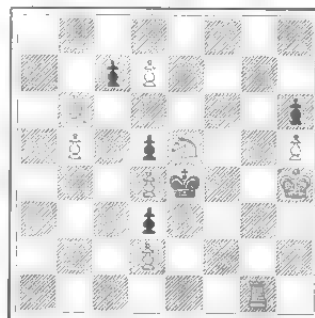
London, August 24th.

A second provisional government at Tirnova has now been formed, which is in favour of Prince Alexander, and this revulsion of feeling is extending.

## CHESS.

By Dr. S. GOLD. From the Chess Player's Chronicle.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of August 21st, 1886, By Mr. S. LOYD.

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| White.                | Black.         |
| 1.—H. to Q. Kt. 3 ch. | 1.—K. to B. 3. |
| 2.—B. to Q. Kt. 4.    |                |
| 3.—Mate.              | 1.—K. to K. 5. |
| 2.—Q. to K. B. 2.     | 1.—K. to Q. 3. |
| 3.—Mate.              |                |
| 2.—Q. to Kt. 6 ch.    |                |
| 3.—Mate.              |                |

We have received the following from "Omega," which is a correct solution, but is not the solution of the Chess Editor, and it is apparent therefore that the problem is faulty, and can be solved two ways.

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| White.                  | Black.            |
| 1.—Q. to Q. R. 6.       | 1.—K. to Q. B. 4. |
| 2.—B. to Q. R. 4.       | 2.—K. to Q. 4.    |
| 3.—Q. to Q. B. 6. mate. |                   |
|                         | if 1.—K. to K. 5. |
| 1.—Q. to Q. B. 4. ch.   | 2.—K. moves.      |
| 2.—Q. mates.            |                   |

## MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong, per O. & O. Co. Tuesday, August 31st \*  
From America, per P. M. Co. Tuesday, August 31st.†  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. V. K. Thursday, Sept. 2nd.

\* Gadic left Hongkong on August 24th. † City of Peking left San Francisco on August 17th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Sunday, August 29th.  
For Hakodate, per N. V. K. Monday, August 30th.  
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. V. K. Wednesday, Sept. 1st.  
For America, per O. & O. Co. Thursday, Sept. 2nd.  
For Kobe, per N. V. K. Friday, Sept. 3rd.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

### YOKOHAMA-TOKYŌ RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 9.50, 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYŌ (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Teitumai, Kawasaki and Onari Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

### TOKYŌ-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYŌ (Uyeno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

### TOKYŌ-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYŌ (Uyeno) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

### SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

### KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

### OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

FOR EUROPE—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Saturday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

FOR CHINA—The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sail weekly (Thursday) for Shanghai, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki. Steamers of this Company also run to Korea and Vladivostok, at intervals, their sailing notices appearing in the local papers.

### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 20 sen.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Travancore*, British steamer, 1,149, J. Logan, 22nd August.—Hongkong 15th August, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Bellona*, German steamer, 1,057, W. Vahater, 23rd August.—Hongkong 15th August, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Carrie Delap*, British bark, 1,109, Lewis, 23rd August.—Kobe 17th August, Tea.—Frazer & Co.

*Galley of Lorne*, British steamer, 1,380, Pomeroy, 23rd August.—Kobe 22nd August, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Normanton*, British steamer, 1,533, Drake, 23rd August.—Shanghai 18th August, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 24th August.—Hongkong 24th August via Nagasaki and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 25th August.—Kobe 24th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Straits of Gibraltar*, British steamer, 1,281, Dewar, 25th August.—Shanghai 21st August, General.—Fraser, Farley & Co.

*Kiyokawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 148, Emada, 25th August.—Shimizu 24th August, General.—Seiryusha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer 356, Kaya, 25th August.—Handa 24th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,262, Wilson Walker, 25th August.—Shanghai and ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mensaleh*, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benois, 26th August.—Hongkong 19th and Kobe 24th August, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 26th August.—Yokkaichi 25th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 26th August.—Hakodate 24th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 26th August.—Kobe 25th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Kawaoka, 27th August.—Yokkaichi 26th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shidzuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 27th August.—Shimizu 26th August, General.—Seiryusha.

*Utrecht*, Dutch ship, 1,591, Utecht, 27th August.—Nagasaki 5th August, Kerosene Oil.—China and Japan Trading Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Stettin*, German steamer, 1,815, Warnkers, 22nd August.—Kobe, General.—Ahrens & Co.

*Port Jackson*, British steamer, 2,600, G. H. Huddy, 21st August.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Tanais*, French steamer, 1,149, A. Paul, 21st August.—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Prins Georg*, German steamer, 1,906, Plett, 24th August.—Nagasaki, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Moskwa*, Russian steamer, 2,244, Captain Kaoloff, 24th August.—San Francisco, General.

*Naniwa Kan* (8), corvette, Captain Isoba, 25th August.—Shinagawa.

*Tohai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 25th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mercur*, British brig, 216, Dick, 26th August.—Hakodate, Ballast.—F. E. White.

*North American*, American ship, 1,520, Hallett, 26th August.—Departure Bay, General.—Captain.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 26th August.—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,262, Wilson Walker, 26th August.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 26th August.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 26th August.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Seiryu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 478, Tamura, 25th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 26th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 27th August.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, from Hongkong:—Mr. E. C. Adams, Mr. W. W. E. Hart, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Ho-tung, Miss Ho-soo, Mr. Benjamin, Rev. J. C. Davidson, and Rev. Chas. Bishop, in cabin; Mr. Shing-ting, Mr. Loo-shang Chee, and Mr. Chun-shee, in second class; and 23 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. A. Thomas, A. A. Therns, and J. Slutchter in cabin; and 37 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Charles Hannen, Mrs. Kildoye, Mrs. Goto, Messrs. Taguchi, Yabe, and Tsuruzawa in cabin; Mrs. Kitajima, Mrs. Mifugi, and Mr. Yamagata in second class; and 1 European, 2 Chinese, and 52 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Mensaleh*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. Osada, Messrs. A. Dubourg, Korschelt, Wing Hing, De Villaret, and 22 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. Burnside and 12 Japanese in cabin; and 103 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for Hongkong:—Mrs. Ringer, Messrs. Gower, J. Campbell, San Hen, and Chun Hen in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco:—Mr. Geo. B. Glover, Mr. A. P. Happer, Jun., Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Royall and three children, Mr. W. Dallas, Mr. C. H. Taylor, Mr. L. G. MacKenzie, Captain Sibelin, Mr. J. J. Howard, Mr. E. W. Benson, Mr. S. Z. Sawada, Mr. M. Shimugi, Mr. M. Sakamoto Lord Kesteven, Miss F. Wheeler, Mrs. E. D. Gamewell, Major Cholmeley, Captain D. McNeil, Mr. A. C. Smith, Mr. F. Deardorf, Mr. S. Tukito, and O. Swore in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong, via Kobe:—Mr. Payne in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Naylor, Miss Hesser, Miss Porter, Messrs. Shizio, K. Chang, F. Chomley, Gotsuji, M. Kirkwood, Ideura, Karada, Willbourne, and E. Sugimura in cabin; and Mr. Oia in second class; and 2 Chinese and 49 Japanese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong, via Kobe:—Silk for France, 86 bales, for England, 5 bales; total 91 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$20,000.00.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Travancore*, Captain J. Logan, reports:—When S.W. from Kii Channel distant about 80 miles experienced a strong gale from south S.W. and West and a heavy cross sea, and from thence into port strong south wind and heavy sea.

The British steamer *Galley of Lorne*, Captain Pomeroy, from Kobe, reports very strong winds in Kii Channel, and from Osima moderate southerly wind and high sea.

The British steamer *Thibet*, Captain W. D. Mudie, from Hongkong via ports, reports:—Owing to bad weather, we lay at Yura-no-uchi for thirty hours.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Captain Drummond, from Kobe, reports light winds at E.S.E. and fine and clear weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Straits of Gibraltar*, Captain Dewar, from Shanghai, reports light southerly winds and clear weather throughout the passage.

The Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, Captain G. W. Conner, reports:—Left Hakodate the 24th August, at 7.30 a.m. and experienced light breeze from N.E., sky overcast; at 10 a.m. wind increasing to a strong gale, and high seas; put back and came to an anchorage at Cape Blunt. At 1.30 p.m. gale decreasing with confused sea, weighed anchor and proceeded to Oginohama. Weather moderate, arrived at 7.30 a.m. the 25th, and left at 2.40 p.m.; thence to port fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 26th August, at 4.37 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Captain Wynn, from Kobe, reports light variable winds to Oshima; thence to port light S.W. winds and fine weather.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The country Markets are reported to have shown no symptoms of revival since the termination of the "Bon" festival, and dealers consequently have little disposition to increase their liabilities with fresh business, while they can with difficulty keep their engagements as regards clearances of contracts falling due. Sellers, in view of this state of things, have wisely not been pressing sales, or the present nominal quotations would probably have to be considerably reduced.

**YARNS.**—Sales of English spinnings amount to 300 bales for the week, and 28/32s. have declined 50 cents per picul; only 50 bales of Bombays are reported sold, and prices are 25 cents per picul lower for all counts, with rather a weak feeling in consequence of the very large arrivals.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Sales are reported of 750 pieces Velvet, 300 pieces Dyed Shirtings, 500 pieces Twills, and 1,000 pieces Prints, but all other goods and particularly Grey Shirtings have been quite neglected and prices are all nominal.

**WOOLLENS.**—2,500 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 1,000 pieces Italian Cloth, and 2,000 pairs Blankets have been sold at very full prices.

## COTTON YARNS.

Nos.	16/24, Ordinary	28.00 to 27.75
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.00 to 29.50	
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.50 to 30.50	
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.00	
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.75 to 32.25	
Nos. 28/32, Medium	32.50 to 33.00	
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	33.25 to 34.25	
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.75 to 36.50	
No. 32s, Two-fold	33.50 to 35.50	
No. 42s, Two-fold	36.50 to 40.00	
No. 20s, Bombay	25.25 to 27.25	
No. 16s, Bombay	25.00 to 26.25	
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.00 to 24.50	

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 lb, 3 1/2 yds, 39 inches	1.75 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 3 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.20 to 2.65
T. Cloth—7 1/2 lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.45 to 1.60
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.60 to 1.65
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 2.30
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—12 to 24 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—24 to 36 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—36 to 48 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 42-3 inches	6.75 to 7.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.65 to 0.72
Taffachelas, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 30-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.21 to 0.32
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.13 1/2 to 0.15 1/2
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Vuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.50
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.30 to 0.55
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.35 to 0.44 1/2

## METALS.

The business doing is not large, but the better feeling noticed last week continues. The state of the Market generally is unchanged from last report.

**IRON.**—Nail-roads neglected, other kinds moving a little.

**WIRE NAILS.**—As before, good assortments are saleable at improved prices.

**TIN PLATES** wanted at quotations, the stocks on hand being run down to very small proportions.

Flat Bars, 1 inch	2.55 to 2.65
Flat Bars, 1 1/2 inch	2.70 to 2.80
Round and square up to 1 1/2 inch	2.60 to 2.80
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.25 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.50 to 5.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20 to 1.25

## KEROSENE.

No change of any sort in this Market. Buyers are well supplied for present requirements and will not enter into new business (except on their own terms) until they have worked off their present stocks. Holders, on the other hand, are perhaps not quite so firm and have a lingering hope that buyers will presently meet them half-way. Deliveries maintained. Quotations unchanged.

Devoe	1.70 to 1.72 1/2
Comet	1.65 to 1.67 1/2
Stella	1.60 to 1.62 1/2

## SUGAR.

There is nothing to report from the Sugar Market.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1	\$7.25 to 7.30
White, No. 2	5.90 to 5.95
White, No. 3	5.60 to 5.75
White, No. 4	4.90 to 5.00
White, No. 5	4.10 to 4.15
Brown Formosa	4.50 to 4.60

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 20th instant, since which date there has been much less doing in this Market, and Settlements for the interval are not more than 240 piculs, divided thus:—Hanks 65 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 175 piculs. In addition to these figures the native Kaisha have shipped about 160 piculs to America per *City of Rio*, which are included in the statistics given below.

As mentioned above, trade has fallen off very much and the last few days very little has been done. Holders are now not quite so strong in their demands, but their idea of a reduction in price is not likely to be of such a nature as to induce buyers to operate freely. We leave quotations unchanged as per last week's circular, for although holders have in the meantime raised their pretensions considerably, we think they would now be inclined to do some business at the prices made this day week.

Arrivals continue on a free scale, and the Stock-list has increased by 600 piculs on the week. Still holders put a bold face on the matter, and now assert that prices cannot go down very much; although most of them have apparently given up the hope of any farther rise in the immediate future. If buyers continue to hold off we may have to record lower values next week.

There have been three shipping opportunities during the week:—the U.S. mail of 21st, with the French and German mails of 22nd. The former (P. M. S. *City of Rio de Janeiro*) had no less than 679 bales for the American trade; of this quantity 183 bales were shipped by the *Doshinsha*. The M. M. steamship *Tanais* carried 91 bales for London and Lyons, while the Nord-deutscher Lloyd steamer *Stettin* also took 8 bales for Lyons. Export from 1st July to date is now 2,180 piculs, against 1,710 piculs last year and 2,956 piculs to same date in 1884.

*Hanks*.—Not a large business: what has been done being for the European trade at the following prices:—*Annaba* \$125, *Takasaki* \$600, *Hachioji* (old) at \$535. Sellers in this class are fairly strong and quotations well maintained.

*Filatures*.—Considerable settlements on the 20th instant; but little doing since that date, and holders who have been asking an advance on last week's rates would probably do business at those figures without murmuring. Among the purchases noted a week ago were *Kaimetsu* and *Katsusha* at \$770: sellers were unable to obtain any advance on these figures although they made a strong fight for it. A parcel of *Hagiwara* is understood to be going forward by next steamer on consignment terms; but a parcel of *Buyosha* taken into godown has been rejected.

*Re-reels*.—Not much done in the better grades; some few parcels medium *Yosha* and *Bushu* taken at \$675 to \$685, but the demand for America seems to have dried up on the basis of present values here.

*Kakeda*.—Nothing done here. Prices are nominal; supplies are coming in fairly well and the assortment on offer is becoming more attractive.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1 (Shinshu)	\$650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshiu)	630 to 640
Hanks—No. 3 (Shinshu)	620 to 625
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshiu)	610 to 615
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 to 3	590 to 600
Hanks—No. 3	570 to 580
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	550 to 560
<i>Filatures</i> —Extra	800
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 10/13 deniers	780
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	770 to 780
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1 1/2, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	750 to 760
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 10/15 deniers	750 to 760
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers	720 to 730
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 700
<i>Re-reels</i> —(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	730 to 740
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 denier	710 to 720
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1 1/2, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	690 to 700
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers	680 to 690
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers	650 to 660
<i>Kakedas</i> —Extra	780
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 1	740 to 750
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 1 1/2	720 to 730
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 2	700 to 710
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 2 1/2	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 3	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 3 1/2	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 4	—
<i>Oshu Sendai</i> —No. 2 1/2	—
<i>Himatsuki</i> —No. 2	—
<i>Himatsuki</i> —No. 3, 4	—
<i>Sotai</i> —No. 2 1/2	—

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 27th August, 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Europe	\$75	\$67	1,723
America	1,594	1,212	1,549
Total	{ Bales 2,169	1,779	3,263
	{ Piculs 2,180	1,710	2,956
Settlements and Direct	PICULS 2,500	PICULS 2,200	PICULS 3,850
Export from 1st July	2,500	2,200	3,850
Stock, 27th August	\$500	4,700	3,400
Available supplies to date	5,000	6,900	7,250

## WASTE SILK.

A good amount of business in this branch; the settlements recorded for the week amounting to 850 piculs, divided thus:—*Pierced Cocoons* 300 piculs, *Noshi* 350 piculs, and *Kibiso* 200 piculs.

The settlements this week have been increased by the purchase up county of about 400 piculs, by the *banto* of a foreign firm. Buying is by no means general at the present high range of prices, being confined almost entirely to a few Swiss firms. Dealers are very firm for all kinds of Waste, in spite of increased arrivals. The "available supplies" to date are about 3,000 piculs more than to same date last season.

The *Tanais* (22nd instant) had 119 bales (*Cocoons* 44, *Noshi* 51, *Kibiso* 23, *Neri* 1) chiefly for the South of Europe. Total shipments are now 1,284 piculs, against 721 to same date last year and 1,082 on 27th August, 1884.

*Pierced Cocoons*.—The trade goes on at about last rates; buyers complain that quality is not over-good this year.

*Noshi*.—Considerable buying of the better kinds at high prices. Among the settlements are *Oshu* \$195, *Bushu* \$160 to \$165, *Yosha* (assorted) \$125, and a small parcel *Mino* at \$145.

*Kibiso*.—Not so much passing in this kind. Prices for best *Filature* are pushed up to \$165 (but without buyers at anything over \$160), while for the product of the *Tokushu* filature a still higher price is wanted.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

<i>Pierced Cocoons</i> —Good to Best	\$130 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best	180 to 190
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Good	160 to 170
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Medium	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best	190 to 200
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Best	150 to 160
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Good	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Medium	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Bushu</i> , Good to Best	160 to 170
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Josha</i> , Best	150 to 160
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Josha</i> , Good	120 to 130
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Josha</i> , Ordinary	110 to 115
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best selected	150 to 160
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Seconds	130 to 140
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best	130 to 140
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Best	—
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Seconds	90 to 95
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Josha</i> , Good to Fair	85 to 90
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Josha</i> , Middling to Common	70 to 80
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Hachioji</i> , Good	60 to 65
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Hachioji</i> , Medium to Low	50 to 55
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Neri</i> , Good to Common	30 to 40
<i>Mawata</i> —Good to Best	30 to 25

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 27th Aug., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk	983	721	1,000
<i>Pierced Cocoons</i>	301	—	82
Total	1,284	721	1,082
Settlements and Direct	PICULS 2,850	PICULS 300	PICULS 3,700
Export from 1st July	2,850	300	3,700
Stock, 27th August	5,650	5,400	4,000
Available supplies to date	5,500	5,700	7,200

*Exchange*.—Foreign has advanced considerably (some folks think temporarily) and quotations are now as follows:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/1 1/2; Documents, 3/1 1/2; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/1 1/2; Documents, 3/1 1/2; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., 75; 4 m/s., 76 1/2; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 3.90; 6 m/s., fcs. 3.92. Domestic unchanged, *Kinsatsu* being quoted at par with silver.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 27th August, 1886:—

	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	1,340	1,340	<i>Pierced Cocoons</i>	975
<i>Filature</i> & <i>Re-reels</i>	2,790	2,790	<i>Noshi</i>	2,475
<i>Kakeda</i>	565	565	<i>Kibiso</i>	1,950
<i>Sendai</i> & <i>Hamatsuki</i>	600	600	<i>Mawata</i>	140
<i>Taysam</i> Kinds.	205	205	<i>Sundries</i>	110

Total piculs..... 5,500 Total piculs..... 5,650  
\* Raw Stock—900 piculs Old, 4,600 piculs New.  
Waste Stock—550 piculs Old, 5,100 piculs New.

## TEA.

A good demand continues, and transactions have been about 3,100 piculs of all descriptions. This makes settlements for the present season about 172,405 piculs, compared with 137,845 piculs same time in 1885. Buyers have been paying fully one dollar more than last week, and the market closes very firm. This is owing to the large prices prevailing in the producing districts which are reported

to be fully two dollars higher than here. There are about 2,000 piculs of Tea dust now on offer, and this quantity is included in the estimated stock, which amounts to about 9,000 piculs. The usual weekly shipments of Teas from Kobe and Yokohama are as follows:—From Kobe the bark *Carrie Delap* has 200,968 lbs. for New York, 240,875 lbs. for Chicago, and 279,822 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 721,725 lbs. This vessel has arrived here, but has not sailed for her destination yet. The steamship *Devonshire* took from Kobe 58,384 lbs. for New York and 81,416 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 139,800 lbs. From Yokohama the *City of Rio de Janeiro*, which sailed the 21st inst., took 559,873 lbs. distributed as follows:—119,512 lbs. for New York; 200,452 lbs. for Chicago; 2,500 lbs. for St. Louis; 2,730 lbs. for St. Paul; 18,758 lbs. for Portland (Oregon); 175,540 lbs. for San Francisco and 40,381 lbs. for Canada. The Suez Canal steamer *Port Jackson* took 57,865 lbs. for New York and 86,195 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 144,060 lbs. She sailed the 21st instant. The Russian steamer *Moskwa* took 492,260 lbs. for New York and 15,460 lbs. for Portland (Oregon), total 507,720 lbs. The above steamer sailed the 24th instant via Honolulu.

Common	\$12 1/2 & under
Good Common	14 to 15
Medium	16 to 17
Good Medium	18 to 20
Fine	21 to 23
Finest	25 & up'ds

## EXCHANGE.

Exchange has made a distinct movement upward, and is strong at the close.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3/04
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/1
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/1 1/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	3/2
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	3/2 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	4 1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	71
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	72
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	74
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	75
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	74
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	75

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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

NO. 10, VOL. VI.] YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1886. 可読局建費 [\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to him; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1886.

### DEATH.

At Tsukiji, Tôkyô, of cholera, on the 27th instant, ARTHUR KING, of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 38 years. Interred at Nomi-mura, Tôkyô, on the 29th instant.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE construction of an aqueduct at the Suidobashi has been begun.

THE negotiations regard to the Nagasaki affair remain *in statu quo*.

H.E. TAKASAKI, Governor of Tôkyô, visited all the hospitals in the capital the 28th instant.

MR. IWASAKI YANOSUKE will go shortly, it is said on a three years' visit to European countries.

CHOLERA is increasing in Tôkyô. The number of new cases reached 347 on the 2nd instant.

It has been decided to construct water-works at Osaka, the supply to be taken from the Yoshinogawa.

A FACTORY for the manufacture of buttons from pearl shell has been started at Toba, in Mie Prefecture.

H.I.H. PRINCE ARISUGAWA paid a visit of inspection the 30th ultimo to the Naval Section of the Kaigunsho.

THE Japanese emigrants to the Hawaiian Islands sent home a sum of yen 58,900 from January to July of this year.

MAJOR-GENERALS SAKIYA and YAMAJI will shortly, it is rumoured, receive promotion to the rank of Lieut-General. Colonel Hasegawa

and three other officers of similar rank will be promoted to the rank of Major-General.

MR. ENDO, Commissioner of the Japanese Mint, will shortly make a tour of inspection of the principal mines.

THE Etchu Steamship Company has increased its share capital to yen 500,000 in order to extend its business.

THE construction of a new war vessel, to be named the *Atsuki Kan*, has been commenced at Onohama Dockyard.

THE new Japanese Legation at Peking will be opened in October, the construction of the buildings having been completed.

DURING the week, rumours of pro-Russian intrigues and of Chinese interference in Korea have caused some anxiety.

MR. KOGA, adviser to the Hiroshima Court of Appeal, who was promoted in rank some time ago, died of cholera the 28th ultimo.

RESIDENTS in Tôkyô have contributed a sum of yen 601.50 for distribution among the nurses engaged in the Tôkyô cholera hospitals.

THE Light House section in the Department of Communications proposes to erect a light house at Ishihara, on the island of Tsushima.

THE fruit crop in the neighbourhood of Tôkyô has been very large this year, the yield being above the average of the past 30 years.

THE returns of convict labour in Japan show that the prisoners of Kobe Gaol last year turned out more than a thousand tons of matches.

THE Tea trade at Kobe has considerably fallen off, and the stock accumulated is quite a million *ken*, consequently prices are on the decline.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL VISCOUNT TORIWO, who is at present in Europe, has intimated his intention of returning to Japan about March next year.

FROM the 28th ultimo the weather underwent a sensible change. The great heat seemed to be ended by a severe thunderstorm which occurred that morning.

MESSRS. TECHOW AND RENDLEH, advisers to the Cabinet, whose terms of engagement terminate in February next, have been re-engaged for a period of two years.

THE Tôkyô Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association are now discussing a draft memorial drawn up by a committee of their number in reference to treaty revision.

MR. SHIOTA, Japanese Minister to China, who had been absent from his post for sometime on account of ill-health, returned to the legation at Peking the 16th ultimo.

NARA was formerly celebrated for the production of the finest kind of writing brushes and ink, also for the manufacture of a very superior kind of muslin, but of late years these trades

have declined. Determined to stimulate their revival, however, some of the principal residents are about to establish a Chamber of Commerce.

IT is stated that Captain Yata, who is at present in London, has forwarded to the Government information relating to certain changes in the organization of the British Navy.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha will remove temporarily, before the end of this month, to the present branch office, in the vicinity of which the head office will be constructed of brick.

THE passenger and goods traffic on the Naoetsu-Sekiya line has daily increased since the line was opened a short time ago. The railway has proved a great convenience to the district.

THE Oyster Canning Factory at Nemuro, which has hitherto been conducted under the supervision of the Branch Office of the Hokkaido Administration, will now be leased to private persons.

IT is rumoured that Count Kawamura has been offered the succession to Mr. Hanabusa, Japanese Minister to Russia, who returned to Japan the other day. The Count, however, is said to have declined the offer.

THE roughest part of the road between Takeda and Chitani, in Tajima, seven or eight miles of which has hitherto been very difficult to traverse, has just been graded and improved at a cost of nearly 5,000 yen.

THE Tôkyô Law Association, at a meeting the other day, decided to send to the family of the late Mr. Takahashi, President of the Association, a pair of flower vases accompanied by a letter of condolence.

THE *Wakanoura Maru*, chartered by the Government to convey a detachment of police to Okinawa, put into Oshima in a heavy gale, where she lay two days and nights before being able to resume her voyage.

A VERNACULAR journal, referring to the gradual revival of trade in several industries, says:—"It is difficult to arrive at the true cause of the abnormal exportation of porcelain to China during the first half of the present year."

UNTIL the present time it has been permissible to place postage stamps either on the face or the back of letters, but as this custom has been the cause of much inconvenience to post officials, new regulations on the subject will shortly be issued.

PRELIMINARY arrangements for a railway from Wakayama to Osaka are far advanced, and the estimates show that there would be sufficient passenger traffic to make the line pay, without reckoning the income to be derived from the carriage of goods.

REPORTS from various parts of the country give glowing accounts of the condition of the crops. Rain has fallen copiously and there is no longer any danger of drought; indeed, in places several rivers have overflowed their banks, but there has been no damage of note, the condition of the

Original from

land being such as to almost immediately absorb the superabundance of water. Wells have consequently risen, and mills been set a going again.

THE percentage of deaths from cholera has been high in Kobe and Iliogo. From its first appearance to the 24th ult., the number of cases was 1,665, and of these 1,406 terminated fatally. In the remainder of the Prefecture there were 2,999 cases and 2,453 deaths.

THE Import trade remains without material alteration, and no movement of importance is immediately expected. The sale of Yarns has been small, the market closing weak with almost nominal prices. Cotton Piece-goods have received some attention, and the Woollen trade has been moderate in extent at slightly higher rates. The Metal market continues to look up, though actual transactions have not been extensive. Enquiries, however, are made from quarters which indicate a resumption of business immediately the hot weather is over. The demand for favourite assortments of Wire Nails has been fairly good, and a few lots of Tin Plates of the right make are still wanted. There is no alteration in Kerosene so far as prices and sales go, buyers and sellers maintaining the position they have held for weeks past. Large arrivals of oil, however, come to hand and more floating cargoes are not far off. Sugar is a drug in the market. The Silk business has been quiet, and a small amount only has been done. Without speculating, buyers here cannot pay the prices demanded, and as arrivals come free, stocks accumulate, and will certainly continue to do so until holders moderate their views or rates are raised at places of consumption, as trade is impossible to any great extent under existing conditions. Waste Silk has been bought to the tune of 500 piculs, but these figures would have been largely augmented were holders not so stiff, foreign markets being unable to pay the figures demanded here. With the weight of a heavy stock, however, sellers must shortly bend. The Tea trade has very considerably fallen off, both here and at Kobe; at the two ports over 50,000 piculs of leaf more have been purchased at this date than at same time last year. Reports from American markets are not cheerful, and indicate low prices and large stocks. Exchange had gone up a step early in the week, but again receded, remaining fairly steady at the close.

#### NOTES.

A TELEGRAM from Tsushima, dated August 24th, 10.30 p.m., says that Mr. S. Hisamizu, of the Japanese Consulate in Ninsen, had just arrived (in Tsushima), and had despatched several telegraphic messages in an European language to the Department of Foreign Affairs. Commenting upon this, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* confesses that the news of Mr. Hisamizu's arrival in Tsushima caused it some uneasiness at first, inasmuch as the coming of that official had been immediately preceded by intelligence indicating considerable disquiet in Korea. The Chinese Government, it was said, having received information which pointed to renewed coquetting with Russia on Korea's part, had taken serious umbrage, and directed its representative in Seoul to adopt emphatic measures. It seemed not unreasonable to connect Mr. Hisamizu's visit to Tsushima with this complication. But the

*Nichi Nichi* assures its readers that careful enquiry in official quarters shows the two things to be entirely unrelated. The journey of Mr. Hisamizu was undertaken on account of business which falls within the ordinary functions of Mr. Takahira, but with regard to which full instructions had to be obtained from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. The direct line of telegraph not being available, and the matter being of a pressing nature, it was deemed necessary to despatch Mr. Hisamizu to Tsushima, by special steamer, so that he might be able to use the wires from that island. Having obtained the necessary information, he was to leave Tsushima on Wednesday.

It must be admitted, we fear, that Korean affairs are not quite in as settled a state as could be wished. The rumours that have lately been following one another, though unsubstantial and even extravagant at times, have at any rate to be regarded as the proverbial smoke that indicates the existence of some fire. China's present policy with regard to the miserable little Kingdom, if persisted in, is bound to plunge herself and her neighbour into a sea of troubles. She will neither take the peninsula under her protection, nor leave it to its own resources, but by a series of spasmodic interferences and abandonments invites the very results which are most to be dreaded.

The *Tsukushi Kan* left Shinagawa at 6 a.m. Tuesday for Nagasaki. It is expected that her final destination is Korea, where she goes to protect the Japanese residents in the event of any emergency which may arise from Russo-Chinese-Korean complications. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* gives this as a mere rumour, but adds that in view of the disquiet said to exist in Korea, the *Tsukushi* may probably be under orders to proceed thither.

Referring to rumours current in Osaka and elsewhere with regard to Korean affairs, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that, as usual where men's tongues are concerned, there appears to be much exaggeration. Enquiries made in official quarters disclose the fact that the Ministers of the Right and Left have been degraded, but the stories current about measures to restrain the king personally are not worthy of credence.

More detailed intelligence of the complications in Korea was received on Monday in Tôkyô. Owing to the temporary suspension of telegraphic communication with Jinsen, the first definite news reached Nagasaki by the *Tsuruga Maru*, on the 29th instant, and was thence wired to Tôkyô. It will be remembered that vague rumours were circulated, some days ago, of renewed Russian intrigues in Korea. The Koreans, who appear to think that they entered the comity of nations either to exploit their neighbours' purses or to sell themselves to the highest bidder, are again inclining to Russian protection, the inclination this time having extended to the King and his principal ministers. Before this scheme had reached maturity, China became more than suspicious, and her representative in Seoul, Mr. Yuen Shi-kai—the same official who played such a prominent part in the disturbance of 1884,—invited the commanders of the Korean royal guards to dine with him, the 15th instant. During dinner he informed his guests that he had received a telegraphic intimation from Li Chung-tang to the

effect that, inasmuch as Korea had alienated herself from the Middle Kingdom and sought Russian protection, China proposed to despatch, in a few days, a strong body of troops to "remonstrate" against this breach of confidence on the part of her tributary. The Koreans evidently put their own interpretation upon the form which this "remonstrance" would take, for they immediately fell into a state of serious trepidation. The alarm was shared by Court and people alike. The Chinese representative seems, however, to have proceeded resolutely on the hypothesis that the royal assent had not been obtained by the Russo-philos. He caused the palace to be strictly guarded, and exercising his usurped authority through the king, procured the degradation and banishment of the first and second Ministers, with two of their principal colleagues, on the distinct charge of negotiating a secret treaty with Russia. Other Korean officials implicated in the affair were imprisoned, but what their number was or whether more violent measures were resorted to, we have no information. These steps, openly sanctioned by the King, appear to have constituted a temporary check to the trouble.

Thus much seems to be tolerably trustworthy. But there is also an inexplicable and scarcely credible rumour of an attack upon the foreign legations in Sôul. How such an outrage can have been twisted into the programme, it is hard to conceive. Of course there is a bare possibility that the mob, which in Korea appears to be in a general state of preparation to "go for" foreigners, may have construed China's "remonstrance" into a comprehensive anti-Western declaration. But we are disposed to withhold credence in this part of the story until the receipt of some corroboration. There is, however, one item which lends an air of truth to the rumour; namely, that 40 American man-of-war's men have entered Sôul to assist in protecting the legations. If that be so, the Treaty Powers may fairly ask China either to declare her attitude towards Korea frankly and intelligibly, or to desist from spasmodic interferences with the little kingdom's foreign policy.

There are said to be nine Chinese war-vessels lying at Jinsen. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* accounts for the presence of such a strong force by supposing that not only two of the ships lately at Nagasaki, but also a squadron which recently sailed from Shanghai, were under orders for Korea. The Shanghai squadron is said to have consisted of seven ships. According to the *North China Daily News*, its destination was Nagasaki, where a strong naval demonstration was contemplated in view of the fracas of the 15th instant. But we do not imagine that China entertained the silly notion of intimidating Japan, or converting a sailors' brawl into an international quarrel. At all events the ships went to Jinsen, not to Nagasaki. We suspect that their number is exaggerated, as an independent telegram from a foreign source in Shanghai put them at four. There is also an American vessel lying at Jinsen, and it is now known that the Japanese man-of-war, the *Tsukushi-kan*, has proceeded thither. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* conjectures that of the nine Chinese ships, three are probably transports or despatch-boats.

Another item of intelligence is that 140 Chinese have entered Sôul disguised as merchants.

The exact date of this event is not given, but we gather that it was shortly before the disturbance of the 15th instant. The men are supposed to have been soldiers, and if the supposition be correct, their disguise is doubtless attributable to the Tientsin Convention which forbids the despatch of either Chinese or Japanese troops to Korea without the consent of both empires. The attack upon the foreign legations—if anything of the kind took place, which we greatly doubt—was evidently a trifling affair, probably amounting to nothing more than a shower of stones and tiles.

It appears that Ming-yon-ik has proceeded to Tientsin in a Chinese gun-boat to explain the state of affairs to the Viceroy Li. Perhaps the occurrence will rouse China to the danger of her impossible fast-and-loose policy towards Korea, and teach her that if she continues the game of let go and hold fast, somebody will assuredly join the sport uninvited. In that case a complication which might easily have become serious will have proved beneficial to the whole East.

The *Jiji Shimpō* adds an item of intelligence to the effect that Viceroy Li has enquired of the St. Petersburg Government whether any secret treaty exists between Russia and China, and has received an answer in the negative.

THE Japanese papers have published the following telegrams during the week:—

(*Choya Shimbun.*)

Tientsin, August 23th.

All the Chinese men-of-war in Nagasaki have been ordered by Li Hung-chang to touch at Korea as soon as possible.

(*Hochi Shimbun.*)

Nagasaki, August 26th, 11 p.m.

It is rumoured that disquiet prevails in Seoul, but positive reports have not been received.

(*Mainichi Shimbun.*)

Nagasaki, August 26th (Forenoon).

Mr. Ching, who was despatched from the Chinese Legation in Tokyo, visited the Prefect of Nagasaki to-day.

Nagasaki, August 27th (Forenoon).

The Chinese Consul received a telegraphic despatch from Li Hung-chang last night. In all probability the message contained his instructions as to the third meeting of the conference.

The Chinese Squadron is, it is said, making preparations to leave.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*)

Nagasaki, August 27th, 4.30 p.m.

Mr. Drummond, legal adviser to the Chinese Government, arrived this morning.

Nagasaki, 27th, 8.15 a.m.

The *Ting-yuen*, which was to have left for Tientsin the morning of the 26th, is still here.

Kumamoto, August 27th.

A battery of artillery was despatched to Nagasaki yesterday.

[This battery is sent simply as a relief. Although there are no barracks at Nagasaki, a battery of artillery is stationed there in order to fire salutes when necessary. The present detachment is sent not by special order, but simply as a matter of routine.]

Kumamoto, August 27th 11 a.m.

The ceremony of pre-enting colours to the 20th Regiment has just taken place.

(*Jiji Shimpō.*)

Nagasaki, August 27th.

The wife of Prefect Kusaka and other twenty-four ladies have presented a blanket to each of the injured police constables.

(*Mainichi Shimbun.*)

Nagasaki, August 27th (Noon).

The Chinese Consul has replied to the Prefect of Nagasaki that he and Admiral Ting are only to investigate the provisions of the indictment, but that they have no power to impose any punishment.

(*Jiji Shimpō.*)

Nagasaki, August 28th (Afternoon).

It is rumoured that the Korean Government has leased Quelpart to Russia.

Nagasaki, August 29th, (Afternoon).

It is stated that all the Chinese men-of-war will leave to-morrow.

The third sitting of the conference has not yet taken place.

Count Kawamura, Court Councillor, left to-day.

Disquiet prevails at in Kan-kyodo, Korea.

Kobe, August 28th (Afternoon).

Mr. Kiyoura Keigo, Chief Commissioner of the Police Bureau, is expected to arrive to-morrow from Nagasaki.

Messrs. Kirkwood and Deura arrived this morning and leave to-night for Nagasaki.

Bakan (Shimonoseki), August 28th.

It is rumoured that a collision has occurred between Russians and Chinese in Korea.

Nagasaki, August 30th (Forenoon).

The Chinese Representative, Yuen, has surprised the King of Korea by intimating that a large military force will be sent from China. Great excitement prevails in Seoul. Kin-Ka-Chin and Kin-Ka-Li have been exiled. Bin-yong-ik has gone to China. The disturbance at Seoul was caused by a proposal made by Bin-yong-ik that he should appropriate the full power of administration.

Bin-yong-ik has gone to China to explain the secret treaty made with Russia.

Boku-sei-jin has also gone to China.

Li-Kiu-gan is to leave for Japan as Ambassador.

(*Mainichi Shimbun.*)

Nagasaki, August 29th (Afternoon).

Captain Lang and Mr. Drummond visited the Prefectural Government Offices and conferred with the Governor in separate apartments for a short time.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*)

Nagasaki, August 30th, 6.30 p.m.

The enquiry has been postponed at the request of the Chinese authorities.

The *Oni Alarn* arrived this evening.

Sailors from the Chinese ships are now landed and walk freely about the town.

Nagasaki, August 31st, 8 a.m.

The sailors of the *Ting-yuen* have hitherto been confined to the ship. From ten to twenty are now landed at a time to purchase necessary commodities, but those who land in the forenoon return to the ship by noon, and those going ashore in the afternoon must be off by dark. One marine officer accompanies each party.

Nagasaki, August 31st, 1.15 p.m.

Mr. Drummond has taken up his quarters at the Chinese Consulate, and is now examining the indictment which was forwarded from the Japanese authorities. He does not seem to be busily engaged, however, as he takes long walks daily.

Kumamoto, August 30th, 8.30 p.m.

A battery of artillery stationed at Nagasaki returned to Kumamoto the 28th instant, on the arrival of its relief.

(*Mainichi Shimbun.*)

Nagasaki, August 30th, 8.15 p.m.

The third meeting of the enquiry is fixed for the 4th September.

Shanghai, August 31st (Forenoon).

The Chinese sailors of men-of-war stationed in various Chinese ports, had been confined to their ships for some time, but are now allowed to land.

Nagasaki, August 31st (Afternoon).

The Chinese Consul has received instructions from Li Hung-chang in regard to the recent disturbance. It is stated that the despatch emphasizes the importance of taking up an amicable and peaceable position.

Messrs. Kirkwood and Deura arrived this morning and visited the Prefectural Government offices.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*)

Nagasaki, August 31st, 7.10 p.m.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Telegraphic despatches sent from the British Consul at Nagasaki to the Legation in Peking treble in number and length those despatched to the Legation in Tokyo.

(Whence is this information procured?—*Ed. J.M.*)

The Chinese Consul is making enquiries for the purpose of identifying the Japanese residents who assisted the police constables during the recent disturbance.

Nagasaki, September 2nd, 2 p.m.

Governor Kusaka has received instructions from the Government to discuss matters with Mr. Kirkwood.

(*Mainichi Shimbun.*)

Nagasaki, September 1st, 1 p.m.

Messrs. Drummond, Yang, Counsellor, and Tsai,

Consul, have been appointed to represent the Chinese Government at the sitting of the enquiry.

Nagasaki, September 2nd, 1 p.m.

Instructions have arrived from Count Ito to-day, which probably relate to the third sitting of the enquiry.

The Chinese representatives have had a meeting at the Chinese Consulate to investigate the circumstances of the disturbance.

THE observation made by Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. J. Troup, that Bombay yarns appear to be supplanting English made yarns in the consumption of the Hyogo and Osaka Consular district, is worthy of careful consideration. A decrease of deliveries in English yarns from 4,198,300 lbs. in 1884 to 2,328,800 lbs. in 1885, accompanied as it is by a corresponding increase of imported Bombay yarns, is a fact which, standing itself and alone, might well cause careful inquiry; but instead of being exceptional we meet everywhere in the East the phenomenon that Indian yarns successfully compete with and gradually supplant the English made article. In the Calcutta market both have met as competitors, and since 1880 the relative position of English and Bombay yarns has been exactly reversed. In 1880 there were imported to Calcutta 17,301 bales of English yarns and 14,047 bales of Bombay yarns, but in 1885 Bombay imported 17,287 and Great Britain only 14,912 bales. The same, or rather a still greater, relative change is to be noticed when we examine the trade reports for Hongkong. In 1875, among the imports of 16's.-14's. yarns, there were of Bombay yarns 3,000 bales against 16,000 from England; in 1877 there were 16,000 Indian bales against 12,000 from England; and while in the five years after 1877 the number of Bombay bales imported was 20,000, 40,000, 39,000, 55,000 and 75,000 respectively, the imports from Great Britain remained virtually stationary, showing the corresponding numbers of 13,000, 12,000, 19,000, 15,000 and 11,000 bales. The Bombay manufacturers enjoy, of course, advantages such as arise from the perfect security to life and property which under English rule has always been extended to India in as full a measure as to any other part of the British Empire. Improved spinnings consequent on the introduction of English machinery, directed by English intelligence, have given to India's manufacturing interest and to her export industry an impetus such as has arrested the attention of merchants and statesmen throughout the world. Add to this all the advantages which are naturally realized by an abundant supply of cheap and willing labour, and it becomes tolerably evident why Indian competition has of late become so formidable not only to the United States and Russia but also to Great Britain herself in markets which she had formerly practically monopolized. Over and above all these natural advantages, surely formidable enough, there has been a steady and as yet unarrested decline in the gold value silver in the money markets of the world, and as long as this decline continues to be equivalent to a premium on exports, we may look forward to an increase rather than to a relaxation of Indian competition in the markets of Eastern and Southern Asia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes from Tientsin to the following effect, under date June 20th:—Since the opening of the Japan Mail Steamship Company's Nagasaki-Chefoo-Tientsin line, on March 24th this year, five runs have been made up till June 16 with each vessel. Various merchants from Nagasaki

and Osaka have come over to this port, some of them bringing merchandise with them. The number of these merchants was as follows: 1st vessel, 2 (from Nagasaki); 2nd, 2 (from Osaka); 4th, 8 (from Nagasaki and Ninsen); and 5th, 1; in all 13, of whom 5 have left for home. The merchandise brought here by these merchants was: porcelain ware (280 cases), timber (103 pieces), lamps (20 cases), soap (50 cases), matches (5 cases), lacquered wares (2 cases), paper (7 cases), mushrooms (22 cases), wood charcoal (400 sacks), soy (14 casks), nagasuzu-imo (100 bags), nitric acid (2 cases), sulphuric acid (1 case), sundries (165 cases), etc. Of these commodities, porcelain and sundries have been disposed of in the most satisfactory manner. Upon the whole Japanese goods have thus far been received with marked favour, the net profit after subtracting the cost of transportation, being in some cases over 30 per cent. There are here many Chinese merchants who are paying special attention to the importation of Japanese articles. Several of them have offered to become the agents of Japanese to advance money, or to let them buildings gratis, in the hope of becoming their consignees. Our merchants, however, have rejected all these offers. One Chinese has obtained a piece of ground in the French Settlement, with the object of opening a special hotel for Japanese, and of acting as a consignee of Japanese merchandise. He has already obtained the services of a Japanese student here as interpreter. Whether this merchant is trustworthy or not, I am not yet in a position to judge, but should he really commence business as proposed, he will certainly afford more or less convenience to Japanese. Among the merchants of Nagasaki and Osaka, there are many who are desirous of entrusting their business here to an agent. An English merchant, who is agent of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, has offered his services to various Japanese as agent. If either an Englishman or a Chinese undertakes to serve as a factor, there is no doubt that considerable encouragement will be given to the importation of Japanese goods. But our merchants would do well to put their business in the hands of a Japanese firm. The amount of Japanese goods imported into this place being, however, too small to maintain a special Japanese factor, a good plan will be to establish a firm here dealing in some profitable commodity, such for instance, as *Kombu*,—the value of last year's import of this article amounting to 120,000 taels,—and to make that firm agent for all the other varieties of Japanese goods imported here. While at first our goods were welcomed with extraordinary favour, this state of things is gradually passing away, and the prices of our commodities have somewhat depreciated. The primary cause of this change is no doubt the circumstance that, at the time of the first sailing of the *Tsuruga Maru* Chinese merchants were busy in filling their stocks, it being then immediately before the *tango* festival, which is in China the period for the settlement of accounts for the first part of the year, just as the *bon* is in Japan. Besides this primary cause, there are several secondary considerations which have contributed to bring about the change in the demand for Japanese goods. Among these circumstances may be mentioned the want of capital on the part of Japanese merchants, the want of a bank where they can obtain money

orders, and the competition among them for the sale of articles of the same kind. The Chinese merchants are distinguished by their power of union, by means of which they not infrequently defeat foreign merchants. Seeing that our merchants are deficient in capital, and nettled at the refusal of the Japanese to permit them to act as agents, they seem to have combined to boycott Japanese commodities.

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The *Nichi Nichi* comments on the above subject as follows:—The Tientsin correspondence, which we published in our last few issues, will, we believe, enable our readers to understand something of the business done in the north of China. To Shanghai and other southern ports, our goods have been imported for many years, but direct trade with the northern part of the Middle Kingdom dates from the opening of the new mail line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to Tientsin, Chefoo, and Ninsen. It may be seen from our correspondence, that several merchants of Nagasaki and Osaka have visited Tientsin with the object of establishing business there. As the quantity of Japanese goods imported to Tientsin is very small, it would be erroneous to regard the reception they have met with as a sure basis of future calculation, but we may safely take it as a trustworthy sign of their adaptability to the demand of Tientsin. Hitherto Japanese articles of commerce have been sent to Tientsin by way of Shanghai and other ports, but now, as a direct route has been opened, and as it has, moreover, been found out that most of our goods are adapted to the taste of the people of Tientsin, it will be possible to create a valuable market for our manufactures. With regard to the mode of disposing of our commodities, our correspondent urges the necessity of putting the business in Japanese hands, but to us it seems that that question is of secondary importance. What is of primary importance is the opening of a new market for our goods. In accounting for the gradual depreciation in the price of our merchandise in Tientsin, our correspondent alludes to "the want of capital on the part of Japanese merchants, the want of a bank where they can transact business, and competition among them for the sale of similar articles." In this we entirely agree with our correspondent. While the Chinese merchants are remarkable for their power of combination, our merchants are deplorably deficient in that quality, and, moreover, they are in general wanting in capital. It is this frequently happens that our merchants are forced to yield at a critical moment, and thereby incur enormous losses. They are, moreover, in the habit of indiscriminately despatching goods in any direction from which they hear a promising report, without seeking to know the extent of the real demand; and thus they are led to engage in ruinous competition among themselves. We cannot help warning those of our merchants who are thinking of engaging in the Tientsin trade of this pernicious practice, so common among our countrymen. Lastly we would advise them to maintain the quality of their articles. It is too frequently the case with our tradesmen to gradually deteriorate the quality of their commodities, and this circumstance is a most potent factor in lowering values in foreign markets. The Chinese merchants are far more cunning than the Japanese, but in point of keeping promises and maintaining the credit of their articles, they can be favourably

compared with the Western people. To be beaten by the Chinese in commerce, in consequence of the dishonesty of our merchants, would surely be discreditable in the highest degree.

The vernacular journals of the capital furnish from time to time items which, if preserved, would soon fill a scrap-book with curiosities of literature. There has been nothing more comical, however, for some time in the Japanese papers than a paragraph which recently appeared in an English journal published in Tōkyō, as follows:—

Cavalry regiments in the Prussian army are being carefully drilled in the art of swimming their horses across rivers. At the word "dismount" the soldiers divest themselves of their clothing, which, with their weapons, etc., is placed upon a raft, which is swiftly ferried across the river, while the men take the horses by the head with one hand and swim with the other. The feat is said to be performed with the utmost precision and rapidity, whole regiments crossing and recrossing in an astonishingly short time.

It will probably be apparent to the writer (when pointed out) that on the order "dis-mount" being given, cavalry proceed to leave the saddle in accordance with the instructions laid down to effect that simple movement. But to say of Prussian cavalry that "at the word 'dismount' the soldiers divest themselves of their clothing," is something which might be related for the edification of the R.M.L.I., but which would certainly not go down with a trooper of the Garde Dragoner.

The Canton correspondent of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, writing on the 16th inst., says:— "A great sensation has been caused here by the issue of a circular by order of the Viceroy and Governor in which a compulsory loan is announced, to be subscribed to by all persons of means, according to their ability. Though it is a forced loan nominally, the people, warned by past experience of the ways of their officials, regard it as a squeeze, and hence the announcement has been received with anger and dismay by the more opulent classes, many of whom declare their intention of resisting it to the utmost of their ability. Resistance, however, will probably be useless; they will have to bleed to the tune it pleases the Viceroy, and attempts to evade contribution will be likely to involve the recalcitrant in serious trouble. The circular, a copy of which fell into my hands yesterday, is addressed to the rich citizens of Kwangtung, and sets forth at considerable length that since the Franco-Chinese War the revenue has run short, on account of the necessity imposed on the Government of buying arms and ammunition, building gunboats, and constructing forts and other defence works. The estimated deficit is upwards of three million dollars, which includes the amount of contribution to be sent to Peking and the interest on the Foreign Loans. The best way of meeting this deficit, the circular proceeds to intimate, is for the Chinese capitalists to lend the money to the Chinese Government, when by that means the interest will not go to outsiders but remain in China. Interest will be given on the loan at the rate of from three to four per cent., which will be paid yearly. The capital is to be repaid after the Foreign Loan have been paid off, but no date is fixed. Receipts for the amount subscribed, stamped with the seals of the Provincial Treasurer and the Salt Commissioner, will be given, for the subscriber to hold. The wealthy citizens are asked to come forward and embrace this favourable offer, those who can afford it with

their several tens of thousands and other with their thousands of dollars. Unfortunately, like Didymus, the native capitalists are of a doubting turn of mind. They say that they would not mind lending the money on good security even at a small rate of interest, but they are convinced that they will see neither principal nor interest, and that the receipts would not be worth the paper they are written on.

THE following note is published by the *Tokyo Independent*:—"A good deal has been said about the manner in which Counts Inouye and Yamagata transgressed the quarantine regulations upon their arrival in Hakodate in the *Satsuma Maru*. The steamer came directly from an infected port and should have been thoroughly examined and disinfected before dropping her anchor in the harbour. It appears, however, that after waiting forty minutes at the quarantine station outside, the responsible official allowed the steamer to enter the harbour without having done anything more than very hurriedly inspecting the crew. This gave great offence to the Governor of Hakodate, who deemed it a direct infraction of the quarantine regulations, and complained rather bitterly of the inconsiderate haste of the two Cabinet Ministers. It was, to say the least, a regrettable occurrence, as one would expect the high authorities to be the first to respect the laws they enforce." We are authorized to state that this is altogether a misapprehension. The *Satsuma Maru* did not come to Hakodate "directly from an infected port." She had called at Oginohama en route, and had there been thoroughly disinfected. After due inspection at the Hakodate quarantine station, she was allowed to enter the harbour at Hakodate because she had a clean bill of health from the officials at Oginohama, just as a ship disinfected at Nagaura is allowed to come into Yokohama. The story of the unbrage and complaints of the Governor of Hakodate is a pure fabrication.

THE Custodian of the Vienna Museum has been protesting against the craze for Japanese art. He declares that the essence of that art, in spite of its unsurpassable technical finish, is caricature, and that all Japanese artistic representations are more or less distorted. The *North China Daily News*, we observe, applauds the truth of this verdict, but, for our own part, we are inclined to think that if Herr von Falke and our Shanghai contemporary had deliberately taxed their ingenuity to devise a false verdict, they could not have been more successful. These critics probably derive their knowledge of Japanese art from Hokusai's pictures and the little carvings called *netsuke*. Every one else who has studied Japanese art—and a good many experts have done so—declares that its charm is fidelity to nature; fidelity close enough to detect a principle which finds full expression in no other art; namely, that symmetry without regularity is the law of nature's working. It is a case of Herr von Falke against the world, and we are disposed to go with the latter.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* has the following:—"On account of their geographical position and their many useful products, the Okinawa islands are naturally coveted by other countries. In fact China's intention to reopen the Rikyu question is constantly referred to by the press. But in spite of the importance of these islands, the

means of communication between them and the mainland are very imperfect; no telegraphic connection exists, and a steamship plies there only once in a month. Surely this state of things must be highly dangerous in cases of emergency. As we have repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the islands must before all other things be connected with Satsuma through Oshima, by a submarine cable. Suppose that the present Nagasaki affair had taken place in Okinawa, how would it have been possible to obtain trustworthy and speedy reports of the trouble? The distance between the chief island of the group and Satsuma is only 373 marine miles, so, that, at the rate of yen 2,000 per miles the expense of laying a cable would not amount to yen 1,000,000, calculating on the most liberal basis. The expenditure of a million yen is nothing compared to the enormous advantages, strategical and otherwise, which would result from the laying of a cable. The course of events in the East strongly illustrates the necessity of promptly undertaking the work.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* reproduces the following from the *Nagayo Zasshi*:—"The Yaeyama group, which lies south of the Okinawa Prefecture and is the southern extremity of Japanese territory, has hitherto been little known to the public. Mr. Tajiro Yasuharu, who went to the islands last year on official business, to investigate their condition and products, returned to Tokyo the other day. The following gives the name and the number of inhabitants of each member of the groups:—

NAME OF ISLAND	CIRCUMFERENCE IN KILOMETERS	HOUSES	POPULATION	AVERAGE POPULATION PER HOUSE
Ishigaki	30 34 20	1,507	8,173	5.42
Nishinaka	32 20 18	212	1,035	5.05
Taketomi	2 16	129	801	6.23
Kerama	4 1 35	95	403	4.25
Hattoma	31 43 2	15	121	4.34
Shiraki	2 24 19 7	226	103	4.59
Kuro	3 1 37.5	105	540	5.14
Nonaka	3 21 20	110	949	8.63
Yamashiro	27	310	4,274	13.79
Yonaguni	2 9 18	none	—	—
Ujae	1 18 35	none	—	—
Kayashiro	21 40	10,000	—	—
Total		2,641	13,783	5.22

\* 1st class buildings 14; 3rd class buildings 18. † Approximate. The timber on the islands consists of *shitan* (hard wood generally imported from China) ebony, *sab*, cocoa palm, &c. It is believed that good results would follow the introduction from India of tropical trees."

STREELY it is singularly bad statesmanship on China's part to assume a procrastinating attitude with regard to the Nagasaki affair, and to throw obstacles in the way of its settlement. There are some causes so bad that to attempt to bolster them up by diplomacy is like adding galle to error. The only possible way of extenuating the miserable fracas at Nagasaki was to regard it as the work of ignorant, excited, and ill-disciplined sailors. China's friends—among whom we venture to reckon ourselves—could only hope that her alacritude to disavow and punish the offenders would outrun Japan's desire to prosecute them. That would certainly have been her best way to mitigate the disgrace. But, judging from her evident disposition to procrastinate enquiry, and from the rumours which reach us as to the bearing of her officials, she seems to imagine that something may be gained by adopting a defiant, if not an aggressive, attitude. It is said—and we believe with truth—that the first advances came from Japan's side. Prefect Kusaka, who before his appointment to Nagasaki had shown himself a man of excellent temper and common-

sense, appears to have understood at once that the matter fell within the competence of the local tribunals, and that it need not in any way disturb the good relations between the officials of the two empires. But the Chinese were evidently unprepared or unable to endorse this sound view. Perhaps they doubted their own ability to be just under circumstances so humiliating, and doubting, thought to evade the dilemma by gasconade. At all events, they were with difficulty brought to substitute enquiry for demand, and we now hear that, instead of doing their best to settle the affair quietly and amicably, they are raising sundry difficulties and have brought over an English barrister from Shanghai. Japan has thus been constrained to employ foreign counsel also. It is easy to foresee what the case will become in the hands of the gentlemen of the long robe. Delay, recrimination, and bad blood will be the least regrettable results, and Chinese diplomacy will enjoy the credit of converting a local molehill into an international mountain. They are bad advisers who urge her to defend such conduct as that of her sailors at Nagasaki. One would imagine, too, that at this particular juncture she ought to be courting, not alienating, Japan's friendship.

MR. N. P. O'CONNOR, late H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, has been gazetted a Companion Bath. It will be remembered that the decoration of C.M.G. was conferred on Mr. O'Connor only last year, so that this additional honour, coming after so short an interval, is very significant. No doubt the proximate cause of the distinction was the success which crowned Mr. O'Connor's efforts in the negotiations with regard to the Burmah complication. But throughout his career in China, Mr. O'Connor displayed rare tact and ability. He is perhaps the only English representative who has carried away from Peking not only the applause of his own countrymen in the East, but also the good will of the Chinese Government; a dual achievement which does him high credit.

THE Relief Volunteer Steam Fire Engine Company, of which Mr. W. C. Bing has had charge since the departure from Yokohama of Mr. Rohde, had a wet drill on Saturday morning, for the last time under the command of the present captain. After the drill, the company was drawn up in line and Mr. O. Kiel, on behalf of the committee and members, gave an address, in which he announced Mr. Bing's departure shortly from Yokohama, adding some kindly words of farewell. Mr. Bing briefly replied, expressing his thanks for the hearty co-operation he had always received from all members of the company, which had tended so much to the efficiency of the corps and its harmonious working. Mr. Bing, who, we understand, leaves in a few days for home, has been highly popular with the company, and is certainly a loss to the Fire Brigade. Mr. Clarence Martin is spoken of as the probable acting captain until the position is filled.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* refers to the information which it recently published concerning telegrams supposed to have been sent from the British Legation to the Foreign Office in London. Our contemporary says that it does not guarantee the accuracy of every item of news which it ventilates, and adds that it would be a great error on the part of the public to suppose that all



information with regard to telegrams is obtained from the employés of the Telegraph Bureau. This explanation does not mend matters much, for in the particular case under consideration the intelligence published by our Tōkyō contemporary must have come either from the telegraph officials or from the British Legation. The simple fact, we imagine, is that some gossip practised his inventive powers at the expense of a reporter of the *Fiji Shimpō*. It is impossible to avoid such accidents altogether.

THE negotiations at Nagasaki seem to be temporarily suspended. From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent we learn that although the Chinese Consul protested against the behaviour of the Japanese police on the 13th instant, he did not prefer any similar complaint with regard to the fracas on the 15th. This intelligence does not appear to have any value. The same correspondent says that the bodies of the Chinese killed in the affray were greatly cut about, being all more or less incomplete. The police officials are said to have been much shocked by the condition of the bodies when handing them over, and it is expected that this mutilation will form a subject of complaint on the Chinese side. The total number of constables engaged in the affray of the 15th is put at about 30, that of the Chinese sailors being over 300. It will be observed, however, that a previous account estimated the Chinese at 200. In the *Fiji Shimpō* we read that the Chinese residents are reported to have been placed *au courant* of the plan of the 15th the day before it was put into execution, and some are said to have packed up their goods in consequence. It is also rumoured that during the night of the 15th some field-pieces were brought to the Hatoba in a boat, from the Chinese war-vessel then lying in the dock, but that, as the fracas was over before they could be landed, no use was made of them. The *Fiji's* correspondent adds that, with reference to this rumour, he made enquiries at the dock-yard, and was told by a watchman there that he, the watchman, had observed men engaged in moving field-pieces on the night of the 15th. We do not imagine that much credence can be attached to this story.

THE illness of Mr. A. King terminated fatally on Saturday night. He survived the attack of cholera, but succumbed to the fever which ensued. Mr. King came to Japan in 1872. He was among the first batch of scientists and experts selected to form the foreign staff of the Imperial Engineering College in Tōkyō. Subsequently, he accepted the important and arduous post of manager at the factory and ship-building yard of Ishikawajima. In everything connected with mechanical engineering he was a man of exceptionally thorough knowledge and wide attainments. Only a few days before his fatal illness, the works under his care were visited by the head of a leading English firm, who subsequently paid a very high tribute to the remarkable versatility and competence of their manager. It will be difficult, if possible, to replace Mr. King. The malady which carried him off at the early age of 38, cut short a career already distinguished for excellent service and full of promise for the future.

THE *North China Daily News*, speaking of Treaty Revision in Japan, says:—"For years

their American friends have been preaching to the Japanese that they were grossly cheated when the existing treaties were forced upon them by foreigners; that foreign nations constantly impose import duties of 30, or 40, or 50 per cent., and that it is truly patriotic to impose such duties, as by them a country's labour is protected against unscrupulous alien competition." We do not think that Japan's American friends were ever so singularly illogical as the *North China Daily News* seeks to show. Duties are paid by consumers, and if the Japanese have hitherto been prevented by treaty from subjecting foreign manufactures to heavy imposts—supposing that they ever had any desire to do so—they have simply been prevented from taxing themselves. How can it be called "gross cheating" to withhold them from doing that? We say nothing about "unscrupulous alien competition," for that is obviously a bit of giddy persiflage. Our Shanghai contemporary is curiously behind the times. The idea that Japan seeks to establish a protective tariff was exploded long ago. What she seeks is to recover the control of her tariff—a power exercised by all independent nations in the West.

As bearing out what we have frequently written with regard to the singular supineness of British merchants in the matter of acquiring the language of Eastern countries, the following extract from the July number of the *Quarterly Review* is interesting:—

Speaking generally of the prospects of British trade in Asiatic markets, we must again call attention to some of the causes of the success that our commercial rivals, the Germans, generally meet with there. Their progress in Asia Minor, and in other parts of Turkey, has been remarkable. To a large extent, this is due to the vigour with which they have studied the local languages. Their mastery of the native dialects in Asia Minor has left them in almost unopposed possession of the trade of a region comprising 508,800 square miles, occupied, by sixteen millions of people. English and Scotch firms are content to deal with houses in Smyrna and Constantinople. German firms send polyglot travellers of their own everywhere. They may be seen any morning, accompanied by Turkish cavalry guards, setting forth at dawn from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus; from Broussa, the great silk mart of Turkey; from Seraikeny, the terminus of the Smyrna and Aiden Railway, and from other places with their samples and stock on pack animals behind them. The German representatives are allowed to make considerable educational grants, with the result that most Christian, and many Mohammedan, children in Turkey are being trained by German teachers. Were it not for a subsidized German college, supplemented by an American school near Constantinople, the children of Englishmen would find it difficult to procure a first-rate training there. The study of local dialects, and the keen cultivation of local markets, has been in Asia, as in Europe, the keystone of the commercial success of Germany.

RUSSIA seems to be qualifying for the epithet which Freeman applied to her a few months ago, in respect of her attitude towards Serbia and Bulgaria, "a subtle, dangerous enemy, who lies in his den waiting to pick up some profit, however base, out of any disturbance that he can stir up among his neighbours." When Reuter told us that an insurrectionary movement, directed towards the deposition of Prince Alexander, had taken place in Bulgaria, and that the insurrectionists enjoyed the protection of Austria, the news did not sound improbable. Bulgarian union was certainly not welcome to the House of Austria. It portended a continuance of the disasters which drove the Hapsburgs from Milan and Venice. Therefore when Austria directed—for assuredly, had she been so minded, she could easily have restrained—the march of the temporarily-insane Servians upon Bulgaria last year, she appeared to obey a traditional instinct. England, on the contrary,

with frankness worthy of the occasion, espoused the cause of national freedom, and though she rendered no material aid, it is certain that her political influence must have sensibly contributed to Alexander's success. An insurrection against the Prince's rule might, therefore, have been taken, without inconsistency, under Austria's aegis. But it appears that Russia is the real stirrer-up of strife. She it is who has sought to disturb what has been well termed, "the purest revolution of our times." To this day the peculiar temper displayed by the Czar towards Prince Alexander last year is not clearly understood. People are puzzled to say how much of it was attributable to purely personal resentment, how much was the outcome of deliberate policy. That it was not a passing fit of ill-temper is proved by recent events. The Czar is evidently resolved not to have an united Bulgaria unless he can control the little Power according to his own bent. This is not surprising. What puzzles us rather is the seemingly easy failure of an insurrection which enjoyed such high patronage. Russia has been singularly unhappy in her foreign policy of late years. The only impression left by her doings of 1885 in Bulgaria was one of bungling, mismanagement, and disappointment. Then came the pregnant utterances of the Czar on the occasion of his visit to the Black Sea—utterances that rendered the whole world uneasy. Then came the Batoum coup, a paltry business which really seemed designed to proclaim Russian untrustworthiness rather than to accomplish anything tangible. And now finally comes this flash in the pan in Bulgaria; an insurrection which was apparently snuffed out by sheer inanition when it had already acquired sufficient success to be formidable if stoutly pursued. What does all this pettifogging policy mean? Turning to Korea, we find the same sinister influence at work, stirring up trouble and setting nations by the ears for selfish ends. So we are disposed to think that Freeman's definition was not much exaggerated after all.

It would be interesting to know how much carbolic acid is used at present in Tōkyō. The quantity must be pretty considerable. Some of the streets, especially in the Shiba district, are absolutely redolent of the drug, and one can always tell that one is in the neighbourhood of a police station by the prevailing odour of prophylactics. Some people are disposed to laugh at it all—especially foreigners, whose immunity encourages merriment. But there seems little room for doubt that great success has attended the efforts of the authorities to combat the epidemic. Its progress is no longer unchecked. Instead of decimating whole streets as it used to do, we see it now driven to assume almost a sporadic character. A household attacked in a certain locality does not necessarily mean that the neighbours are to be visited. On the contrary, the attention thus concentrated on the latter and the vigorous steps taken to protect them, often have the effect of stamping out the disease in that particular spot. Having regard to the fact that only some two hundred people are daily attacked out of a population of nearly a million, and also to the erratic nature of the malady's progress, some observers are disposed to question whether the term "epidemic" is properly applicable. It is necessary, however, to remember what a struggle is perpetually made to scotch the disease. Were it

unopposed, we should probably have a very different record. Judging from the wide-spread nature of its first appearance in the capital, there was every reason to apprehend a general outbreak. The early records were as follows:—

DISTRICT.	DATE.	CASES.
Nihonbashi-ku	June 10th	1
Kitatoshi-ura-gori	June 13th	1
Kojimachi-ku	June 14th	1
Honjo-ku	June 15th	1
Kyobashi-ku	June 15th	1
Shiba-ku	June 16th	1
Hongo-ku	June 16th	1
Shitaya-ku	June 16th	1
Nihonbashi-ku	June 17th	1
Asakusa-ku	June 17th	1
Fukagawa-ku	June 18th	1
Nihonbashi-ku	June 19th	1
Kanda-ku	June 20th	1
Shitaya-ku	June 20th	1

Thus, during the first eleven days, twelve different districts were visited, and in only two of them did more than one case occur—these were, Nihonbashi-ku, three cases, and Shitaya-ku, two cases. In 1881, the malady behaved very differently. It advanced with such regularity from place to place that the scene of its approaching ravages could almost be predicted. On that occasion the Sanitary Bureau published a chart setting forth the course of the epidemic from day to day, and, that course, once defined, seldom underwent any appreciable change. To show how dissimilar the conduct of the epidemic has been this year, we have prepared a table, giving the dates of the first appearance of cholera in each district, and the number of persons attacked up to 24th August. The districts are placed in the order of their visitation:—

DISTRICT.	DATE OF FIRST APPEARANCE OF DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES UP TO AUGUST 24TH.
Azabu-ku	June 8th	59
Nihonbashi-ku	June 10th	941
Kitatoshi-ura-gori	June 13th	99
Kojimachi-ku	June 14th	95
Kyobashi-ku	June 15th	602
Honjo-ku	June 15th	267
Shiba-ku	June 16th	205
Shitaya-ku	June 16th	178
Hongo-ku	June 16th	220
Asakusa-ku	June 17th	479
Fukagawa-ku	June 18th	305
Kanda-ku	June 20th	691
Koishikawa-ku	June 20th	88
Minamitoshima-gun	June 21st	36
Minamikatsushika-gun	June 21st	213
Ebara-gun	July 4th	105
Ushigome-ku	July 6th	75
Higashitama-gun	July 8th	5
Minami-adachi-gun	July 14th	36
Yotsuya-ku	July 16th	34
Akasaka-ku	July 22nd	25

It will be seen that, at the outset, the epidemic did not show marked partiality for any particular locality. It was pretty evenly distributed over the whole city, except Akasaka-ku, Yotsuya-ku, and Ushigome-ku, which were quite exempt. But from the middle of July, when the disease may be said to have become really active, a marked local difference was observed in its ravages. Nihonbashi-ku, Kyobashi-ku, Fukagawa-ku, Kanda-ku, and Asakusa-ku were thenceforth chiefly afflicted, after them, but at a considerable interval, coming the districts of Honjo, Shiba, Hongo, and Shitaya, while of the rural divisions Ebara and Minami-Katsushika suffered most. We may remark here that these two rural divisions lie at opposite extremities of the city, Ebara being on the southerly side of Shinagawa and Minami-Katsushika on the north-east of Mukojima. From the beginning of the present month, the returns of Nihonbashi-ku became the worst, and that locality remained at the head of the list until the 24th-25th instant, when Kanda-ku took the lead. The maximum number of cases in the former district, in 24 hours, was 66—August 9th-10th—but in the latter the record for the 24th-25th showed 78 new cases. In attempting to explain the course

of the epidemic, the first fact which suggests itself is the marked prevalence of the disease in those parts of the city which are most crowded, worst drained and farthest removed from the point where the aqueduct enters the city—namely, Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, Kanda, Shiba, and Asakusa. The districts nearest to the aqueduct are Yotsuya, Akasaka, Koishikawa, Kojimachi, and Azabu, and these, it will be seen, may almost be said to have enjoyed immunity. An analysis performed by the Sanitary Bureau last year, if we remember rightly, showed that the best well-water in Tokyo is in Yotsuya, Akasaka, and Kojimachi, so that these districts are quite exceptionally fortunate in the matter of water, and are, at the same time, elevated and clean. Remarkable immunity has been enjoyed by the dwellers in Ginza, but whether brick houses or a better style of living is responsible for this, seems an open question.

Our Shanghai contemporaries are seldom very fortunate in the accounts they obtain of Japanese events. We are not surprised, therefore, to find them ventilating some curious *canards* about the Nagasaki disturbance. The *North China Daily News* has two versions. One is that a Chinese sailor gave a Japanese some money to procure water-melons. The Japanese failed to appear with either the melons or the money, and the Chinaman went in search of him. "This led to an altercation, resulting in the death of a policeman and the wounding and arrest of the Chinaman." Was there ever such a delightfully vague account? Its beauty is enhanced by a corollary that neither the Chinese, who sent for the melons, nor the Japanese who received the commission, could speak the other's language. Another version is that "the Chinese thought they could do in Japan what they do in China—go ashore, rob, and create disturbances—but that they found out their mistake when it was too late."

THERE appears to be an impression that the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church in China is the cause of the removal of a Roman Catholic cathedral, now standing within the Imperial precincts at Peking, to a site at a distance from the Palace. The *St. James's Budget* talks of this step as though it were a part of the scheme for the severance of all the Roman Catholic Missionaries in China from political associations. The fact is, we believe, that the cathedral interferes with a pet project of the Empress for enlarging the Palace grounds. Her Majesty desires to take into the Imperial precincts the celebrated Marble Bridge and the lakes on either side of it. The wish is comprehensible, for the lakes and bridge constitute the only naturally picturesque object in Peking. But the people of Peking will not benefit by the step. Negotiations for the removal of the cathedral had been in progress long before the appointment of a Papal Nuncio to Peking was talked of, and though the latter proposal may have afforded a favourable opportunity to terminate the discussion with regard to the cathedral, the two things certainly do not bear to each other the relation suggested by the London journal.

An English gentleman, who passed through Nagasaki, en route from China, while the Chinese squadron was lying there and before the first disturbance—on the 13th instant—says that

he was astonished by the rude and insolent bearing of the Chinese liberty-men. They made themselves a perfect nuisance in the streets, jostling unoffending passengers and insulting women. This gentleman adds that if the flagrantly offensive and indecorous behaviour of the Chinese surprised him, he was not less struck by the forbearance and good temper of both the Japanese constables and civilians. He expresses his confidence that in any other country either the Chinese would have been "run in" forthwith, or their conduct must have immediately led to scenes of violence. This testimony, coming from a wholly independent source, is in itself conclusive as to the causes which finally provoked the fracas of the 15th. It is borne out, also, by evidence from other quarters. There remains no room to doubt that the Chinese, if they did not deliberately provoke a quarrel, behaved, at all events, in a manner which could not fail to provoke one, and which would certainly have accomplished that result much sooner in another country. By the light of these facts it becomes easy to understand the alacrity with which the citizens of Nagasaki arrayed themselves against the Chinese roughs the night of the 15th. It has been hinted that the arms raised against the Chinese on that occasion were nerved with, perhaps, excessive animosity. Suppose, however, that this trouble had occurred in an English or American town, how would things have fared with the foreigners? Suppose that a Chinese squadron visited Portsmouth or San Francisco, and that, after the sailors had wandered about the streets for four or five days hustling men and insulting women, a party of from two to three hundred landed and made a murderous assault upon the police, why we doubt whether so much as one of them would get back to his ship without a fractured skull or a broken limb. It seems to us that China would do well to keep her blue-jacket braves out of Japanese territory altogether for the present. The open ports had previously remained quite free from such wholesale turbulence, and—apart from the peace and security of the Japanese people—the foreign residents have a right to demand that the privileges enjoyed conjointly by the several nationalities shall not be grossly abused by one to the inconvenience and peril of all.

THE *Hochi Shimbu* says:—We have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that so long as the position of Korea remains unsettled, that country will be a constant source of trouble and complication to both Japan and China. At the time of Mr. Kim-yo-kun's outbreak, not long ago, we took up the ground that the status of Korea ought to be definitely settled once for all. We are now again informed of a disturbance in Korea. Rumours of a disquieting nature had been circulating for some time, but as the matter seemed to form one of the secrets of diplomacy, we were not able to ascertain the truth until the arrival of the *Tsuruga Maru* at Nagasaki. The history of Russia's designs upon Korea is not a matter of yesterday, nor is it at all doubtful that there exists in Korea a certain faction which desires to be delivered from the Chinese yoke by the aid of Russia. Indeed, it was at one time rumoured that a secret treaty of alliance had been concluded between the two countries. Under such circumstances, the English occupation of Port Hamilton could not but stimulate the desires of Russia. The news

of China's indignation upon finding that Korea was courting the protection of Russia, and of the consequent complications, is now beyond all doubt authentic. It is also certain that the Korean Government, finding China untrustworthy, and, moreover, indignant at her oppressive interference, had decided to ask the protection of Russia. Whether they did so in pursuance of a secret treaty already in existence, or whether a new treaty has been concluded, remains to be ascertained. However that may be, China has vigorously interfered in the Korean affair and seems to be intent on defeating any aggressive designs that Russia may have in contemplation. The report of the entry into Seoul of Chinese soldiers in disguise ought to be carefully examined into by our Government. In any case, the present complications may lead to serious consequences, involving countries other than Korea and China. Some people say that the immediate cause of Korea's application for the protection of Russia was the fear that Mr. Kim might go to Russia, and, under her auspices, seek to plot against his native country. That may or may not be true. We again repeat that so long as Korean affairs remain unsettled, both Japan and China will constantly suffer on account of the peninsular kingdom.

FRENCH papers recently ventilated the question whether Great Britain would not probably be willing to make concessions in Egypt in consideration of similar concessions in the New Hebrides on the part of France. The line of argument generally adopted is that now, after securing an alternative route to India by way of Canada, England can afford to be comparatively indifferent as to the fate of the Suez Canal. To the French public this mode of reasoning may have seemed sufficiently conclusive, and it certainly cannot be gainsaid that, since the completion of the iron link connecting Halifax with the Pacific Coast, the Suez Canal has in a measure ceased to have that paramount interest to British statesmen which it had but a short time ago. As the sudden seizure of Port Hamilton disconcerted Russia's plans on the Western Coast of the Pacific, so the construction of the Canadian trans-continental railway marks another commercial and political victory of Great Britain and one on which she may look with unmingled and complete satisfaction. But, granting all the advantages of that railway, present and prospective, it is not likely that they will weigh so heavily in the balance with English statesmen as to cause them to under-estimate the importance of the Suez Canal, and no trifling consideration will induce them to relinquish any of the very substantial and dearly bought advantages of Great Britain's present position in Egypt. The Suez Canal is to-day as necessary for English commerce as it ever was, for the great freight-carrying trade will be scarcely affected by the opening of an alternative route across the American continent. While the commerce of the continental nations has admittedly made great progress, their combined trade in connection with the Suez Canal is yet far from being anything of like importance with that of Great Britain. According to the statistical report of last year, 76.77 per cent. of the total net tonnage that passed through the canal was carried in British ships, while France, the next commercial and political competitor, figures with but 9.05 per cent. After France come Holland with 3.98 and Germany with

3.14 per cent. The rest falls to Powers who have scarcely any interest in the Canal, and who, with the exception possibly of Russia, have never prominently figured in matters affecting the Egyptian question. In view of the great importance of the Suez Canal to the British merchant, it is not likely that English statesmen will sacrifice vital interests in Egypt for the sake of French concessions in the Pacific, the less so as M. Freycinet has already practically withdrawn his hands from the New Hebrides and is not in a position to offer a *quid pro quo* either in Europe or Australia, although French papers intimate that the cession to England of one of the islands of the Tahiti Group as a coaling station would be, in view of the future completion of the Panama Canal, a fair equivalent on the side of France for substantial concessions in the administration of Egypt.

THE *Fiji Shimpō*, discussing the news of the departure of two Chinese men-of-war from Nagasaki, says that China's movements are ever vague and uncertain, and, as her actions are never regulated by consistency or regularity, no one having dealings with her can anticipate with confidence what course her policy will take. In illustration, the *Fiji* cites her action in Korea and Annam, and hazards the conjecture that similar vacillation will mark her conduct in reference to the disturbance at Nagasaki. It would have been desirable as a precautionary measure to require that the four vessels constituting the Chinese squadron should be retained in Nagasaki till the conclusion of the present negotiations; steps being taken, should it become absolutely necessary that one of them should depart, to ascertain that none of the authors or accomplices of the recent riot formed part of the crew. For if any guilty person were thus removed, the circumstance would furnish the Chinese officials with pretexts and excuses the skillful employment of which would greatly hinder the settlement of the affair. If one ship is to leave the port unquestioned, there is no reason why all may not similarly depart. The *Fiji* does not suppose such an event would actually occur, but there can be no question of the importance of having all the Chinese vessels at Nagasaki during the progress of the negotiations, so that any evidence required may be at once forthcoming.

By a vote of 28 to 15 the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire has adopted a resolution urging the remonetization of silver. The actual language of the resolution was:—"This Congress recognises that the diminishing supply of gold during recent years has been an important factor in the existing depression of trade, and believes that the remonetization of silver would afford some relief to this state of things." It is a guarded resolution, but one which must nevertheless exercise a considerable influence on this great question. The distribution of votes, too, is significant—nearly two to one in favour of bimetallicism. Indeed the ratio would have been more than two to one had not the Bombay Chamber of Commerce instructed its representative to vote against remonetization, on the ground that it would injure India. Nothing could be better for the export trade of India than gold monometallism in countries which compete with her. She wants—as the Bombay delegate frankly told the Congress—to supply not only herself but the

countries that surround her with her own cotton manufactures, and in this design she is materially helped by currency laws which enable her to undersell her gold-using rivals. In these considerations the Bombay Chamber found a reason for wishing to keep things as they are, but assuredly it is not a reason that will appeal to English manufacturers. The resolution adopted by the Congress may not produce any immediate result. But it shows that business men are at length awaking to the truth. It has to be supplemented, too, by the third Report of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade, which says that "the question of the depreciation in the value of silver merits early and separate examination with reference to the currency as a whole and with reference to the home monetary system and its relations to India, the Colonies, and foreign countries."

PERHAPS it is taking too high a view of journalistic functions to suppose that they are primarily concerned in elevating the moral tone of society. But certainly it is not too sanguine to expect that to lower that tone as much as possible shall not be their chief object. A responsibility attaches to those who have the ear of the public. When they take advantage of their position to persuade the people that unscrupulous selfishness and personal aggrandisement are the mainsprings of all political action, they are abusing their privilege to the full extent of their power; doing everything they can to represent humanity in a degraded light; to place the motives that guide it on a despicable level. It seems to us that the *St. James's Budget* has been persistently performing this evil part since it came into existence. It resolutely refuses to suspect a Liberal statesman of either patriotism, integrity, or purity of purpose. It tars every action of Mr. Gladstone and his associates with the brush of jobbery and venality. It proclaims with almost fanatic emphasis that to derive the impulses of human conduct from any source but selfish trickery and low ambition is to dub oneself a simpleton. Mr. Gladstone, the *St. James's* declares, "has long been a curse to his country," and the injury she suffers at his hands "all springs from error that is the worst of errors in a statesman; the unscrupulous pursuit of personal ambition, the satisfaction of personal vanity and vindictiveness." So on, week in week out, this leading Conservative journal bids the people of England look as low as possible for the motives of their statesmen; educates them to gauge political ethics by the most degraded standards. It is a creditable rôle for a great journal to perform.

THERE is bad news for milk drinkers. Milk has been proved, it would seem, to be the channel through which scarlet-fever is usually disseminated. The investigations of Drs. Klein and Power at the Brown Institution show that scarlet-fever is the effect of a micro-coccus, which is itself produced by an eruptive disease in cows' udders. The disease in the animals is trifling. It does not affect their feeding powers or milk supply, and is consequently all the more likely to escape detection. The theory of causation advanced by Dr. Klein is thus epitomized by a London journal:—"The micro-coccus is present in the ulcerated udder of the cow. The beast seems healthy in all material respects, and is milked in the regular course. The fingers of the milker become infected with the

matter on the udder, and squeeze minute particles of it into the milk. But milk has been proved by experiment to be an admirable medium for the rapid multiplication of the micrococcus, and it has also been proved by experiment that the creature thus cultivated in milk, when introduced into a calf by inoculation, produces a far more virulent type of disease than that disseminated by contact, and one which closely corresponds in all its symptoms to scarlet fever." The direct experiment upon the human subject has not, of course, been tried. But it scarcely seems necessary. The theory is already pretty clearly established.

THE conclusion and ratification of an extradition treaty between the United States and Japan still further accentuates the anomalies of extraterritoriality, as certain Powers interpret the term. Great Britain, on the grounds that extradition having ceased, with her, to be a purely a function of the executive and become a judicial act, and that by treaty she has acquired the privilege of performing all judicial acts as regards her own subjects in Japan, claims that she is entitled to pursue and arrest within Japanese territory Englishmen flying thither to escape the consequences of crimes committed elsewhere. The contention is intelligible enough, but scarcely, as we think, tenable; since, if pushed to its logical consequence, it means that each of the Treaty Powers is competent, by independent legislation, to extend extraterritorial privileges as much as it pleases, without any regard to the Treaty which confers those privileges. At all events, we have now an emphatic declaration from the Government of the United States that, in matters relating to extradition, the Treaties have no-wise altered Japan's status as an independent empire.

President Cleveland's announcement that one reason for the conclusion of the Extradition Treaty is "because of the support which it will give Japan in her efforts towards judicial authority and complete sovereignty," seems worthy of the liberal attitude which the United States have always adopted towards this country. It may be said that this treaty, accompanied by such an announcement, is the second practical evidence which the United States have given of their good will. Of professions there has not been any stint, but with the exception of the restoration of the Shimonooseki indemnity, nothing tangible had been done until now. Henceforth there will be less justice on their side who claim that America's friendship has hitherto been *vox et prateria nihil*.

THERE must be a considerable resemblance between the state of Florence at present and that of Tôkyô. We read of the former:—"Florence is everywhere scented with carbolic acid, the streets are of incredible cleanness," and measures are prepared for "the careful isolation and disinfection of chance cases of cholera should any occur." Florence has escaped so far, but our experience in Japan tells us that these precautions are not necessarily effectual.

LORD SALISBURY's health has become a source of great anxiety. He lately underwent a careful course of treatment at the waters of Royat, but the result has been disappointing. Reports of his complete recovery were circulated, but it is said that they are contradicted by his aspect. His gait has become feeble, his stoop is more

pronounced than formerly, and the exhaustion produced by any physical exertion is described as painfully evident. The anxiety through which he passed during the elections, and subsequently in his attempts to form a coalition Cabinet must have tried him greatly. The impression is that his share of work as Premier will be confined, for some time at all events, to the most general direction of affairs.

ONE of the harbour constables was the author of a prompt rescue from drowning on Monday evening. A Chinese child, which had been playing with a companion in an empty boat near the Mayeda-bashi, fell overboard accidentally and was being carried rapidly away by the current when the occurrence was noticed by the occupants of a police boat in the vicinity. The constable on duty, Nakagawa Seiichi, at once ordered the boatmen to pull quickly to the spot, and on reaching the place where the child had already all but disappeared beneath the surface, sprang over-board to its assistance. Fortunately the boatmen were able to second the officer's efforts, and the child was restored to its mother, little the worse for its aquatic diversion.

CHOLERA in Tôkyô remained pretty constant until the 2nd instant. On that day it suddenly sprang to 347 cases. The following are the figures:—

DATE.	NUMBER OF CASES.	DEATHS.	
		FORMER PATIENTS.	NEW PATIENTS.
25th Aug.	296	111	63
26th	236	83	83
27th	202	76	91
28th	273	118	64
29th	258	95	68
30th	278	110	76
31st	293	138	97
1st Sept.	347	126	98

The conspicuous diminution on the 27th, when violent rain and northerly winds broke up the hot weather, is remarkable.

THE following subscriptions to the fund for relieving the families of sanitary officials, received at the Kanagawa Kencho, are acknowledged with many thanks:—

	Yen.		Yen.
Already acknowledged, 1,402.1		Mr. McSweeney	1
Captain Saunders	10	Mr. H. M. R.	2
Mr. Gause	2	Mr. H. D.	2
Mr. C. B.	1	Mr. John Steven	1
Mr. F. P.	1	Mr. S. N.	2
Mr. Helgia	1	Mr. J.	0.4
Mr. T. F.	0.4		
Mr. F. S.	1	Total	1,483.1
Mr. A. N. G.	1		

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 28th ultimo, new cases, 10; deaths, 4. Sunday, new cases, 10; deaths, 5. Monday, new cases, 13; deaths, 10. Tuesday, new cases, 9; deaths, 6. Wednesday, new cases, 9; deaths, 5. Thursday, new cases, 13; deaths, 7. Friday, new cases, 24; deaths, 13. Total cases, 88; deaths, 50; against total cases last week, 81; deaths, 65.

THE *Jiji Shimpô* publishes a telegram saying that two French ships—the *Turenne* and the *Laclochtrie*—visited the island of Oki on the 26th instant. Admiral Rieunier and Captain Dupuis landed from the *Turenne*, and spent some time at the District Office. The last port of call of the ships had been Tsuruga, and they were supposed to be en route for Fusan. They sailed again after three hours.

THE value of isolating the shed for soldering leaky tins of kerosene where oil is stored in large quantities has just been well illustrated at Hongkong, the destruction of the erection at Bowington used for that purpose having in-

volved the loss of a few dollars only, whereas had a fire broken out in the soldering shed, as that place was situated some time ago, it would have caused the destruction of more than half a million cases of oil.

MANY persons who have recently returned from Nikko and Ikaio, on comparing notes, agree that a rather violent shock of earthquake was felt on Sunday night shortly before half-past nine at both those places. The phenomenon was also observed in Yokohama at the same time, which shows that the movement included a large area.

THE fifty Chinese constables of the Hongkong Police who were recently bowled out in receiving hush-money from gambling-houses, have been several times up before the Magistrate, but no decision has yet been given from the Bench. They are allowed out on \$100 bail, and about a dozen have bolted.

WE learn from a private letter that cholera has reached Nagano *ken*, and that 25 persons have died in Oiwake. Also in the small village of Karuisawa, containing a population of 451, nine persons had succumbed to the malady during the past week.

A TELEGRAM to the Osaka Shôsen Kaisha, from its steamer *Asahi Maru*, which arrived at Kagoshima from Riukiu, the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo, says that everything was in a normal condition at the islands up to the time of the steamer's departure.

CARL STROMBLAD, a Swede, shot himself through the heart with a revolver at a house in Gage-street, Hongkong, in consequence of a quarrel with a woman named Brantley, who resided there. The jury returned a verdict of "suicide whilst of an unsound mind."

ACCORDING to a telegram published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the Chinese Consul at Nagasaki has consented to receive the indictment prepared by the Japanese officials with regard to the fracas of the 15th ultimo.

THE total number of cases of cholera which occurred in Tôkyô from the outbreak of the disease on June 8th to noon of August 24th was 5,043, and the number of deaths 3,056, the rate of mortality being 60.5 per cent.

J. NELSON, one of the crew of the American schooner *Dakotah*, who was attacked by cholera about eight days ago, died in hospital the afternoon of the 25th ultimo.

RUMOURS that Korea has leased Quelpart to Russia are again in the air, but can scarcely be reconciled with the larger story that the peninsular Kingdom has been trying to hand itself over bodily to Russia.

THE Honorable Sir Francis Plunkett is expected to return to Tôkyô to-morrow (Sunday) evening. He will probably remain in the capital until the 11th, when he will again visit Nikko.

A TELEGRAM received on Thursday in Tôkyô says that Mr. N. R. O'Connor C.B., who was lately in Hongkong, will arrive in Japan about the 7th instant.

THE *Kilmory* took 2,445 tons rice from Nagasaki, for Falmouth f.o., the steamer *Laju* 2,365 tons for Europe, and the steamer *Sikh* took 100 tons for the Colonies. This continued demand has driven up value in spite of large supplies.

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## REFORM OF THE JAPANESE STAGE.

A POWERFUL movement has been inaugurated in Tôkyô for the improvement of the histrionic art. Among the promoters of the scheme are many of the leading men of the Empire. The details of their project are not yet public property, but enough has transpired, and enough is known of the present condition of the stage, to enable us to say that sweeping changes are contemplated. We are not at all surprised that the attention of reformers has turned in this direction. The drama has not appreciably partaken of the social revolution now progressing in Japan. In all its essentials it remains exactly where it was twenty-five years ago. A profession degraded partly by accident, partly by the caprice of a tyrannous etiquette, its capabilities as an instrument of popular education and refined amusement have still to be developed. In Europe the character of the drama has always conformed to the character of its patrons. If the same rule be applicable in Japan, the nation derives much credit from the story of its stage. Excluded rigorously from the patronage of the noble and the educated classes, the histrionic art has nevertheless maintained a level considerably above mediocrity. Not only are the actors skilful—often, indeed, of the highest powers—but the stage has never been converted into a platform for popularizing vice and immorality. It is true that Japanese comedy is frequently broad. It sometimes employs materials that are banished from the daylight of Western decorum, and derives inspiration from incidents that would shock fastidious delicacy in Europe. But these are its exceptional methods. And even at their worst, they are relieved by an element of naturalness and simplicity. They illustrate with fidelity the fundamental difference between Japanese and European morality—a difference which may be best described, perhaps, by saying that, where the latter employs circumlocutions, the former uses plain noun substantives. Westerners, wont to deal in euphemisms with bated breath, are apt to draw erroneous conclusions from the out-spoken bluntness of the Japanese. They infer moral debasement such as would accompany a similar absence of reserve among themselves. This is simply to mistake artlessness for obscenity. As well might we confound the undisguised diction of the Pentateuch with the prurient plainness of "Love in a Wood" or "The Country Wife." If Japanese comedy sometimes reminds us of JUVENAL and ARISTOPHANES, it never recalls WYCHERLEY or CONGREVE. If it sometimes raises a laugh at the grosser phases of life, it never becomes a vehicle for presenting to public imagination what is immoral in company with what is attractive. Therefore we say that its character does credit to its patrons, for these have hitherto been confined to the middle and lower classes.

Looking back into history, we do indeed find that names illustrious as those of HIDEYOSHI (the Taiko) and IEYASU are associated with the development of the histrionic art. But from the time when a law—how inspired the records do not tell—relegated the whole actor class to a rank only just above the Helots, or Eta outcasts, theatres have always been forbidden ground to the aristocracy. Under the disabilities of such a ban it is not wonderful that the actor has never conceived a large idea of his own social importance. His art he appears to have held in the highest esteem, if not reverence, but his own status in society he regarded as virtually hopeless. One consequence of this was that he set no store by conventionalities which an exalted station dictates. A vicious life could not add much to the disgrace he was already condemned to suffer. The depraved tendency thus inspired did not want for assistance. Fate, with its usual waywardness, willed that the *Geisha* should seek in the actor's society solace for her constrained service in circles where the actor's presence was tabooed. With these gay little *dansesuses*, the object of acquiring money was generally to spend it on an actor. One can easily guess how it fared with the actor in the absence of social restraint and in the presence of such strong temptation. Besides, he had not even the solace of knowing that his emoluments would be proportionate to his talents. Poorly recompensed, anxious to shine in his little world by the help of externals, and obliged to purchase or hire the greater part of his own wardrobe, he was tormented by the constant company of debts. In common with his art he suffered from the numerous abuses of theatrical management. The lessee of a theatre was at the mercy of the capitalist; the actor, at that of the wardrobe-owner. The lessee generally had nothing but his license; the capitalist, a list of the theatre's liabilities, which, contracted some in the present, some in the past, generally aggregated a sum beyond all possibilities of liquidation. The bulk of the theatrical wardrobe was owned by merciless monopolists who extorted the last *sen* for the temporary use of a costume. The lessee, on the other hand, received from the capitalist at each representation just enough money to defray current expenses, and for this accommodation was required not only to repay the advance, but also to set aside, from the takings, interest at the rate of fifty or sixty per cent. Thus actor and lessee alike were always weighed down by a heavy load of debt. We cannot wonder that enterprise was without vitality under such conditions; that no attempts were made to improve the stage or its scenery; that audiences were obliged to remain eternally content with accessories which would not have been out of place in an European peep-show. The whole system was so defective that reformers were

deterred by the magnitude of the task. Not less in need of change is the custom of holding representations which last from morning to evening. The waste of time thus entailed, and the unwholesome effects of sitting so many hours in a crowded, ill-ventilated building, are not the only evil features of this habit. People who spend the day looking at a play have to eat, and from this necessity there springs up around the theatre a little city of tea-houses, all adding to the costliness of the entertainment and subtracting from the productive capacity of the population. So that, in every direction, there is ample room for reform. The movement, we are glad to know, is in hands which render its success certain. Its ultimate result will be a thorough reconstitution of the stage, and a corresponding change in the status of the actor. Let us hope that the reformers will also obtain the repeal of the law of 1830 which prohibited mixed companies of male and female actors. The names of TSU, KUNI, and SHIMADA MANKICHI remind us what the stage in Japan owes to woman's wit. And even though it were possible for men to play women's rôles perfectly, or to rise to the higher planes of their art in company with the painted, powdered shams that do duty as maids and matrons at present, the motive of the prohibition would itself remain unworthy of the theatre which the reformers contemplate.

## SILVER AND ITS OPPONENTS IN THIS SETTLEMENT.

1.

THE importance of the silver problem induces us to devote a few lines to the considerations advanced by correspondents whose letters we recently published. At the same time, we confess that we approach the task with a feeling of disappointment, for it seems to us that those of our fellow-residents who have undertaken the advocacy of gold monometallism exhibit a most unfortunate tendency to ignore all the arguments hitherto put forward on the other side.

We are confronted, in the first place, by the familiar objection that the production of silver has become too abundant to permit its use as a medium of exchange. To that increased production, we are informed, must be chiefly attributed the decline in its gold price, and it is further added that to seek to arrest the decline by establishing a fixed ratio between the prices of the two metals would be an arbitrary and unnatural proceeding.

As a partial reply to this objection we suggested the advisability of determining how much of the depreciation in the gold price of silver is attributable to its demonetization and how much to its abundance.

Our correspondent "Negozio" retorted, with evident satisfaction, that "in suggesting such a comparison we had struck one of the heaviest blows at silver." This bold



announcement naturally prepared us for some conclusive demonstration. We imagined that "Negozio" had collected statistics which would prove beyond doubt that the abandonment of the free coinage of the white metal had affected its gold price to only a trifling degree, and that the main cause of the decline was over-production. Instead of this, our correspondent begs the whole question. He declares that "silver was only demonetized when it was found impossible to keep it at a fixed value with gold," and that its demonetization was undertaken by European Governments because "they saw that the discovery of extensive silver-mines in many parts of the world would produce such a quantity of the metal that its gold value would considerably decrease." Of this novel declaration he furnishes no evidence whatsoever. Nay, he does not even adhere to it. In the very next paragraph of his letter he writes thus:—"A time came when the two metals, like every other metal, must sever their union. The great gold mines of Australia, the Cape, and California were discovered, and such quantities of the yellow metal were poured into the market that although silver had been also discovered, in large quantities, gold was the more plentiful, and the value of the two metals, for the first time, varied, with silver actually at a premium."

We have thus two diametrically opposite statements; first, that silver was demonetized because its excessive production and the consequent impossibility of maintaining its gold price were foreseen; secondly, that the demonetization took place when gold being more plentiful than silver, the latter was at a premium.

Nor do "Negozio's" contradictions stop here. His object is to show that the gold price of silver has depreciated through over-production, not in consequence of demonetization. Yet he affirms that if only the United States would follow the example of the European monometallic nations, and demonetize silver, there would ensue such a depreciation of that metal as to "surprise the world," and in fact, "silver would no longer be looked upon as a precious metal but be used only as copper and nickel." He thus asks us to believe that, although the demonetization of silver by several great nations, where its coinage had been perfectly free, did not seriously depreciate its gold price, its demonetization now by one nation, where its coinage is limited, would forthwith reduce it to the level of nickel and copper.

Such arguments might be left to refute themselves without much danger to the cause of bimetallism. Our object, however, being, not to controvert "Negozio" or any one else, but to arrive at the truth, we proceed to state a few facts bearing upon this phase of the question.

The fundamental mistake made by many people who discuss the value of silver with

reference to its production is that they argue about it as about merchandise: they fail to distinguish between metal and money. The former, indeed, is merchandise, but so soon as it has been stamped at a mint, and has become a legal medium of payment at a fixed rate of value—so soon, in short, as it has become money—it acquires special properties. One of these properties is that it possesses a certain independence with regard to the rate of its production. Wheat, silk, and similar staples are consumed virtually as fast as they are produced. Over-production in any one year may therefore affect their value in the ratio which the excess bears to the produce of a normal season, other things being equal. But the case of metal used as money is wholly different. The production during each year is added to the total stock already existing in the world. The latter is a large multiple of the former, and a still larger multiple of any excess or deficiency which the former may show in a particular year. To fix our ideas on this point let us use figures. The quantity of silver coin in the world in 1877 was estimated at 3,500 millions of dollars. The annual production of silver at that time was about 75 millions of dollars. Five years previously the annual production had been 50 millions. Of this production only a portion was converted into coin. For the sake of simplicity, however, let us assume that the whole was minted—the assumption being highly unfavourable to our side of the argument. Then it appears that the increase of production—twenty-five millions—was only the one hundred-and-fortieth part of the whole stock, so that, until this increase had accumulated and been added to the stock during a period of more than thirty years, the quantity of silver coin in the world would not have received an increment of twenty-five per cent. from that cause. This calculation represents the case in the best possible light for our opponents. Yet it plainly demonstrates two things: first, that the scare about the over-production of silver is largely exaggerated; secondly, that to demonetize, within the space of a few years, the huge stock of silver hitherto used as coin, must have affected the value of the metal to a degree admitting no comparison whatsoever with the paltry influence of over-production. Silver, so soon as it is demonetized, becomes mere merchandise. Its uses are thenceforth practically confined to the arts and manufactures. Any increase of its production under such circumstances depreciates its value in the same way and to the same extent as an excess in the production of wheat or silk reduces the market-prices of those staples. These considerations render it easy to understand why silver, since it ceased, in great part, to be money and became merchandise, has steadily and persistently fallen in value as compared with gold. There are other

considerations with respect to gold itself, but we omit them for the moment.

In 1848 the annual supply of gold was eight millions sterling. In 1852, owing to discoveries of new gold-fields in Australia and elsewhere, the supply rose to 38 millions. Between 1852 and 1856, it averaged 29 millions. Now, never at any time in the history of silver has anything comparable with this been recorded. The average annual production of silver from 1863 to 1867 was 14 millions sterling; the average annual production from 1867 to 1881 was 18 millions. Writers who raise such an outcry about an increase of less than 30 per cent. in the production of silver, forget altogether that an increase of from three hundred to four hundred per cent. took place in the production of gold not many years ago. The reason that the one phenomenon strikes them forcibly while the other escapes them, is, as we have stated above, that since the demonetization of silver in Europe the quantity in which the metal is produced has acquired an immensely increased influence on its market value. People observe it under wholly altered conditions, and attribute to it an instability which would belong in a still greater degree to gold were the latter deprived of its uses as money.

Here let us refer for a moment to "Negozio's" contention that the Governments of Europe demonetized silver because they foresaw its over-production and consequent depreciation. England demonetized silver in 1816, on resuming specie payments. There was at that time no question whatsoever as to the production of silver. Theoretical arguments in favour of a single standard were alone considered. France followed suit in 1850, just when the *placers* of Australia and California had begun to add unprecedented sums to the gold of the world; just when Holland and Belgium, fearful of a gold deluge, were legislating against the yellow metal; just when Russia was prohibiting the export of silver. Germany took the fatal step in 1872, when the prophecies of M. CHEVALIER with regard to the depreciation of gold were still occupying the attention of economists. Of the action subsequently taken by other Governments it is unnecessary to speak, because, when they declared their allegiance to gold, the value of silver had already been seriously perturbed by its demonetization, and the example of the three leading nations of Europe had become in a sense imperative.

We conclude, therefore, that the question of the production of silver had nothing whatever to do with the *origin* of its demonetization in Europe, and that its depreciation of late years, as against gold, is principally the result of its demonetization.

Perhaps the strangest feature of this controversy is the apparent inability or unwillingness of the gold monometallists to admit the converse of their own proposi-

tion. For, if so much importance attaches to the apparent abundance of silver, what shall be said of the unquestionable deficiency of gold? If profusion disqualifies the former metal to perform the functions of money, surely palpable and constantly growing scarcity ought to be equally fatal to the latter's claim. The annual production of gold has fallen to eighteen millions sterling. The best authorities calculate that the amount absorbed by the arts, by Oriental demand, and by wear and tear of the currency is seventeen millions a year. There remains thus only one million to meet the monetary wants of the whole western world. Is it conceivable that such a state of affairs can fail to produce a financial crisis? The monometallists meet this dilemma with the invariable reply—"As civilization progresses the need of metallic media perpetually diminishes. Cheques, bank-notes, and clearing houses take the place of silver and gold." Let us hear what a very great authority, Mr. ROBERT GIFFEN, thinks with regard to this point. Writing in 1872, he said:—"It is supposed that the gradual perfection of the Clearing House arrangements have economized currency in the interval since 1850. In England there are two standard currencies—the sovereigns, which are in the pockets of the people and are used as small change, and the Bank of England notes, which are used for large payments. The economy of the Clearing House arrangements, it is conceived, applies only to the latter currency. So far as the use of sovereigns is concerned, the necessities and habits of the people are unchanged. Deposit banking was quite as much developed in 1850, in proportion to the population, as it is now. What the Clearing House has accomplished is not anything which applies to the mass of the people in their use of sovereigns, but only something which applies to the arrangements among bankers themselves in which notes only are used." The well-known essay from which we take this extract was written for the purpose of combating the alarm caused by the immensely increased production of gold which resulted from the discoveries in Australia and California—an increase without parallel in the history of silver. Mr. GIFFEN, perhaps the most distinguished monometallist of his time, arrived at the conclusion that "every increase of population and business since 1850 must have involved a proportionate expansion of the sovereign circulation," and he showed by elaborate and exhaustive calculations that a total addition of nearly sixty per cent. to the volume of the gold currency during a period of nineteen years was not in excess of what was demanded by the increase of population, wealth, and industry.

Thus when threatened, fourteen years ago, by a deluge of their favourite metal gold, the monometallists emphatically refused to admit that the use of notes,

cheques, and clearing houses materially relieved the demand for metallic media, and they further maintained that the development of population, wealth, and industry required that the volume of coins in circulation should be doubled every thirty-five years. Threatened now by a gold famine, they turn upon their heel and announce that the functions of metallic media of exchange are being rapidly usurped by paper or relieved by clearing houses, and that no addition need be made to the volume of coins in circulation. Can the public be reasonably expected to accept both of these doctrines?

II.

The present crisis may be said to have commenced in 1873. Since that time Germany, the United States, and Italy have absorbed 220 millions sterling of gold—"an amount," as LAVELEYE says, "equal to the whole production of the metal for the past ten years." England used to coin an average of four millions sterling annually. She only coins a little more than one fourth of that amount now. A similar or even greater decrease is observable in the coinage of other countries. England used to absorb  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling of gold annually. Between 1877 and 1884, on the contrary, she parted with eight millions. Not only are the mines of Australia and America far less prolific than they were, but a great and constantly increasing portion of their products is locally absorbed, and the remainder available for exportation to Europe steadily diminishes. Thus, while Australia sent to England an annual average of seven millions sterling between 1871 and 1875, she sent her only seven hundred thousand in 1884.

But it is useless to multiply figures. They are within reach of anyone who cares to study this great subject. The most bigoted monometallist can no longer deny that there has been thrown upon gold a burden which it is incapable of supporting. The consequence is universal misery. We need not describe it, for it is unfortunately familiar to us all.

"Until 1870," says LAVELEYE, in an essay published three months ago, "silver was the principal and, as LOCKE said, the true monetary metal all over the world; England alone had a gold standard. A few countries, like France and the United States, retained a little gold in circulation by the bimetallic system; after 1873, suddenly and universally, save in India, the free coining of silver is prohibited, and gold coin, heretofore a luxury, becomes all at once the sole means of international exchange. And this change takes place simultaneously with a decrease in the production of gold and an increase in the activity of trade. The result is an unexampled fact in economic history. The mints in several large countries suspend coinage. Can it be admitted for a single instant that such revolutionary measures would be without effect on the economic world?"

Turn now to the two stock objections raised by monometallists. The first and principal of these is the problem of establishing a fixed ratio between the values of silver and gold. It is admitted that trade is seriously hindered by the constantly increasing difficulty of making exchanges between the two metals when they no longer bear a settled relation to one another. This obstruction is virtually of the same nature as that experienced in the trade with countries which have an inconvertible currency. It is fatal to sound and healthy commerce. No one denies that to remove such an obstacle would immensely benefit the mercantile world, apart from the other and incomparably larger issues involved in the remonetization of silver. "But," object the monometallists, "you cannot establish any fixed ratio between the metals. The thing is wholly impracticable." This opinion is variously expressed by our correspondents.

First, we have "Cent Per Cent," who, with all the characteristic assurance of the monometallist, writes:—

The bimetallic theory is not worth argument, and will not hold water for two minutes; the mere fact of its being founded upon a proposed agreement or conspiracy to confer a fixed value upon an article of produce, which that article does not really possess, is fatal to it, and would prove utterly impracticable.

This gentleman settles the question easily and comfortably. He dismisses with a wave of the hand as wholly unworthy of notice, such men as CERNUSCHI, LAVELEYE, FRAVEN, GIBBS, and so forth. To him silver is simply "an article of produce." He cannot see that it has become so by demonetization, and that gold would fare similarly were it similarly dethroned from its place as coin.

Next, we have "A Yankee," whose thoughtful and moderate writing is in pleasant contrast with the airy dogmatism of "Cent Per Cent.":—

Will you yield me the courtesy of your columns to ask your correspondent, "X," what precedent he finds in financial and commercial history or experience to warrant his belief that it is possible to fix by law a ratio between gold and silver independent of the market price of either. That these metals are commodities is a trite dictum. The merchant is said to *sell* his tea, but this act of selling is equally a purchase. He buys with it gold or silver, and the coins he receives therefore have a market value just as his tea has, and their only worth is their power of being exchanged for a service. \* \* \*

The purchasing power of money is regulated by the intrinsic value of the metal it contains. The impress of the government stamp on a coin is nothing more than an assay mark—a guarantee of its genuineness.

This writer is apparently unconscious of the conspicuous contradiction which his own statements present. In one breath he asserts that "the purchasing power of money is regulated by the intrinsic value of the metal it contains;" in the next that "the only worth of silver or gold coins is their power of being exchanged for a service." Silver and gold derive their "power of being exchanged for a service" from the enactments which declare them legal tender. Remove either of them beyond the scope of those enactments, as silver has been removed, and what be-

comes of their "power of being exchanged for a service?" If neither silver nor gold were used as coins, how much coin, or silk, or labour would a man give for a lump of either metal? How, then, about "the purchasing power of money being regulated by the intrinsic value of the metal it contains?"

It never apparently occurs to the formulators of such objections that, not between silver and gold alone, but also between copper and gold, a fixed ratio is already maintained, for coinage purposes, entirely irrespective of the relative market prices of the metals. An ounce of silver can be bought for less than forty-five pence. It is issued to the public in coin by the mint of England at sixty-six pence—the seignorage being thus over 30 per cent. Copper, of which pence are made, has a metallic value exactly one-fourth of its value as coin. Several years ago, when this difference—in the case of silver and gold—was only twelve per cent., a question was raised in the House of Commons as to the justice of paying wages in coins the metal of which was worth much less than their face values. The House of Commons might as well have occupied itself with an inquiry into the economical morality of using shells or pieces of cloth as media of exchange in savage countries. A discussion took place, however, and Mr. HUBBARD settled the matter, conclusively as economists agreed, by the following declaration:—

It is quite true that silver, rather than gold, is the medium through which the wages of the labouring classes are paid; but to show that the labouring classes are injured by the Mint regulations, it must be demonstrated that the shilling they now receive commands a smaller quantity of the necessities of life than would a shilling coined as an integral measure of value. The shilling now circulating derives its purchasing power, not from the silver it contains, but from its being by law a twentieth part of a pound—the golden standard. The artisan's shilling is intrinsically the twenty-second part of a pound, but how do these facts affect his interest, if he can always, with twenty shillings or two hundred and forty pence, secure the value of a pound?

We do not at all under-rate the difficulty of establishing a fixed ratio between gold and silver, but neither can we admit for a moment the impossibility of the project. Many considerations point to its feasibility. In the first place, we recall the fact that the two metals held a course nearly parallel during three centuries, and that only when silver was demonetized did the price of gold suddenly rise, within the space of a few years, from 15.63 to 20.76. In the divergence of the two, now that they are exchanged for one another just like other commodities—the one being maintained at a scarcity value, and the other cut off from its principal source of demand—in their divergence under these circumstances, we recognise, not a natural condition, but a result of the very legislation which the bimetalists would invoke in an opposite direction but with greater discretion.

We observe, in the second place, that the cost of production is by no means a

true measure of the value of money. MILL justly says:—"Alterations in the cost of production of the precious metals do not act upon the value of money except just in proportion as they increase or diminish its quantity, which cannot be said of any other commodity." If, by remonetizing silver, a strong stimulus were given to mining, so that, in a few years, the yield was doubled, trebled, or even quadrupled, still this increased production could bear but a small ratio to the large stock in existence, and would exercise a correspondingly trifling influence upon the value of the metal. Supposing that the present production of silver were trebled, the yearly increments, even if wholly converted into coin, would have to accumulate during fully a quarter of a century before they doubled the volume of the silver currency. Even on this extravagant hypothesis, would the finance of the world be greatly disturbed? We are not without a precedent to guide us in replying. Between 1841 and 1850, the annual production of gold and silver, combined, averaged 14½ millions sterling. Between 1866 and 1870, it averaged 41½ millions. The production nearly trebled in twenty years. Yet, during that time, prices did not rise more than 20 per cent., at the outside. The increase of population, the growth of commerce and the development of industry which took place under such happy circumstances, absorbed a large portion of the extra production. Another point, clearly demonstrated by CAIRNES with regard to the gold-flood of 1850-70, is equally true of silver, *mutatis mutandis*. If the crop of silver becomes so large as to cause a fall in the value of the metal, that fall leads to its being substituted for gold. A quantity of gold is thus disengaged from purposes which it was formerly employed to serve. The result is that both metals fall together in value, "the depth of the fall being diminished as the surface over which it has taken place has been enlarged." This is one feature of the compensatory, or equilibrating, action of a double standard, which in itself constitutes a strong argument in favour of bimetalism. Hence it was that, during several centuries, down to 1873, gold and silver never diverged far from the ratio of 15 to 1. Even the great discoveries in Australia and California did not raise the gold price of silver as much as five per cent., and it has been proved that their permanent effect did not exceed one and a half per cent. "A depreciation of 10 or 15 per cent. in the measure of value spread over a quarter of a century is hardly of a kind to produce any social disruption," says GIFFEN. We fail, therefore, to appreciate the insuperable difficulty of establishing a fixed ratio between gold and silver—though of course it could not be such an extravagant ratio as that contemplated by "Negozio;"—and we regard as altogether chimerical the apprehension that to re-

monetize silver would flood the world with the white metal.

Perhaps we ought to add that what we have written above is by no means intended to serve as an exposition of the case for silver. Our aim has simply been to meet the points raised by our correspondents.

#### THE BURMAH SETTLEMENT.

IT is welcome news that negotiations at Peking have finally led to an amicable adjustment of the dispute between China and England with regard to Burmah. One point advanced by the Chinese manifestly deserved favourable consideration. It had reference to the question of frontier. So long as Burmah remained a weak and virtually helpless Power, there was no pressing necessity to mark out the exact extent of the Burmese dominions. But when the country passed into the hands of England, the frontier affair assumed a new complexion. China was then plainly justified in asking to have things placed on a distinct and unmistakable footing. Of course, as the frontier had never before been accurately traced, its delimitation presented some difficulty. The Chinese at first wanted to have Bhamo on their side of the line, and with this object proposed as boundary the Shevely River, which flows into the Irrawaddy some fifty miles below Bhamo. England, on the other hand, proposed the Tapeng River, which enters the Irrawaddy just above Bhamo. Even the latter arrangement would have ceded to China a considerable slice of territory hitherto included by cartographers in the Kingdom of Burmah. The former was objectionable for many reasons, but chiefly on this account—that China accompanied it by a declaration of her intention to make Bhamo an open port. Now the only practicable route to Bhamo is by the Irrawaddy, which from the town to the sea lies within England's newly acquired territory. Great Britain would thus have been in the position of having to police a long stretch of river in order that it might afford a secure road to the merchantmen of rival Powers. Of course such a settlement could scarcely be tolerated. China's second claim had reference to suzerainty. Burmah is another of those States towards which she affects to stand in some shadowy relation of chieftainship. Silly and unpractical as the claim seems, Great Britain was not unwilling to entertain it on grounds of friendship. Lord SALISBURY proposed an ingenious arrangement by which Burmese tribute would have come, as of yore, to Chinese coffers, only the hands that transmitted it would have been religious—those of the heads of the Buddhist Church in Burmah. The story goes that this compromise seemed quite acceptable to China, but that before it could be embodied in a treaty the Conservative Cabinet fell, and its Liberal successors did not endorse the

scheme. Thenceforth the negotiations hung fire and it was expected that they could not be carried to a conclusion before the arrival in Peking of Marquis TS'ENG, who had taken a prominent part in their conduct at the outset. But Mr. O'CONOR, by tact and adroitness, has succeeded in closing this inconvenient question. The exact details of the settlement are not yet public property, but we have reason to believe that they are quite satisfactory, and that they were elaborated in a manner calculated to cement the friendly understanding between the Courts of Peking and St. James. It is an open secret that the reason of Mr. O'CONOR's protracted stay in Peking after the arrival of Sir JOHN WALSHAM, was that he, Mr. O'CONOR, might carry to a successful issue the negotiations which he had conducted so ably up to that point. One immediately good result of the settlement is that it will finally deprive the Burmese dacoits of all hope of Chinese assistance. There is good reason to think that these troublesome folks had laid out for themselves a rôle similar to that played by the Black Flags in Tonquin. The latter had to fight a long time on their own account before China came actively to the irassistance, and the dacoits might fairly anticipate similar coöperation from their neighbour, if only they could make a stand stout enough to be worth supporting. The treaty, however, puts an end to all this, and the Burmese insurgents will probably weaken considerably when they appreciate the loss of their last hope. With regard to the prospects of trade in Upper Burmah, so much has been written that we refrain from touching the subject again. One thing, however, has to be noted; namely, the growing belief that, despite Mr. COLQUHOUN's sanguine predictions, the Bhamo route will never be available as a principal means of commercial communication with Yunnan. To tap that supposed El Dorado the West River, via Canton and Pese, seems to be the only really practicable road. Between Bhamo and Szechuen, the province on the north of Yunnan, there are said to be three of the largest valleys in the world, with deep ravines between mountains thirteen thousand feet high. The Yangtze is the way to reach northern Yunnan. As for Burmah, it is, for its own sake, well worth the pains England is taking to acquire it.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE most damning indictment yet preferred against the Panama Canal has been prepared by M. LEROY-BEAULIEU. While the general public busies itself considering what progress the work has made, and whether or no the engineering difficulties are surmountable, the editor of the *Economiste* examines the financial aspects of the scheme as they are now presented to the world. Seven hundred millions of francs

have already been expended on the enterprise, and six hundred millions more are asked for, not to finish the canal, but "to carry it to such a degree of advancement as will leave no doubt of final success." The new loan cannot be obtained at a cheaper rate of interest than from 7 to 8 per cent. At present a sum of 45 millions of francs is needed annually to pay interest on capital and general expenses. If the financial programme now contemplated be pursued, this sum will amount to 55 millions in 1887, to 70 millions in 1888, and to 88 or 90 millions the following year, so that if seven or eight years elapse before the completion of the work, the whole of the new loan of six hundred millions would barely suffice to defray interest and general expenses, without devoting a shilling to the actual digging of the canal. Nor is this the whole story. From the report of M. ROUSSEAU, who was despatched by the Minister of Public Works to examine the condition of the canal, it is quite evident that six hundred millions will not be enough to finish it. They will only bring it to a stage from whence the end will be discernible. And this, too, on the supposition that the whole of the money is devoted to the work of construction, whereas, in point of fact, the greater portion of it would go to pay interest. Year by year the sum required for the latter purpose would increase and that applicable to the former diminish, so that, in the end, at least two milliards would probably have been expended before a ship passed the Isthmus. What is the prospect of recouping such an immense outlay of capital? The gross earnings of the Suez Canal amount, at present, to sixty-five millions of francs annually, and the most sanguine estimate does not contemplate any such return from the Panama Canal, at least for several years after its completion. Moreover, five per cent. of the traffic receipts have to be paid to the Columbian Government. But the greater part of the capital of two milliards, will have been borrowed at about 7 per cent., so that the gross earnings will not suffice even to pay half of the charges on account of interest. In the face of such figures M. LEROY-BEAULIEU naturally pronounces the enterprise quite hopeless unless the Governments of some of the Great Powers interest themselves in it. He appeals to the United States, to England, to Germany, to Italy, to Russia, to Holland, and to Spain, to assist in this great work of civilization. Not by subventions. History is grateful to SAÏD PACHA and to ISMAÏL PACHA for the enormous sacrifices they made in behalf of the Suez Canal—sacrifices which, in ISMAÏL's case, amounted to some dozens of millions of francs and his Khedival crown. But history deters others from following their example. Moral, not material, aid is required. The Great Powers need only guarantee the interest of the capital sunk. If they do so, funds for the

prosecution of the work may be obtained at about 34 per cent. interest; and as, in that case, another milliard would probably suffice to complete the canal, the annual payment on account of interest on the new loan would not exceed 32 millions. Then, by charging 10 francs per ton—which is 50 centimes more than the charge at the Suez Canal—a gross receipt of 40 millions annually might be anticipated from the commencement, and this would be enough to pay the guaranteed interest and the cost of maintenance. Should the traffic attain anything like the dimensions anticipated by M. DE LESSEPS, the capitalists who have already sunk six hundred millions in the enterprise will fare well enough; but should the work be carried on by private enterprise, they will get nothing at all, and, moreover, immense sums of French money will have been spent for the benefit chiefly of England and America. Such is M. LEROY-BEAULIEU's way of looking at the matter. He does not see why France should deliberately lose at Panama a sum equal to half of the indemnity she paid to Germany, and he roundly denounces the whole enterprise, in regard of the blindness of its promoters, as a parallel to the war of 1870. The former will, in his opinion, be as irreparable and almost as large a disaster as was the latter. No one has hitherto spoken so plainly and with such authority on the subject of this unfortunate scheme as the editor of the *Economiste*. His verdict will doubtless carry immense weight in France. Whether the Governments of England and America will find the enterprise sufficiently attractive to pledge their country's credit in its behalf, is a question which we should be disposed to answer in the negative.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our leaders must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinion of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

#### BISHOP BICKERSTETH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."  
DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly publish the enclosed correspondence and oblige.

Yours very truly,

E. CHAMPNEYS IRWINE.

Yokohama, August 28th, 1886.

(COPY.)

Hakodate, 20th August, 1886.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—I regret that through a mistake the document of which I enclose a copy did not reach me till a few days since.

May I now ask you to lay it before your Church Committee at their next meeting, and to enter a copy upon the Register of the Church where you minister.

I am your faithful Servant in Christ,

EDW. BICKERSTETH,  
Bishop.

The Rev. E. C. Irwine.

(COPY.)

In the name of God, Amen.

To all the Faithful in Christ Jesus throughout the World, and especially to the British Residents and to all others whom it may concern in Japan.

Greeting,—Be it known unto you by these Pre-

sents that We Edward White, by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, having received from Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria Her Royal Licence under Her Sign Manual authorizing us to consecrate our beloved in Christ, The Reverend Edward Bickersteth, M.A., a British subject, to be a Bishop to the intent that he should exercise his functions as Bishop of the Church of England in Japan, did, on the Second day of February, 1886 (being the Feast of the Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin), in pursuance of such Royal Licence, consecrate him, the said Edward Bickersteth a Bishop accordingly (calling to Our Assistance Our Right Reverend Brethren in Christ—Frederick, Lord Bishop of London, Thomas Legh, Lord Bishop of St. Albans; James, Lord Bishop of Hereford, Edward, Lord Bishop of Lincoln; Edward Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter; and William Walsham, Bishop Suffragan of Bedford) the Rites of the Church of England, as prescribed in the Book intitled: "The Form and Manner of Making and Ordaining and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons," being in all things duly observed, he having first taken the oaths required in this Behalf.

Given under our Hand and Seal this 11th day of February in the year of our Lord, 1886, and of our Translation the Third.

[SEAL.]

(Signed) EDWARD CANTUAR.

Christ Church Parsonage, Yokohama,  
(copy.) August 24th, 1886.

RIGHT REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and its enclosure. The Members of the Congregation and the Governing Body have already been made acquainted with the same interesting particulars of your consecration, as they were reported at length in the journals six months since, but they will be happy to receive them from yourself. I regret that I cannot enter them upon the Register of the Church, as there being no Parish, one does not exist.

Christ Church is a purely local and congregational body, formed of men of all nationalities, and its worship, though following the English ritual, is conducted on soil which forms no part of any English diocese. It is self-supported, receives no grant from State or Missionary bodies, and, as I ascertained from high legal authority some years ago, its Members, Officers, and Ministers are not within the scope of any Ecclesiastical authority, English or derived.

The standards of reference for its general management, ritual, and finance are its trust deeds alone.

Let me conclude by saying that as a Bishop of the same communion as myself you have always been a welcome and honoured Visitor to my Church, and received with the respect that is due to your rank and position. My congregation has also exhibited in a very practical manner its interest in the Missionary work for which you were especially chosen.

I need hardly re-assure you that this interest will continue to be felt by us all, and I desire for you all possible happiness.

I have the honour to be, Right Reverend and dear Sir, yours faithfully,

E. CHAMPNEYS IRWINE.

To the Right Reverend Bishop Bickersteth,  
Hakodate.

#### A RUSSIAN PRINCE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—We have read with much surprise an article in your much respected paper of Saturday July 24th, and as it seems to have been written with an object, I most respectfully beg you to insert the following in your next issue.

The American alluded to in your issue of July 24th, would have done well had he never come to this country at all: it would have been better for the Americans interested, and would also have saved the police some trouble. It is very strange that the author of the article should have got things all on the wrong side, as the undersigned also an American with full knowledge of the affair, begs to state that the Russian Prince fulfilled all his obligations to the American to the very letter, and procured privileges as was agreed. But the enterprising American made whales out of salmon, and obtained money, and valuable contracts under such false pretences; and in the garb of a Russian Prince he duped his own countrymen. The American never fulfilled any part of his contract, neither with cash nor with vessels, but instead produced certain invalid documents for the approval of the Russian Prince.

In regard to a steam launch capable of running at the rate of 13 knots per hour: upon the arrival here of the American, he demanded from the Russian Prince nothing less than \$10,500 dollars as the cost of same. Nothing of the kind was ever ordered by the Prince, but in the month of June the launch arrived in a vessel chartered by other parties of this place, and it was then ascertained that the real cost of the launch was only \$5,000, and that this money had not been paid by the American, but by another who was unlucky enough to have been connected with his great enterprise. It is therefore evident that the speculative American wanted money from the Russian Prince, which somewhat reverses the statement in your former article. Fortunately the Russian was a little too sharp to be made a dupe of, and the American, finding the game would not work in Siberia, started very suddenly, and left, it is hoped, for more genial climes. Your article explains the circumstances through which the American came here, but the reader would no doubt take great interest in knowing how and why he left a country so undeveloped as Siberia.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,  
THE OTHER AMERICAN REFERRED TO.  
Vladivostock, August 24th, 1886.

We greatly regret the original statement. Believing, from circumstances which lately came to our knowledge, that we had been misled, we had already taken steps to procure exact information from Vladivostock. Our correspondent's letter comes, therefore, most opportunely.—Ed. J. M.

#### THE PRESS AND THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MINISTÈRE DES COMMUNICATIONS,  
Administration des Télégraphes.

Tokio (Japan), 25th August, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to an extract from the *Jiji Shimpō* appearing in your issue of Monday the 23rd instant, under the heading "Notes from Japanese Papers," and to your editorial note attached thereto, it is hardly necessary for me to remark that the subject matter, as well as all similar items appearing from time to time in that or other native papers, are emanations from the several reporters' brains.

As in all other countries, the employés of the Japanese Telegraph Department are pledged to secrecy as to all matters connected with the duties of their office.

During the past fifteen years only two instances have occurred in which that pledge was violated, and the discovery was, in each case, followed by punishment, under the Criminal Code, and by dismissal.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,  
WM. H. STONE,  
Secretary.

[We are glad that this explanation has been given. The *Jiji Shimpō's* reporter stated that, between the 10th and the 20th instant, no less than nine telegraphic despatches, relating to the Nagasaki affair, had been sent from the British Legation to the Foreign Office in London. In point of fact no such telegrams were sent at all, but nevertheless the impression conveyed to the public by the *Jiji's* item, with regard to the privacy of the Telegraph Bureau, was decidedly disappointing. Editorial supervision cannot be immaculate, but this is hoped that our Tokyo contemporary will watch the purveyors of such rumours more carefully.—Ed. J. M.]

#### ADOPTION OF EUROPEAN COSTUME BY JAPANESE LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In two of the recent issues of your paper, I observe that you caution Japanese ladies against a too rash adoption of the European costume. I further notice that you speak from rhetorical, economical, and in some respects sanitary points of view. As to the soundness of all your observations, I entertain not a particle of doubt, and it is with the greatest diffidence that I now ask your courtesy to allow me to lay before the public, through the medium of your paper, some of the more important considerations which have induced our ladies to abandon their native garments in favour of the Western costume. I do not claim that those considerations have seriously entered the mind of every female advocate of the costume reform, for, as may easily be imagined, and as generally happens in all movements of similar nature in any country, the number of ladies who have thoroughly and soberly considered the nature and the scope of the question is necessarily very small, the majority being, in a greater or lesser degree, mere dupes of fashion.

The first consideration refers to health. This point is, in the estimation of all intelligent Japa-

nese ladies and of every male advocate of the female costume reform, probably the most important among the considerations which have influenced the decision in favour of the adoption of Western garments. Certainly the latter are not entirely free from unhealthy features, and so far as the direct connection between the garments and the body is concerned, there may not be much difference in the sanitary qualities of Japanese and Western costumes, although, fashionable dress aside, I am inclined for many reasons to regard the latter as more healthy. But when we consider the relative advantages of the one and the other in all their remote and complex relations to the health of the body, the foreign costume has many points of decided superiority over the Japanese. The extremely delicate and treacherous health of the Japanese women is no doubt in a large measure attributable to the peculiarly strained relations hitherto maintained between the sexes, and to the nature of the education prescribed for women. But there is no gainsaying the fact that the nature of their dress has also had an important share in deteriorating their physique. Apart from moral considerations, to which I shall presently allude, the mere thought of the physical inconvenience of walking in Japanese dress keeps women indoors, thus predisposing them to inaction. I may here note that the same cause has produced the same result in the case of men, though in a less degree. Beside the difficulty of motion caused by the dangling of clothes at each advance of the foot, which applies to the case of men and women alike, there is another circumstance peculiar to women, which greatly interferes with respiration and hampers the freedom of the motion of the lower limbs. In order to make this circumstance intelligible to those persons who may not have closely observed the mode of wearing Japanese female clothes, it will be necessary to enter into some details. The garments of Japanese women are made considerably—8 to 12 inches—longer than practically necessary. To tuck up this superfluous length, the dress is very tightly fastened over the hips by means of a slender girdle of cloth; a few inches above this point a second girdle is passed round the waist, thus confining the surplus portion of the garments between these two pieces of cloth. Around the waist and over the upper girdle is passed the *obi* twice and fastened at the back, forming a large and high knob. In order to keep this protuberant ornament in position, a third girdle is passed through its upper portion and fastened in front just above the upper edge of the *obi*. The last girdle very narrowly compresses the lower pairs of ribs. Thus it will be seen that the hard pressure applied on the body from the lower part of the chest down to the very bottom of the abdomen offers a serious interference to every respiratory effort,—and here it is well to remember the large share which a woman's abdominal muscles play in her respiratory action,—while the compression of the hips is inconsistent with a free motion of the lower limbs. Indeed, the compression of the abdominal region is so great, that women actually complain that they cannot take a hearty meal with their *obi* regularly fastened. It will now be admitted that, all things considered, the Japanese dress constitutes a very serious obstacle to the elevation of our women.

The second consideration has reference to morality. Everyone will admit that Japanese garments are very objectionable from moral points of view. I believe that the effect of keeping indoors necessitated by the inconvenient nature of our dress, is decidedly demoralizing. This alone constitutes a very powerful argument in favour of the adoption of the Western costume. But there is another and more important circumstance demanding our attention. The frequent exposure of the body which the open nature of the Japanese dress entails, despite careful management on the wearer's part, cannot but have a very pernicious influence on her delicacy, accustoming her, as it does, to view with indifference the display of parts of the body which the refined susceptibility of the modern age requires to be concealed. We thus think that by adopting the Western costume, we shall add another civilizing influence pregnant with important and beneficial results.

These are two most important considerations that agitate the minds of the Japanese ladies, who have now so zealously taken up this question of the dress reform. There are many other considerations of more or less importance, of political and social character. As you rightly observe, the one serious difficulty in the way of complete and immediate achievement of the reform is the question of economy. My limited acquaintance with the cost of foreign costume forbids my launching an opinion on this point. But by skillful management, it seems possible to make use of the various fine silk fabrics made in this country, in conjunction with foreign

Original from



made goods. No one feels more keenly than our women themselves the evil influences, sanitary and moral, of their native garments; and as you rightly remark, they have now resolutely commenced the work of reform, and will accomplish their object in the not remote future.

I remain, Sir yours truly,

A JAPANESE REFORMER.

Tôkyô, August 27th, 1886.

[Speaking of unwholesome compression, how does the *chi* compare with the Western count? And speaking of exposing the person, how about a modern European ball-dress?—Ed. J.M.]

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I thank you for publishing my letter in your issue of yesterday, and also for the comments which appeared at the foot of that letter. Allow me to reply to them, and I will do so in the order in which they appeared. You say that my letter may be summed up as follows, viz:—

- 1st. That silver is produced in too great quantities to possess a fixed value; and
- 2nd. That silver is too cumbersome to serve for the purpose of currency;

and you say "In regard to the first point, has it ever occurred to 'Negozio' to compare the effect produced upon the gold value of silver by its demonetization with the effect which can reasonably be attributed to any increase in its production." Why, Sir, I consider you have struck one of the heaviest blows at silver in suggesting such a comparison. I have spent considerable time in studying this silver question, and I have come to the conclusion that silver was only demonetized when it was found impossible to keep it at a fixed value with gold. The very fact of European Governments throwing their surplus silver upon the markets for sale is a convincing proof that they saw that the discovery of extensive silver mines in many parts of the world would produce such a quantity of metal that its gold value would considerably decrease. It is true that the throwing of those large sums of surplus silver upon the market had a deteriorating effect upon the value of silver, but it was only the natural consequences of an over-produced metal, and the wisdom of the governments who sold it is proved by the decline in the value of silver which has steadily continued. If the government of the United States would follow suit and disgorge from its vaults the millions of useless dollars it keeps there I believe it would be a very useful lesson, for we should then know the genuine value of silver and it would be such a surprise to the world, and to the silver kings especially, that silver would no longer be looked upon as a precious metal but be used only as copper and nickel, viz., as a medium for small national payments and not as a standard coin.

You say "During the long centuries when the world was bimetallic why was not 'Negozio's' apprehension realized? Why did not the silver-swamping take place in those days, or at any rate show some symptoms of taking place?"

Well Sir, the world has been revolutionized during this last century and consequently we cannot make comparisons for we have few statistics to guide us. But from what I can learn most of the international transactions in those times were paid with gold, and it is pretty certain that gold was the metal which travellers carried with them. I have, however, retraced the course of international trade during the last fifty years, and I have found that up to 1870 there was continuously rapid growth, a growth which had a continuous run and no check, except the usual ebb and flow of the tide. To satisfy this growth there was a constant demand for silver and gold to carry on the trade, so that when gold could not be obtained silver was readily taken—and as much of it as could be got—at a fixed ratio with gold. It was this continuous demand which enabled the silver holders to command a fixed price for their metal and this continued as long as there was a limited supply of both metals. But a time came when the two metals, like every other metal, must sever their union. The great gold mines of Australia, the Cape, and California were discovered and such quantities of the yellow metal were poured into the market that although silver had been also discovered, in large quantities, gold was the more plentiful, and the value of the two metals, for the first time, varied, with silver actually at a premium. And not only was silver at a premium, but as a proof that gold was really cheap, produce and manufactures rose in price until in 1872, when they were at their highest they were worth more than double the gold that they were in 1860. But these gold-fields soon showed signs of being exhausted while the silver mines, on the contrary, became more numerous and more productive, therefore

when the growth of commerce received its first great check in 1875 and the demand for coin consequently became limited, the premium on silver (the plentiful metal) was transferred to gold (the then becoming scarce metal) and has steadily continued ever since.

Now, I can scarcely understand how bimetallicists can hope to see the two metals restored to a proportionate value, for they know that silver has been at a premium, and they know why it was at a premium. How is it that now it is at a discount they cannot see plainly the cause? Iron makers might just as well ask why their iron is not worth as much gold as it used to be, and cotton manufacturers, why cotton should not have a proportionate value with silk. When gold became plentiful, silver holders kept their silver and demanded a premium for it because they knew gold was plentiful and they did not know but that it would continue plentiful. But now that gold has become scarce and the yield of silver so plentiful that it cannot be found use for, they cry out bitterly against the holders of gold for demanding a premium on their metal in proportion to the excess of one over the other.

Now, Sir, if silver is not now produced in too great quantities to possess a fixed value, how is it that its value is continually on the decline, and how is it that although the government of the United States has for several years coined several millions of dollars more than it requires and which are never used, still it is unable to stop the downward tendency of silver? Further, if every government did as the United States does, and coined millions of silver more than it required on purpose to keep silver on a par with gold, would not every other industry have a right to demand that the respective governments should stock their products with the same object and then what would become of this accumulated surplus? Also, if the dollar were restored to its original value, would not 35 per cent. be added to its present value and would not that extra 35 per cent. added to the profit on silver mining cause such an increase in the production of the white metal that the world would be over-run with it? If you could clearly and satisfactorily answer these questions you would, I am sure be doing a great public service, and would relieve the commercial world of a perplexity which is daily becoming more serious.

Then again you say, "As to the idea that the white metal is too cumbersome 'Negozio' need only look to India and Japan. Is the use of silver attended by the inconveniences he contemplates?"

Well, Sir, it is seven years since I first visited India, and I can say that then you could scarcely get a servant to accept a paper note for his wages, and that in commerce, among the natives out of every Rs. 1,000 paid or received as between man and man Rs. 900 would be the average of silver and Rs. 100 only, the average of notes. People looked with suspicion upon notes then as being spurious coin, but now they prefer them because they are easier to carry and they have every confidence that their value in coin can be procured in coin. But for the paper note in India being limited to Rs. 5 there would be a serious decrease in the use of silver, and this use is continually lessening in proportion to the money actually in circulation. As to Japan, I leave you to decide whether I am right or wrong. Are not the people clamoring for more paper money, and did not they refuse to exchange it for silver when the government raised paper to par? Look at the paper notes being used every day, and can you honestly say that the people do not prefer them to silver and that this preference is simply because the latter is too weighty and cumbersome?

Sir, you say "my arguments have been discussed and as you think, exploded time after time." It may be that they have, but until a solution is found to the difficulty now so seriously impeding international commercial transactions through the uncertainty in the values of money, I am afraid I shall not be persuaded to think with you.

In conclusion, I thank your correspondent "X." for the name he has given to me and those of my way of thinking viz:—"Gold Bugs." I sincerely trust the odour which proceeds from our ideas may not be as obnoxious to commercial men and the public in general as that which proceeds from the actions of the "Silver Bears" which he so admirably represents.

Yours faithfully,

NEGOZIO.

Yokohama, August, 25th, 1886.

[It is impossible to answer this letter in a foot note, and we have no space today in our leading columns.—Ed. J.M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—“A Yankee” asks me for a precedent in financial and commercial history or experience to warrant the belief that it is possible to fix by law a ratio between gold and silver independent of the

market price of either. Precedents are good guides sometimes. To remove scruples and doubts relative to matters generally, precedents are to be venerated. “A Yankee” will excuse me when I remind him that it is as honourable to make precedents as it is to follow those established. I shall not attempt to produce any precedent as asked for, but instead will ask “A Yankee” not to reject the teaching to be derived from the current history of Yankee-land. The United States has been making, and is now establishing, the most glorious precedents known to the world. Shall the United States be hampered and guided by what has been done? Her whole history tells of disregard of precedents. She has been the pioneer on the course pursued by herself. The genius of her government is against her being led by any precedents. The United States has established a ratio between gold and silver as money. When she puts her mint stamp upon 412 grains of silver, she makes it for the purposes of her citizens equal to a gold dollar; she is coining silver dollars and gold coins, not for exportation, but for home uses. She can hardly keep up with the home demand because of the yearly increase of her population. “A Yankee” corrects my date. It was 1873 instead of 1876 when Congress passed the law making silver a legal tender for five dollars only, and discontinuing the coinage of standard dollars. He also tells you that the coinage of the standard dollars issued from the U.S. Mints was only \$8,045,838, up to that date. Surely that amount of money in silver dollars, even supposing them to have all been floated, could not have been considered so excessive as to be a burden in the marts of trade. In this connection it will be remembered that in 1870 England amended her laws governing her minted coins, making silver a legal tender to the amount of £2, and for no greater sum. Germany had taken action in the same direction. England and Germany were both heavy holders of United States Bonds, that had been purchased with coin at a rate varying from forty-five cents on the dollar up to par; these bonds were payable in the paper money of the United States; to engineer their payment in gold was an object to the holders both at home and abroad, and here comes in one of the precedents established by the U.S. All the millions of bonds actually paid off have been paid in gold, and although, as “A Yankee” tells you, there is some \$270,000,000 in standard silver dollars in the United States, she is still paying for her bonds, whenever there is a call made for their redemption, gold coin. The charge is made that the people will not have the silver dollar, while the truth is they cannot get them. Bond holders are generally men of wealth and easy means—they want their interest in gold. It is for the interest of the national banks to keep silver out of the channels of circulation, that their bills may be more extensively used. All the power of the minted aristocracy is ranged on the side of gold, and every Secretary of the Treasury has discriminated against silver, paying out gold all the time. As the law does not elevate the one coin above the other—and cannot justly do so—it follows that no action can be taken against the Secretary of the Treasury for persistently ignoring silver in his disbursements. The United States Congress is the reflex of the sentiment of the people. The people desire silver, and silver they will have. When President Hayes vetoed the Bland Bill, giving his reasons why silver should not be coined, and predicting dire calamity to follow if it was entered upon—it was promptly passed over his veto, and it takes two thirds of the members of Congress to enact a law over the veto of the President. The last Congress had the battle over again. The gold forces, backed by the advocacy of President Cleveland, attempted the repeal of the Bland Bill, that the coinage of silver should cease. Not only was the attempt defeated, an overwhelming majority voting for silver, but a law authorising free coinage came very near being passed. Every member of Congress knows exactly what the majority of the people in his district desires; or he thinks he does, and acts from what he knows or thinks he knows. The vote taken in the U.S. Senate on the 30th of July last tells volumes in regard to the determination of the people of the United States. I refer to the vote ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to receive, for a period of six months, from and after the passage of the act, all trade dollars that may be tendered in payment of customs duties, and every debt or obligation that may be due the Government at their par values. That I consider a long step in the direction of free coinage, all the trade dollars, something over 30,000,000, I believe, being now in the hands of holders in the United States. The fiat of Congress goes forth and the 73 cents of silver in the trade dollars becomes the equal of 100 cents in gold. I cannot produce a precedent for this action in all the history of commerce or

finance. The United States appears singular in the readiness she has to assume loads. Startling surprises come from her so often that really there is no telling what she may not undertake, and, best of all, she never has failed; she knows no such word as *fa-tal*. I have faith to believe that in this matter of silver money the world will have to follow her lead. The history of the advancement of the United States in material wealth during the last two decades is so astonishing and difficult to comprehend, that one dare not presume to set bounds or limits to what she may attain. To advance the idea that the United States supplicates the aid of any other country or government in the interests of her silver money is absurd; a nation that can liquidate the hundreds and thousands of millions of bonded indebtedness that the United States has liquidated, finding the gold wherewith to do it, never using a silver dollar in the process, can take care of all the silver that may be turned out by her mints. "A Yankee" says that in 1878 it was proposed to pay the bonds of the United States in silver, worth at the time 80 cents in gold; that there was a panic in American securities in London and that U. S. Bonds fell considerably, and it was stated that over \$50,000,000 was sold by England. So much the worse for the English seller. Then it was only the proposition that scared; now when it is competent for the U. S. Treasury to redeem bonds in silver at its option, the premium value of U. S. Bonds is as high as they ever held. America took the \$50,000,000—and was the gainer in so doing. No, "A Yankee" and all other gold standard advocates must divest themselves of the idea that the United States asks any quarter for its silver money. What she urges is that conjoint action may be taken in regard to silver; that the burden of depression that is now weighting down the commerce of the world may be lifted; that the brutal and tyrannical laws, passed in aid of gold and to bring silver into contempt, shall be swept away. She sees the world so shrunken through the agency of steam and electricity that the people and industries of no one country can suffer from any cause but that the whole world feels the effect synchronously. The people of the United States think that the estate of labour all the world over would be benefited by again giving silver an international value; that the industries of the world would emerge from the blight that now covers them, because of the fall in the values of the silver monies of the silver-using countries—and they ask other nations to do as they are doing in the interests of humanity.

That, and nothing more, is the request made; and I am much mistaken if the better sense of the governments of the world interested in this matter will not very soon see the truth of this gold and silver business, and join hands with the United States silver fanatics in good earnest.

Yours truly,  
X.  
Yokohama, August 27th, 1886.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—This discussion has become so general that, as an interested party, I beg to claim a little space. My views, like those of other people, are largely influenced by my preconceived notions. Of these one of the principal is that money, in my regard, is a check or tally for work done—the work of muscle and of brain. Once performed, this labour is an unalienable quantity and deserves to be represented by a token which may not be defaced; that is, by an amount of money which can purchase of the necessities and comforts and luxuries of life, a share, bearing the same proportion to the sum total of such goods, as that labour bears to all the labour which has produced the coveted commodities. The greater the production—the more hard work men do in a right direction, the greater is the common comfort of all who do not shrink, provided that the money which each receives fairly represents in amount his share of the work. What weight of gold or silver or copper matters little to-day, so that each shares it with his fellows to the like extent as he has shared the labour.

Now, suppose the money, the tokens, remain constant in amount for this day and next. Tomorrow's tale is very different if mankind's activity is augmenting. To-day my work, and its remuneration, is a certain fraction of the whole. Tomorrow, the same amount of labour will form a smaller fraction of the whole world's work, and my remuneration of to-day, if I keep the token, will be forthwith enhanced; it will represent more labour to-morrow than it does to-day. This is the unearned increment. It seems clear that to avoid practising this great evil, there is but one course open, *viz.*, to continually measure labour by the same standard. And there's the rub, to constitute an invariable token for an amount of work that is without question unalterable. It's done, there is an end of the work; but its effect remains to

benefit somebody, and we want an equivalent for the energy put forth in it. To say that ingenious appliances modify the value of labour is misleading; they enable it to be more productive; we do not want more money because labour is more effective, but because there is more labour.

This is the expansion of currency *pro rata* with the activity of nations; and if there is not enough of one metal for our purpose we must use another, and give one or both nominal values, as coin. We give paper nominal values as notes.

These, Sir, are my reasons for following you upon the silver question—this is the question from my point of view. Whether gold be plenty or scarce, or whether silver be much or little an object of human desires, I should like to know that my labour in Japan would guarantee me as fair a portion of this world's goods, as the same energy used in England; and I would waive every claim that the guinea laid by in the stocking of my remote ancestor deserves to command more good things to-day, than he could to-day acquire by the sweat that procured him that guinea.

One of your correspondents tells us that gold is a marketable commodity, and that merchants buy it with tea. This is a riddle. If it is so indeed, they may buy it all for me; but let them introduce some indestructible metal and call it money—tallies for men's labour. Another correspondent depreciates bi-metalism as a conspiracy to confer a fictitious value upon an article of commerce, silver. There is a good precedent for this. He ignores the conspiracy of nations that has conferred upon gold a value far higher than the just deserts of those who extracted it from the earth.

It is heartless work fighting for people who won't lift a hand for themselves, and this letter will, if it fails to evince an acquaintance with history, commerce, or even with gold dollars, at least convince you that your efforts to maintain the right of this question are appreciated by

Yours, &c.,  
A MECHANIC.  
Yokohama, 29th August, 1886.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I was in doubt about this gold and silver question. It was too deep for me to fathom. The arguments *pro* and *con* bewildered me. But my eyes have been opened by the statement of "Negozio,"—who appears to have studied the thing closer than any one who has written on the subject—in this morning's issue of the mail:—"If the government of the United States would follow suit and disgorge from its vaults the millions of useless dollars it keeps there, I believe it would be a very useful lesson for we should then know the genuine value of silver and it would be such a surprise to the world, and to the silver kings especially, that silver would no longer be looked upon as a precious metal but be used only as copper and nickel." I propose from this day out to array myself on the side of silver. To contemplate the possibility of the entire silver interest in the world being so depressed that it shall only be of the value of copper shocks me to my nerve centre, and if the United States is the only bulwark against the possibility of this consummation, I say God help her to maintain the position she now occupies. I try not to believe that it would be as bad as predicted by "Negozio" but there is no telling but that he may be right. Think of it, and the condition of Japan with its silver; what would become of us all if our silver assumed a copper value? It must be with pride that every American contemplates the stand his Government has taken to keep the world from ruin—I think I will migrate to Yankee land and become naturalized that I may feel the pride that must be experienced by an American citizen.

Yours, &c.,  
A CONVERT.  
August 28th, 1886.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—While "X," "A Yankee," "Cent per Cent" and "Negozio," have been writing and venting what they know, and what they don't know, about silver, I have wired for something reliable in regard to the subject matter. You know that America boasts of very many clairvoyants and astrologers. I hunted through the American newspapers for the best advertised one. I hit upon one, the greatest living clairvoyant and fortune teller; tells past, present and future, love, business, marriage &c., &c. I wired to the party, sending the fee as charged in payment of consultation, a long information about silver, and what would be the result of the controversy in the United States over the coinage of the Bland dollar. The reply received inclines me to think that "Negozio" has had dealing with some Wizard. But here is the substance of the reply: Within three years from date the United States will stop the coinage of silver,—but before the expiration of that period, silver will

so fall in value that the present dollar will be worth only 31 cents in gold. What silver has been coined will be thrown upon the market before the end of four years from now. As a commodity dollars will sell for 9½ cents a pound, or about the present price of copper. (See, "Negozio" is correct). Copper will sell for 9.16 of a cent a pound and iron will command about 68.116 cents per ton. A day's wage for skilled labour will be 4½ cents. Common labourers will receive 32.16889 of a cent per month, the labourer boarding himself. Wheat will sell for 34.00000 of a cent per cental. Cotton will be 3.8877 of a cent a pound. In fine, everything will be cheap. A good farm, with mansion, necessary barns and out houses, will be bought for \$85. The sight of gold money will cost a laboring man the wages of a month, whenever he shall indulge his curiosity to look at the yellow metal. A steamship of 3,000 tons burthen will be bought for \$602.50, but most of the ships now afloat will rust and rot at their wharves. Churches will not be open at all, as religion will be too great a luxury to indulge in, but taxes will have to be paid as now, for governments must be maintained; also the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the nations must be paid promptly as it matures. A few men in the world will have all the gold, but there will be plenty of subsidiary coin for the necessities of the poor of the world, as the present supply of silver dollars and the minor coins of that metal, with the copper coins, will remain in circulation, receiving their value as established by the joint action of the nations. The silver dollar will take the value of half a cent. Of the present copper cents it will take only about 1,000 to represent the value of half a cent, or 200,000 of them will be equal to the value of a dollar in gold. There will be no difficulty about small change. All the trouble will be to get hold of it. There will be scarce opportunity for men to sell their labour, so it will tend to elevate the character of the race, making people sustaining and independent. The question that burns so deep to-day between capital and labour will be solved. Capital will make no demands upon its old antagonist. The world will rest easy because it will have witnessed the consummation desired by the advocates of a gold standard, and the outrage of stamping 412 grains of silver and making it the equal of a gold dollar in exchange value will be a memory only. The amount of misery there will be in the world you must suppose for yourself. As I believe in this sort of thing, pinning my faith upon communications received direct from the other world through clairvoyant mediums, I shall act in conformity with the information received, and not be left out in the cold. I charge nothing for the advice I now proceed to give your readers, which runs in this wise:—Realize everything you can legitimately compass into gold. A few, very few dollars in gold salted down now will make the fortune of the holder, entitling him to sit in the conclave of the gold kings when they shall convene to rejoice over the victory won for the yellow metal. Let no man scoff at the information herein written or at the advice given, but receive it as gospel truth from

Yours truly,  
Yokohama, August 30th, 1886.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am happy to learn that "X," would not support any set or class of men at the expense of the general public; I, likewise, would not advocate class interests to the detriment of the commercial world, consequently I believe that "X" and I are aiming at the same goal, although we believe in different courses to get at it; and I again trespass upon your valuable space in the hope that by a judicious examination of those courses we may come to a decision as to which would be the easiest and best to adopt. "X" says "I only wish to see the holder of silver placed again in possession of what was his before the holders of gold so manipulated matters that he was left at their mercy and subject to spoliation without remedy." I sincerely wish that silver holders were in the same prosperous condition as they were when silver was last valued at a fixed ratio with gold, but I also wish to see silk holders, cotton holders, metal holders, and all other holders of merchandize, in that same happy condition; however, I cannot see that the gold holders have manipulated matters to bring about the present unprofitable state of commerce; on the contrary financiers (not gold holders) may have done a great deal; but I believe that the silver miners and all other miners manufacturers and producers are greatly responsible for their present condition. "X" says it costs two dollars of gold to extract from the mines one dollar of silver. That may be so, for I know that some mines are worked at a loss, many at a bare profit, and that few are really remunerative. But if silver miners will persist in

producing silver at a loss and forcing it upon markets when it is not wanted, have they anyone to blame but themselves? The same thing applies to almost every other industry. The idea uppermost in the minds of most manufacturers and producers has been, to best their fellow competitors, and in doing so they have glutted the market with merchandize and have thrust their goods on the buyers at almost any price. Can "X." deny that silver miners have thrust their metal on the market in a similar manner, and as silver is only purchased with gold, can he blame the buyers of silver for refusing to purchase a largely increasing metal except at a considerable discount? The very fact that silver producers were compelled to yield to what "X." calls the manipulations of the gold holders, appears to me a proof that so much silver remained on the market that it was not worth more gold than it realized. This blind love for producing merchandize irrespective of profit, has been going on for the last ten years, and now that almost everyone is ruined by it, people turn round and lay the blame on the gold. This reminds me of the fable of the Fox and the Grapes. The foxes have been jumping and scratching to get at the grapes and they have not only tired themselves out in their eagerness to get at the longed for fruit, but they have scratched away the very ground which helped them the most to reach the first. Now they look up from the hole they have made for themselves and cry out to the fortunate grapes, "You villains! see what an awful fix you have placed us in." The fact is that in the selfish desire to accumulate wealth the commercial world in all its branches has been engaged in a wreckless war of competition, and that war has impoverished the litigants to the advantage of gold holders only, because it has made gold worth so much more. I am afraid that "X.'s" idea of the benefits which the free coinage of silver would confer on the commercial world are rather optimistic. Supposing that the United States were so philanthropic as to receive silver from other countries, coin it into dollars for them and then allow them to leave those silver dollars in the States and take gold dollars away in exchange; how long would the States be able to do this? And when all the gold of the States had been drained away by the influx of these silver dollars, would the American silver dollar be worth as much gold as it is now, or would it not be valued according to its silver value, as are the dollars of the East where there is no gold coin to uphold them? This would really be a grand opportunity for the silver holders but it would be of very short duration, and when the run was over and America had no gold left, the value of the yellow metal would so rise that, like the gold mohur of India, it would in all probability become too scarce to be used as a standard coin. But even this would not raise the purchasing value of silver in the East and it would considerably diminish its value in the States and in Europe. However, one great advantage might be derived from it, for it would in all probability drive out the gold coinage and leave the world with an universal silver coinage, however cumbersome, thus destroying effectually the evils of the bimetal system. It is this bimetal system—these fluctuations in the value of the silver coins of one nation and the gold coins of another, and the actions of those who manipulate those constant fluctuations—which is the curse to commerce, for it makes it uncertain, unstable and unprofitable; therefore I should welcome any system which would destroy this dual uncertainty in exchange. But are the States likely to adopt such a course? I think not; therefore I ask "X." whether he does not think it would be easier, instead of overthrowing the gold coinage of Europe, the States, etc., to get the silver using countries (India, China, Japan, etc.) to adopt a gold coinage for international purposes. The exports of all these silver using countries are greater than the imports, consequently they would require very little gold to start with and they would gradually acquire more of that metal as their exports continued to increase over their imports and they would still be able to buy their silver for the use of the people as they do now, while it would circulate at a much higher rate and yield them the extra profit, to the benefit of their respective countries. If this could be done it would throw the manipulators of exchange to the wind, establish a permanent and almost unvarying coinage, and give to commerce that stability which it has lost since the fluctuations in silver became so severe. I quite agree with "X." that the world has not enough coin (he means coin and not money) for its requirements, but what I regret is that every day the world seems to have a greater love for paper money. In my opinion there is no greater enemy to silver than those nice convenient small pieces of spurious money known as paper notes. "X." waits for the good time to come when the poor man's silver will be worth as much as the

rich man's gold. Well, if "X." wants to see that, I think he will first have to get the poor man to refuse to give his silver for the rich man's paper, thus stopping the rich man from trading with the poor man's silver, and then he will have to teach the poor man to look upon his silver as being worth so much gold and to make up his mind not to part with it unless he get that amount of gold for it. In my opinion it is this paper money—which people are so fond of, and which is being thrown before the public to draw from them their coin and place it in the hands of financial manipulators—which makes the silver coin so cheap, because the paper is made to be its substitute. I have carefully gone through "X.'s" letter in your issue of the 26th and I think I have answered all the points on which we differ. However in his letter published in your issue of yesterday he deals only with silver and its value in the States. All other gold using countries keep their silver coins on a fixed value with gold, so there is nothing in "X.'s" last letter which refers to the international use of silver. I have read "A Convert's" letter in your issue of to-day. He has jumped into print too quickly. I recommend him to read my letter, again and perhaps he will then see the mistake he has fallen into.

Yours faithfully,

NEGOZIO.

Yokohama, 31st August, 1886.

### THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

The situation in Korea seems to attract considerable attention from the public. Since yesterday morning (26th), telegraphic messages have arrived at our office, without interruption, from our provincial contemporaries, containing enquiries as to the state of Korean affairs. To these inquiries, we have nothing to reply beyond what we published in our last issue, that a certain Chinese official, indignant at Korea's coquetting with Russia, has adopted energetic measures of remonstrance, as the result of which considerable disquiet exists in Korea. This information reached us some days since, and, considering it in conjunction with Korean correspondence that we had previously received, we thought it not unlikely that the information above mentioned might have some foundation to rest upon. We deeply regretted that, telegraphic communication with Korea being at present unavailable, we had no means of ascertaining the true situation in the peninsular kingdom, till we received news of Mr. Hisamizu's arrival at Tsushima from Ninsen on the 24th instant, and the despatch by him of telegraphic messages to the Foreign Office in Tokyo. Believing that some unusual event must have occurred in Korea, we lost no time in making enquiries in the proper directions. It appears that Mr. Hisamizu's journey had no reference to any such matter, but was necessitated by affairs within the ordinary function of the *Chargé d'Affaires*, for which the Foreign Minister's instructions had to be speedily obtained. It was therefore necessary that Mr. Hisamizu should proceed to Tsushima by a special steamship to make use of the wires there, no direct telegraphic communication being available; and on an answer being received from the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hisamizu was to leave Jagahara for Ninsen the following day. It thus became evident that there was no connection between Mr. Hisamizu's voyage and the occurrence of anything unusual; also that up to the date of his departure, no such event had taken place at Seoul. Still the rumour as to the disquietude of the Koreans in consequence of the vigorous action taken by the Chinese towards the Korean Government, seems not entirely groundless.

It is already well known that a certain section of Korean statesmen are inclined to favour reliance upon Russia. Early last year, it was extensively rumoured that a secret party of Korean officials had crossed the frontier into Russia. The object of these emissaries was not definitely known, but it was generally suspected that their mission was to ask the protection of Russia. Since then nothing has transpired to justify this suspicion, but we are not at all sure that a secret understanding has not been all the while maintained between the two countries. In order to understand the situation correctly, it is most important that we should consider the relations of China and Russia to Korea. The relations between China and Korea are restricted to the observance of a few nominal formalities, such as the use of the Chinese calendar by the former, the sending of tribute and ambassadors, etc., and as her internal administration and foreign relations are entirely left to the discretion of Korea, that country is indisputably an independent State. Nevertheless, China, basing her right of sovereignty over the peninsula upon

the observance of the empty formalities above alluded to, has always termed Korea her "eastern dependency" and put her at the head of all her tributary States. When Japan opened Korea and acknowledged her as an independent country, and when the United States of America, England, Germany, France, Italy, and Russia, following our example, successively concluded treaties with the peninsular kingdom, China did not utter a word of protest against this recognition of Korea as an independent State, and in all diplomatic communications, the Middle Kingdom has skillfully avoided allusion to this matter. From the outset, however, China has never in reality renounced her claim of sovereignty over the peninsular kingdom, and since the opening of the latter for foreign intercourse the Chinese have never lost any opportunity of bringing that country more and more under their sway, until now they seem to have established a protectorate over it. At first China suspected this country of having territorial designs upon the peninsula, and it was no doubt to defeat such designs on our part that she so zealously interfered, of late years, in Korean affairs. But, now-a-days, the higher officials of China plainly understand that Japan has no such intention upon Korea. If they still pursue the same policy of active interference, it is evidently because they are afraid of Russia, which is always pressing the Middle Kingdom from the north. Should Russia once cross the Korean boundary, and, taking possession of every point of strategic importance in the peninsula, turn her attention to China, the three eastern provinces will be for ever lost to the Middle Kingdom. China, therefore, perfectly understands that a Russian occupation of Korea is the great danger to her safety, and is resolved to shield the peninsular State from such a menace. Should it become necessary, to incorporate it into her territory as an outlying province, she will do so, rather than abandon it to the encroachments of Russia. Similarity of interests seems to have drawn together China and England against the northern Power, for it is rumoured that a secret understanding exists between the two countries. China acknowledged England's sovereignty in Burma, without a word of remonstrance, while on England's part it appears that she makes it her policy to protect Korea against Russia in China's interest. On the side of Russia, her designs upon Korea have lately become very active, and while, on one hand, despatching her war-vessels to the coast of Kankyodo, on the other, she has caused her Representative to demand permission to lease a port for naval purposes. These movements on the part of Russia could not fail to make China feel more keenly than ever the dangers of the situation. The recent voyage of Admiral Ting to Genoa and Vladivostok was no doubt undertaken to observe, in the first place, the condition of the Russian fleet, and in the second, to show the strength of the Chinese navy to Russia. The discovery that Korea is courting the protection of Russia ought naturally, under present circumstances, to have led to energetic action on the part of the Chinese officials, as reported. It may be supposed that this unfortunate discovery has been made in connection with the negotiations at Seoul respecting the question of a naval port. However that may be, it is quite natural that, so long as China intends to use all her powers to protect Korea from Russian aggression, she cannot look with indifference at any circumstance calculated to thwart her plans.

It seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that Russian harbours aggressive territorial designs upon the Korean peninsula. Even granting that she has, as asserted by some people, no craving to acquire such bleak and barren territory, it is now beyond all contradiction that she intends to obtain a naval port on the coast of Kankyodo, either at Lazareh, Genoa, or Peking; for she constantly chafes under the inconvenience of lacking a port on the Pacific, open all the year round. If she has not yet resorted to force to accomplish her object, that is owing, in the first place, to want of proper opportunities, and secondly to the circumstance that she as yet has had no supreme necessity of actual occupation. It is now nearly 200 years since territorial disputes began to mark the relations between China and Russia, and each encroachment of Russia in Mongolia and Manchuria has made China feel more and more deeply the dangers of the situation. Russia has most probably awakened to a sense of the fact that a vast change has taken place in China's defensive capacity, and that she has now comparative confidence in her own strength. Moreover, the relations between Russia and England, which have been pacified since the settlement of the Afghan frontier complications, are full of darkening clouds which will one day burst forth in Central Asia. Russia therefore cannot be blind to the possibility that, even without an express treaty of alliance between China

and England, identity of interests against her will, in time of necessity, unite them in alliance. She is naturally apprehensive that, should things be allowed to take their own course in Korea, not only will the chance of invasion be lost to her, but her object will be thwarted by England and China. Under these circumstances, England's occupation of the highly important strategic position of Port Hamilton with the view of check-mating Russia, and her retention of that post after the restoration of amicable relations with her old enemy, cannot but inspire Russia with the idea that the time has arrived to acquire an important naval post on the Korean littoral. This, in our opinion, has been the cause of the negotiations at Seoul as to the lease of a port. The threat, which Russia is reported to have made, that in case diplomatic means prove insufficient, she will resort to force, must be regarded as empty intimidation. From the outset we regarded this question of a naval depot as a serious affair, and we are not at all sure as to what will be the consequences of the negotiations. In what connection Korea's dependence upon Russian protection has been evolved, is still unknown, and although we are not sure that the story is true, still it is quite reasonable to suppose that, among the many factions of Korean politicians, there may be some who have secretly plotted to place their country in such a position towards Russia. That there is probability in such a supposition may be seen from the rumours current early last year with regard to the despatch of emissaries to Russia and the secret schemes of Mr. Müllendorff. But it is equally probable that, finding themselves powerless in the late negotiations as to the lease of a port, the Korean Government have been compelled to give secret sanction to Russia's request, while the latter in return has pledged herself to assist Korea in times of emergency, and that Chinese resentment has been excited by this transaction. These are, however, merely conjectures, and whether they are consistent with actual facts or not can only be ascertained after the arrival of fuller news.

It is generally known that there exists in Korea no political party of fixed principles, and that the Government is an arena of factional contests. It is true that several years ago the Liberal party (which relied upon Japan for the civilization of Korea), and the Conservative party (which looked to China for the protection of the country), were in existence; but since the interference of China in Korean affairs, the Liberal party has lost its former influence, and after the two disturbances at Seoul, political power was entirely centred in the Conservative party, which follows the lead of China in small as well as large things. It seems as if the whole nation were pervaded with a spirit of dependence upon foreign countries, one faction leaning towards Japan, one towards China, and others towards still another Power. Various as are the objects of the different political factions, they agree in one thing, their dependence upon a foreign State. When she first concluded a treaty with this country, Korea showed a marked disposition to follow our lead in advancing the civilization of her people; but later, when power fell into the hands of the Conservative party, they turned their eyes towards China, and were only anxious to seize every bidding of the Middle Kingdom. It finally became apparent that the will of the Korean Government was overruled by the influence of the officials sent out by China, but the Koreans seem still to have had confidence in their western neighbour until the spring of last year, when Port Hamilton was suddenly seized by the English and formally occupied. China did not take at the time, and has not since taken, any step to restore the group to its rightful owner; nor has she been able to prevail upon France to recall her missionaries from Korea. Still more recently, at a supreme moment, when Russia pressed on Korea the question of leasing a port, China could not shield the latter country from the aggression of the former. The Koreans thought Japan could not be depended upon, but their choice of China has been hardly more fortunate for them. Under such circumstances, they may have deemed it advisable rather to court the protection of Russia than to depend upon China and fall a prey to the aggression of other countries. We may therefore conclude that China's excessive interference in Korean affairs without affording corresponding protection in times of difficulty has alienated the confidence of the Korean people, and led them to seek protection elsewhere. This, in brief, is what has been suggested to our minds in relation to the situation in Korea, as revealed by the news of a Chinese official's energetic remonstrances to the Korean Government with regard to the alleged dependence of the latter upon Russia.

### A DISMAL RESURRECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, July 24th, 1886.

It may appear a curious proposition, that Japan should be in any way concerned with the electoral system of the United States, but there must be occasions when patriotic Japanese deeply regret the frequency of change in Washington administrations. The installation of a new President and Cabinet every four—or at most every eight—years may or may not meet the domestic requirements of American politics, but it certainly reduces the diplomatic machinery of the Republic to a condition of almost absolute incapacity. In many cases, the United States alone have to suffer from the irregularity with which their foreign relations are conducted. It need not seriously disturb the great Powers of Europe to discover that the men selected to represent America have few or no qualifications for the posts they hold; nor does it especially distress them when, as in the case of Austria to day, the Legations are left vacant. The telegraph is always available, and if Ministers or Chargés get themselves hopelessly entangled, the Secretary of State can find a way to extricate them,—not always without ridicule, but after some fashion generally accepted as satisfactory. But the position of Eastern nations is essentially different. The inconveniences of their intercourse with America are not necessarily brought about by incompetency on the part of Envoys sent to them. On the contrary, it has been well known, in late years, that the skill and tact of more than one United States Minister in the Far East have gone far to counteract the evil occasioned by the indifference and ignorance of their superiors at home. By a fortunate accident, Mr. Bingham held his office for an uninterrupted term of twelve years, and the benefits of that prolonged tenure, both to his own country and to that to which he was commissioned, were of an importance that can hardly be over-estimated. It needed all his strength and dexterity, however, to prevent the State Department, at various times, from upsetting his good work and reconverting the Legation at Tokyo into a secondary bureau for the transaction of the business of other Powers. The appointment of a new Secretary of State, not to speak, for the moment, of more complicated influences, would sometimes render it necessary for him to rebuild the whole structure of organization which some rough, reckless hand had foolishly knocked to pieces. Thus it is that Japan has cause to lament the recurrence of a general election every four years. It may be taken for granted, without a single question, that the incoming men know nothing at all about the East, and care as little as they know. Of course they think they care. Some of them might be surprised to be told they do not care. There is a very pretty superstition, running all over the United States, that this country is a sort of guardian angel to Japan,—that it acts as guide, philosopher, and friend to the rising empire of Asia. If I may express my personal conviction in a phrase tinged with current slang, I shall say that the American Government does not guard, nor guide, nor philosophize, nor befriender worth a cent, in this particular connection. It has pleasant words to say, at odd intervals, but the idea of supporting those words by deeds of practical value seldom enters its counsels. It acts as a new type of Samaritan might act, who, seeing a plucky little fellow laid out and bound down by thieves, gets off his mule, crosses over and inspects the situation, and says—"You have made a good fight, my chappie, and I would not object to giving you a hand; only I have business relations with that worthy priest and the excellent Levite who have just passed by, and to tell you the truth, I have some dealings with the thieves who got the better of you a while ago. I think I shall have to consult them, before doing anything. However, if you get over this by yourself, come and see me in Samaria. We'll have some figs."

Persons who take a different view of America's attitude may suggest that a practical purpose was displayed in the willingness to draft a certain treaty, eight or nine years ago, and in the restitution of the Shimonoseki money at a later date. These incidents do not weigh very heavily with me. As to the treaty, it had nine good clauses. I think nine was the number—which were utterly nullified by the addition of a tenth, providing that the document should never become operative until pretty nearly all the Powers of the earth would agree to it and do likewise. This was like a child's game, where after piling cards, architecturally, to a fair height, it is thought amusing to pull away the foundation, and bring the edifice tumbling to the ground. Public curiosity respecting the origin of that singular tenth clause was very great at one time. It may be remembered that His Excellency Count Tera-

shima was understood to assume the responsibility of it, in a note published in the *Tokio Times*. But the Assistant Secretary of State at Washington was afterward kind enough to make some inquiries for me, and from him I learned that Mr. Evarts took it upon his shoulders. Here, then, were two distinguished statesmen claiming the authorship of a stipulation which could not be particularly creditable to either. If Mr. Evarts did insert it, I do not believe it was of his own impulse. In any case, he could not have given it much thought. It was only a detail about Japan. Let it slide. The calm, considerate, well-balanced suggestions of the British, Dutch, or French Minister at Washington were naturally entitled to far more consideration in the decision of a point like this. So much I gathered when looking into the question on the spot, and so much for the abortive treaty. Passing to the Shimonoseki matter, I cannot see that Americans have much ground for self-glorification in that proceeding. I happen to have in my possession letters written in 1882 which made it pretty definitely certain that the money would be restored within a limited time. The authority was sufficient, and I then thought something to be truly proud of might ensue. But if any hint had been given in those letters that the interest of the fund might possibly be retained, and only a portion of the capital given back, my serenity would not have been so complete. However, the affair is getting to be ancient history, and it is understood on all sides that Japan was well enough contented to receive even this partial avowal of contrition. If Japan was satisfied, no one else ought to complain. Only I beg to enter my mild protest against the theory that the refunding of the Shimonoseki indemnity was the most noble, high-minded, and magnanimous act ever recorded in history.

To return to my theme; it is certainly a pity, after successive years of incessant labour on the part of the diplomatic agents and friends of Japan,—labour inspired by the hope that at last some glimmering of the true state of things may be conveyed to the Department of State, or possibly to a higher authority,—that a new body of officials must repeatedly appear upon the scene, all involved in the same dense obscurity as that which had enveloped their predecessors, a little while before. At such periods, the question necessarily arises, whether it is better to give it up forever, or to start again from the beginning. Hitherto the latter course has been patiently adopted, and up to the present time there is no sign that it will be abandoned. But the discouragements are undeniably severe. Only the other day, a telegram from Japan brought the freezing intelligence that the United States Envoy had been instructed to commence proceedings for treaty revision upon the old, defunct, worm-eaten principle of "co-operation;" the principle which Mr. Bingham fought to death years ago, and which, after being slain by him half a dozen times over, now shakes itself alive again and comes smiling to the front, the Department of State (if I may venture a disrespectful allusion to that august institution) acting as corpse-reviver. There is no contradiction, in official circles, of the alleged fact. We are compelled to accept it as true. The individuals who seem to be responsible for so monstrous an order smile complacently when questioned, assume an air of inflexible superiority, and are apparently unconscious that they have taken a ridiculous "header" into the dark ages. What can be said or done when a gentleman whose voice is potent in the discussion of Eastern affairs tells you that the British Minister at Yedo probably has opportunities of observation which are not open to the American Minister at Tokyo, and *vice versa*; and therefore that a comparison of their separate experiences will be productive of good; or when a shining light of finance remarks that to give Japan permission to regulate her own tariff would have a bad influence upon Korea, which might insist upon the same privilege. And these are average specimens of observations by men of station, law-givers, preservers of the country's reputation, when Japan is brought forward as a political topic.

I am bound to acknowledge, however, that Japan is not often thus brought forward. It is impossible to interest the average Senator or Representative in the rights and vital necessities of a nation of thirty-five millions, so long as a single post-office worth one hundred dollars a year remains unapportioned; and, while the conflicting claims of a thousand shrieking contestants for one small clerkship keep the intellects of Cabinet Ministers perpetually strained, the just and shamefully neglected demands of an entire race fall upon deaf ears. Yet the band of modern Sisyphi, the American advocates of honest treatment for Japan, keep at their work, with apparently the same courage and cheer as when they took up their task two or three decades ago.



Sometimes I wonder what sustains them. They have done the best they could, during upwards of a year of this administration, and they are rewarded by the stupefying announcement that the Secretary of State has ordered the Envoy in Japan to return to the system of "diplomatic cooperation." Of course they do not fail to observe that, at critical moments, the whisper of some Secretary of an European Legation,—who has been opportunely transferred from Tokyo to Washington, and who necessarily "knows all about it,"—is sufficient to overbalance all the attested facts and statistics which industry can gather and present in effective form. I suppose they will push their way through the remaining years of this régime, and then, whether they have made an impression by that time, or not, they must confront the newly elected of 1888, with what luck we have only to wait and see. At the very worst, they cannot be expected to encounter so mortifying a repulse, nor to witness the repetition of so gross a blunder, as this attempt to resuscitate the mummy of "cooperation."

### LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, August 11th.

Some days ago, the President transmitted to the Senate the new treaty with Japan. The instrument, together with the brief message which accompanied it, appeared in the papers last Friday. They read as follows:—

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I transmit herewith for your consideration, with a view to its ratification, a convention for the extradition of criminals, signed at Tokyo on April 29th, 1886, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Emperor of Japan. The negotiation which led to the conclusion of this convention was caused immediately by the case of a forger in San Francisco, who, having fled to Japan, was delivered up to the authorities of the State of California. It was not possible for the Government to ask his surrender, but the Japanese Government, of its own motion, caused his delivery as a friendly act. It then suggested the conclusion of an extradition convention between the two countries. The suggestion was favourably entertained by this Government, not only on account of the importance of such a treaty to the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, but also because of the support which its conclusion would give to Japan in her efforts toward judicial authority and complete sovereignty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The following is the full text of the treaty:—The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdiction, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes or offences hereafter named, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be delivered up, they have named as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty for the purposes, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, Richard B. Hubbard, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Imperial Majesty, and his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Inouye Kaoru, his Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, etc., who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Article I.—The high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present treaty, all persons who, being accused or convicted of one of the crimes or offences named below in Article II., and committed within the jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the other party.

Article II.—1. Murder, assault with intent to commit murder, and manslaughter; 2. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money, counterfeiting certificates, coupons of public indebtedness, bank notes or other instruments of public credit of either of the parties and the utterance or circulation of the same; 3. Forging or altering and uttering what is forged or altered.

4. Embezzlement or criminal misappropriation of the public funds committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositors, and embezzlement of any person hired, salaried, or

employed to the detriment of the employer or principal.

5. Larceny of the value of \$50 and upwards and robbery.

6. Burglary defined to be the breaking and entering by night time into the house of another person with the intent to commit a felony therein.

7. The act of entering, of breaking and entering, the offices of the Government, public authorities or the offices of banks, banking houses, savings banks or trust companies, insurance or other companies, with the intent to commit a felony herein.

8. Perjury or the subornation of perjury.

9. Rape.

10. Arson.

11. Piracy by the law of nations.

12. Murder, assault with intent to kill, and manslaughter committed on the high seas on board a ship bearing the flag of the demanding country.

13. Malicious destruction of or attempt to destroy railway trains, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public edifices or other buildings when the act endangers human life.

14. Fraud by a banker or a trustee or any officer, or a director of a bank or trust company of a bank or trust company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

Article III.—If the person demanded be held for trial in the country in which the demand is made, it shall be optional with the latter to grant extradition or to proceed with the trial, provided that unless the trial shall be for the crime for which the fugitive is claimed, the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition.

Article IV.—If it be made to appear that extradition is made with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offence of a political character, surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offence committed previously to his extradition.

Article V.—The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, by the Superior Consular officers. If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the Judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the Minister and Consul of the United States or of Japan, as the case may be, shall accompany the requisition. When the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country making the demand, and of the depositions on which such warrant may have been issued must accompany the requisition. The fugitive shall be surrendered only on such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or persons so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

Article VI.—On being informed by telegraph through the diplomatic channel that a warrant has been issued by competent authority for the arrest of a fugitive criminally charged with any of the crimes enumerated in Article II. of this treaty, and on being assured from the same source that a request for the surrender of such criminal is about to be made in accordance with the provisions of this treaty, each Government will endeavour to procure the provisional arrest of such criminal and keep him, not exceeding two months, to await the production of the documents upon which the claim for extradition is founded.

Art. VII.—Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention, but they shall have power to deliver them up if in their discretion it be proper to do so.

Art. VIII.—The expenses of the arrest, detention, extradition, and transportation of the accused shall be paid by the Government which has requested the extradition.

Art. IX.—The present treaty shall come into force sixty days after the exchange of the ratifications thereof. It may be terminated by either of them, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given of its termination. The treaty shall be ratified and its ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness thereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate and have thereunto fixed their seals.

Done at the city of Tokyo on the twenty-ninth day of April in the eighteen hundred and eighty-sixth year of the Christian era corresponding to the twenty-ninth day of the fourth month of the nineteenth year of Meiji.

[SEAL]

RICHARD B. HUBBARD.  
INOUE KAORU.

The publication has elicited from a few well-informed newspapers the expression of a wish that our treaty of 1858 might be so revised as to do justice to Japan—to concede to her the right of making her own tariffs, and to abolish extra-territorial jurisdiction. But the interest taken in the question is languid. Ex-Governor Low, who has gone to Asia, is credited in certain circles with being charged with a diplomatic errand to Japan, but there seems no adequate basis for the story.

Prince Fushimi, brother of the Mikado of Japan, has been here for two or three days. He has been spending some months in travel in the East, and he is said to have acquired some knowledge of American institutions without, however, having learned our tongue. He dresses in American style, and is said to be fond of American fashions and American cookery. He will probably arrive in Japan simultaneously with this letter.

Congress adjourned last Thursday, having accomplished little beyond the passage of the Presidential Succession Act, which became a law last January. One or two landed grant forfeitures were decreed, notably that of the Atlantic and Pacific; Fitz John Porter was restored to the ranks of the army; beyond this, the first session of the 49th Congress accomplished nothing which will detain the historian. Politicians are becoming masters of the art of how not to do it. They dodge so many questions that when they do pass a bill, it generally turns out to be a tub to the whale, which amuses the cetacean and does no body any harm or any good.

There are indications of more lively times already. The relations between the President and the leading members of his party in the House are not cordial. Messrs. Carlisle and Morrison complain that Mr. Cleveland has not given them the support to which they were entitled; that in the matter of appointments their advice has not been considered; that the counsels of Republicans often carry more weight at the White House than the warnings of Democrats. They admit the President's honesty, but they question his intelligence. They say that he is stupid, and pig-headed. They declare that he has got it into his head that he can constitute a political party all by himself, and that his plan is to follow the example of Louis XI., and to break down the politicians by allying himself with the non-partisan bourgeoisie. On the other hand, friends of the President retort by denying Carlisle and Morrison's fitness for leadership. They admit their intelligence, but they question their courage. They charge that they have not name enough to carry out the policy on which they have settled: that instead of tying to a line of policy, and sinking or swimming with it, they are for ever seeking alliances with the enemy at the cost of principle. They arraign the Democratic leaders for cowardice in not weeding out of the party members like Randall, who oppose all distinctively Democratic measures. They aver that time-servers and compromisers have never commanded the respect of the American people, and never will. And they demand that Col. Morrison, who is neither in accord with the President, nor capable of enforcing discipline in the Democratic ranks, should retire to make room for a leader who is made of sterner stuff.

The quarrel is likely to become envenomed as the next Presidential election approaches. As matters now stand, Mr. Cleveland is a forced conclusion for 1888. The situation may change between now and then. But unless some radical change should occur, the Democrats will be compelled to nominate Cleveland for their own sake. He evidently proposes to force the fighting in his own State, and to crush out disaffection wherever he finds it. Shortly after his inauguration, the comic newspaper *Puck* hit off the situation in one of those happy caricatures which are more eloquent than words. The late John Kelly, the leader of Tammany Hall, was depicted as an Indian chief brandishing a tomahawk, and roaring at Cleveland—"Which shall it be, peace or war?" The President, smiling loftily, replies—"War, Johnnie, war." Day before yesterday, Mr. Cleveland threw down the gauntlet to the Democratic malcontents in New York by removing the Collector of the Port, and appointing Mr. Magone in his place. Magone is a country politician of high character, and statesmanlike repute; he has never allied with Tammany, and represents the better element of the party. The appointment means notice to Tammany that it must cease plotting treason under penalty of being cast out into uttermost darkness. The notice will not be thrown away on politicians whose object is power. And simultaneously, it will attract the good-will of the large body of citizens to whom wholesome administration is more important than party. It will strengthen the mugwumps, and weaken the force of the attacks of the Blaine organs, which accuse Cleveland of Bourbonism.



The opinion is so general that, without serious errors, the Democrats will elect the President in 1888, that the manoeuvres of the Republican leaders create more amusement than concern. Blaine is at his cottage at Bar Harbor, entertaining Jay Gould and Patrick Ford of the *Irish World*. Logan is here, making speeches against the Chinese in the hope of winning the support of the Pacific coast. The *Tribune* continues to weary its readers with incessant snarls at the Cabinet. John Sherman is laying pipe with assiduity and care; sublimely unconscious that a mine is being dug under his feet which will probably blow him and his hopes to the winds of heaven long before the next Republican convention meets. The death of Samuel T. Tilden, which took place last week, has revived the cry for vengeance on the authors of the crime of 1876, and if Mr. Sherman could read the handwriting on the wall, he would be uneasy.

The legislature of this State is sitting in extra session to devise a system of irrigation of southern California. It is generally understood that the extra session was called by the Governor in pursuance of a bargain by which certain southern counties agreed to get him re-nominated if he would favour their views on irrigation. He complied; but the session had no sooner met than it discovered that the irrigation system proposed would in effect create a monopoly of water in favour of a syndicate which had laid hands on all the water sources under the name of prior appropriators. This cooled the ardour of the members who were not retainers of the conspirators, and for the past two weeks the legislature has been hopelessly floundering. The chances are that the session will accomplish nothing but the substitution of a Republican as U.S. senator in the place of Mr. Hearst, whose friends were instrumental in having it called.

#### CHOLERA INFECTED LOCALITIES.

##### NOTIFICATION NO. 22 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS.

It is hereby notified that the following localities have been declared infected with cholera:—

Province of Oshima, under the Hokkaido Administration Board.

Province of Sado, under the Niigata Prefectural Government.

Saitama Prefecture.

Ibaraki Prefecture.

Yamanashi Prefecture.

Nagano Prefecture.

Aomori Prefecture.

Province of Ugo, under the Akita Prefectural Government.

Yamagata Prefecture.

Ishikawa Prefecture.

COUNT YAMAGATA ARITOMO,

Minister of State for Home Affairs.

August 28th, 1886.

The following are the weekly cholera returns from infected localities, from August 16th to 22nd:—Tokyo City 1,460 patients, 882 deaths, average percentage of deaths 60.41; Osaka City, 973 patients, 751 deaths, average 77.18; Kyoto City, 80 patients, 57 deaths, average 71.25; Kanagawa Prefecture, 476 patients, 295 deaths, average percentage of deaths, 61.97; Hyogo Prefecture, 237 patients, 185 deaths, average 78.06; Nagasaki Prefecture, 166 patients, 84 deaths, average 50.60; Niigata Prefecture, 217 patients, 1,150 deaths, average 52.9; Chiba Prefecture, 680 patients, 364 deaths, average 53.53; Okayama Prefecture, 183 patients, 144 deaths, average 75.61; Wakayama Prefecture, 285 patients, 210 deaths, average 73.68; Ehime Prefecture, 203 patients, 125 deaths, average 61.58; Hiroshima Prefecture, 523 patients, 362 deaths, average 69.22; Miye Prefecture, 70 patients, 53 deaths, average 75.71; Toyama Prefecture, 1,160 patients, 406 deaths, average 42.67; Yamaguchi Prefecture, 186 patients, 133 deaths, average 71.50; Kochi Prefecture, 175 patients, 138 deaths, average 78.86; Fukuoka Prefecture, 217 patients, 138 deaths, average 73.57; Saga Prefecture, 126 patients, 74 deaths, average 58.73; Fukui Prefecture, 790 patients, 406 deaths, average 62.79; Shimane Prefecture, 212 patients, 177 deaths, average 55.19; total 10,373 patients, 6,254 deaths, average 60.29.—*Official Gazette*.

A tea merchant, named Okanoya, reported a few days ago to the Yokohama Tea Association that among the tea brought to him from Jinuma-mura, Shimosa, eight packages contained spurious leaf. The association are now making enquiries to discover the offender.—*Bukka Shimpō*.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, August 28th.

THE REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA.

A Regency has been established at Sofia. Prince Alexander has had a splendid reception at Limburg.

London, August 30th.

Prince Alexander has arrived at Rustchuk, and has had a most enthusiastic reception.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

An earthquake has occurred in Greece, which has caused great destruction to property and a terrible loss of life.

London, August 31st.

THE REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA.

Prince Milan has congratulated Prince Alexander on his return. Prince Alexander, in reply, said he desired the friendship of Prince Milan.

London, September 1st.

CHINA AND KOREA.

Fearing Russian designs, China has sent nine ironclads to Korea, where she landed a number of soldiers in disguise, whom the Korean mob have attacked.

THE REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA.

The Russian Consul at Sofia, who was found to be implicated in the revolt, has been recalled. Prince Alexander has arrived at Timova.

London, September 2nd.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

An earthquake has occurred at Charleston (Southern States, U.S.A.), which has destroyed three-fourths of that city and caused an enormous loss of life.

EARTHQUAKES IN EUROPE.

Shocks of earthquake continue on the shores of the Mediterranean.

["SPECIAL TELEGRAM" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

Nagasaki, August 31st.

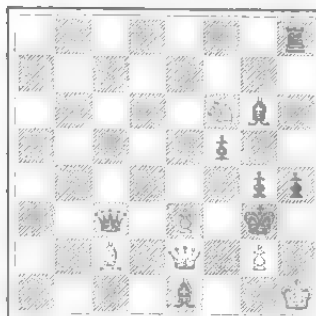
AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

Letters received here last night from Seoul state that in consequence of a rumour that the King is seeking Russian protection, the Chinese Minister has demanded ships and troops to be sent, and has seized the telegraphs for his own use. Ming-yon-ik has been taken to Tientsin. Nine Chinese men-of-war are at Chemulpho, and great excitement exists.

#### CHESS.

By Mr. J. N. KEYNES. From the *Illustrated London News*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of August 29th, 1886.

By Dr. S. GOLD.

White.  
1.—R. to K. B. sq.  
2.—Kt. to B. 3.  
3.—Kt. mates.

Black.  
1.—P. takes B.  
1.—P. to B. 4.

2.—Kt. to Kt. 6 ch.  
3.—R. mates.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Europe, via Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Monday, Sept. 6th.\*  
From Hongkong, per P. M. Co. Wednesday, Sept. 8th.†  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. Y. K. Thursday, Sept. 9th.  
From America, per O. & O. Co. Tuesday, Sept. 14th.‡

\* *Titanic* (with English mail) left Kobe on September 3rd.  
† *City of New York* left Hongkong on September and, † *San Pablo* left San Francisco on August 25th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Hongkong, per P. M. Co. Sunday, Sept. 5th.  
For Hakodate, per N. Y. K. Monday, Sept. 6th.  
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. Y. K. Wednesday, Sept. 8th.  
For America, per P. M. Co. Saturday, Sept. 11th.  
For Europe, via Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Sunday, Sept. 12th.

#### TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

##### YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., *sen* 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., *sen* 90.

Those marked with (\*), run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Omiya Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

##### TOKYO-MAYERASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Yueno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m., and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYERASHI at 5.25 a.m., and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

##### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

##### TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Yueno) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

##### SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *sen* 70; Second-class, *sen* 46; Third-class, *sen* 23.

##### KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., *sen* 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., *sen* 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

##### OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

For EUROPE—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Saturday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

For SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

##### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 a.m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 20 *sen*.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Favonius*, British ship, 1,526, J. W. Dunham, 28th August.—New York 4th May, 5,800 cases Oil and General.—China and Japan Trading Co.

*Lennox*, British steamer, 1,327, J. Thearle, 28th August.—Hongkong 24th August, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Gaelic*, British steamer, 2,690, Pearne, 29th August.—Hongkong 25th August, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Republic*, American ship, 1,293, A. F. Smith, 29th August.—New York 28th April, 4,600 cases Oil.—Frazar & Co.

*City of Peking*, American steamer, 5,080, H. C. Dearborn, 30th August.—San Francisco 11th August, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Breconshire*, British steamer, 1,643, Waring, 31st August.—London via Hongkong 29th August, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 31st August.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 31st August.—Kobe 30th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 1st September.—Yokkaichi 31st August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 2nd September.—Yokkaichi 1st September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 2nd September.—Hakodate 31st August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,672, Malimann, 2nd September.—Kobe 1st September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 3rd September.—Yokkaichi 2nd September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 4th September.—Kobe 2nd September, General.—Seiryusha.

*Oxfordshire*, British steamer, 999, Jones, 3rd September.—Kobe 1st September, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Ada*, British schooner, 65, Pyno, 4th September.—North Pacific 20th August, Skins.—F. E. White.

## DEPARTURES.

*North American*, American ship, 1,520, Hallett, 26th August.—Departure Bay, General.—Captain.

*Normanton*, British steamer, 1,533, Drake, 29th August.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 29th August.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

*Bellona*, German steamer, 1,057, W. Vahater, 30th August.—Kobe, General.—Simon, Rivers & Co.

*Galler of Lorne*, British steamer, 1,386, Pomeroy, 30th August.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Nautilus* (4), Austrian gunboat, Captain Spetzler, 30th August.—Kobe.

*City of Peking*, American steamer, 5,080, H. C. Dearborn, 1st September.—Hongkong, Mails and August, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 1st September.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Travancore*, British steamer, 1,149, J. Logan, 1st September.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Gaelic*, British steamer, 2,690, Pearne, 2nd September.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 2nd September.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,202, Wilson, 2nd September.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 2nd September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 3rd September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 3rd September.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for Yokohama and Shanghai:—H.I.H. Prince Fushimi and servant, Mr. A. Naudin, Mr. and Mrs. Romyn Hetchcock, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, Viscount H. Hijikata, Captain M. Moraki, Mr. S. Assuda, Y. G. Terezaki, Mr. and Mrs. Hanabusa, Mr. R. Isaacs, Mr. Geo. T. Wilson, Mrs. M. G. Farsari, Rev. Collins Denny, Rev. Bishop Wilson, Mr. Mottilla and Bro., Miss Susan R. Pray, Mrs. Jas. M. Pray, Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Fischer and two children, Mrs. A. M. Hudson, Mr. H. Ahrens, Mr. J. H. D. Ryder, Mr. H. C. Dent, Hon. R. Lawley and servant, Mr. C. Portman, Mr. Frank Hall, and Mr. Y. Hasegawa in cabin; and 7 Europeans and 269 Chinese in steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. J. S. Van Buren in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Rev. A. R. Morris, Messrs. T. Brown, and L. Glenat in cabin; 2 Chinese and 1 Japanese in second class; and 1 European, 3 Chinese, and 39 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Deputy Inspector-General Fischer, R.N., Mr. E. M. Sato, Rev. J. Sadler and Chinese servant, Rev. M. Capell, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. B. Wright, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Messrs. Cheng Kee, Cha Tai Bun, Chung Hong King, Jas. Down, E. Elliott, E. Jacob, J. Munford, E. Lancaster, C. Richards, E. Pixton, H. A. Dawes, and W. J. Smith in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Henry and three children, Mrs. Ross and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Matsushima and son, Mrs. J. M. Pray, Mrs. Hudson, Madam Blondin and infant, Miss Slater, Miss S. Pray, Miss Bennett, Miss Elliott, Messrs. Takimoto, W. C. Bing, and Hanamura in cabin; and Miss Koga, Messrs. Honda, Hayashi, Unno, and Hosono in second class; and 584 Japanese and 4 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—Major MacCullum, Mr. W. Beecham, Mrs. C. W. Van Petters, Mr. J. W. Birch, Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Fuller and child, Mr. A. A. Thomas, Mr. R. MacLagan, Y. Koga, T. Hasegawa, J. Duncan, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Molineaux and child, Mr. W. E. Hart, Captain Piotrowski, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Treaves, Miss R. W. Simmons, and K. Yamada in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Dare and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. Shitaya, Messrs. H. Sakamoto, K. Hasegawa, and S. Tazawa in cabin; and 51 Japanese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Silk, for France 58 bales, for London 2 bales; total 60 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure for America, \$13,157.00.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$302,000.00.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—

	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	874	371	984	2,226
Hyogo	150	1,439	2,035	3,624
Yokohama	4,363	894	1,451	6,708
Hongkong	89	—	—	89
Total	5,473	2,704	4,470	12,647

	FOR SINGAPORE.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	144	—	144
Hongkong	—	398	—	398
Yokohama	—	219	—	219
Total	—	761	—	761

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, Captain Pearne, reports:—Left Hongkong the 24th August, at 3.35 p.m. and experienced light variable winds and smooth sea throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 29th August, at 4.02 p.m. Time, 4 days, 22 hours, and 25 minutes.

The American ship *Republic*, Captain Smith, from New York, reports:—Crossed the equator the 1st June, long. 30° west; passed Cape Good Hope the 1st June; passed Anjer the 31st July; arrived at Rock Island the 27th August, at 6 p.m. Experienced fine weather throughout the passage.

The American steamer *City of Peking*, Captain H. C. Dearborn, reports:—Left San Francisco August 11th. Winds from W. to S.W. entire passage, with much fog and smooth sea.

The British steamer *Breconshire*, Captain Waring, from Hongkong, reports fine weather throughout the passage. Passed large ship bound west off Van Dieman Strait.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Very little change has been noticeable in the state of the Market during the past week. There has been rather more doing in a few Fancy Cottons, but, on the other hand, plain Cottons are without improvement, and most descriptions of Cotton Yarn are quoted lower with little disposition for business on the part of dealers. Clearances continue poor.

YARNS.—Sales for the week consist of 250 bales of English spinnings and 100 bales Bomboys, the Market being very quiet at the close, and prices mostly nominal.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Sales are reported of 500 pieces 10 lbs. Shirtings and 3,000 pieces 9 lbs., 1,100 pieces T. Cloths 7 lbs., 1,500 pieces Velvets, 2,000 pieces Twills, 1,500 pieces Silesias, 1,000 pieces Prints, 250 pieces White Shirtings, and 150 pieces Cotton Italians.

WOOLLENS.—3,500 pieces Mousseline de Laine 500 pieces Italian Cloth, 250 pieces Cloth, and 1,500 pairs Blankets have been disposed of at slightly higher prices.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER HULL.	PER HULL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.00	to 27.75
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.00	to 29.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.50	to 30.50
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00	to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.00	to 31.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium	32.00	to 32.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	33.00	to 33.75
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.50	to 36.00
No. 32, Two-fold	33.00	to 34.50
No. 42, Two-fold	36.50	to 39.50
No. 208, Bombay	25.25	to 27.25
No. 168, Bombay	24.75	to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.00	to 24.50

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER HULL.	PER HULL.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	\$1.70	to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.20	to 2.65
T. Cloth—7 1/2 lb, 42 yds, 32 inches	1.45	to 1.57 1/2
Indigo Shirting—12 yds, 44 inches	1.60	to 1.65
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.60	to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black 32, 36 inches	0.07	to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1 1/2 to 2 1/2 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.20	to 1.30
Turkey Reds—2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.40	to 1.60
Turkey Reds—3 1/2 to 4 1/2 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.50	to 2.20
Velvets—Black 35 yds, 22 inches	6.60	to 7.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42 1/2 inches	0.65	to 0.75 1/2
Tailchelas, 12 yds, 43 inches	1.35	to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

Plain Orleans, 40-42 yds, 32 inches	\$4.00	to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yds, 31 inches	3.25	to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.21	to 0.32
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.14	to 0.16
Mousseline de Laine—Hajime, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.20	to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.30	to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35	to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50	to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40	to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.35	to 0.45

## METALS.

Decidedly more enquiry in nearly all departments, but without leading to very many sales.

IRON.—Nailrods are getting more into favour, other kinds also being asked for, but it is likely that much business will not be entered into until the hot weather is past.

WIRE NAILS.—The demand continues, especially for favourite assortments and small sizes.

TIN PLATES.—A few small lots of good make could be quoted at fair values.

	PER HULL.	PER HULL.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$2.70	to 2.75
Flat Bars, 1 1/2 inch	2.50	to 2.90
Round and square up to 1 inch	2.50	to 2.80
Nailrod, assorted	2.40	to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60	to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50	to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.60	to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20	to 1.25

## KEROSENE.

The position of buyers and sellers is just the same as it has been for some weeks past. In the meantime two or three vessels have arrived, and stocks are now 500,000 cases. Deliveries continue on a good scale, but buyers will not enter into fresh transactions until they have cleared all their present holdings. No change in quotations until there is some fresh business to record.

	PER HULL.	PER HULL.
Devco	Nom. \$1.70	to 1.75 1/2
Comet	Nom. 1.65	to 1.67 1/2
Stella	Nom. 1.60	to 1.62 1/2

## SUGAR.

Sugar continues dull, and quotations are more or less nominal.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1	\$7.25 to 7.30
White, No. 2	5.00 to 5.05
White, No. 3	5.00 to 5.05
White, No. 4	4.90 to 5.00
White, No. 5	4.10 to 4.15
Brown Fortified	4.50 to 4.60

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 27th August, since which date we have had a quiet Market with a moderate amount of business. Settlements for the week are entered as 140 piculs, divided thus:—*Hanks* 100 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 35 piculs, *Kakada* 5 piculs. The native Export Kaisha have also taken about 90 piculs for yesterday's O. and O. steamer.

There has been only one good day's business during the week, when a buyer for Europe took 100 piculs old and new *Hanks*. Prices are easier without much quotable change; holders generally are more inclined to offer their goods, but not at prices which will enable buyers to operate. Limits from abroad are still much under the lowest quotations ruling here, and it remains to be seen whether the daily increasing Stock will cause holders to give way.

Arrivals continue on a liberal scale, and the Stock-list now registers 6,500 piculs. Settlements to date just equal those to same date last season, but the available supplies are much greater; the high prices ruling here have undoubtedly had the effect of hurrying Silk in from the producing districts.

There have been two shipping opportunities during the interval.—The English mail, 29th ultimo, and the American mail yesterday. The former (*Thibet*) had 60 bales for Europe, and the *Gaelic* carried 219 bales for the American Market. Total shipments to date are now 2,403 piculs, against 2,674 last year and 3,943 piculs at same date in 1884.

*Hanks*.—Quite a revival in the demand for Europe; and two or three large parcels have been settled in *Hachioji* sorts at \$500 for new staple and \$520 for last year's produce. The better kinds quite neglected, being strongly held at high prices.

*Filatures*.—Small languid business, buyers not being able to pay the figures demanded by holders. What has been done seems to be for Europe, and the Silks which went forward per *Gaelic* were bought some time ago and have been held over a steamer in foreign godowns. The transactions noted are a parcel *Inase* at \$800, with *Bishu* fil. at \$680. To-day a small sale of *Rokkoshu* is reported at \$790, a reduction of \$10 on last price paid (and of \$40 on last price asked) for this chop.

*Re-reels*.—Two or three parcels have been put through at quotations. One lot *Five Girl* chop reported at \$710, with ordinary *Foshu* kinds at \$695 and \$675. Dealers are coming round asking for offers, but do not seem disposed to make any great reduction at present.

*Kakada*.—One small transaction only—a parcel *Chochu* taken into godown at \$720.

No business in other sorts; and the country trade does not seem to run upon coarse Silks at the present moment.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	\$650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	630 to 650
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	600 to 620
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 (Shinshu)	600 to 620
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 (Joshu)	600 to 620
Hanks—No. 3	500 to 600
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	570 to 580
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	550 to 560
Filatures—Extra	700 to 800
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	700
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	700 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	710 to 720
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	650 to 660
Kakadas—Extra	700
Kakadas—No. 1	710 to 720
Kakadas—No. 1 1/2	710 to 720
Kakadas—No. 2	700 to 710
Kakadas—No. 2 1/2	—
Kakadas—No. 3	—
Kakadas—No. 3 1/2	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2 1/2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 2 1/2	—

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 3rd Sept., 1886.—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Europe	615	710	2,041
America	1,813	2,072	2,247
Total	2,428	2,782	4,288
Settlements and Direct	2,700	2,700	4,200
Export from 1st July	2,700	2,700	4,200
Stock, 3rd Sept.	6,500	4,900	4,200
Available supplies to date	9,200	7,500	8,400

## WASTE SILK.

A fair week's work has been got through in this branch, and Settlements for the interval are about 500 piculs, distributed thus:—*Pierced Cocoons* 70 piculs, *Noshi* 300 piculs, and *Kibiso* 130 piculs. No direct Export so far.

Quotations must be left unchanged; although in some kinds business could be done at a fractional reduction, in others holders are very strong. Foreign Markets do not seem to respond at all freely to the rigid attitude of dealers here, and we hope to see lower prices ere long, as the Stocks increase.

The P. & O. steamship *Thibet* (29th instant) had on board 138 bales (*Pierced Cocoons* 40 bales, *Noshi* 80 bales, *Kibiso* 7 bales, *Mawata* 5 bales) for various European ports. The Export to date now reaches 1,668 piculs, against 751 piculs last year and 1,752 piculs to same date in 1884.

*Pierced Cocoons*.—Buying goes on steadily at quotations, both for Europe and America. Exporters, however, do not seem eager to pay present rates and holders do not smooth matters for them.

*Noshi*.—Considerable business here—*Oshu* at \$195, *Bushu* \$160 to \$170, *Foshu* (assorted) \$120 to \$135. Many buyers complain that the limits given by their clients abroad are at present quite impracticable.

*Kibiso*.—Not a large trade this week. *Filatures* are strongly held at top quotations. In other sorts we notice *Oshu* \$130, *Mino* \$100, *Foshu* \$65, *Bushu* \$40.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$130 to 150
Noshi-to—Filature, Best	180 to 190
Noshi-to—Filature, Good	160 to 170
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Oshu, Good to Best	190 to 200
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Bushu, Good to Best	160 to 170
Noshi-to—Joshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-to—Joshu, Good	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Joshu, Ordinary	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	70 to 80
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good	60 to 55
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	50 to 40
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	30 to 25
Mawata—Good to Best	250 to 260

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 3rd Sept., 1886.—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Waste Silk	1,277	751	1,478
Pierced Cocoons	301	—	274
Settlements and Direct	1,668	751	1,752
Export from 1st July	3,300	400	4,100
Stock, 3rd Sept.	7,100	6,100	4,580
Available supplies to date	10,400	6,500	8,680

*Exchange*.—Foreign advanced yet more, but has now receded again; and is called steady at the following rates:—LONDON, 4 m/s. Credits, 3/1; Documents, 3/1 1/2; 6 m/s. Credits, 3/1 1/2; Documents, 3/1 1/2; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., 74 1/2; 4 m/s., 76; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 3.88; 6 m/s., fcs. 3.90. Domestic unchanged, Kinsatsu being quoted at par with silver.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 3rd Sept., 1886.—

	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	1,420	1,420	Pierced Cocoons	1,300
Filature & Re-reels	3,520	3,520	Noshi-to	2,810
Kakada	715	715	Kibiso	2,610
Sendai & Hamatsuki	630	630	Mawata	180
Taysam Kinds	215	215	Sundries	200
Total piculs	6,500	6,500	Total piculs	7,100

## TEA.

Buying has not been very brisk during the week, the total business being only 1,975 piculs, against 3,100 piculs for the week previous. Total Settlements for both ports are:—Yokohama, 174,040 piculs; Kobe, 106,300 piculs; making a total of 280,340 piculs, against 220,120 piculs in 1885. The condition of the market is not very firm, and sellers would no doubt make concessions on prices now ruling. The home markets are in a very weak condition through the excessive shipments of Teas

from Japan. The bark *Carrie Delap* is expected to get away to-day with a full cargo of Tea via Port Moody.

Common	\$12
Good Common	13 1/2 to 15
Medium	16 to 17
Good Medium	18 to 20
Fine	21 to 23
Finest	25 & up'ds

## EXCHANGE.

Exchange, which had further advanced a few days ago, has again receded, but is fairly steady at quotations.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3/0 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/1
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/1 1/4
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	3.81
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	3.92
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/6 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1/6 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	71
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	72
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	74
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	75
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	74
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	75

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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1886.

### DEATH.

On the 9th inst., at the General Hospital, WILLIAM SULLIVAN aged 43 years.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Gakushu-in* (Nobles' School) will open the 20th instant.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON left Kyôto the 7th instant for Nogahama.

CHOLERA in Tôkyô has rapidly diminished during the past week.

MR. N. R. O'CONNOR, C.B., C.M.G., arrived in Yokohama the 9th instant.

RECENT reports from Ise state that heavy rain has fallen throughout the province.

COUNTRESS SAIGO, who has been staying at Ikao, returned to Tôkyô the 6th instant.

THE Kyôdoden School will be removed the 18th instant to new premises at Konodai.

PRINCE IWAKURA and family, who had been staying at Ikao, returned to Tôkyô the 7th inst.

THE branch telegraph office at Ueno, close to the station, will be opened shortly for public service.

THE Honorable Sir Francis Plunkett, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Von Holleben have returned to Tôkyô.

It is stated that the military authorities have decided that the daily beef ration to be served out to the troops shall be one *kin* (1½ lb.), and that

the Tôkyô Garrison will be placed on the new diet from the 1st September.

PRINCESS SANJO, mother of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, left the capital the 3rd instant for Ikao.

THE Kobe authorities are said to have given permission for the opening of theatres on the 1st instant.

MR. MORI, Minister of State for Education, who has been staying at Ikao, returned to Tôkyô the 1st instant.

THE Nagasaki Prefectural Government despatched 50 newly enlisted police constables to Tsushima the 22nd ultimo.

COUNT AND COUNTESS INOUE left Hakodate the 7th instant for Oginohama, whence they propose to return to the capital by land.

MR. MISHIMA, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, will return to the capital about the 10th instant, his health having greatly improved.

A TELEGRAM to the Naval Department announces that the trial trip of the *Cuebi Kan*, built in France, took place the 2nd instant.

THE Government has granted *yen* 1,000 to the family of the late Mr. Nishimura Sadaaki, in recognition of his long public service.

THE total value of gold, silver, and copper coined at the Osaka mint from November, 1876, to March, 1886, was *yen* 126,896,310.77.

THE cattle plague in Saitama Prefecture has now disappeared, and the offices in connection with the pestilence were closed the 3rd instant.

CHIARINI, who moved last week to Tôkyô, and pitched a tent at Kanda capable of seating 5,000 persons, is drawing crowded houses.

THE total number of visitors to the Museum at Ueno, from the 1st to the 31st ultimo, was 3,551, and the number that entered the gardens 5,311.

THE Kyôto Education Association is rapidly becoming a flourishing institution, and of its six hundred members many are female teachers.

THE Eiwa-gakko at Aoyama has postponed the date of reopening after the holidays till the 20th instant in consequence of the prevalence of cholera.

ALTHOUGH the cholera still lingers in Osaka *fu*, the epidemic is on the wane, and from the surrounding districts it is reported to be steadily decreasing.

THE number of students to be admitted this year to the Military College is 7 from the Imperial Body Guards and 23 from garrisons throughout the country.

It is stated that the Kanagawa Prefectural Government have in contemplation considerable alterations in the plan of the native portion of Yokohama.

VISCOUNT HIJIKATA, chief secretary of the Cabinet Office, who was promoted to the office of

Court Councillor the 3rd instant, has been attached to the suite of H.I.H. Prince Haru.

A COMPETITIVE exhibition of marine products will be held at Yamagori, Sekishu, Shimane Prefecture, for seven days, beginning on the 22nd instant.

NEW rice from Goshu, put on the market at Otsu, was quoted at *yen* 5.80 per *koku*. The grain is of high quality, much superior to that of last season.

THREE sailing transports, ordered by the Naval Department from the Kawasaki shipbuilding yard, will, by agreement, be completed before August, 1887.

THE recently established Refuge in Osaka has already housed fifty-six children, and it has been determined to start a school in connection with the institution.

MR. NISHIMURA SADAOKI, senator, who was promoted, the 6th instant, to the rank of fourth class of first grade, died the same day after a lengthened illness.

MR. KONDA MAKOTO, a retired teacher of the Naval College, who was promoted the 4th instant to the rank of fifth class of first grade, died from cholera the same day.

It is stated that Mr. Shimada Kinjiro will be appointed to the office of Director of the Tôkyô Rice Exchange, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Kawara Ejiro.

M. LE CHEVALIER R. DE MARTINO, the Italian Minister, who had been staying at the country residence of Mr. Tanaka Fujimaro at Tomioka, returned to Tôkyô the 7th inst.

LARGE quantities of material are being forwarded to the track of the Tokaido Railway, the construction of which will be rapidly pushed forward from the commencement.

A TEA examiner of Osaka, who recently discovered some dealings in spurious leaf, ultimately traced their origin to a Chinese, who refused to give up his principal's name.

A GOOD deal of land has this year been placed under cotton, and the long spells of dry weather experienced this summer being suitable to the plant, the crop is a remarkably heavy one.

MR. SHIODA, Japanese Minister to China, will, it is rumoured, proceed to Tientsin to visit Li Hung-chang on some important business in connection with the Nagasaki disturbance.

THE Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* and Madame Speyer returned to the capital the 2nd instant from Nikko, as the new minister is expected to arrive at Yokohama about the 9th instant.

A NUMBER of engineers and workmen were despatched from Shimbashi the 6th instant to take part in the work of laying the Utsunomiya-Shirakawa line, which is being pushed on rapidly.

It is stated that Marquis Hachisuka Mosho, Japanese Minister to France, who has been re-

Original from



called, will return to Japan in the *City of Sydney*, which left San Francisco the 4th inst.

It is stated that the regiment of infantry stationed at Tsushima will shortly be reinforced by a battery of artillery, the guns and equipment to be furnished from the Osaka command.

CERTAIN members of the defunct Liberal Association are said to be framing a petition to be presented to the authorities praying for the release of Mr. Kim from the Bonin Islands.

THE Naval Department has intimated to the Cabinet Office its intention of engaging one English and one German teacher for the new Naval College which it is proposed to establish shortly.

It has been stated that the Naval Department intend to establish an arms factory at Yamashina, in Yamashiro, involving an outlay of 6,000,000 *yen*, and that the works will be commenced next year.

LETTERS from Shikoku report violent storms and floods, five feet of water covering the land in the vicinity of rivers. No particular damage to property occurred, however, and the flood entirely subsided in twenty-four hours.

PRINCE SANJO KIMIYOSHI, son of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, is indisposed, and is attended by Dr. Ito Masanari, first physician of the Imperial Household, who was recalled by telegram from Shiohara.

ALTHOUGH it has been stated that the Tokaido Railway cannot be completed under three years, the Government is said to have come to a determination to have the line open in twenty-one months from the cutting of the first turf.

THE proposed establishment of a Training School for nurses at Kyôto has been favourably received, and a large number of persons are assisting the committee to obtain contributions to bring the scheme to a successful issue.

It is stated that the foreign representatives who have been staying at Atami and Ikao will return to Tôkyô before the 20th instant to make preliminary arrangements for the reopening of the Conference on treaty revision, which is fixed to be held the 5th proximo.

THE negotiations at Nagasaki with reference to the recent disturbance caused by Chinese liberty-men, are still proceeding. They are said to have assumed a friendly complexion, but much surprise is generally felt at the delay in bringing the offenders to justice.

It is not an uncommon thing to find an advertisement in vernacular papers in which liquor is publicly foresworn, but a *Wakayama* journal recently published an announcement as follows:—"I, the undersigned, am particularly addicted to saké, and my intention is to drink as much as I can in future."

FIRE, caused by spontaneous combustion, recently broke out in a quantity of pitch-pine lumber, stored for pit-work on Takashima Island. A large quantity of timber was destroyed, also several workshops and houses, but the loss, though serious, will not interfere with the working of the mine.

It is stated that Mr. Nishi Tokujiro, an unattached Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, will be despatched to Russia

to succeed Mr. Hanabusa, and that Marquis Saionji, Japanese Minister to Austro-Hungary, who returned to Japan the other day, will shortly leave for Vienna to resume his duties.

THE road through the Hibiya Parade Ground, recently reported as about to be closed to vehicular traffic not on Government service, will remain open as hitherto, on account of the inconvenience which the stoppage of public traffic would entail. It is, however, decided that the road will be closed while troops are being drilled.

A WEALTHY farmer of Okumura, observing the deterioration of the stock through the admixture of inferior blood, has determined to restore the reputation of the Tajima breed by engaging in stock raising on an extensive scale. As a commencement he has leased a large area of pasture land and purchased 200 head of selected beasts.

THE alteration in diet on account of the prevalence of cholera in Osaka has had the effect of greatly increasing the consumption of beef, as shown by the number of cattle slaughtered at the abattoirs in that city. The use of milk also shows a considerable increase, the six dairies now in operation in Osaka having together 200 milch cows.

REPORTS from Kochi state that that place has been visited by a violent thunderstorm, which uprooted a large number of trees and blew down many houses, including the thread factory. In one village fifteen houses were washed away, and other damage done, and the overflow from the Nido-gawa caused considerable destruction to crops in the neighbourhood of its banks. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the flood is said to be greater than has been witnessed there for the past thirty years.

No change of importance has to be noted in the Import trade, but symptoms of improvement are said to be visible in the country markets, and dealers in the capital are confident of a revival in due course. Prices generally have been steady, though Yarns have seen but small sale at slightly easier rates. The principal item dealt in in the Piece-goods trade has been gills. Shirtings, of which 13,000 pieces were sold. Woollens were not entirely neglected, and rates remain unaltered. The Metal trade continues much as last reported, and in Kerosene there is no change whatever beyond additional arrivals, much of which has come to hand sea-damaged, and large quantities will no doubt be submitted to auction. There is nothing to report in Sugar. Considering the condition of the Silk market a rather large business was done in the principal Export, which was further increased by shipments on Japanese account, but the trade is in anything but a satisfactory state, though certain holders are making due allowance for the steadily rising exchange. In Waste Silk there has been a large business, which, however, has made no impression on the stock, arrivals come so freely. The motto of holders is "no surrender," notwithstanding the rise in exchange, but buyers will probably stop to draw breath after this week's operations. The Tea market has been somewhat agitated, prices fluctuating daily, but eventually settling down about a dollar a picul dearer. The total business, however, has not been great, arrivals having fallen off, and now scarcely keep pace with the demand. Exchange has gone up by strides, and exhibits every appearance of still higher rates.

## NOTES.

AMONG the items of news telegraphed from Nagasaki to the vernacular press, that which announced that the Chinese Consul had consented to receive the indictment prepared by the Japanese against the Chinese rioters of the 15th ultimo, seemed to require a good deal of explanation. It was scarcely possible to conceive any circumstances which could justify the Consul in refusing to receive the indictment, unless, indeed, he laboured under the silly impression that by doing so he should irrevocably commit his side to the position of defendant. The *Chingai Shimpô*, an Osaka journal which often publishes important intelligence in advance of its Tôkyô contemporaries, gives a detailed and apparently trustworthy account of the affair. The indictment—of which a translation has already appeared in these columns—was prepared by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Hayashi, and entrusted to Mr. Haneno, Senior Public Prosecutor of the Nagasaki Court of First Instance, who proceeded to the Chinese Consulate in the forenoon of the 24th ultimo, and presented the document, together with minutes of the evidence on which it was based, to the Chinese Consul. The latter, however, refused to accept it, asserting that, as it had not yet been established which side was in the wrong, the question who should occupy the position of plaintiff and who that of defendant, was still open. Mr. Tsai is said to have further maintained the improbability of either side occupying either of those positions in its entirety, from which it would seem that he contemplated a court of arbitration rather than a tribunal of justice. At all events, he explained that he was still engaged collecting evidence, and that until the process was complete, he could not possibly accept the Japanese indictment. Of course Mr. Haneno argued strongly against such an irrational position, but the Chinese Consul remained firm. It was then decided that the Chief Public Prosecutor, Mr. Hayashi, should himself carry the indictment to the Consulate, but that, in the meantime, Mr. Hatoyama, Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Foreign Affairs, should pay a visit to Mr. Yang Shu, the Chinese Secretary of Legation, under whose direction the Consul was understood to be acting. The visit was made in the afternoon of the same day (24th). Messrs. Hatoyama and Yang are old friends. After taking about various matters, the conversation turned upon the indictment, and in answer to a question from Mr. Yang, Mr. Hatoyama intimated very plainly that, in his opinion, the Chinese Consul had made a mistake. "Mr. Tsai may imagine," Mr. Hatoyama is reported to have said, "that the culpability of either side, and therefore the position to be occupied by each in the trial, being still undetermined, he is under no obligation to receive the Japanese indictment. But, in truth, whatever uncertainty exists is due to the fact that the evidence on the Chinese side is not fully collected. We, on our side, have collected and examined the evidence of our own people, and are in a position to declare that certain of our sailors having violently assaulted certain of our police officials, we require your Consul to institute proceedings against the wrong-doers. Should you, on the contrary, after your evidence is collected and examined, find that it inculcates any of our policemen, then it will be perfectly open to you to prefer your own

indictment, and carry your action before our courts of law, where, you may be well assured, every effort will be made to bring the guilty parties to justice." These very obvious and incontrovertible considerations failed to move Mr. Yang. Mr. Hatoyama accordingly adopted a different tone. The treaty between Japan and China, he pointed out, expressly stipulates that, in the event of a Chinese subject committing a crime against the person or property of a Japanese in Japan, the Chinese Consul must receive the complaint of the Japanese and institute public proceedings. In such a case, therefore, as the disturbance at Nagasaki, the Japanese Public Prosecutor has a right to prefer an indictment, and the Chinese Consul is under an obligation to receive it. The latter's refusal would be a distinct violation of the treaty, and must lead to diplomatic representations of an unpleasant nature. These arguments, which were advanced and replied to in English, are said to have satisfied Mr. Yang. At all events, Mr. Hayashi, the Chief Public Prosecutor, arrived at the Consulate, having the indictment, just as Mr. Hatoyama was taking leave, and the Consul received the documents without further protest.

A rumour, emanating from a Chinese source and ventilated by an official whose reputation as a "disseminator of gup" is becoming proverbial, asserts that the delay in the progress of the negotiations at Nagasaki is due to Japanese, not Chinese, procrastination. Considering that the Japanese indictments and minutes of evidence were prepared and presented nine days after the occurrence, whereas the Chinese have not yet got their case together, it is plain that such a story merits no credence whatsoever. On the whole, we are by no means inclined to find fault with the very deliberate nature of the proceedings. The more time the Chinese have to examine the matter, the better will they be persuaded of their inability to support the position which they were originally disposed to assume. There is good reason to think that the report forwarded to Li Chung-tang at the first blush was of an extremely misleading character, and that it disposed him to issue instructions which, in view of their entire incompatibility with the actual facts, must have rendered a peaceful settlement extremely difficult. Subsequently, when the truth, in outline at all events, found its way to Tientsin, the Viceroy materially modified his views, and it is now understood that nothing in the attitude of either Government indicates captiousness or unreason.

The *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* of August 28th, says:—With reference to the recent disturbance created in the native town by Chinese men-of-war's men, there is not much news of importance to add to the report published in our last issue, in consequence of the official enquiry into the matter being conducted with closed doors. Messrs. Kiwoyura (Home Department), Hatoyama (Foreign Department), and Kawadzu (Judicial Department), have been deputed to watch the case on behalf of the Japanese Government, and three Chinese officials on behalf of the Government. The Court of Enquiry was opened at the Kencho on the 19th, but the meeting was, we believe, only of a preliminary nature. The second meeting took place at 10 a.m. on the 21st, with what result we are, of course, unable to say.

On Sunday, the 22nd, another Chinese sailor died at the temporary hospital at No. 15, Oura (the Seamen's Institute), being the eighth Chinese which, with the two Japanese, brings the total number of deaths up to ten. On Monday, the Chinese torpedo cruiser *Che-Yuen* and gunboat *Wai-Yuen* left port, bound to Korea. The *Che-Yuen* came out of dock at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, and, together with the flag-ship *Ting-Yuen*, is expected to leave early this a.m. Of the wounded, about half of the Japanese have recovered and the remainder are on a fair way to convalescence. Of the Chinese, a few have thoroughly recovered, and have been sent on board their respective ships; about thirty more, however, still remain under treatment, of which two are reported to be very doubtful cases. Later accounts of the fighting on the night of the 15th are published in recent issues of our native contemporary the *Chinjei Nippo*. They give somewhat minutely details of the affair, but in the main agree with the report published in our last issue. A full and authentic official report will no doubt be published at the conclusion of the enquiry.

Japanese papers publish the following telegrams:—

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, September 3rd, 9.15 a.m.

The following information was received from Jinsen last night:—

"Soul appears to be quiet at present.

"The sailors of the American war-vessel, who entered the capital the other day, have left for Jinsen.

"The Russian legation officials at Soul state that Russia was not at all concerned in the recent affair. China, however, seems to believe that there was something in the form of a secret relation between Korea and Russia, and it is supposed that this suspicion is correct.

"A rumour is current at Jinsen that a Russian squadron will shortly arrive."

Nagasaki, September 2nd, 4.15 p.m.

(Delayed).

The third sitting of the enquiry has not yet been convened. Since the arrival of Mr. Drummond from Shanghai and Mr. Yang, from Tokyo, the Chinese negotiators seem to hold a bolder tone, but according to Japanese and foreign residents it is clearly established that the disturbance was caused by the Chinese sailors.

Nagasaki, September 3rd, 7.15 a.m.

Mr. Drummond has suggested to the Chinese Legation in Tokyo, through the Chinese Consul, that he should return to Shanghai till the date of the next sitting be fixed when he can come to Nagasaki in time to take part in it, but the Chinese Minister has requested him to defer returning in the meantime.

(*Mainichi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, September 2nd, 2 p.m.

The investigations into the circumstances of the recent affair by the various representatives having been completed, the third sitting will be opened in a day or two.

Nagasaki, September 3rd, 9 a.m.

At a meeting held by the foreign consuls yesterday at the Sahakiro, the British Consul alone declined to admit that the Chinese sailors were solely to blame for the recent disturbance.

(*Cui grano salis*,—*Lo. J. M.*)

Nagasaki, September 1st (Afternoon).

One police constable has recovered, and left the hospital this morning.

Nagasaki, September 2nd (Afternoon).

Mr. Tsai, Chinese Consul, has informed the Japanese representatives that, having received the indictment, he is desirous that the Chinese war vessels should return to China.

Nagasaki, September 2nd (Forenoon).

Messrs. Kirkwood and Drummond and Captain Lang met at the Chinese Consulate last night and had a conference until past 11 o'clock.

Nagasaki, Sept. 3rd, 6.40 p.m.

The *Ching-yuen* and *Ting-yuen*, the departure of which from Nagasaki had been postponed, leave to-morrow. In all probability their destination is Korea. Messrs. Drummond, Tsai, and Yang have paid a farewell visit to the flag-ship.

Nagasaki, Sept. 3rd, 6 p.m.

Li Hung-chang is stated to have instructed H. E. Tsu, the Chinese Minister to Japan, to represent

the Peking Government at the next sitting of the enquiry.

It is rumoured that the sittings held up to the present will be regarded as null and void, and the proceedings will be commenced anew.

(*Hochi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, Sept. 2nd, 9.10 p.m.

(Delayed).

The *Higo Maru* has arrived from Jinsen, but brings no fresh news.

Nagasaki, Sept. 3rd, 7.15 a.m.

A Chinese man-of-war which was recently stationed in Korea, has left suddenly for Tientsin.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, September 3rd, 7.10 p.m.

(Delayed through interruption.)

The *Ting-yuen* and the *Ching-yuen* left this port at 10 a.m.

Messrs. Kirkwood and Hatoyama will take part in the third sitting of the enquiry, but the date is not yet fixed.

(*Mainichi Shimbun*).

Osaka, September 4th (Forenoon).

A party of about forty of the gendarmic of Osaka received private orders last night to proceed for Nagasaki.

Nagasaki, September 3rd, 9.40 p.m.

The date of sitting has been again postponed. [A telegram, dated Nagasaki, 11th 30th ultimo, states that the third sitting of the enquiry was fixed for the 4th, but according to the above message it seems that the sitting arranged for yesterday has been again postponed.]

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, September 5th, 3.15 p.m.

Governor Kusaka and Messrs. Hatoyama and Kirkwood propose to open a sitting of the enquiry as soon as they have received letters of authorization from the Government.

Nagasaki, September 6th, 5.40 p.m.

The first sitting of both Chinese and Japanese representatives was held at the Prefectural Government office to-day from 10 a.m. till noon. Governor Kusaka and Messrs. Hatoyama and Kirkwood represented the Japanese Government, while Consul Tsai and Messrs. Yang and Drummond, who were escorted by police, represented the Chinese Government. The next sitting is expected to take place the 8th instant.

(*Mainichi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, September 5th (Afternoon).

Governor Oseko and an escort of police inspectors and constables arrived at Naha the 24th ultimo.

Nagasaki, Sept. 3rd (Afternoon).

The Korean affair presents no unusual feature, but it is said that among the foreign representatives and residents some have gone to Jinsen under the apprehension that something serious may take place shortly in Soul.

One Russian war-vessel arrived at Nagasaki this evening, and cleared immediately, her destination being unknown.

Nagasaki, Sept. 6th, 6.20 p.m.

The third sitting of the enquiry was held to-day and the other sittings are expected to be held daily after the 8th instant.

Nagasaki, September 7th, 7 a.m.

In Chinese quarters it is said that the *Ting-yuen* and *Ching-yuen*, which left for home the 3rd inst. will return to Nagasaki shortly.

Nagasaki, September 7th (Forenoon).

Judging from yesterday's sitting the enquiry is going on all right, and will be concluded satisfactorily without any extraordinary discussion.

(*Hochi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, September 6th, 7.15 p.m.

The third sitting of the enquiry was held this morning.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, September 8th, 6 p.m.

The enquiry was re-opened this morning, lasting from half-past nine till twelve. The sittings, it is expected, will continue every day.

(*Mainichi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, September 7th, 5.18 p.m.

The next sitting of the enquiry will be held to-morrow morning at half-past nine and in future the conference will sit every day at the same hour.

Nagasaki, September 8th (Noon).

Mr. Kirkwood, who had proposed at one time to return to Tokyo, has been obliged to abandon his intention as the sittings will be held every day.

(*Fiji Shimpō*).

Nagasaki, September 8th (Forenoon).

The enquiry is to open again at the Koshin Kan to-day at eleven o'clock. Governor Kusaka, and Messrs. Hatoyama and Kirkwood represent the Japanese Government, while Consul Tsai, and Messrs. Yang and Drummond represent the Chinese Government.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, September 9th, 9.21 p.m.

At yesterday's sitting Constable Kurokawa was called and examined.

(Mainichi Shimbun).

Nagasaki, September 9th, 11.25 a.m.

Another sitting of the enquiry was held yesterday and witnesses were called for to day's enquiry.

Nagasaki, September 8th, 7 p.m.

The Chinese Consul states that if the second disturbance was caused by the Chinese it should have been reported directly to the Consulate, but as it was not he has been much troubled in judging who was right and who wrong; and therefore it would be advisable to take steps on the basis of both sides having precipitated the fighting.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* publishes the following correspondence from Korea, dated August 5th:—Min-yon-ik has presented a memorial to the King. Min advises the King in the first place to entrust the management of affairs of state to the Tai-wōn-kun. The latter is His Majesty's father, and has the confidence of both Koreans and foreigners, and, moreover, the strained relations now existing between the royal Father and son has been brought about by their listening to the words of interested instigators. Min is confident that should His Majesty place trust in his father, the latter will serve the country with patriotism. No one but Min could speak so boldly without receiving sentence of death. He then proceeds to advise the King (1) that eunuchs should be abolished; (2) that the *tōgosen* money be withdrawn from circulation; (3) that the sale of offices be discontinued; (4) that official positions be not monopolized by the Min family, as such a course is against the wishes of the nation; (5) that more weight be attached to foreign intercourse; (6) that the laws of the land be so administered as to command the respect of the people; and (7) that soldiers be dressed in Western uniforms. The King has accepted all the proposals, except the first one relating to the recall of the Tai-wōn-kun to power. Min-yon-ik has ever been distinguished for his disinterested impartiality, and this memorial has still more enhanced his reputation. He has dismissed his *betsugunshoku*. Formerly *betsugunshoku* were councillors of military officers, and every military household is now provided with two *betsugunshoku*. They are paid by the Government, but at present they are nothing more than domestics. Their abolition throughout the country would save an expenditure of 10,000 *koku* of rice, and 5,000 *hiki* of linen. The example of Min-yon-ik is being followed by all the military officers. He has also abolished the *hokō* (a sort of police), who were stationed at the residences of members of the Royal family and at foreign legations. They did not discharge their duty properly, and worse than that, they were receiving double pay from foreigners. The total number is said to have been seventy or eighty. Min applied to the King for permission to wear European clothing, but in this he was unsuccessful.

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The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—We have been enabled, by telegrams received from Nagasaki, to learn some particulars relating to the difficulties in Korea. Circumstantial information as to Korea's dependence upon Russian protection has not been received, but there is no longer any doubt as to the discovery by China of some such fact. There are people who suppose that Korea has secretly treated with Russia to lease either Lazareff or Quelpart to the latter Power. We confess that we are not entirely free from similar suspicions, but for the present we must confine ourselves to stating that China's energy has been called forth by mixed sensations of fear and indignation.

sequent upon the discovery of the existence of a secret alliance. According to the telegrams thus far received, the announcement of the action taken by China was made in the course of an entertainment given by the Chinese Representative to the generals of the four divisions of the Royal Guards, and this was speedily followed by the punishment of the Ministers of the Right and Left for the crime of concluding a secret treaty with Russia, and the imprisonment of two courtiers on a charge of using the Royal seal without the King's permission. It thus appears that Mr. Yuen has forced the Korean Government to take these measures, with the object of making the reported treaty inoperative, on the plea (1) that in concluding it the Ministers of the Right and Left acted without the King's cognizance, and (2) that the Royal seal attached to the instrument was used without the sanction of the King. The Chinese Government may be contented with such an explanation, but it is difficult to tell what Russia will say to it. As to Min's journey to Tientsin, there is no doubt that it has been undertaken with the object of apologising to Li Chung-tang. The fact that at the time of the departure of the *Tsuruga Maru* there were in the port of Ninsen nine Chinese men-of-war shows that the matter has been seriously taken in hand by the Chinese Government. The 140 Chinese who were sent to Sōul from Ninsen in the disguise of merchants were, no doubt, soldiers. It would have been an open violation of the Tientsin treaty to send them in uniform. The disquietude at Sōul seems to have been general, for forty sailors of the American war vessel were also sent to Sōul to protect the Legation. The news of an attack on the foreign Legations by the populace must not be too readily credited, for the later telegram from Sōul does not allude to it. But from past experience of Korean mobs, it is not at all improbable that they should have again assaulted the foreign Legations, to gratify their feelings of antipathy to foreign intercourse. It may, however, be supposed that Mr. Yuen had taken sufficient measures to secure the safety of the foreign Legations and of foreigners, for he has had enough experience in the past in reference to those matters. The difficulty having been for the present settled by the punishment of the two Ministers and two courtiers, and the journey of Mr. Min to Tientsin, the affair will probably not lead to any actual explosion. But what line of policy will China pursue in Korea? What will Russia do with the secret treaty? And in case Russia does not approve of China's interference, what measures will the latter country force upon Korea? These questions are fraught with grave importance for the whole East. It is true that Li Chung-tang is reported to have received an answer from Russia to the effect that there exists no treaty of alliance between that country and Korea. It is further rumoured that Li Chang-tang has stated, in answer to a certain inquiry, that the fact of the actual dependence of Korea upon Russia has not yet been discovered. These are diplomatic secrets, and for the present we are unable to ascertain their truth. But sooner or later facts will make clear in what direction affairs are drifting in Korea.

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Japanese journals continue to publish a good deal of correspondence about Korean affairs.

but the tone of their intelligence has undergone a change. They no longer lay stress upon the intrigue with Russia, but show rather a disposition to charge the Chinese Representative with dealings of a decidedly tortuous character. We have often dwelt upon the dangerous nature of the rivalry which exists among the various political factions in the peninsula, and pointed out that therein lies a constant source of peril to the national peace. With the leaders of these factions patriotism seems to occupy a place quite secondary to self-aggrandisement. The partiality displayed by one party for China, by another for Russia, and by a third for independence by means of Japanese aid, is simply the outcome of selfish ambition. It ought to be the immediate object of Chinese diplomacy, as it certainly is in the interest of China's safety, to check these rivalries, and to prevent their effects from becoming visible in Korea's foreign relations. But it would appear, from the correspondence in Japanese journals, that Mr. Yuen, the representative of the Middle Kingdom in Sōul, has been throwing his influence into the scale in favour of the Min faction against the Kin, and that the secret treaty with Russia which the latter were charged with concluding, was somewhat in the nature of a squib manufactured to serve the purpose of the Mins. The Tōkyō press, indeed, clings to the idea that the treaty had some reality, and that intrigues had actually taken place between certain Russian officials and the leaders of the Kin faction. But our own information goes to show that the supposed Russian treaty was nothing more than a pretext devised by the Min leaders for the purpose of overthrowing their Kin rivals. Mr. Yuen joined hands with the Min, wittingly it is said, and the downfall of the Kin Ministers was effected at the cost of some disturbance at home and considerable agitation abroad.

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One can easily conceive that China's purpose might be served by placing the political power in Korea completely in the hands of a faction upon whose coöperation and subservience the Cabinet in Peking could rely. But if this was Mr. Yuen's purpose in the recent complications, his method of achieving it was unhappily clumsy. There was no occasion to drag Russia into the affair, and there is great probability that the officials who have been deposed on a false charge of seeking Russian protection, may be driven to turn in the very direction which they are unjustly suspected of having taken. Altogether Mr. Yuen cannot honestly be called a successful diplomat. It was he who directed the movement of the Chinese troops against the King of Korea's palace, in December, 1884. His nomination to represent China at the Court of Sōul was not, under these circumstances, very welcome to Japan, but was condoned for the sake of the abilities he was supposed to possess. This nomination took place, it will be remembered, just at the time that Mr. Mollerorff was supposed to have been helping or instigating Korea to turn her eyes Russia-wards. Mr. Yuen's patrons declared that he was the only official who could be trusted to detect and frustrate such intrigues. Perhaps his anxiety to vindicate his reputation for anti-Russian zeal had something to do with the recent ferment. At all events, those who desire to see the peace of the Orient preserved may be permitted to hope that he will be re-

moved from a sphere where his mischief-making propensities find so many opportunities to be active.

Our Sôul correspondent writes as follows, under date August 27th:—"Just as the mail closed a couple of days ago, Judge Denny was about to leave Sôul probably for reasons connected with the recent complications. The Foreign Representatives here were much incensed by the arrogant conduct of the Chinese in banishing, or procuring the banishment of, four young officials who held important positions in the Government. On finding that other nations were interested in the affair and that they objected to the policy pursued by the Chinese, the King recovered his courage, recalled the degraded Ministers, and reinstated them in their former posts. Judge Denny's departure was, at the same time, postponed, and an appearance of quiet was restored. On the 26th instant, a party of twenty marines from the U.S.S. *Ossipee* arrived at the American Legation. Their coming to the capital was unfavourably criticized in some quarters on the ground that their presence might be an additional cause of disturbance, but such objections have not, so far, been verified by events. The whole affair appears to be regarded by the foreign residents as a clear case of Chinese interference with Korea's domestic concerns. The excitement which has been caused may be temporarily allayed, but whether it can be permanently settled is another question. Conditions well adapted to trouble exist, for rice is still very dear, and the people are at least as much disposed as usual to talk themselves into a state of excitement. As for the designs attributed to Russia, they have no existence in public knowledge. At the moment of writing there are no less than 13 war ships of different nationalities at Chemulpho—a force amply sufficient to awe the Koreans, who are easily intimidated."

FORTUNATELY Japan has had no experience of a genuine cholera epidemic as the term is understood in Europe. When we remember that Naples, with a population only half that of Tôkyô, had over three thousand cases daily during the epidemic of last year, while in the Japanese capital the daily seizures have not yet reached three hundred, the difference becomes very apparent. Tôkyô, indeed, is only suffering a twentieth part of the evil which overtook Naples. The greater immunity enjoyed by the Japanese metropolis is doubtless due, in part at any rate, to the remarkably cleanly habits of its inhabitants. But until Tôkyô has a properly distributed water supply, returns of the epidemic must be looked for. More and more clearly is it recognised that water is at once the most facile and the most fatal means of communicating the two most destructive among zymotic diseases, Asiatic cholera and typhoid fever. At Lariano, in Italy, where the cholera is now raging with greatest virulence, the people of the low, flat district in which the town lies have to drink from wells infected by drainage. Under such circumstances it is admitted that the disease is ineradicable until it runs its course. Italy, indeed, seems to resemble Japan closely so far as the wells are concerned. "In the larger cities," we read "the house is generally a square, round a courtyard in which is the well, subject to the drainage of all the cesspools in the square around." The correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"It is often the case, as I know from

personal experience, that these wells furnish a water which, while apparently bright and pure, responds to chemical tests with the most significant display of infection." Precisely the same might be said—as we know by expert analyses—of the wells in Tôkyô. Since the wells in Rome were closed by order, "the health of the place has improved so much that from having one of the worst sanitary records among the Italian cities it has now one of the very best." It is confidently predicted that when a similar step has been taken in all the Italian towns, and when, like Rome, they are supplied universally with mountain water, cholera will disappear from the peninsula. We have the experience of London also to guide us in this matter. In 1849, out of every 10,000 inhabitants 60.1 died of cholera. Dr. Percy Frankland writes:—"This was the very time when the water-companies rapidly restored to the citizens of London the drainage matter which the sewers had discharged." Again, during the epidemic of 1854, it was shown that, "whereas the mortality amongst the population supplied with the comparatively pure water of the Lambeth Company was only 40 per 10,000, that of the population supplied with the foul water of the Southwark Company was 130 per 10,000." In Tôkyô itself, during the present epidemic, the districts supplied with comparatively pure water—Akasaka, Azabu, Yotsuya, and Kojimachi—have escaped almost scot-free.

The sudden increase of cholera which took place on the 1st instant in Tôkyô is attributed, indirectly, to a cause which should have operated in a contrary direction; namely, the change from a long spell of exceptionally warm weather to comparative coolness. At daybreak of Saturday, the 28th ultimo, Tôkyô was visited by a storm of thunder and heavy rain, which lasted, with little intermission, till noon of the 29th, inaugurating that pleasant freshness of atmosphere which generally precedes the advent of genuine autumn weather in Japan. The citizens of the capital are supposed to have been betrayed into some degree of carelessness by this presage of invigorating temperature. In a certain sense the explanation is satisfactory, since it indicates a cause easily remedied. The whole history of this epidemic shows that, through whatsoever medium the germs are communicated, they only find a home in the bodies of poor, unhealthy, badly nurtured or roughly living folks.

With rather unwonted capriciousness the cholera seems to have turned back from Kanda-ku to Nihonbashi-ku. The latter now stands easily first on the list, whereas the former has receded to the third place. The returns for the 1st instant were:—Nihonbashi-ku, 94 new cases; Kyôbashi-ku, 67; Kanda-ku, 39, and Shiba-ku, 34. The remaining districts are all below these figures.

Happily the cholera seems now disposed to take a downward course in Tôkyô. It apparently reached its climax on the 1st instant, when 347 new cases were reported. Its course during the present month has been as follows:—

DATE.	NEW CASES.		DEATHS.	
	NEW CASES.	OLD CASES.	NEW CASES.	OLD CASES.
September 1st	347	126	98	
September 2nd	321	176	99	
September 3rd	310	102	65	
September 4th	291	125	135	
September 5th	272	111	96	
September 6th	243	92	90	
September 7th	215	95	95	

It should be added that these records refer to the interval between mid-night and mid-night, not between mid-day and mid-day as we supposed and stated in a previous issue. Thus the numbers given above are from 12 o'clock on Monday night to 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. Perhaps it is still premature to draw any hard-and-fast inference from these figures, but, as they stand, they are certainly encouraging, especially when taken in connection with the fact that every day brings us nearer to the crisp, invigorating weather of autumn. Tôkyô is peculiarly unfortunate in one respect. Since the early part of July, the city has not been visited by any rain sufficiently heavy to replenish the wells and flush the sewers. The neighbouring districts have been much happier. To the north and west heavy showers have fallen at comparatively short intervals, and as the principal rivers which enter the capital come from those districts, we have the curious spectacle of a parched city standing by the side of overflowing streams. Even a typhoon would be welcome to clear the air and wash the streets. But without this aid the poison seems to be losing its virulence. Experience shows that the descending side of a cholera curve is in general very irregular. Especially towards the end, it is apt to trail off into a series of zigzags, some of whose vertices reach alarming heights. We have seen such a phenomenon in Yokohama during the past few days, and we shall doubtless see it in Tôkyô also, although the general tendency of the disease may be downwards.

The cholera in Tôkyô continues to abate with remarkable rapidity. The latest returns are as follows:—

	NEW CASES.		DEATHS.	
	NEW CASES.	OLD CASES.	NEW CASES.	OLD CASES.
September 8th	168	76	50	
September 9th	150	65	79	

To fully appreciate these figures, it is necessary to remember that the disease did not assume epidemic proportions in the capital until August 3rd, when the daily number of cases for the first time exceeded one hundred. We have now returned to the state of affairs which existed between that date and August 8th; that is to say, to the state of affairs which existed during the first week of the epidemic. Of course it would be premature to indulge in any feeling of complete confidence yet, but we may at least assume that the climax has been passed and that the disease has distinctly passed to the descending side of the curve. There can be no doubt that this happy result is largely due to the indefatigable exertions of the authorities and to the thoroughness of their sanitary precautions.

Tsukiji has acquired an unenviable reputation in this epidemic. Japanese residing there have suffered very severely, and even foreigners have not enjoyed their usual immunity. A few days ago, a missionary lady, who had been obliged to close the school over which she presides in consequence of the appearance of cholera among the pupils, was herself attacked by the disease. Her life was saved with difficulty, after a course of very vigorous treatment by the Rev. Dr. Macdonald. The same physician was subsequently called to see an American gentleman, whose symptoms were of a highly disquieting character. In this second case the progress of the disease was happily arrested before it reached an acute stage. Tsukiji is proverbial for bad water, so that its evil record is not surprising.

Original from

We have before us the first number of a new Tōkyō journal, the *Commercial Telegraph* (*Shōgo Dēmpō*). It appeared on the 1st instant, after a prefatory announcement issued a considerable time ago. The editor is Mr. Fujisawa—that is to say, the nominal editor, according to Japanese newspaper methods of to-day. The second number is promised for the 8th instant, and thenceforth the paper will be published every evening, Sundays and national holidays excepted. In size it is somewhat smaller than the *Fiji Shimpō*, and like the latter it eschews the old-fashioned white paper, using in preference a light straw-colour. A novel feature of the new journal is that its leading article follows everything except the advertisements. The first page and a portion of the second are devoted to items of news—telegrams from various commercial centres throughout the empire, market reports for Tōkyō and Yokohama, and foreign exchange. Then, under the heading of "Miscellaneous Intelligence," we have matters relating chiefly to commercial affairs, and correspondence, home and foreign. This brings us to the second column of the third page, where we find the commencement of a series of occasional articles, the present series being a collection of practical hints and useful rules of conduct for young business men. The remaining space on the third page is occupied by the leading article, and the fourth page is filled with advertisements. Judging by the first number, the *Commercial Telegraph* appears to be well edited. It gives many evidence, of vigorous thought and sound common sense. The leading article is inspired by that stalwart and liberal spirit to which the *Hōchi Shimbun* has accustomed us—the spirit of young Japan. The writer, after pointing out that nature has indicated a commercial route to his country, strongly criticizes the abuses and corrupt practices which have hitherto hindered her gradual development. Having regard to the not distant opening of the whole empire to mixed residence, he compares the condition of Japanese business men to that of soldiers lying asleep under a shower of cannon-balls. To correct these abuses and rouse the attention of the nation is the object of the *Commercial Telegraph*. Of course it is not yet possible to speak with any certainty of the journal's future, but if it remains true to the promise of its first number, it cannot fail to be a great addition to the press of Japan. It has no evening rival, for the *Kōmei Shimbun* does not stand upon the same platform. We ought to add that the *Commercial Telegraph* is printed in character with *kana* adjoined.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* writes in a complaining strain of the difficulties with which Japanese journalists have to contend. Newspapers, says the *Fiji*, have become a most powerful instrument of civilization. Compared with the press, education, religion, Government decrees, etc., have but little influence upon a people. In Japan, however, the power of the newspaper has not been and cannot be exerted to its full extent. The news furnished by the Japanese press is of the most meagre character, and the condition of journalism as a profession is on the whole little short of a reproach to the nation. Instances have not been wanting of late in which conservatives lagging behind the times have had their eyes disagreeably opened to the rising influence exercised by the press in this country, but as yet

Japanese journalists are confined to a plane far below that occupied by the press in civilized countries. For this no doubt the journalists of the present day are themselves greatly to blame, but it would be unjust to lay on their shoulders all the responsibility for the shortcomings of the press. A Japanese gentleman who had spent some time abroad once complained bitterly after his return home of the state of Japanese journalism. Much that he said was true, but one could not help thinking at the time that his ignorance of the present state of society in Japan led him to make his strictures too severe upon journalism in this country. For instance the blame for the insignificant size of newspapers and for the meagre news they contain can with justice and reason be laid only on the shoulders of society, for, if larger and more extended support were given to the press, improvement in the newspapers would naturally follow. The gentleman mentioned above, complained that Japanese journals lend themselves too easily to the publication of anonymous correspondence. But it might be pointed out that as the Press Regulations provide that correspondents are liable to the same penalties as editors, few persons care to give their real names in connection with newspaper correspondence, and conductors of journals are often obliged to publish letters written by persons whose real names they do not themselves know. The Press Regulations also compel the press to remain silent on many subjects of the greatest national importance, for they subject editors to the supervision of each Minister of State as to matters falling within his particular jurisdiction. For these and many other reasons, newspaper writers are forced to resort to the use of vague and ambiguous expressions, intelligible only to those engaged in journalism. The nation is now, however, within sight of the opening of a National Assembly and the granting of mixed residence, so that the hope may be fairly indulged that there are brighter days in store in the near future for journalism.

No one will be greatly disposed to envy Messrs. Krupp's success in securing the contract to supply some fifteen hundred tons of steel rails to the Chinese Government. Last year, a combination among the English and continental rail-makers kept the price of steel rails up to £4 10s. per ton, but when this arrangement—which the English manufacturers ought never to have concluded—came to an end in the spring of the present year, the price immediately fell to £4. With the latest appliances and under the most favourable circumstances it was understood that even the £4 figure could be reduced. But Messrs. Krupp are believed to have taken this contract at £3, and how they can possibly fulfil it without loss is a mystery. Indeed, the idea is that they are fully prepared to make a loss in the hope of securing future orders. We have never heard that bread cast in this fashion upon Chinese waters came back even after many days.

M. PASTER's cure for rabies has proved a god-send to folks other than those bitten by mad dogs or wolves. A story is told of a young French lady whose papa was too economical to take her to Paris. She got herself scratched; said the wound was inflicted by a dog, and was

carried off in consternation from her native town in the Dardogne to the much desired capital. Mr. G. M. Crawford tells, also, of "a Wall street millionaire, who had the subtlety of Venice and Judea combined, with the smartness of a Yankee. He saw one day in an almost forgotten scratch on the face of a beautiful daughter an opportunity to bring her out in Europe with *éclat*. He had read in the papers that M. de Freycinet was the intimate friend of Pasteur's son-in-law, and when he arrived at the Rue d'Ulm subscribed, on learning that no fee was taken, a sum represented by four ciphers." (How much was that, we wonder). "Next evening he and the young lady occupied the President's box at the Théâtre Français, and they were fairly launched *dans le monde Parisien*."

SOME little indignation was aroused in England, a short time ago, by the news that a youth named Henry Williams had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment, under the Vagrant Act, for sleeping in a boat which he found drawn up on the beach. The clerk of the Justices who delivered this sentence has written to *The Times* to explain. He says that, owing to frequent thefts of compasses and so forth from fishermen's boats, notice had been given that the next person found in a boat at night without lawful excuse should be made an example of. He also relates that Williams told several lies to the police; that a skeleton key was found on his person; that he is wanted for another offence, and that had the Magistrates been disposed to go to the limit prescribed by law, they might have sentenced the culprit to three months instead of one. After the publication of these details, pity for Williams will not be so plentiful

THE last British Consular Trade Report for Tōkyō, or Yedo, as the capital was then called, was for the year 1873. It bears the signature of Mr. Martin Dohmen, and its would fill about half of a column of this journal. Mr. Dohmen had only two pieces of information to impart; namely, that the British employés of the Japanese Government numbered, at the time, ninety-seven, and that the total number of foreigners resident in Yedo, the Legations included, was 350. He explained his curious reticence with regard to innumerable subjects which might properly have found a place in the Report, by saying that the information which a foreigner could procure from native sources was incomplete and untrustworthy, and that "foreign merchants took little or no interest in native enterprises." We greatly doubt whether either of these reasons possessed, even in 1873, the force Mr. Dohmen attributed to it. Certainly both are equally valueless now. A Consul can procure almost any information he seeks, and the interest of the foreign merchant has ceased to be a matter of choice and become one of necessity. Yet Tokyo, perhaps the largest and most important field for exploitation in respect of commercial and industrial information, remains quite outside the scope of Consular research.

In the published Instructions to Consuls of January 1st 1879, we find that they are directed to embrace in their Trade Reports "Trade and Commerce, including a description of Exports and Imports, of domestic trade, of market prices, of the operations of tariffs, trade-laws, banks, and of monthly rates of exchange; shipping



and navigation, including notice of British, foreign, and coasting ships; matters relating to ports, harbours, lighthouses, lights, shipbuilding, and all information relating generally to shipping and navigation. Agriculture—describing nature and yield of crops, and any general information connected with the subject. This head should embrace such information as can be given relative to the mineral and vegetable produce of the districts where the Consular officer resides; population and industries. All matters relating to mines and factories, &c., and the employment of the people of the Consular district, including rates of wages. Public works, roads, railways, canals, bridges, telegraphs, and all corresponding information. *General Remarks.*—Under the head should be included all information relative to other subjects to which a Consular Report may allude, but which it is impossible to specify under any one of the divisions above enumerated. Attention should be called to any local or national development of industry or production, more particularly to any such development which may be brought into competition with the industry and production of the United Kingdom, to the bearing of any State interference on it, and to the competition between British Trade and the trade of other foreign countries in the district. Certainly the compilers of these instructions entertained an idea vastly wider than that taken by the present Foreign Office of the proper sphere of a Consul's researches. It seems to us that the perfunctory rôle now imposed on a zealous, highly trained, and exceptionally intelligent body of British officials is a striking illustration of the perfection to which "Government by Clerk" has been carried. Apparently it is much too tedious an operation for a Foreign Office Clerk to read through voluminous reports relating to distant, and to him uninteresting, regions, so he inaugurates the policy of reducing these documents to two or three pages of foolscap, without any consideration for their primary purpose and uses.

THE *Yiji Shimpō* writes:—Rumour has it that, as a result of treaty revision, extraterritoriality will be abolished and the country opened for mixed residence. Even if mixed residence be not granted, the extension of railways will inevitably carry with it the reality of mixed residence, and foreigners will not lose opportunities of making money by investing their capital in industrial enterprises in this country. The question of urgent importance for our merchants and manufacturers is: what classes of industries will most attract the attention of foreigners? Whether our countrymen will be able to maintain their ground in industrial enterprises after the admission of foreigners or not, depends upon the question of whether our merchants and manufacturers will have intelligence and enterprise enough to find out the most promising undertakings and engage in them promptly, before the advent of shrewd and wealthy foreigners. According to one class of people, it is claimed that sericulture will claim the attention of foreigners, in the event of mixed residence, for the present condition of business presents a large field for improvement and profit; while another class maintains that mining enterprises will most attract foreigners' capital. It seems to us that the investment of foreign funds will not be confined to any one class of industry; but it also appears equally probable that mining enterprises will attract the

greatest attention. While possessing vast resources of wealth deeply buried in our soil, we have hitherto confined our efforts merely to what is obtainable from the surface or the superficial strata. Besides such valuable minerals as gold, silver, copper, and iron, the land abound in sulphur and building stones. We hope that our tradesmen and industrial people will not be so imprudent as suffer those almost inexhaustible resources of wealth to be monopolized by foreigners.

THE total number of cholera cases and deaths since the epidemic first appeared, as reported by the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department, is as follows:—

CITIES AND PREFECTURES.	PATIENTS.	DEATHS.
Tōkyō	3,814	2,052
Tōkyō, 15 Rural Divisions	3,212	1,705
Kyōto	1,836	1,485
Kyōto, Two Upper and Lower Divisions	1,362	1,093
Osaka	14,515	11,112
Osaka, 4 Rural Divisions and Nishinari-gori	8,583	6,803
Kanagawa	3,659	2,236
Yokohama Division	2,498	1,506
Hyōgo	4,540	3,408
Kōbe	1,515	1,255
Nagasaki	673	379
Nagasaki Division	329	182
Niigata	2,790	1,431
Niigata Division	392	205
Saitama	326	144
Chiba	1,054	601
Ibaraki	221	103
Gumma	31	15
Tochigi	195	81
Mie	872	637
Aichi	649	453
Shizuoka	148	82
Yamanashi	559	239
Shiga	218	98
Gifu	83	43
Nagano	522	224
Miyagi	12	4
Fukushima	25	14
Iwate	1	—
Awamori	257	117
Yamagata	102	97
Akita	772	342
Fukui	1,459	862
Ishikawa	495	299
Toyama	3,698	2,184
Tottori	137	31
Shimane	637	358
Okayama	1,564	866
Hiroshima	3,789	2,413
Yamaguchi	1,915	1,023
Wakayama	1,901	1,273
Tokushima	444	251
Ehime	2,630	1,204
Kochi	833	487
Fukuoka	671	324
Oita	295	114
Saga	422	213
Kumamoto	109	41
Myasaki	14	12
Kyōshima	10	3
Hokkaido Local Administration	33	14
Branch Administration, Hakodate	240	149
Total	59,187	37,554

The figures for Tōkyō are up to the 17th and for other prefectures to the 16th ultimo.

We observe with much pleasure that Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, hitherto Chief of the Foreign Section in the Kanagawa Prefecture, has been promoted to the position of Junior Secretary. Under the revised constitution, the distinction between Chief Secretary (*Dai-Shukikan*) and Secretary (*Sho-Shukikan*) has ceased to exist. All these officials are now known as Secretaries (*Shukikan*). The number of Secretaries in each Prefecture is only two, and as it devolves upon one of these gentlemen to perform the functions of the Prefect in his absence, the office is one of great importance. Mr. Mitsuhashi's name is well known among the foreign community, from whom his ability and courtesy have won golden opinions. We have already had occasion to allude to his high services in

connection with the cholera epidemic, and we trust that the well merited promotion he has now received is the earnest of greater honours in the near future.

We take this opportunity of alluding to the rapidity with which Mr. Oki Morikata, Prefect of Kanagawa, has moved through the official grades since his appointment in 1880. Under the classification of that time there were three *Chokunin* and four *Sonin* ranks, after which came the *Hannin*. Mr. Oki, in 1880, belonged to the Sixth Rank—that is to say, to the Third *Sonin* Class. By his appointment as Prefect, he immediately passed to the Fourth Rank, or First *Sonin* Class. Under the new classification there are one special and two ordinary *Chokunin*, followed by six *Sonin* Ranks. In the usual course of events, Mr. Oki would have been included in the First *Sonin* Rank. But it is provided that, in cases of exceptional merit, a Prefect or Governor may be raised to the Second *Chokunin* Rank, and this honour has been conferred on Mr. Oki. Briefly speaking, he has accomplished in six years a round of promotion which ordinarily requires fourteen. It is pleasant to find that the reward of merit is so speedy and sure in Japan. None of his predecessors achieved anything like the success which has attended Mr. Oki's administration of the Kanagawa Prefecture, and we know that in congratulating him heartily we express the sentiments of the whole foreign community.

So far as we can judge, the course which the Conservative Government intend to pursue towards Ireland will not be in any respect a marked deviation from precedent. Increased activity in magisterial administration and stronger action on the part of the Dublin Executive appear to be the principal planks in the new platform. The idea of suppressing the National League is said to have been abandoned, and the only special legislation contemplated is a renewal of the Crimes Act of 1872, giving Magistrates power to investigate crimes through sworn testimony, although the commission of the crime is not nominally charged to any one, and providing for trial by special jury as well as for changes of venue in criminal trials when such a course seems advisable in the interests of justice. Against this comparatively moderate programme has to be set the fact that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is Chief Secretary. The only distinction Sir Michael gained during the recent campaign was owing to his remarkably outspoken threats of immediate coercion—threats the imprudence of which is reported to have been strongly condemned by Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill. Indeed, rumour had it that these indiscretions would have the effect of excluding Sir Michael from the Cabinet. His appointment to the office of Chief Secretary is, therefore, very significant, and scarcely tallies with the gentle policy attributed to the Conservative Premier.

Towards the end of July it was becoming evident in political circles that the confidence of Mr. Gladstone's followers with regard to a speedy dissolution of the new Parliament had been considerably modified. England is heartily sick of elections. The people have said their say most emphatically, and are averse to the strain and expense of another contest at the polls. Thus the idea is gaining ground that the Conservatives may look forward to a four years' Original from

lease of power. So long as Mr. Gladstone remains at the head of the Opposition there is no likelihood of a Radical-Unionist coalition, and without such a coalition Lord Salisbury is safe. Apparently the Conservative journals think that the best way to keep Mr. Gladstone at his post is to revile him. *The Times* of July 17th "describes him as resorting to every trick and device to conceal from a deluded people the scope and cost of the conspiracy he has joined. It says he used his power without stint or scruple to blindfold, mislead, and betray the nation, and that he has achieved a tremendous moral fall, without parallel in English history. The *St. James's Gazette* joins in the attack, and declares that Mr. Gladstone must retire, that his mind has lost all sense of proportion, and that he will be happier and able to vary his studies if he retires incontinently to private life." Meanwhile the object of all this abuse is said to be enjoying fine health and buoyant spirits—a condition which does not throw oil upon the troubled waters of his opponents' discontent.

A "TORMENT OF THE TIME" who, six months ago, "seemed likely to die undiscovered to himself and to the mass of the nation he had so grievously deceived and injured," has been "arrested in the attempt to make glory out of the disruption of the empire." The attempt "turned out to be a mad one, a wicked one, and attended by mean and ignoble circumstances of a sort that bring no man prosperity in any nation." If you enquire what those ignoble circumstances were, the answer is "manifest self-seeking, ignoble trickery, desperate mischief-making, crazy petulance, and open concert with an anti-English conspiracy which is only kept alive by foreign money." But the country now knows him; now understands that "there are no means too ingenious for his fatal subtlety to invent, and none so desperate or so wicked that he cannot persuade himself to adopt them." "Burning with spite against a people who have a thousand good reasons for trusting him no more, he is travelling fast on the road to ruin." "The imposture of his reputation is pricked, and collapse is certain and speedy." This is a portrait of Mr. Gladstone drawn by a leading London journal. The privilege of caricaturing public characters has been usurped by the prose-writers of the press as well as by the draughtsmen of *Punch*.

As an example of the way the truth is unscrupulously twisted by political controversialists in England, the comments made upon Mr. Gladstone's correspondence with the Duke of Westminster are very much in point. At the close of this correspondence, Mr. Gladstone, the public was informed, threatened to abolish the aristocracy unless it behaved properly. Turning to the correspondence, as published in *The Times*, we find that what Mr. Gladstone really did say was this:—"The policy of England towards Ireland as a whole has been stamped by the civilized world with discredit, and even with disgrace. We are seeking to cancel a part upon which you seek to shut your eyes, as well as to meet the demands of the present and the future. We think that the honour of England requires to be cleared; and we lament that those who in your position prevent our clearing it should strike a fresh blow at the aristocracy; if, indeed, as I believe, aristocracy is a thing that is good and wise to

preserve on condition of its acting with goodness and wisdom." We do not see how it would have been possible to pervert this statement more grossly than by calling it "a threat to abolish the aristocracy."

THE people of Hongkong are confronted by the old problem in a new form. They want to have a municipality, but if the municipality is to be constituted on the common principle of majority representation, it would pass almost entirely into the hands of the Chinese. That, as the *Daily Press* justly remarks, would be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. If, on the other hand, the Chinese be excluded, or only enfranchised so fractionally that their position will remain subordinate, will not the world cry out against the injustice of taxation without representation, and will not a harassing and unwholesome agitation be inaugurated? It is highly creditable to the people of Hongkong that they take stock of such a dilemma, but truly they seem a little sentimental. The question, we imagine, is whether the colony is to be municipally governed by officials selected in Downing-street or by residents chosen on the spot, not at all whether it is to be municipally governed by Englishmen or Chinese. It is a British possession. If the Chinese have flocked there in overwhelming numbers, their attraction is the security enjoyed by life and property under British rule. The mere fact of their coming, though it shows their discrimination, does not qualify them to be rulers. We know the splendid filth of a Chinese town. Perhaps, if the present generation of Englishmen remembered what London was seventy or eighty years ago, they would not tilt their noses quite so high over Chinese sanitation. That, however, is no reason why they should go back to the London of the last century. To hand over the municipal government of Hongkong to the Chinese would be simply to render the place uninhabitable by Englishmen, and we do not suppose that anything of the sort is seriously contemplated. If there is to be a municipality, its entire control by the British residents can only benefit the Chinese settlers.

WE have received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha newly compiled schedules of sailing dates for the various lines traversed by the steamers of their fleet, and have been requested to draw attention to the principal alteration contained therein, namely, the departure of the Shanghai mail steamer. These boats will now leave on Tuesday at noon, commencing next Tuesday, the 14th inst., with the *Salsuma Maru*, Captain Conner. The hour for receiving cargo, signing documents, and so forth, will be found in the advertisement.

THE Telegraph Office announces that communication between India and the Far East is interrupted. The submarine cable from Madras to Penang gave way on the 31st ultimo, but as the lines via Burmah and Rangoon remained intact telegrams were transmitted without much delay. On the 4th instant, however, the Penang-Rangoon cable also broke down and rendered the direct transmission of telegrams from and to India impossible. This, of course, accounts for the hitherto incomprehensible tardiness of our political news through Reuter, and also for the delay in commercial telegrams of which complaints are made. Telegrams from China and the Straits Settlements to Europe and America and

*vice versa* which would ordinarily be sent by the Southern route are now, perforce, transmitted by the Siberian lines; and the strain thus thrown on these naturally causes abnormal delay to the general traffic. It is expected that the Eastern Telegraph Company's repairing steamer, which is now at work, will succeed in repairing the cable between Penang and Madras very shortly. In the meantime, we are informed, telegrams for India may be transmitted by the circuitous, though somewhat cheaper, route via Siberia and Persia.

THE departure of Mr. D. Fitz-Henry makes a sensible blank in our community. In addition to his high abilities as a business man, Mr. Fitz-Henry possessed social qualities of a most winning character, and it will not easily be forgotten what an energetic, untiring part he took in all matters that concerned either the pleasure or the welfare of the Yokohama public. His selection to establish a branch of the Comptoir d'Escompte in Tientsin is an evidence that his talents are recognised. We wish him every success in his new sphere.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 4th instant, new cases, 31; deaths, 16. Sunday, new cases, 23; deaths, 13. Monday, new cases, 18; deaths, 12. Tuesday, new cases, 13; deaths, 13. Wednesday, new cases, 11; deaths, 13. Thursday, new cases, 13; deaths, 7. Friday, new cases, 7; deaths, 12. Total cases, 116; deaths, 86; against total cases last week, 88; deaths, 50.

WE understand that the schooner *Arctic*, which has returned to Hakodate, has only 94 sealskins on board and will, after undergoing a few repairs and despatching her catch to Yokohama, start north again at once. A Master proceeds to Hakodate by first steamer to take charge of the schooner, which is at present, and has been since the arrest of Captain Fullen, without an actual commander.

IT may be well to say that the version of the extradition Treaty recently concluded between the United States and Japan, which appears in some of the American journals and was included in the last letter from our San Francisco correspondent, is not the version which has received the signature of the President and the assent of the Senate. The variations are not great, but they suffice to distinguish the two documents.

ONE of the crew of the British bark *Carrie Delap* was attacked by cholera on Saturday. He was brought on shore and conveyed to the hospital, but died after a few hours' illness. On the following day the whole ship's company was taken on shore and subjected to disinfecting processes.

THE Chinese constables of the Hongkong Police recently charged with receiving bribes from the proprietors of gambling houses, have been sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 each or be imprisoned for a month. A dozen or more of the lukongs forfeited their bail of \$100 and cleared out of the colony.

WE note the arrival the 9th inst., by the *City of New York* from Hongkong, of Mr. N. R. O'Connor, C.B., C.M.G.

WE have been requested to announce that the English Service at St. Andrew's, Shiba, Tōkyō, will recommence on Sunday morning next.

Original from

## SUPERFLUOUS DIPLOMACY.

THERE is a not unnatural impression that the course of the negotiations at Nagasaki must be more or less impeded by the departure of the Chinese sailors who were concerned in the riot. If these men are to be publicly put on their trial, one imagines that they should be kept at Nagasaki and not allowed to sail off to Vladivostok, or Port Lazaref, or some other virtually inaccessible place. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* declines to attach any importance to this consideration. The conduct of the negotiations, says our contemporary, having been entrusted from the first to Captain LANG, the absence or presence of the Chinese Admiral cannot make any appreciable difference; and for the rest, all the necessary evidence was doubtless collected before the departure of the *Ting Yuen*. We are unable to follow this line of reasoning. It seems to us beyond question that the Japanese will be placed at a very considerable disadvantage by the absence of the Chinese ships. Assuming that the final investigation is held in the Chinese Consular Court—for if the case comes into a Japanese Court the witnesses on both sides must necessarily be produced—the Japanese witnesses for the prosecution will give *ex vivo* testimony and be subjected to cross-examination, whereas the evidence for the defence will be in the form of documents prepared by the Chinese themselves. It may be taken for granted that the Japanese authorities will have had no opportunity of examining the Chinese witnesses. Such an opportunity could only occur in open Court during the trial. On the one side, therefore, we shall have witnesses publicly examined by both parties to the suit; on the other, witnesses whose testimony has been elicited and reduced to writing by one party only, and whose sole object in giving their testimony was to exculpate themselves and their comrades. It would be difficult to conceive anything less likely to conduce to the ends of justice. If the Chinese written evidence has been skilfully and judiciously compiled, no oral testimony which the Japanese may produce, however overwhelming, can have practical weight against it. The Chinese will be in the happy position of saying:—"Here is our version of what our own witnesses allege. We cannot go beyond that, nor can we allow you to ask our witnesses any question. Now produce your witnesses, and let us examine them." Such, in our opinion, will be the farcical relation of the two parties to one another. As for the plea that the conduct of the negotiations has been entrusted to Captain LANG—what are these negotiations? Are weeks to be spent discussing whether a gross outrage committed against Japanese life and property in Japanese territory falls within the purview of courts specially appointed by international treaty to investigate, and if

necessary punish, such violations of law and order? The position seems to us perfectly simple. A riot involving serious loss of life occurs in a Japanese sea-port town, owing to the unruly conduct of a large body of Chinese sailors. The Japanese lay a charge against the rioters in the Chinese Consular Court, where the Treaty requires that the case shall be heard and adjudicated. To such action negotiations and *pourparlers* are a preliminary not only wholly unnecessary but insulting to Japan. It is bad enough that, owing to the existence of the extra-territorial system, this empire should be obliged to appear as plaintiff, on behalf of the safety of its own subjects, before Chinese tribunals established within its own territory. The notion of these utterly unreformed, semi-barbarous courts being entrusted with the duty of safeguarding justice in a highly progressive country like Japan, is an outrage to common sense. But the climax of irrationality is reached when the wretched machinery of such courts is made to move in obedience to the proverbially evasive, procrastinating diplomacy of China. From the outset there was no valid reason for importing diplomacy into the question at all. The affair was simply a street riot brought about by the turbulent conduct of undisciplined sailors. All the issues involved might have been settled by an ordinary police-court in a few days. It ought to have been China's object to get them so settled, unless indeed she desires to make the doings of her seamen in brothels and grog-shops a measure of international amity. Her first flagrant mistake, in our opinion, was the despatch of Mr. YANG SHOO, Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Tōkyō, to Nagasaki. By this step the affair was at once removed from its proper and normal route—that of the ordinary processes of law—and an element was introduced which has never been found conducive to the ends of justice. Japan, to her credit—though indeed nothing less was to be expected—has not been influenced by China's bad example, but has persisted in leaving the conduct of the proceedings to the law officers of the Crown and to the local officials. China's second mistake was the summoning of a foreign advocate from Shanghai. Anybody could have foreseen what that meant. And, indeed, our private advices from Nagasaki indicate very plainly that the action taken by Mr. DRUMMOND up to the present is strongly calculated to increase the complications. The employment of a foreign barrister on the Japanese side was an unavoidable consequence of China's action, and we are glad to think that such a step would not have been taken in the absence of a compelling precedent. It is difficult to escape the conviction that, owing to China's blunders and imprudence, this miserable affair will create another source of friction between the two empires. The statesmen

of the Middle Kingdom will, perhaps, derive momentary satisfaction from the reflection that by subtle manœuvring they have obstructed the course of inconvenient justice; but whether this will compensate them for the international effects of their tortuous policy, is a question they will have no difficulty in answering by-and-by.

## THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE TŌKYŌ TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Tōkyō Teachers' Association is a society which, formed about two years ago, is working unostentatiously but efficiently to promote the cause of sound education in Japan. Its active membership is limited to teachers directly engaged in preparatory or academic work in this country, and of these no less than 58 are now borne on the Association's roll, including several ladies. The President for the year is Professor C. G. KNOTT, and the Vice-President is Miss M. A. SPENCER. The Association holds monthly meetings—except in July and August—and on these occasions essays are read by the members upon subjects connected with education. It is scarcely necessary to descant upon the great benefits which ought to be derived from such an interchange of ideas and experiences among persons discharging educational functions. A good teacher, like a good physician, ought of course to individualize his methods as far as possible. But there are general traits of Japanese disposition and general difficulties lying in the path of Japanese students, to which, as well as to the peculiar conditions of the country, a general adaptation of educational methods is necessary. These traits, difficulties and conditions are evidently more easily discernible by the concentrated attention of several minds than by the observation of one, and it is in combining the results of individual experiences and deducing from them generally useful inferences, that the Tōkyō Teachers' Association performs its most valuable function. We have now before us the journal of the Association's Transactions for 1885. It contains ten papers, of which the first two are devoted to a consideration of the same question—should science be taught in schools? To this question Mr. J. O. SPENCER replies in the affirmative; Professor KNOTT in the negative. Mr. SPENCER's arguments may be conceived. They are based on the fact that scientific knowledge is essential to the understanding of every modern invention, and that unless a youth studies the principles of science at school, he cannot reasonably aspire to the intelligent acquisition of practical knowledge in later life. That Mr. SPENCER's belief is strongly rooted, the following extract from his paper will show:—

I may say just here, that he teaches science scientifically who develops in the minds of his pupils a knowledge of the laws and causes of the phenomena of nature and leads the pupil

to investigate, classify, and arrange; in short to think intelligently and systematically on the subject before him.

He is the best and truest teacher who most successfully opens the windows of thought both earthward and skyward. So far as subject matter is concerned, I believe history offers no parallel to scientific studies for this double purpose.

He is a true teacher, though clad in a professor's gown or a peasant's frock, who seeks to trace the laws of nature in the tiny flower bell, that hanging over the brook nods and beckons to the mirrored flowers below; in that brook hastening to meet the sea; in that sea pulsating with life and thundering with power on cliff and beach; in that cliff mute yet eloquent with the infinite laws that grasp the smallest grain of sand and yet hold the flaming censers of the heavens in their places. Yes, he is the true teacher who recognizes in his pupils possibilities of infinite compass and tires not until reverently he sends them forth with flaming torch to search the labyrinth, and with golden key to unlock the treasure-vaults, of knowledge.

The time was when scholarship was a tyrant. To think thoughts other than those prescribed by the professors was a sin of no ordinary degree. Men were slaves to tradition and held everything on authority. Now, thank God, that day is past. Men will think, will investigate, and will study science, both in schools and outside of them, no matter what we may say. Science is becoming the universal language; you cannot stop it if you would. That school gets left far behind in the race if it fails to provide means to fit men to understand and use this universal language.

It is unwise to talk about not teaching science in schools; as well say teach no languages or no mathematics.

It will be seen that Mr. SPENCER treats the question very broadly. Reading his essay, we are disposed to doubt whether his enthusiastic admiration of the strength and beauty of science has not carried him beyond the comparatively narrow problem at issue—namely, the relative advisability of studying science at school, or of postponing the effort until the matured mind is more capable of making it successfully. It is from this practical standpoint that Professor KNOTT approaches the question. He is not a whit less emphatic than Mr. SPENCER in his recognition of the part played by science in everyday life. "At every turn," he says, "in the relations of life; at every demand for reform in the laws of society, the true solution will depend upon how far the underlying scientific truths are known. The former misapprehension of these makes present reform necessary. There is an awkward immortality in the mistakes of our ancestors, and our descendants will say the same of us. It is our duty, so far as in us lies, to diminish the possibility of these mistakes in the future; and hence the supreme importance of education of youth as an element in human progress." Holding, however, that the true aim of education is the formation of character not the mere acquisition of knowledge, Professor KNOTT pronounces against the teaching of science in school—by "Science" being understood Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Archæology, Psychology, and Sociology. He holds that boys and girls at school have not sufficient time to derive any real advantage from the study of these sciences, and that, even if they had time, the immature state of their intellect would reduce the study to a mere effort of memory without any exercise of reason. At the same time, he is in favour

of teaching scientific truths in school. With reference to this he says:—

Physical Geography, or what I should call for want of a better name Earth-knowledge, is certainly a subject which in the hands of a good enthusiastic teacher can be made most fascinating and instructive. But this is not a Science; it is a collection of facts to explain which one must borrow from all the sciences. I know from experience that children from 12 upwards can be made to take a lively interest in the simpler meteorological, geological, and biological phenomena, and can be made to appreciate the scientific hang of them. The winds and the waves, the clouds and the mists, the swollen winter floods, and the golden and ruddy sunsets that delight the eyes, are so near to us that it is very desirable in these days of mystery-conquering, that our children should know something of their essence. But don't call it teaching Science except in the widest signification of that word, and don't give a big name to it. What I strongly protest against is going through a regular course of physics, chemistry, or physiology, such as is indicated in the elementary text books which are used. The only science which might be studied to the bodily and mental advantage of youth is botany, for much can be effected in it with the field or the hill side or the river bank as the school-room. But let it not be studied at a desk and from a book, but from an enthusiastic teacher under the vault of heaven.

We must confess that in this matter we agree with Professor KNOTT. It seems to us that to teach specialties at school is to ignore the fact which nature so clearly emphasizes—that every mind is cast in a different mould. The enthusiasm of the age in behalf of science is apt to inspire educational excesses of the same nature as those which formerly condemned youth to protracted classical studies of no subsequent use except in the field of literature. What is wanted at school is a system of education confined, as far as possible, to inculcating truths, and familiarizing with facts, a knowledge of which is essential to every one.

After these essays we have one by the Rev. J. M. MCCAULEY, on "The Relation of the Academic to the Evangelistic Work of the Mission." The overwhelmingly important part which education plays in the work of Christian propagandism in Japan gives a special interest to Mr. MCCAULEY'S essay. Evidently conscious of a danger—if the term can be used in such a context—which must have been long patent to close observers; namely, that the Church and its interests may be subordinated to the academic phase of mission work, he seeks to provide an intelligent classification of mission functions, having due regard to their relative importance. His paper is followed by one from the pen of Miss E. P. MILLIKEN, who in terms of kindly sympathy, describes and applauds the system of "object teaching" pursued in the Kindergarten. Then we have an essay by Professor J. M. DIXON on the "Teaching of English to Japanese." Without desiring to draw invidious comparisons, we may say that at no educational institution in Japan have better results been attained in the matter of English instruction than in the Imperial College of Engineering under Mr. J. M. DIXON and his brother and predecessor, Mr. W. DIXON. The essay now before us has, therefore, a special claim to consideration. We shall not follow Professor DIXON into details, but content

ourselves with saying that he seems to have acquired a full appreciation of the difficulties which beset the path of the Japanese student of English, and that his essay cannot fail to be of great value to all engaged in the work of teaching a language which is destined to become more and more important in Japan. The Transactions conclude with an excellent essay by Mr. J. C. BALLAGH on "Commercial Training in Mission Schools," and with concise and interesting Reports on various educational institutions in Tôkyô. The Teachers' Association is to be congratulated on such an able and serviceable outcome of its labours.

#### ASAMA-YAMA.

(COMMUNICATED.)

"NEVER go up a mountain if you can help it," is a maxim I have acted up to for a good many years, taught by experience that, as a rule, the issue is disappointing and not worth the trouble and fatigue. Then, too, there is the going down. When MOHAMMED, as the story runs, asked his famous camel which he preferred, uphill or downhill, the sententious beast replied, "Curse them both." I agree with the camel. Another precept which long wanderings in many lands have brought home to me is, "never put up with discomfort in travel if comfort can possibly be had." Yet, alas for these good resolutions! both of them utterly broke down a few days ago, when I found myself within convenient reach of the steaming crater of the mighty Asama-yama. For, not only did I determine to essay the climb to the very respectable altitude of 8,500 feet, and not only was I the perverted miscreant who beguiled friend C—away from the dreamy indolence of hotel life in August at this most delightful spa called Ikao, but, of the several routes by which Asama-yama may be reached from hence, we chose the least comfortable and easy one, by way of Sannôkura and the Shizuma-tôge. There was some method, however, in the latter show of madness. By taking this road, and sleeping at the Wakasare-no-chaya as the guide-book suggests, we should attain the most advantageous starting-point for the actual ascent, which, according to SATOW, ought to occupy only 2½ hours from that most unsavoury tea-house—a matter of no little consequence to a man, like myself, somewhat stricken in years. We could also count on taking riding-horses, with English saddles (now the pride of Ikao), for a great part at least of the way; and we should, moreover, pass rapidly through the heated lowlands. The knotty point was, accommodation. The first night, to be spent at Sannôkura, was all plain sailing. But how about the second? Was it likely that at the Wakasare-no-chaya, in spite of its high-sounding name, we should find even such simple necessities as bed-dresses, tea, and eggs, and plates to eat

from? We concluded that, in a wild region 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the sea, and at the very foot of such an ugly and untrustworthy customer as Asama-yama, on one except a lunatic would care to keep any but the smallest possible fraction of his worldly goods. So a pack-horse was pressed into the service, to carry a little bedding and food. And the sequel proved that we were right.

It is an easy afternoon's ride—say four hours—from Ikao to Sannōkura, over the lovely heights of Haruna-san and the Tenjin-tōge, which no one with an eye to the picturesque can ever tire of exploring; then down the rugged glen which leads to that time-worn yet beautiful temple of Haruna, standing amid natural surroundings which, for wild and romantic grandeur, have perhaps no equal among all the superlative temple-sites in Japan; on to the little village of Haruna, and then to Sannōkura, over about four miles of undulating and picturesque uplands. At Sannōkura there was a passable inn, and, to our astonishment, ice. That there were mosquitoes goes without saying, for it was August, and we had descended to the contour of about 1,500 feet. There were also fleas; and, ah me! we had forgotten the flea-powder.

Next morning we were up betimes. But the *betto*, whose motto and watchword seemed to be *tadama*, were in no hurry to start. At last we got away, about seven o'clock, in a light but wicked drizzle, and amid a burst of kicking on the part of C—'s pony, which was carefully repeated at intervals for the rest of the morning. After passing Kawaura, five miles from our starting-point, the path rose rapidly, and all traces of habitation and tillage soon came to an end. Then, in a savage glen, narrow, rocky, and watered by a thundering torrent, we found ourselves at the foot of the Shizuma Pass, leading, by a weary ascent of some 1,500 feet over the steepest of zigzags, to the water-parting, 4,830 feet above the sea, which overlooks the lava-strewn uplands that spread away to the foot of the great volcano. We had now travelled about seven miles since leaving Kawaura, and had ascended some 1,800 feet from Sannōkura. Our tough and patient ponies—C—'s with the kicking pretty well taken out of him by this time—gallantly breasted the ascent, and in 55 minutes we were at the rest-house, now deserted and in ruins, that is mentioned in the guide-book, ten minutes short of the actual summit. Here we awaited the appearance of our breathless *betto*, and dismissed the saddle-horses—unnecessarily as it turned out, for the worst of the journey was over, and we might have ridden with ease every step of the way to the Wakasare-no-chaya. But we were bent on doing the remaining two hours on foot, to prepare ourselves in some measure for the work of the morrow.

The drizzle in which we had started was now something more than a "Scotch mist." We were fairly up in cloudland, and there seemed to be no chance of a break in the weather; when, to our amazement and delight, while waiting on the summit for the pack-horse, which, as usual, was far behind, the dense fog-masses that had hitherto enveloped us were swept away and aloft with almost startling suddenness, and, bit by bit, the whole lovely landscape, backed by the gigantic but still cloud-capped ridge of Asama-yama, unrolled itself at our feet, and lay in the brilliant light of as fair an afternoon as ever shone. Looking down from our lofty standpoint upon that smiling and peaceful scene, with its perfect combinations of forest-clad hill and verdant dale, moors of waving grass bright with flowers, and richly-wooded ravines, it seemed difficult to believe that but a century had passed since the awful summer time of 1783, when Asama-yama vomited forth ruin and destruction during a period of more than 40 days, turning the whole region for leagues around into a scorched and dismal waste, and covering the land with its ejectamenta to a depth of many feet. Yet the very ground on which you here stand is nothing but a thick layer of cinders, and, as you advance nearer and nearer to the volcano, further evidences of its fiery wrath are seen, sown plentifully on every hand. It took us nearly two hours to reach the Wakasare-no-chaya, as, at the guide's suggestion, we followed an easier but somewhat longer path from the woodman's hut at Higashi-yama (25 minutes abruptly down from the top of the pass) than that indicated in the hand-book. The road is fairly good all the way, but distinctly against the collar for the last *ri* or more.

The tea-house was, as we had feared, dismal, dirty, and smoky—little better than a shanty, destitute of rooms or any conveniences for guests, and frequented only by packers and pilgrims. We secured the half which was not kitchen, and made ourselves as comfortable as we could, under the steadfast gaze of the company, and in a balmy atmosphere of wood-smoke. Of food there was none, and we plumed ourselves on having taken the precaution to capture a fowl and some rice in the morning, at Kawaura, with which C—'s servant turned out a capital curry, preceded by a slightly mysterious soup. Even the water was none of the best, and had a distinct taste and odour of volcano. At least, however, there was little chance of *bacteria*—which was something. As for rest, we had none—at all events none in the way of sleep. We turned in, hopefully, soon after eight. But then the company, hitherto lost in silent wonder at our doings, began to find their tongues, and did not hold them till close on midnight, during which period the scene had been illuminated by a flaring torch that emitted the most abominable fumes. Long before

this, too, the fleas had found us out, invading us in myriads, and with a vigour that testified handsomely to the appetizing influences of mountain air. After midnight, snoring and the odours of the unwashed were added to our delights. And at two o'clock, just as sleep seemed to be at last, and in spite of every obstacle, coming to our weary eyes, the whole atrocious crew incontinently got up again, as if they had forgotten something before turning in, relit the fire, set that accursed torch once more on high, and started in afresh at their infernal chatter, with a zeal which knew no ending till it was time for us also to rise.

It was useless to start until dawn should afford light enough to make out the half-obliterated trail leading through the high moorland grass to the foot of the volcano, more than a mile away. At 4h. 50m. this was possible, and off we went, after a light breakfast, escorted by a guide from the tea-house, and each of us carrying a heavy detachment of fleas in his clothing. The ascent from this quarter, though extremely steep and tiresome, presents no difficulty whatever. A zigzag track, fairly well marked, and also indicated by small cairns when the bare ash-ridge is reached, climbs a succession of stiff ascents at slightly varying inclines, the average of which is about one in two. Its surface is smooth, and on the whole tolerably firm, though at the higher parts the ashes yield somewhat to foot-pressure. As far as rough mountain climbing goes, a good and tried hill-man might make the ascent in stout slippers. But beware, oh ye of tender feet, or weak of heel and ankle! not to attempt to do it; nay, rather, to have ankle-boots, light if you like, but *boots*, and withal gaitered above, lest, as with poor C—, who, unprepared for hill-work, had only shoes, the hard, sharp grit and cinders torture and lame you when descending. At about 5,500 feet above the sea, and 67 minutes from the tea-house, our path joined that from Oiwake. Here vegetation ends, and the upward way lies over the huge brown and utterly naked ridge that rises to within 15 or 20 minutes of the existing crater; when, descending slightly to the right and crossing a small hollow, you reach the foot of the last steep cone, and soon afterwards find yourself at the crater's edge.

We were favoured with a lovely morning for our ascent, and passed above the clouds just in time to see the sun's first rays leap gladly forth to kiss Asama-yama's crown, and, as his daily stage wore on, swiftly embrace the whole mountain side, kindling its dull colour into warm life, until at length it fairly shone like burnished copper. Now and then light driving mists swept past us and softened the glare; and at this early hour and high elevation, and with a brisk invigorating breeze blowing right across the direction of our path, the solar heat was scarcely felt at any part of



the ascent. It took us exactly two hours and a half to reach the summit from the tea-house. Arrived there, we looked around upon a strange and splendid scene. While half of the landscape was clear, the other half was hidden by a billowy sea of the softest cloud, 3,000 feet below us, fleecy, everchanging, and shining with silvery light of extraordinary beauty. All round from the north, through east to well-nigh south, naught was to be seen but this vast and brilliant ocean, save where here and there one of the higher peaks raised its head, dark, distant, lonely, and half-abashed, above the glossy surface. The rest of the view was, as such views always are, vast, grand, and commanding, showing at a glance the physical configuration of an enormous area, spread beneath as in a model. But for sheer beauty and rarity I am disposed to give the palm to a bird's-eye view of cloudland, seen as we saw it in all the brightness of the morning sun.

Now for the volcano. To say that its sights and sounds are worth the labour of getting there is but a feeble expression of the truth. Short of the tremendous scenes that attend an actual eruption, there is nothing on earth which better conveys to the mind some inkling of one of the most potent and terrible agencies in the whole mechanism of the universe than the spectacle of a live and steaming crater, such as that of Asama-yama. Here, out of the depths of a hideous and to all appearance bottomless pit, with burnt and ragged sides, vast clouds of choking vapour rise angrily and at prodigious speed from the molten matter far below. Smaller jets dart with loud bubbling and hissing from a thousand holes and crevices in the crater-walls. From beneath, at a depth that no one has yet accurately gauged, you hear the ceaseless churning—now a moan, anon a dull roar, and sometimes accompanied by tremors of the ground—which tells of the infernal forces that are ever at work in the bowels of this our Earth—forces the exhaustion of which, at some epoch yet to come, will be the beginning of the end, the knell of all life of whatsoever kind upon its surface. Among all the strange and fearful things that are to be seen in the world's many mansions, is there any the natural phenomena of which are so impressive as those of a live volcano? I think not. And I think that no man, on seeing them for the first time, can help feeling that the occasion is indeed a day in his life.

As for the much-debated question of the size of Asama-yama's crater—to which, by the way, I assign a slightly oval form, rather than circular as stated in the guide-book—estimates, as most people know, have ranged between very wide extremes. While MARSHALL makes the diameter 200 yards, and SATOW states the circumference to be three-fourths of a mile, VON DRASCHE goes to 1,093 yards (1,000 *mètres*) for the

diameter, and the Japanese to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles for the periphery. Reduced to a common denomination, and assuming a roughly circular form for the crater's edge, these estimates are nearly as the numbers 10, 21, 85, and 150! Again, a recent correspondent informed you that it would probably take  $7\frac{1}{2}$  minutes' "quick walking" to get round the circumference. I believe SATOW to be not far from the truth. I divided the circumference into two, as nearly as I could by eye, and certainly within very small limits of error, and then proceeded to walk round the windward half-circumference, at a steady pace, learned by some experience, of three miles an hour. It was not practicable to attempt the leeward half without risk of suffocation. The time taken was just six minutes, corresponding with a periphery of 1,056 yards, or 264 yards less than SATOW's estimate. Allowing for a slightly oval form, the longest diameter is probably about 370 yards. The crater-rim is so well marked at nearly every point, and the path to be followed so obvious, that no two or more men attempting the measurement by pacing would be at all likely to take sensibly different ground.

Then, as to the depth—that mysterious, unknown quantity which is so vastly more interesting than the question of circumference. It is held by some who have had good opportunities of judging, that the depth to the surface of the burning matter must exceed 1,000 feet. One witness, indeed, testifies to having seen the bottom itself fully 1,500 feet below him. Professor MILNE, on the other hand, leans to a much more moderate figure, arguing that the greater estimates are contrary to all experience. Your correspondent, just now referred to, claims to have seen the glowing surface by night, at a depth which he sets down at only 200 feet. But, without knowing whether he or any one of his party was an expert at the ticklish work of estimating heights, and without hearing more exact particulars of the manner in which such a very difficult observation was carried out, even in the brightest moonlight assisted by whatever light may have been shed from below, I prefer to rely on my own belief that at the clearest moments I saw the naked crater-wall at a depth of about 300 feet below me. The widely different assumptions of so simple a matter as the crater's span, which I just now instanced, sufficiently show the lengths to which men are liable to err in judgment when face to face with awe-inspiring phenomena. Nevertheless, I strongly lean to the moderate view of this question. The crater-walls are not perpendicular, and the convergence already apparent at the depth to which I was able to follow it favours the belief in my own mind that the true bottom probably lies at between 500 and 600 feet from the surface. It is to be hoped that fortune will be

kinder than she was last April, on the next occasion when Professor MILNE essays to settle this vexed question by actual measurement with a sounding-wire.

The descent to the Wakasare-no-chaya was—for me, at least, with knees that in the past have borne almost daily, for months at a stretch, the jar of similar work—hardly less tiring than the ascent. We reached the tea-house in 100 minutes from the summit, after a total absence of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours. And thus ended our ascent of Asama-yama, an undertaking so full of reward that I, for one, shall never forget it.

H. S. P.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your note to "Negozio's" letter in the *Mail* of August 24th, you recommend him to examine "figures comparing the effect produced upon the gold value of silver by its demonetization, with the effect that can reasonably be attributed to any increase in its production." I would gladly be informed where such figures are to be found, for I have been under the impression that such comparison could not be made, as demonetization and increased production were contemporaneous, and, to me, it seems that the two causes cannot be separated, but must be treated together as being the prime reason for the fall in silver.

That the United States is bound by every consideration of public faith and policy to pay its bonds, principal and interest, in gold coin, seems to me so clear that I am surprised it is ever questioned. In 1869 "the faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all obligations of the United States, not bearing interest, known as United States notes." This has been emphasized time and again by repeated acts, resolutions, and by government practice, and to say that that word "coin" did not mean an equivalent for the coin then used, be it gold or silver, is a quibble or worse. At that time the silver dollar was worth 102.47 cents in gold, and no injustice—except to the United States—would have been done by paying the bonds in silver, but to-day the case is different, and there is very respectable authority for the statement that the silver dollar of 1886 is worth some twenty cents less than its counterpart of 1869, and if the silver men are right the U.S. can to-day pay a thousand dollar bond for which it received that number of dollars in gold (take the bonds sold since 1879 to avoid all dispute) in coins which contain in silver the equivalent of \$730 in gold and \$270—dollars "by act of Congress." It is as competent for Congress to print on a picture of a horse "This is a horse by Act of Congress," and expect it to draw a carriage (to borrow an illustration), as it is to stamp on 73 cents in silver "one dollar" and so make it equal to 100 cents in gold. "X." makes some curious statements about the American trade-dollar. The joint resolution he refers to provided "that for a period of six months the United States trade dollars \* \* \* shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States," also "that the holder of any United States trade dollar, during the period aforesaid, on presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, may receive in exchange therefor a like amount and value, (italics mine), dollar for dollar, in standard silver dollars or in subsidiary coin, at the option of the holder." These provisions were stricken from the resolution before it left Congress, and, the President not signing it, it is not a law, thank heaven. But note the first part and then turn to "X.'s" statement. "The fiat of Congress goes forth and the 73 cents of silver in the trade dollar becomes the equal of 100 cents in gold." Becomes equal! how? By being received for

dues to the United States. Pshaw! "X." is as well aware as I am that that is not equality, and further more that the trade dollar passes current in the United States—whenever you can get any one to take it—for its *real value* and not one cent more.

But the latter part of the resolution is too good. This 73 cents "made a dollar by fiat of congress" is exchangeable—for gold dollars? Oh! no, your silver men are too sharp for that—"for like amount and value dollar for dollar" in silver.

I find I must correct an impression conveyed by what I wrote in a former letter about the act of 1873. It was in 1853 that subsidiary silver was made legal tender to the amount of \$5, and in 1879 the sum was increased to \$10.

The demands of "X." and those who agree with him, are the purest theory, while their result is eminently practical. They are based on the singular delusion that governments, in some mysterious way, have the power to give value to a thing not inherently possessing it. This has been denied so often by economists that it has become axiomatic. Its disproof can be found in the history of almost every nation. Yet, in spite of all, it thrives and is the foundation of the most widespread financial fallacy of our day. Human knowledge is the sum of human experience, and if it has taught men any one thing it has shown them that for a commercial nation, one of rapid exchanges, gold is the best medium. It has proved itself, by centuries of use, to be exposed to the least variation, and, under a largely increased output, has shown the greatest steadiness. It is ever constant (or practically so) in its promises and its power, and contains in itself its own integrity. The progressive nations of the world have one by one abandoned silver for gold, and each has done it from that motive, just in itself, which has animated men and nations alike from the beginning and will to the end—self-interest. That there is not enough gold in the world cannot be proven, and high authorities can be cited to show that such calculations are not worth the paper they are written on. As improvements are made every day in labour-saving machines, so also is greater intelligence being brought to bear to increase the utility of gold—the greatest economizer of labour. The extension of the clearing house, and the further development of the check system, on the continent of Europe especially; the reduction of gold reserves, which experience, and a better understanding of economic science, are advocating, will all serve to release imprisoned gold and send it forth on its busy mission of good to all mankind. Were gold demonetized depreciation would follow and production must cease. But after a time it would be absorbed in the arts and it would not be very long before it would resume its former value. So it is and will be with silver. To arbitrarily fix its value is impossible. Remonetization would certainly enhance the price of silver, simply increasing the demand. But if this is ever done it must be at an ever varying ratio according to the market price. That is the history of the past, and it must likewise be the practice of the future.

Economists agree that, from the very nature of things, silver must ultimately rise, but this will come about in obedience to natural laws and not those proposed by our silver-loving friends. When a nation throws itself single-handed into such a conflict as the United States is now engaged in—the battle for silver—though we may admire its disinterestedness (according to "X.") and courage, we can not say much for its good sense and judgment, and we wonder why the most practical nation in the world adopts a policy so manifestly opposed to its own interests as a commercial people. It is almost lost sight of now, but the present silver agitation (though it has passed beyond that) had its inception in protection; and just as the 14 millions unprotected wage earners are now taxed for the benefit (?) of the 3 millions employed in protected industries, so the people of the United States are now taxed to the tune of 24 millions a year, the country made ridiculous in the eyes of the world and its highest good jeopardized, because ten years ago a handful of mine-owners saw their profits reduced by the fall of silver, and the result is the piling up of a useless mass of silver which—"X." to the contrary notwithstanding—the people will not have. Whether they can continue so resolutely to refuse it remains to be proven. Let us hope they can for the sake of the good name of the United States.

Yours respectfully,

A YANKEE.

Yokohama, Japan, September 2nd, 1886.

Our correspondent advances a number of statements in the 5th paragraph of this letter, not one of which could, he believe, be proved. Further, he seems to associate the present inexplicable policy of the United States under the Bland Bill with the whole silver question. The two have no connection whatever, so far as we can see.—E. J. M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the leading article on the Silver Question which appeared in your issue of the 2nd instant and which conveys the idea that I take as  $\equiv$  satisfaction to myself the advantages which any point in the controversy may appear to give to my side of the question. I assure you such is not the case, and if you knew me personally you would soon be assured of the fact. I have no interest at stake, no advantage to gain, and not a single person except yourself knows who is writing these letters. My desire is to remain unknown; at the same time I desire to place all the meagre knowledge I possess on this subject before the public in the hope that I may perhaps do a little towards pointing out to the commercial community where one of the great evils lies which hamper their interests.

In a note which you put at the end of my letter published on the 24th ultimo, you said, "Has it ever occurred to 'Negozio' to compare the effects produced upon the gold value of silver by its demonetization with the effect which can reasonably be attributed to any increase in its production." To this I replied, as appears in your issue of the 28th: "After a long study of the question I have come to the conclusion that silver was only demonetized when it was found impossible to keep it at a fixed value with gold." That is only my private opinion, and I based it upon what I said further on, viz.:—"The fact of European governments throwing their surplus silver on the markets is a convincing proof that they saw that the discovery of extensive silver mines in many parts of the world would produce such a quantity of silver that its gold value would considerably decrease;" and I also went on to say, "A time came when these two metals, like all other metals, must sever their union. The great gold mines of Australia, The Cape and California, were discovered and such quantities of the yellow metal were poured into the markets that although silver had been also discovered in large quantities gold was the more plentiful, and the value of the two metals, for the first time, varied with silver at a premium." Now, Sir, you say in reference to this: "We have thus two diametrically opposite statements: first that silver was demonetized because of its excessive production and the consequent impossibility of maintaining its gold price were foreseen; secondly that the demonetization took place when, gold being more plentiful than silver, the latter was at a premium." I do not know how you can make out that I said demonetization took place when, gold being more plentiful than silver, the latter was at a premium, for I distinctly said that when the value of the two metals varied (not when silver was demonetized), it varied in favour of silver. England demonetized silver in 1816, and as far as I can learn, she did so because of the cry about the enormous yield of silver which the newly opened mines in Mexico were likely to produce. Those mines turned out to be bubbles, probably through mismanagement and were the ruin of a large number of English bondholders. France demonetized silver in 1850, about the time when those mines were reopened and beginning to become productive, but it so happened that about the same time gold from Australia and California began to pour into the markets and kept the two metals equally balanced as far on as 1875. Now, silver had been demonetized sixty years in England and twenty-five years in France, before the market value of that metal varied with gold. Now, as silver held its own for so many years after it was demonetized, perhaps you will tell us how much demonetization has had to do with its depreciation during the last ten years. I admit that if silver had not been demonetized; that is, if all the governments in the world had continued to give so much gold per ounce for it and have continued to coin it without limit, silver would not have depreciated in value with gold. How could its value depreciate when it was made permanent by an universal act? But if silver held its own for such a number of years after this support was taken away I cannot see how anything but over-production can have caused its depreciation now. Sir, you say you expected I was going to support my arguments with figures. I distinctly avoided these because I did not wish to fill up the whole of your paper—and it would require it and more to do the subject justice. However, you have thought well to use figures and to use them in your own way. What is the use of quoting figures of statistics during the time the two metals had one standard value to prove that either demonetization or over-production caused a depreciation in the value of silver when no depreciation had then taken place? If you will favour your readers with the yearly production of silver and gold from 1805 to 1875, and then those from 1875 to the present time they will at a glance see where the over-production comes in. In have

not these figures at had therefore I ask you to favour the public with them. In another case you misconstrue my meaning. When I said "silver would no longer be looked upon as a precious metal, but be used only as copper and nickel," I never meant it to be understood that silver would come down to the same level as copper and nickel. What I intended to say—and I believe that the complete passage conveys that meaning—was that if America threw all her surplus silver on the market the price of silver would be so low that it could not be used as a means of international payment, but that a gold coin would have to take its place for that purpose and that silver coins would be given only a national fixed value with that gold coin, as copper or nickel coins have their fixed value with the same.

Sir, you go on to say that I argue the question of silver as though it were merchandize and that I fail to distinguish between metal and money, and you add:—"The former indeed is merchandize, but so soon as it has been stamped at a mint and has become a legal medium of payment at a fixed rate of value—so soon, in short, as it has become money—it acquires special properties. One of those properties is that it possesses a certain independence with regard to the rate of its production." This is an entirely new theory to me. I was under the impression that money was only coined for convenience of the public first to assure them that it was genuine metal and then that the coin contained a certain amount of metal. And I was under the impression that a man could take a lump of gold and receive the value of that gold in gold coins in those countries where gold is the standard coin, without losing anything but the cost of minting or that he could take a bar of silver and exchange it for its weight in silver coins in those countries where silver was the standard coin. I always considered money merchandize in the strictest sense of the word, in all international transactions, and that its value varied with all other merchandize in as much as to-day it will buy more and to-morrow it will buy less just as the money is plentiful and the articles exchanged for it are scarce, or vice versa. Sir, I think you are regarding money from a national point of view only. A government can stamp a piece of silver and say it shall be worth so much gold, or it may stamp a piece of copper and say it shall be worth so much silver, although the metal in neither is really worth the value put upon it. That is all very well as long as the coins remain in the country, because the people know that their government will give them their proper value when applied for, just as is the case with paper notes. But take those coins out of the country in which they were made and then they will immediately lose their face value and become worth only their metal value. If you sent to Europe 1,000 sen you would not get 10 silver dollars for them, but only the value of their weight in copper at the market price of the day. Just the same with silver coins, you simply get a lump of silver the weight of the coins you have taken or you get gold coins in proportion to their value with silver. But if you take gold, as gold is only payable by gold you get the value of your metal in gold coins. I cannot therefore see how metal when coined into money can have any independent value in international transactions. The gold coins of one nation and another are only valued by the weight of metal in them and not by any face value which a government may chose to put upon them, and it is exactly the same with silver coins. All go by their weight when tendered for payment. I regard everything as merchandize, and I cannot see how converting any metal into coin can enhance its value in the sight of the world. If gold were demonetized to-morrow its value would not depreciate unless new discoveries greatly added to its present quantity. The price of any article is governed by the demand for that article in proportion to the supply; if it is in great demand and scarce, it becomes dear, if it is in the same demand and plentiful it maintains its value, but if it is in small demand and still plentiful it loses its value, while if it is in small demand but scarce it does not depreciate. The nations of the world have shown their preference for gold and as it is scarce it has become dear. Silver is plentiful and in little demand, consequently its value has diminished, I do not therefore see how it is possible to keep the two metals on an equal footing, because everybody prefers gold. It is the natural inclination of the world, and until this inclination is changed a fluctuation between the values of the two metals will continue. It is these fluctuations which hamper commercial transactions; therefore it will soon have to be decided how they can best be avoided. Will it be easier to raise silver to a ratio with gold; to drive gold out of the market as a standard coin and make silver the grand basis of exchange; or to get every nation to place all their coinage under a gold standard?

My opinion is that the latter will be the easiest and that it will be the one which will be adopted, although I shall welcome either if it will accomplish the desired end.

Yours faithfully,  
Yokohama, 3rd September, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your note to my letter of this date, you express your doubts of my ability to prove certain statements made by me. Setting aside the fact that the burden of proof is on the side of my opponents, I would point out to you that—even had I access to the necessary authorities, which I have not—what might be very clear to me would not be admitted by you to be proof. I embodied in the paragraph referred to, what my limited reading on this subject has brought me to. It is my opinion that silver is totally unsuited to be the sole or principal currency of a commercial country, either permanently or temporarily (admitting the theoretical soundness of the compensatory action of the French bimetallic law within certain limits), and I am therefore unwilling to see it unlimited legal tender; I do not believe that it is afflicted with an incurable disease which is without remedy, any more than I believe that the world can get on without it. Pardon me, too, if I dissent from your statement of the "conspicuous contradiction" in my first letter, as pointed out in your leading columns this morning. You have apparently lost sight of the fact I stated, that the coins the merchant receives for his tea "have a market value," which is "the intrinsic value of the metal they contain." "Their worth"—"their power of being exchanged for a service"—comes rather from the almost universal experience of men that gold and silver have superior advantages as media of exchange. This experience has been crystallized into the minting laws, which determine the amount of either metal which shall be contained in a coin; but with the power of this coin to purchase a commodity or a service, the law has nothing whatever to do, that "is regulated by the intrinsic value of the metal it contains."

If you will look at the statements from my standpoint, that coin is merchandise, they are, I think, not inconsistent.

Thanking you for your patience and courtesy, I am, yours respectfully,

A YANKEE.

Yokohama, September 3rd, 1886.

#### BISHOP BICKERSTETH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have only on my return from the country seen the correspondence which Mr. Irwine published in your columns of the 31st ult. As, however, no remarks have been made on it in the meanwhile, you will perhaps allow me to say a few words. I have no doubt that in the eyes of many, Mr. Irwine stands as the champion of the rights of Christ Church Congregation against the active aggressiveness of Bishop Bickersteth. The matter is, I believe, capable of being placed in a very different light.

The facts are simply these. For years past English congregations have been growing up in various parts of the world, quite outside of any English jurisdiction—for instance, in Europe, in various towns and watering places in France, Italy, Germany, &c.,—just as the Yokohama congregation has grown up in Japan. These congregations have obtained, in one way or another, English clergymen as Chaplains, and in the interest of the congregations themselves the Bishop of London, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, has appointed Suffragan or Missionary Bishops who should attend generally to their wants and perform such Episcopal functions as might be required. Of course the whole matter is voluntary. The Bishop has not, cannot have, any legal right of visitation. His sole right depends upon the invitation of the congregations themselves. As a matter of fact, however, there has never been, so far as I am aware, any case of a refusal to accept these Episcopal ministrations. And among others for this special reason—the Episcopal supervision is an easy defence on the part of the congregation against indolence, eccentricity, worldliness, or general inefficiency in their minister. If he does not perform his duties in a way befitting a clergyman of the Church, the congregation has a quick remedy in an appeal to the Bishop. Of course they have also another remedy in their own hands in a refusal to any longer continue the payment of his stipend to an inefficient minister. But there is generally a reluctance to adopt this course, and, as a matter of fact, the other method of insisting that their Chaplain should be responsible to the Bishop, and so be in a position to

receive admonition, is the course universally adopted. It is quite plain, then, that Mr. Irwine, instead of really upholding the rights of the congregation against the Bishop, is actually depriving them of a suitable and speedy means of procedure against himself, if the necessities of the case should demand it, and so establishing himself in a position independent of all lawful authority.

To anyone who knows Bishop Bickersteth, the idea that he has in any way presumed upon his position or attempted to arrogate powers to which he was not entitled, is in the highest degree absurd. In sending the Archbishop's letter to Mr. Irwine he acted only in the usual formal manner. And, anxious as I am to avoid all unbecoming harshness of expression, I can only characterize the tone of Mr. Irwine's reply and the haste betrayed in its publication as little less than indecent.

But now there is another, and, to my mind, far more serious, aspect of the case. Does the congregation—for it lies with them—uphold Mr. Irwine in his contention that Christ Church is a brand new Church—a new organization, without any real connection whatever with the great historic Church of England—"purely," as he says, "congregational." For if so, it is formally a schismatic body, and its standards of Doctrine are only such as Mr. Irwine may choose to propose. He is not only its Priest, but its Pope. I cannot think for a moment that the congregation will accept this position. It would be to their great spiritual loss did they do so, and in this case I venture to say that no clergyman of any character or standing would ever again enter the doors of the Church to take part in its services. The evidence, however, to my mind, is all the other way. I have not seen the trust-deeds to which Mr. Irwine refers, but it would take a good deal to persuade me that, however they may be worded, they were intended to separate Christ Church from that body from which it sprung. Its origin, its whole past history, refutes this charge. Would, for instance, its late incumbent have come to Japan to minister to a Church which he did not then believe to be fully in communion with the Church of England, to be absolutely one with it? Or, again, why did Mr. Irwine himself accept—as I believe he did—without protest or murmur, a license from the late Bishop Poole, who was a Bishop of the Church of England sent out under precisely the same circumstances as Bishop Bickersteth? Why did he defer his protest until after some months of intercourse with the Bishop, and then hang it upon so weak a peg as the non-possession of a register? These are circumstances which I think Mr. Irwine may be fairly called upon to explain.

These facts, then, which I have mentioned, all seem to contradict Mr. Irwine's contention, and I feel confident that the congregation of Christ Church will not allow themselves, for any reasons such as Mr. Irwine adduces, to be deprived of the Spiritual Ministrations of Bishop Bickersteth. Nor will they, severing themselves from a great Church whose standards of doctrine have long been settled, place themselves at the mercy of an individual teacher. I cannot believe it, and I challenge Mr. Irwine to state whether his position was taken and his statements published with the knowledge and approbation of the Committee of Christ Church Congregation.

I am, &c.,

A. C. SHAW,  
Chaplain H.B.M. Legation.

Tōkyō, September 4th, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In reply to a letter of the Rev. A. C. Shaw, which appears in your journal of to-day, let me quote at the outset the Rev. Mr. Shaw's own words. Mr. Shaw says: "The Bishop has not, cannot have, any legal right of visitation." It is obvious that as Mr. Shaw makes this admission, his letter, as an answer to mine, was, to say the least, superfluous.

Mr. Shaw goes on to say that "in the eyes of many, Mr. Irwine stands as the champion of the rights of Christ Church against the aggressiveness of Bishop Bickersteth." It seems to me that it is the "champion" of Bishop Bickersteth who is "actively aggressive," and I extremely regret the exhibition of such a spirit towards me in one with whom I have always been on the most friendly terms.

Mr. Shaw then asks: "Why did he defer his protest until after some months of intercourse with the Bishop?" Simply because I am not in the habit of protesting when there is nothing to protest against, or of interfering in the affairs of my neighbours. Again, Mr. Shaw asks: "Why did he, as I believe he did, without protest or murmur, accept a license from the late Bishop Poole?" I might ask in return: "Where did Mr. Shaw get the material for his belief?" but, supposing that a useless parchment was accepted to humour a dying man, what then?

With regard to Mr. Shaw's last question and the challenge it contains, he has no right to demand explanations from me, but nevertheless I may tell him distinctly that I am entirely responsible for my own actions. I never shoot from behind a tree.

And now let me ask my interrogator, merely as a matter of interest, who constituted the Rev. A. C. Shaw the champion not only of Bishop Bickersteth, but also of the Congregation of Christ Church, whose minister I have been for the past seven years? Disregarding references to "schismatics and 'Popes,'" and his lucid exposition of our affairs, I will call attention to some of the more remarkable of his assertions.

"Episcopal supervision," according to Mr. Shaw, "is an easy defence against indolence, eccentricity, worldliness or general inefficiency in a minister." There may be countries where it is so; but in England episcopal supervision is the slowest and most expensive defence conceivable. I have known a case where "episcopal supervision" was evoked to remove a drunken, degraded clergyman. It took ten years and many hundreds of pounds to get it done, and after all he went back again to his post! Besides, the thing cuts two ways. If the clergy were the easily handled tools of the Episcopacy that Mr. Shaw credits them with being, we should never have had John Wyclif and the English Bible, and we should have had Popery and the Confessional. As it was, when Laud had the pull, we lost the Dissenters, keeping out as noble men as ever lived.

But apart from all this, when the Chaplain of Christ Church is believed by the Committee of the Congregation to come within Mr. Shaw's category of indolence, inefficiency, &c., they will settle the matter with him directly, in the manner of gentlemen, and not go sneaking elsewhere.

Further, the Reverend Mr. Shaw states that "to anyone who knows Bishop Bickersteth, the idea that he has in any way presumed upon his position or attempted to arrogate powers to which he was not entitled, is in the highest degree absurd." Is the Reverend Mr. Shaw aware that his own Minister, the Honourable Sir Francis Plumkett, the Representative of Her Majesty, was obliged recently to request Bishop Bickersteth, to desist from styling himself "Edw. Japan," as that would imply that he was Bishop of Japan, and a territorial jurisdiction to which he was not entitled?

Neither is the Reverend Mr. Shaw, probably, aware that a proposition was recently made by a Bishop to amalgamate the funds of Christ Church with those of the populous centres of foreign life, Tōkyō, Kobe, Nagasaki, Hakodate, and Nigata—in short that those happy places should dance while the community of Yokohama paid the piper! The community is a generous one; but it will hardly appreciate the claims of the *non-ego* being carried quite so far as that!

Finally, let me tell the Rev. Mr. Shaw that if he supposes that his gratuitous interference with our affairs can shake the relations of kindness and confidence that have subsisted for so many years between my congregation, its officers, and myself, he is profoundly mistaken. We shall continue, as heretofore, to work together on the broad basis of Christianity, namely love to our fellow men, and when the interests of my congregation require the presence in my Church of a Bishop or "a clergyman of character and standing," I venture to predict they will both be forthcoming, and I know that they will be gratefully and suitably received.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

E. CHAMPNEYS IRWINE,

Chaplain of Christ Church.

Yokohama, September 7th, 1886.

#### TRANSLATIONS FROM NATIVE JOURNALS.

##### THE NAGASAKI AFFAIR.

We translate the following documents, purporting to be the complaints presented to the Chinese authorities with regard to the riot of the 13th ultimo—the first from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the second from the *Fiji Shimpō*—

Letter of indictment sent by the Public Prosecutor of the Nagasaki Court of First Instance to the Chinese Consul.

About 8.30 p.m. the 13th of August, the 19th year of Meiji, a man named Ohatsu, and four other sailors from your squadron of men-of-war in the harbour, created a disturbance in the licensed brothel of Nakamura Shinzaburo, in Yori-ai-machi, Nagasaki, and destroyed a quantity of furniture and other articles. The proprietor sent for the police, and a police constable named Kurekawa

Original from

Koshiro, stationed at the police office at Maruyama, answered the summons. He endeavoured to pacify the sailors, but as they still continued to be very disorderly he attempted to arrest them and take their names. Upon this they all got away from him, but afterwards presented themselves with many other sailors carrying Japanese swords before the Maruyama police office. Kurokawa observed that Ohatsu was present among these men and attempted to arrest him, but the sailor drew a sword and struck him once on the forehead and again on the top of the head with the weapon, inflicting a very dangerous wound. These facts are apparent from the criminal record made upon the testimony of the police constables Mori Toshihiko, Nishi Tosaku, and Shimauchi Yoshiaki, who were actually present on the occasion; the evidence of the witnesses Nakamura Maukichi, Yamaguchi Gisaburo, Imamidu Buhachi, and Kawaguchi Usaburo; the statements of the constable Kurokawa Koshiro, and of the proprietor of the brothel, Nakamura Shinzaburo; medical reports as to the injuries inflicted; the sale of swords to the sailors by Fusuya Shinzo; the bloodstained uniform of the policeman Kurokawa; the sword made use of by Ohatsu, and other articles. The author of the damage to property being Ohatsu and four other sailors whose names are unknown, and the assailant of the police constable being also Ohatsu, we have to request that you will strictly investigate their actions and mete out such punishment as may be necessary. We also submit for your consideration the question of compensation for the loss and damage sustained by Nakamura Shinzaburo. We are at present investigating this last fact and will forward you full information as it comes into our possession.

Letter of indictment sent by the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Nagasaki Court of Appeal to the Chinese Consul, the 24th ultimo.

On August 15th, the 19th year of Meiji, officers and sailors from the four men-of-war of your country now at anchor in the port of Nagasaki came ashore in large numbers. About 6 p.m. the same day, while the Japanese policeman Sakamoto Hanshiro was on his beat at Hirobaba in your settlement, one of three sailors gave him a violent blow on the breast with his shoulder. Believing that his chief duty consisted in protecting people, the policeman did not take much notice of this, but the sailor again insulted him by flourishing a knife before his face as if to injure him. The policeman still forbore taking offence. Shortly after, another sailor of your country insulted the policeman Kawamura Kintaro, who was on duty at the same place, in nearly the same manner, but Kawamura also overlooked the offence. The movements of the sailors of your country being unusual, two policemen, Fukumoto Tomisaburo and Kuroda Unsho were specially dispatched to Hirobaba. At 8 in the evening, Constable Kitamura Kaoru was sent to relieve Saltamoto and Kawamura, who accordingly returned to the Unegasaki Police Station. Not long after their departure, when the remaining policeman Fukumoto, Kuroda, and Kitamura were walking through Hirobaba-machi, one of your countrymen suddenly attempted to snatch away the official staves of Fukumoto and Kitamura, and further passed his hands over their faces. The policemen refrained from noticing these insults, but had gone only a few paces when your countryman above alluded to again attempted to possess himself of Fukumoto's staff, while another of your countrymen assisted the offender from behind the policeman. When the policeman recovered the staff from the hands of your countrymen, fifty or sixty of the men of your country's war vessels instantly rushed out of the houses of your countrymen, as if in answer to a signal, and surrounding the three policemen, attacked them with swords, sticks, stones, and tiles, killing Fukumoto, and inflicting severe wounds on Kitamura, who fell senseless. The other policeman, Kuroda, was also wounded, but he was able to report the affair to the Unegasaki Police Office. Several policemen were instantly dispatched from the latter office, but by this time more than a hundred sailors of your country had assembled at Hirobaba, and these attacked the policeman with various lethal weapons, under the lead of a man bearing a drawn sword, and clad in black clothes, who appeared to be a naval officer. The sailors of your country advanced as far as the gate of the Unegasaki Police Office. Their number being very large, and these being no other mode of resisting them, the police officials defended themselves with their swords and staves, and after a severe struggle between Hirobaba-machi and the Police Office, the affray ended some time after midnight the same night. The names of those killed and wounded by your sailors and officers are as follows:—

KILLER.—CONSTABLE,  
Fukumoto Tomitaro.

WOUNDED.—(SERGEANTS.)  
Matsuzaki Korenji | Yoshida Kaichiro.

CONSTABLES.  
Miyazaki So. | Miyazu Gohachi.  
Suge Masaji. | Funase Satoru.  
Shibata Kunitaro. | Eguchi Kajiro.  
Kanda Unsho. | Seisho Takoyoshi.  
Kishikawa Tsutakichiro. | Sakamoto Hanshiro.  
Kitamura Kaoru. | Konikawa Nashiko.  
Yamaji Nobukiyo. | Mizusaki Shogoro.  
Kamiyoshi Shigejiro. | Mayeda Iwajiro.  
Kinoshita Saikichi. | Maki Totaro.

POLICE-BOATMAN.  
Watanabe Tsurunosuke.  
EMPLOYEES OF THE PRUGASAKI POLICE STATION.  
Hamada Shigematsu. | Taniyama Eikichi.

On receipt of the news of the disorderly conduct of your countrymen, the Nagasaki Police Office ordered constable Mori Toshihiko to proceed to the spot. He called a *jurikisha* and proceeded at once in the direction of Funadaikumachi, but as he was passing over Shianbashi, he was surrounded by a large crowd of the sailors of your country, who had collected in that vicinity. The policeman was dragged from the *jurikisha* and mortally wounded. Several policeman ran to the rescue, but they were all very hardly pressed by your countrymen, whose strength was now considerably increased by the arrival of numerous sailors from Maruyama. The policemen all received wounds, and were at last compelled to use their swords and staves. After hard fighting the sailors were put to flight. The names of those Japanese who were wounded in this fighting are as follows:—

CONSTABLES.  
Mori Toshihiko (since dead). | Otakara Seiichi.  
Nishi Tosaku. | Sakabe Moon.  
Higashi Heikaku.

This violent conduct of the sailors and officers of your country was caused by the arrest of one of the sailors of your country on a former occasion on account of injury inflicted on a Japanese policeman after a disturbance at a brothel at Maruyama. The officers and sailors of your country's war vessels conspired to retaliate on the police officers. This is proved by the defiant attitude of your sailors at Hirobaba towards our policemen, and the concerted attack made on the policeman who recovered his staff, and further by the conduct of your sailors at Funadaikumachi. Moreover, from the fact that the greatest number of the wounded officers and sailors were from the *Ting-yuen*, to which the man arrested on the former occasion, Okatsu, belonged, and also that most of the caps found where the fighting had taken place bear the name of the same ship,—from these two facts it is evident that the riot was planned by the men of the *Ting-yuen*. The evidence is stated in a separate document herewith included. Beside those officers and sailors who were wounded, there are culprits whose names are marked on their hats found during the affray, and it is believed that beside these there are several more among the men of your country's war vessels. We request that you institute a minute investigation, and mete out punishment with strictness.

August 24th, 19th year of Meiji.

# SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM SOUL.

(Translated from the *Fiji Shimpoo*.)

August 18th.

On August 14th, Mr. Yuen Shi-kai, the Chinese Minister, invited to dinner at his private residence Generals Min Yon Ik, Kan Kei Kwa, Lisho Ken, Tei Rak Kin, Kin Ki Seki, respectively the Commanders of the Right, Left, Front, Rear, and Special Guards, and Mr. Bin Ei Kan, the Commissioner of Coast Defence. About 3 p.m., when the entertainment was nearly finished, a telegram was put into Mr. Yuen's hands, who immediately opened it in the presence of his guests. The message read as follows:—"Seventy-two companies of a demonstration army stationed at Chin Chen leave at noon by steamships for the capital of Korea." Chin Chen is in the Province of Liao Tung, and it is there that the troops withdrawn from this city last year are garrisoned, together with the Manchurian soldiers. Seventy-two companies (*ying* in the Chinese) do not contain any statement as to its original source. But it was thought that it had been despatched by Li Hung-chang, and that the demonstration army was meant to act against the Korean King. The surprise of the Korean guests was so great that they instantly hastened to the King's palace and informed their royal master of the dreadful news, while Mr. Yuen communicated the message to the Foreign Minister, Jo Shu U. The latter immediately repaired to the palace, and, shortly after,

Mr. Chin Shun Tak, the Prime Minister, also hastened there. The consternation in the palace was immense; the queen had been seriously ill for some days and had been constantly attended by a foreign physician, and the confusion was further increased by her Majesty's falling into a swoon on being acquainted with the news. It was now decided at the palace to ask for reasons why the demonstration army had been despatched, and what demands China had to make upon Korea, and for this purpose Messrs. Min Yon Ik and Kan Kei Kwa were ordered by the King to go to the Chinese Legation. At 6 p.m. they returned, accompanied by Mr. Yuen, the Chinese Minister, who assured the King of the authenticity of the telegram. In reply to the King's question as to the reasons for sending the demonstration army, Mr. Yuen said that, there being numerous perfidious officers round the throne, he could not speak plainly to His Majesty; but, saying he would communicate with the Tai-won-kun, left the place. Min and Kan accompanied him to the Legation, but they soon returned to the palace. In the meantime, the King issued orders to the Generals of the Guards to prepare for emergencies, and the diffusion of this news in the city put the people in great confusion.

The King sent an official of the Court with Messrs. Min and Kan, to the Tai-won-kun's palace, and requested him to confer with Mr. Yuen concerning the matter. The Tai-won-kun readily complied with the royal request, and called at the Chinese Legation, accompanied by the two last named officials; this was at 4 a.m. on August 15th. After conversing several hours with Mr. Yuen, the Tai-won-kun entered the royal palace about 9 a.m., accompanied by Mr. Kan, while Mr. Min remained at the Chinese Legation. The Tai-won-kun told the King that, according to the opinion of Mr. Yuen, Li Hung-chang was offended by the King's conduct the year before last, when the forces of Japan and China having come into collision in consequence of the Soul disturbance, he, the King, made application to Russia for protection and requested that Power to organize his army; which conduct on the King's part had led Russia to create disturbances in the northern part of the peninsula, thereby necessitating the despatch of a naval squadron under the command of Admiral Ting. These circumstances, continued the Tai-won-kun, were believed by Mr. Yuen to have induced Li to send the demonstration army; and the demands of China he believed included the deposition of both the King and Queen, and the beheading of the perfidious officials. To the Tai-won-kun's question as to how the wrath of the Emperor of China could be appeased, Mr. Yuen replied that the King of Korea would have to cut off the heads of his traitorous subjects and lay the whole blame upon them; the traitors referred to being Kin Ka Chin, Kin Kak U, Secretaries of the Home Department; Zen Ryo Mok, the Chief Clerk of the *Shi-in*; and Chô You To, the Governor of Chikusan. After making his report, the Tai-won-kun observed that, the very existence of the Kingdom being at stake, it became necessary to oppose the Chinese soldiers to the last man, and he assured the King that he would be the first to die for his Majesty. The King was immensely pleased with the loyalty of his father, and actually shed tears, as did those around him, at the patriotism of the Tai-won-kun. The latter then advised the King to order the rice merchants in the capital to transport their grain to the nearest garrisons.

After having heard what the Tai-won-kun had to say, the King instantly ordered the four so-called traitorous subjects to be cast into prison, and commanded that they be beheaded by sunset. The order for military preparations becoming known in the city, the wives and daughters of the nobles and rich merchants fled from the capital, for they knew very well from past experience what Chinese soldiers would do. The rice merchants having stopped all private business, the poor were put to great inconvenience, as they knew not how to get food for the next meal. Your correspondent was on that day particularly busy, and went about on horseback, but the streets being full of people and live stock, great difficulty in moving about was experienced. The Russian Minister, Mr. Waerber, secretly informed the King that he should make his Government declare to the Chinese army that there was no foundation for the report of a secret treaty between his country and Korea. The German Minister also had a private interview with the King. The two Ministers held a conference which lasted nearly the whole day.

At 5 p.m. on the 15th, Min-yon-ik left the Chinese Legation for the royal palace. He informed the King that the report of the invasion of the Chinese army was not true, and added that Mr. Yuen felt sorry for his negligence in not ascertaining the source of the telegram before making it public. Min further ridiculed the audacity of the

Original from



Chinese Minister. The contracted brow of the King now relaxed, and the palace was for a time filled with shouts of laughter and sounds of revelry. When the Tai-won-kun was informed of the falsehood by an official sent by the King, he was highly indignant both with Li Hung-chang and Yuen Shi-kai. The King released the four prisoners, and it was stated in the *Official Gazette* of the 16th that they had been imprisoned without offence. On that morning the people knew the truth of the affair, and they manifested intense feelings of indignation against Yuen and Li. But I am sorry to say that Korea is entirely powerless to further remonstrate with China about this affair.

I shall briefly relate the antecedents of the four officials who were imprisoned by the King, and then proceed to disclose the causes that led up to the present affair. Mr. Kin Ka Chin, who speaks Chinese, formerly served at the Custom House at Ninsen; but after his promotion to the secretaryship of the Home Department, he became a very powerful man at Court, and the Ninsen Custom House, Mr. Denny, and the Bureau of Sericulture, were under his control. He had received orders to proceed to Japan as the secretary of the Korean Legation at Tokyo, but being overtaken by fever, he was lying ill in bed when he was arrested on the charge of treason. Mr. Kin-kak speaks Japanese, Chinese, and Russian, and has travelled several times in those countries. He recently returned from Japan, where he concluded the purchase of the steamship *Shima Maru*. He was originally a *heimin* of Kankyo-do; so that it is a special distinction that he was made a Secretary of the Home Department. He had undisputed control over naval affairs. Mr. Zen Ryo-mok had also travelled in Japan, and speaks Japanese well. Subsequently, he became the interpreter of the former Representative of the United States of America, and by this means succeeded in making himself known to the King. He was appointed to the secretaryship of the *Saishu-in*, and was shortly afterward removed to the *Shō-in*. A few days ago he received an appointment to the Home Department to superintend the newly established primary schools and the *Saishu-in*. Mr. Cho Yoo-to is one of the six bastards who acquired great reputation last year. At the time of his imprisonment he was Governor of Chikusan, but he has not much power.

Since his return from China, Mr. Min-yon-ik has presented to the King several memorials and plans to carry out various reforms. But his schemes did not work well, and moreover his memorials brought the King's disfavour upon him. Having been appointed President of the Board of Public Works, he applied to the King for permission to diminish the number of secretaries from thirteen to eight; but the King ordered him to appoint three more, thus bringing the number up to sixteen. Further, he obtained a special fund for the *Official Gazette* Bureau, but the money was in great part appropriated for the newly established primary schools. These circumstances he attributed to the action of the four gentlemen, a sketch of whom has just been given. This may be regarded as an instance of the defeat of an influential relative of the King by some of the lower grade officials. From these circumstances originated the stratagem by Mr. Yuen.

Mr. Yuen became the object of universal ridicule, while the four officials who were imprisoned at his instance attended Court on the morning of the 16th, with the exception of Kin-kak-u, who had fled. Having thus failed to restore Mr. Min to power, Mr. Yuen again told the King on the same evening that, although the invasion by the seventy-two companies of troops was not true, it was certain that either Admiral Ting or Wu Ta-chen would come to Seoul to remonstrate with the Korean Government in regard to the secret treaty between Russia and Korea. The palace was again the scene of confusion, and that night the King ordered the arrest of the three traitors and condemned them to exile in remote places. Their punishment was published the next morning in the *Official Gazette*. But this time there being no fear of an invasion of an army, the popular consternation was not so great, though the King was all anxiety.

The offence charged to Mr. Kin-ka-chin is said to consist in his acting as a mediator between the King and Mr. Denny, when the latter undertook to assist the Russian Minister to obtain the King's leave for the occupation of land in Kankyo-do by Russia. But as a fact, Mr. Denny is in no favour with the King, while he is detested by Mr. Kin. It is further alleged that Mr. Kin-ka-chin prevailed upon the King to prohibit Mr. Kin Ju-shok's entering the capital, as his presence there was deemed prejudicial to the success of Mr. Denny's plan. But these charges, it seems, have no foundation to rest upon.

The two following days, 17th and 18th, witnessed no new occurrence, but there was a certain air of bustle, owing to affairs settling down in their

ordinary channel. Who will assume the reins of political power here in future, will be explained in another letter. For the present, it may be safely asserted that the three men, Min-ik, Kan-kei-ka, and Tei-hei-ka, will come to the front. Yuen Shi-kai has nothing to show but an injured reputation. I feel certain that, within a month, another drama will be played here.

August 22nd.

The late disturbance, which formed the subject of my last letter, was nothing more than a political intrigue by Mr. Yuen Shi-kai. Frightened by the threats of the Chinese Representative, the King laid the blame upon his favourite subjects and exiled Kin-ka-chin, Kin-kak-u, Zen Ryo-mok, and Chō Zon To, and thus all political power has, as originally planned by Mr. Yuen, fallen into the hands of Messrs. Min Yon-ik and Tei Hei-ka. In certain quarters the empty threats of Mr. Yuen are keenly resented, but the King and his courtiers seem inclined to believe that the expeditionary army has been recalled by China on account of the measures taken with regard to the punishment of the alleged traitors. The *coup d'état* of Kim Yo-kun was separated from the disturbance of the Tai-won-kun by an interval of twenty-nine months, and scarce twenty months have elapsed since the capital of Korea witnessed the former event. Since the succession of the present King to the throne, more than twenty years have gone by, but during that long interval scarcely any three years have passed without witnessing some scene of political disturbance. Whether in the present instance we have already passed through the worst, or still greater troubles are in store for us, is a difficult problem to solve. At any rate, the timid and inconsiderate behaviour of the Korean Government in the present case cannot fail to make Russia and other foreign countries think that Korea can be at any time easily played upon. As to the banishment of the four favourites of the King, some people view the measure with joy, and even suggest that they ought to be beheaded.

Immediately upon being informed of the nature of the telegram received by Mr. Yuen on the 14th, I prepared a message in an European language, addressed to the *Fiji Shimpō*, and sent it to the Seoul Post Office. But they refused to wire it, so I put the message in Chinese; still they would not receive it. On the 16th it was generally known that the telegram received at the Chinese Legation was false, and I thought it now possible to have my communication wired, but I was again unsuccessful. However, I was not the only one put to inconvenience; I have since learnt that those in the service of the Japanese Government experienced the same difficulty. In case of an emergency, what are we to do? I must call the attention of the home authorities to the necessity of connecting Fusan with Seoul by a telegraph line.

The particulars of the late canard were given in my last letter, but here I may call your readers' attention to some samples of the character of the Chinese Representative. He had told the King, through the Tai-won-kun, that among the measures China was determined to take was the deposition of the King and his consort; but in a later interview, Mr. Yuen denied having said anything about the deposition and ascribed it to the imagination of the Tai-won-kun. The latter being the father of the King, there is no means of challenging him, and, moreover, the father and son having no good understanding with each other, the latter appears to suspect his father. Kin-kak-u has not yet been found, and various rumours are floated to make him and Kim Yo-kun the originators of the telegram of the 14th, by alleging that when the former went to Japan to buy the *Shima Maru* he had a secret understanding with the fugitive. The object of Min Yon Ik's journey to Tientsin is ostensibly to apologize for the supposed conclusion of a secret treaty with Russia, but really the object seems to be to attribute the withdrawal of the demonstration army to the success of his representations. Thus Mr. Yuen has skillfully thrown the greater portion of the threat on the shoulders of the Tai-won-kun, and to complete his success, he has now sent Mr. Min to China, thus to dupe the world into the belief that his Korean friend saved his country from destruction.

Mr. Kin In Shok, the Minister of the Foreign Department, and Mr. Gyo In Chu, the Minister of the Left, who lives outside the walk of the capital, had several times received royal orders to enter the city, but they refused to obey the command. Upon the occurrence of the late disturbance, they were again ordered by the King to attend the Court, and were told that in the event of refusal they would be held incompetent to occupy official position. But they still remain outside the capital.

A man named Li Kyo Gen starts for Japan, with a secret message to the Foreign Office in Tokyo from the Korean Foreign Department.

August 26th.

The four—Kin Ka Chin, Kin Kak U, Zen Ryo Mok, and Cho Zon To—who were punished by exile, were pardoned yesterday.

Since the late disturbance caused by the diplomacy of Mr. Yuen, the Russian Legation wishes to have a company of guards. In fact it is reported that Mr. Waerber has already asked his Government to provide him with troops.

Captain Umezu Mitsuo, an engineer officer, attached to the Japanese Legation, lately returned from travels in the interior. He went as far as Wi-ju. He states that everywhere throughout the country the people are suffering from extreme poverty.

The Government of the United States of America has made known to the Korean Government its intention of presenting to the latter a small war vessel. It is stated that, in the event of the acceptance of this ship, Mr. Falk, the late American *Chargé d'Affaires* at Seoul, will be engaged by the Korean Government to command it. His monthly salary will be 500 yen besides board.

After his return from China, Mr. Min Yon Ik assiduously advised his countrymen to wear European clothes, and at present there are many who have acceded to his wish. It has been decided to dress the guards in foreign costume, and as a first step, 1,000 soldiers of the Right Guard will be so clad during this winter. They are to cut their hair in foreign style and wear foreign shoes. Doubt is expressed as to the ability of the Government to defray the increased expenditure required by this reform of military uniform.

Of the students lately brought home from Japan by the *Shima Maru*, Bok Ei-hin and Li In-kotsu, were arrested on their way from Ninsen to Seoul. According to what I have heard, the latter youth will be executed shortly together with his parents, wife, and children. Beside these two, there are six other students, who had once studied in Japan, lying in prison. They are Kin Ko-zen, Sai Ko-ren, Jo Ko-tsu, Yu Kyo-ei, Kin Kan-ki, and Yu Kitsu-ei.

Mr. Hak Shun-bai, who had been detained in the police office, has been removed to the *Kinfu*, where those charged with capital offences are imprisoned. His offence is connected with the flight of Mr. Kim Kak-u.

After repeatedly refusing to comply with the royal wish, Messrs. Kin Ju-shok and Gyo Ju-chu at last entered the city on the 22nd instant. Mr. Kin Ju-shok staid at the house of Kin Ban-shok. But on the 24th, they again left the capital and went to the suburbs.

The 24th instant being the King's birth-day, an entertainment was given at the Foreign Office to the Foreign Representatives and foreigners in the service of the Korean Government, Messrs. Denny, Merrill, and Inouye Kakugoro. The Korean high officials were also present on the occasion.

Mr. Kin Ju-shok, the Minister of the Foreign Department, again received to-day the King's order to resume office, and he has accordingly entered the capital, after staying in the suburbs for nearly three months. He will this time assume his official position. Mr. Gyo Ju-chu has likewise entered the capital.

At Ninsen there are eight Chinese war-vessels, two of which have been lying there for a long time; four entered the port on the 24th, and the remaining two on the following day. A transport vessel also arrived, but has already left the port. There are three other war-vessels belonging respectively to Russia, America, and Japan. Besides, there lie at anchor two merchantmen, the *Tsuruga Maru* and *Higo Maru*. The former will leave to-morrow and the latter on the 29th instant.

The commander of the American war-vessel to-day entered the capital with twenty of his crew, leaving Ninsen yesterday evening. On their appearance the people of Seoul were again much alarmed.

Cho Ju-kei has returned from Japan. He will no doubt be put into prison.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE KOREAN COMPLICATIONS.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

The movements of China in the Korean peninsula are now, as they have ever been, of a bewildering character. It is of little importance under the circumstances to discuss the question of her claim of sovereignty over Korea, for that is to be settled only by actual facts and not by written words. The cause of her present irritation is the alleged existence of a secret treaty between Korea and Russia. What evidence she has to justify her conduct is yet to be seen, but from our occasional correspondent's letter from Seoul, it appears that



the facts concerning the much-talked of treaty are enveloped in darkness. Should the autograph letter bear the signatures of the King and his Ministers, any explanation as to the unauthorised use of the seals will hardly be sufficient to satisfy Russia; while, on the other hand, should there be no positive proof of the existence of such a document, all such measures of intimidation as China has adopted, which have succeeded so far as Korea is concerned, will be totally insufficient to check the ambitious advance of the great Northern Power.

It will thus be seen that the conduct of Yuen and Min, daring as it may appear, has effected nothing beyond temporarily disturbing the politics of Korea, and leading to the transfer of power from one faction to another. The position of Mr. Yuen in Korea is a peculiar one. While nominally Representative of his Sovereign at Sôul, he really exercises supreme control over the national affairs of the Kingdom. No doubt he is acting under the directions of Li Chung-tang, who has, ever since the *émigré* of the Tai-wôn-kun, pursued a high-handed policy in the peninsula. On the part of the Korean statesmen, there exists a faction which looks for the assistance of the arrogant Chinese official in its contest for power with other rival parties, but it is an undisguised fact that there is also a party struggling for the deliverance of the country from the tightening grasp of China. Especially since the occupation of Port Hamilton by England last year, the desire to escape from the bonds of a faithless protector must have grown stronger and stronger in the bosom of many a Korean statesman, until at last it was decided to turn to Russia for protection. Korea's estrangement from China is, therefore, to be laid to the blame of none but the Chinese Government itself. As to the course of action which Mr. Yuen will take in future, it is useless to make a guess. So far as can be judged from his conduct since August 14th, it is plain that he has little claim to the possession of the qualities of true statesmanship. His heedless and fickle action is, we fear, rather an obstacle to the smooth working of the policy of his superior at Tientsin. More than that, his conduct is not always free from manifestations of a flagrant disregard of the usages of international law. What show of justice has he for the entry of 200 Chinese soldiers into Sôul in the disguise of merchants? Does he make it any the less a violation of the Tientsin treaty by declaring that they had no arms on their persons. Again, the entrance of seven men-of-war into the port of Ninsen is hardly reconcilable with the consideration China owes to other Powers. For the present, affairs in Korea have been settled, but the ambitious designs of Russia remain unshaken either by the empty threats of Mr. Yuen or the demonstration of the Chinese fleet; and should the time arrive, no opportunity will be lost in vigorously prosecuting her long cherished object. It rests with China to decide what policy she will take in case the safety of Korea is threatened from the north. As she has shown to the world what influence she exercises over the peninsular Kingdom, it is clearly her duty to hold herself responsible for every thing relating to Korea. We fear that China has barely time to make up her mind about the policy she ought to pursue in Korea, before she will be called upon to answer for her actions there.

(Translated from the *Fiji Shimpô*.)

It is now a well established fact that China has entered on a new career among the nations of the world. The current of civilization which is constantly flowing towards the East with irresistible force has at last compelled China to give way before it, and to adopt the various powerful instruments of modern civilization. As a first step of improvement she vigorously set herself to the task of reorganizing her army and navy. The use of her newly acquired war vessels in connection with the successive disturbances in Korea, and the experience of her land forces in Annam, gave China immense satisfaction, and made her feel her own strength and power. Remotely, we may regard the late fracas at Nagasaki as a consequence of the newly awakened sense of power in the minds of her statesmen. Still more remarkably illustrative of the changed attitude of China among the nations, are her daring movements in Korea relative to the reported friendly relations between the peninsular State and Russia. The naturally haughty and unreasonable Chinese having become still more so by the adoption of civilized weapons, their bearing in the future may well be imagined. Being commercially and politically related to her in a very close and direct way, we ought to take timely warning and adopt proper precautionary steps for future contingencies. At present the touch of Western

civilization with China is very limited and only external. The ruling spirit in China is still that of the old fashioned Confucianism, so that she is as yet nothing more than an old man in a new suit of clothes. But nothing would be so erroneous as to suppose that such an abnormal state of things will last for ever—that the contact of China with Western civilization will always remain only external. Experience of the material portion of Occidental civilization will inevitably lead to the awakening of the Chinese nation to the existence of a powerful spirit underlying all the external manifestations of progress in Europe and America. When once the spirit of civilization is imbued by the Chinese, the progress of political and social improvements will be as inevitable as it will be rapid and extraordinary. What Japan has accomplished, certainly China will accomplish sooner or later, and the relations between the two Empires will become infinitely more complicated and important. It is, then, high time for Japan to carefully consider the situation and be prepared for the future.

The *Nichi Shimbun's* occasional correspondent at Sôul, whose letters are now appearing in that journal, makes the following observations, after bringing his narrative up to August 16th:—"The reins of political power are now nominally in the hands of the three members of the Min family, Min Yon-ik, Min You-kan, and Min Yon-o, but really the first named statesman wields the sceptre. It is highly probable that it was Min Yon-ik who made China acquainted with the news of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Korea. I do not know in what light your regular correspondent has presented this reported existence of a secret treaty, but I fear that, allowing every thing for his shrewdness, he cannot have been able to know the truth. Of all the various and conflicting rumours circulating about this affair, the following seems to me to be the nearest to the truth. A certain number of Korean officials have always been jealous of the arbitrary influence of the Min family on the one hand, and of the despotic interference of China on the other. They have thought that to get their country rid of either of these two evils, the assistance of another Power will be necessary. Believing that Japan cannot be relied upon, they decided to arrange matters with Russia. This was probably in the latter part of last year; and early this year they set themselves to put their resolution into execution. The preliminary convention is said to have contained, among other stipulations, the following: that a new frontier line between Russia and Korea shall be drawn through the vicinity of the 豆們江; that Korea shall cede to Russia the northern portion of Kankyodo, and shall allow Russia to station troops in the ceded territory; that Russia shall arrest every Korean subject escaping into Russian territory and surrender him to Korean officials; that Korea shall open 永興 for trade with Russia; and that Russia shall have liberty to use Pok-chon as a naval port. As to the conclusion of this treaty, the facts are extremely vague, it being asserted in some quarters that it was concluded at Sôul under the pressure of the Russian Minister, while others say that it was negotiated through another medium. Besides the treaty, there is an autograph letter of the King, with his sign-manual and counter-signed by Chin Shun-tak, the Prime Minister, and Kin Ban-shok, the Minister of the Home Department. The letter promises to treat Russia on the footing of the most favoured nation just as she treats China; and it further says that, if Russia will aid Korea with arms in case of emergency, the latter country will place itself under the former's protection. The negotiations as to this secret treaty were conducted by Kin Ban-shok and Kin Kak-u, but neither the King nor the Prime Minister had anything to do with it. The Russian party drew the Queen into their scheme, and through her influence they succeeded in laying hold of the seals of both the King and the Prime Minister without their knowledge. Perhaps they intended to broach the matter to the King after its settlement. Your readers will find it difficult to conceive of such a possibility, but here in Korea such plots are sometimes resorted to. To the great astonishment of the King and still more of the Queen, the Chinese Minister expostulated with the former on August 16th in reference to this autograph letter, with a copy in his hand. Following the suggestion of Mr. Min, the King called Chin Shun-tak to his presence and asked him about the secret treaty, but the Prime Minister professed entire ignorance of the affair. The Queen had shut herself up in her room on the plea of sickness. This is what I have learned from rumour, and it is of course imprudent to put absolute trust in it. But it seems that facts are not entirely wanting to make

it highly probable that a number of the Korean officials, under the urgent pressure of Russia, negotiated to accede to the demands of Russia in consideration of the promise of protection in case of emergency.

## FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

### A HISTORY OF THE CURRENCY.

The year 1886 will always be remembered in the financial history of this country as the year in which specie resumption took place. From a financial point of view, therefore, it will be very useful to glance back at the history of the changes which have occurred in Japanese Currency during the last 18 years, and to note down the most important points.

The principal features to be recorded are as follows:—

The history of our currency for the 18 years covered by the period from 1868 to 1885 inclusive is very complicated; it admits however of three broad divisions.

I.—Measures taken by the Government in regard to gold, silver, and copper currency, which comprise:—

- (a.) The coining and issuing of new gold, silver, and copper coins;
- (b.) The redemption and withdrawal from circulation of old gold and silver coins;
- (c.) The redemption and withdrawal from circulation of old copper coins.

II.—Measures taken by the Government in regard to Government paper money, which comprise:

- (1) Issue and redemption of:—
  - (a.) The Daijokwan issue of Kinsatsu;
  - (b.) Mimbusho<sup>1</sup> issue of Kinsatsu;
  - (c.) The Convertible Notes issued by the Finance Department;
  - (d.) The Convertible Notes issued by the Kaitakushi;
- (2) The redemption and withdrawal from circulation of the old paper money issued in the various *Han* and *Ken*, and in the territories of the *Hatamoto*;
- (3) The issue and redemption of new paper money.

III.—Measures taken by the Government in regard to paper money issued by Mercantile Firms<sup>2</sup> and Banks, which comprise:—

- (a.) The issue of gold and silver Notes payable on demand by Mercantile Firms, and the withdrawal from circulation of the same;
- (b.) The issue of Bank Notes (*yens*) and Dollar Notes by National Banks, and their redemption;
- (c.) The issue of Convertible Notes by the Bank of Japan.

In making the above mentioned classifications and noting down in detail the most important features, it is very necessary that we should examine thoroughly into the state of the currency used throughout Japan in the beginning of the period of Meiji.

The period in question was one of great changes, which were aggravated by civil war, and consequently it would naturally be unfair to judge those times in all respects by the standard of to-day; and therefore in matters relating to currency also we should assuredly make an error if we were to judge them by the level of our present position.

The money in use at the beginning of the Restoration, in the 1st year of Meiji (1868), may be divided into three broad divisions:—

I.—The gold and silver money coined by the Shogunate in the period between Ansei and Keiô (1854-1867).

II.—The copper, brass, and iron coins issued by the Shogunate in the period between Kwanyei and Keiô (1624-1867).

III.—Paper money.

The coins included under Class I. are as follows: GOLD COINS:—

- (a.) The *Oban* (used only on ceremonial occasions, and not in general use among the people);
- (b.) The *koban* of one *ryo* (10 of which were equivalent to 1 *oban*);
- (c.) The two *bu* piece (2 of which were equal to 1 *koban*);
- (d.) The two *shu* piece (8 of which were equal to 1 *koban*).

<sup>1</sup> The former Home Department.

<sup>2</sup> The Notes alluded to are those issued before the Restoration by leading mercantile firms of Osaka and Tokyo who, in the absence of Banks, which were then unknown, combined in many cases, the business of a banker and money lender with that of a merchant, and were empowered by the Government of the day to issue gold and silver Notes payable on demand to an amount proportioned to their capital.

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## SILVER COINS:—

- (a.) The one *bu* piece (4 of which were equal to 1 *koban*);  
 (b.) The one *shu* piece (16 of which were equal to 1 *koban*);  
 (c.) *Chōgin*<sup>3</sup> (or silver bars) in weight 60 or 100 *momme*; equal to 1 *koban*.  
 (d.) *Mameitagin*<sup>4</sup> or balls of silver in the shape of a bean, in weight the same as the *chōgin*.

Copper, brass, and iron coins included under Class II. are as follows:—  
 "Yei" *sen*,<sup>5</sup> which only survived as a money token; to of which were reckoned as equivalent to 1 *koban*; there was no actual coin of a particular shape.

*Ichimon-sen*, copper coins bearing the inscription of *Kanyei Tsūhō*, or current coins made in the period of *Kanyei* (1624-1644), 6,000 or 8,000 of which = 1 *koban*.

*Shimon-sen*, brass coins bearing the inscription *Kanyei Tsūhō*, 1,500 or 2,000 of which = 1 *koban*.

*Tohiyaku-sen*, brass coins bearing the inscription *Tempō Tsūhō*, or current coins made in the period of *Tempō* (1830-1844), 60 or 80 of which = 1 *koban*.

*Shimon-sen*, copper coins bearing the inscription *Bunkyo Tsūhō*, or current coins made in the period of *Bunkyo* (1861-1864), 1,500 or 2,500 of which = 1 *koban*.

*Ichimon-sen*, iron coins bearing the inscription *Kanyei Tsūhō*, 7,000 or 10,000 of which = 1 *koban*.  
 III.—Paper Money. There were no less than 1,600 different kinds of paper money, which, broadly divided, admit of the following classification:—

Gold notes, Silver notes, Cash (*seni*) notes, and Rice notes.

The exact amount of money, thus classified, which was in circulation in 1868, it is impossible to ascertain, as the records of the late Government and the various clans have been all lost, but from a perusal of old records (records which were left by the late Government and examined by the Treasury in December, 1875) we find that the amounts of the old gold, silver, copper, brass, and iron coins in circulation at the beginning of the period of Meiji were as follows:—

**GOLD**—more than 64,000,000 *ryo*, which, calculated in the currency of the present day, amounts to over 87,000,000 *yen*.

**SILVER**—Over 30,000,000 *ryo*, equivalent to over 52,000,000 *yen*.

Thus the gold and silver coins together amounted to nearly 140,000,000 *yen*.

**COPPER, BRASS, IRON, &c.**—Over 60,000,000 *Kanmon*, equivalent to over 6,000,000 *yen* of the present money.

Again the total amount of paper money in circulation in the territories of the various Clans and of the *Hatamoto* was about 30,000,000 *ryo*. (About 30,000,000 *ryo*; that is to say, if converted into *ryo* according to the face values of silver and cash notes at that time; their actual value would not be this.)

The several amounts<sup>6</sup> of this paper issue, divided according to the various *Han*, *Ken*, and *Hatamoto* territories are as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNTS IN ROUND NUMBERS OF *Han* PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN 1870.

(The values of the paper money of the old *Han* were stated variously, in silver *monme*, in *sen*, in denominations of 1,000, 100 and 10 cash, or again in so many *koku*, to and *shō* of rice, or finally in *ryo*, *bu* and *shū*.)

The confusion which resulted from these numberless differences was very great. For convenience of reference therefore the various amounts have been converted into the present new currency by taking the rates of exchange given in the Table of Comparative Values compiled by the Government.)

TOTAL AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION IN AUGUST 1871.			
NOS.	NAME OF CLAN.	KIND OF PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION.	YEN.
1.	Idzumi	gold, silver and sen notes	58,677,368
2.	Do. (outlying districts included in jurisdiction of above...)	silver notes	77,594,228
3.	Iwakura	sen notes	227,619,627
4.	Imabara	silver notes	62,159,913
5.	Iwatsubo	cash notes	not known
6.	Idzumi	silver and sen notes	84,280,000
7.	Iwamatsu	temporary notes	not known
8.	Imao	(credit notes for money)	not known
9.	Iwama	sen notes	not known
10.	Ito	silver and sen notes	401,081

<sup>3</sup> Circulation stopped in the 5th month of the 1st year of Meiji.

<sup>4</sup> March, 1868.

<sup>5</sup> Equal to from 25 to 250 *grains* Troy.

<sup>6</sup> 1 *ryō* = 1,000 ordinary cash; 10 *koban* = 10,000 ordinary cash, or 1 *ryo*.

<sup>7</sup> These amounts are founded on official investigation made in 1870, and their comparative values in the money of the present time have been calculated by taking the average of the market values of *Han* Paper all over the country in 1874.

<sup>8</sup> Issued for a short time only, and to be redeemed at the end of the period of issue.

11. Ise-ki	paper money	not known
12. Idzumi	sen notes	3,758,080
13. Iida	gold and sen notes	not known
14. Iwamatsu	rice notes	not known
15. Hanabusa	sen notes	not known
16. Hayashida	silver and sen notes	13,209,621
17. Hamada	silver notes	47,779,952
18. Nihonmatsu	sen notes	not known
19. Niwase	silver and sen notes	4,745,941
20. Niimi	silver notes	6,019,000
21. Nishioji	gold and sen notes	not known
22. Nishita	sen notes	not known
23. Hongo	gold and sen notes	1,384,514
24. Horiye	silver notes	660,543,828
25. Tottori	outlying districts included in jurisdiction of Tottori	3,566,361
26. Tokushima	silver and sen notes	1,337,091,231
27. Toyama	sen notes	97,861,436
28. Toyotsu	rice notes	208,950,585
29. Toyohashi	(credit notes for rice deposited)	48,802,176
30. Toyoura	silver notes	178,401,337
31. Toba	sen notes	73,658,560
32. Toyooka	(credit notes for rice deposited)	33,037,427
33. Chidzuka	(credit notes for rice deposited)	5,664,729
34. Numata	paper money	2,336,040
35. Oshika	outlying districts included in jurisdiction of Numata	17,930,632
36. Okayama	silver notes	867,020,601
37. Ohama	silver and sen notes	54,046,928
38. Oshi	silver and sen notes	53,943,795
39. Otagi	outlying districts included in jurisdiction of Otagi	63,944,024
40. Otagi	paper credit notes for money deposited	35,405,016
41. Otagi	sen notes	not known
42. Otagi	gold and silver notes	14,601,800
43. Otagi	silver notes	81,754,505
44. Otagi	sen notes	21,001,081
45. Otagi	sen notes	14,601,030
46. Otagi	sen notes	not known
47. Otagi	rice notes	not known
48. Otagi	sen notes	not known
49. Otagi	silver and sen notes	9,523,675
50. Otagi	silver and sen notes	13,117,850
51. Otagi	(credit notes for money deposited)	35,995,382
52. Otagi	(credit notes for money deposited)	not known
53. Wakiyama	silver and sen notes	1,084,105,320
54. Do. (outlying districts included in jurisdiction of Wakiyama)	silver notes	240,052,621
55. Kanazawa	sen notes	1,844,730,657
56. Kagoshima	(credit notes for money deposited)	571,790,846
57. Kōchi	sen notes	731,727,629
58. Do. (Kawano, in Iyo, which was included in the jurisdiction of Kōchi)	silver notes	23,827,138
59. Kawagoe	sen notes	not known
60. Kasama	sen notes	830,124
61. Karatsu	sen notes	141,000,222
62. Kameyama	silver notes	8,909,290
63. Kamakura	silver and sen notes	97,394,642
64. Kano	silver notes	1,802,632
65. Kamogata	sen notes	7,073,624
66. Kariya	sen notes	97,494,432
67. Katsuyama	sen notes	40,520,379
68. Katsuyama	rice notes	not known
69. Katsuyama	sen notes	3,749,960
70. Kashiwabara	silver notes	490,745,610
71. Yonezawa	gold and sen notes	2,514,972
72. Yodo	(as reported from the head clan, that of Uwajima)	64,055,412
73. Yoshida	silver and sen notes	not known
74. Yaita	sen notes	128,939,996
75. Takada	sen notes	38,975,497
76. Takamatsu	sen notes	36,848,200
77. Takasaka	gold notes	81,085,205
78. Tatebayashi	silver notes	5,580,960
79. Do. (outlying districts included in jurisdiction of Tatebayashi)	sen notes	16,513,564
80. Tatsuno	sen notes	46,390,301
81. Takatsuki	sen notes	not known
82. Takato	sen notes	2,581,731
83. Tanabe	silver notes	not known
84. Takayama	silver and sen notes	not known
85. Tate	gold notes	not known
86. Takasa	silver and sen notes	not known
87. Takanabe	sen notes	36,118,534
88. Takatori	sen notes	11,862,028
89. Takahashi	silver and sen notes	43,044,322
90. Tatsukawa	sen notes	not known
91. Tawara	sen notes	not known
92. Tawaramoto	sen notes	5,760,350
93. Tannami	silver notes	2,460,000
94. Tanabe	sen notes	4,271,648
95. Tanabe	silver and sen notes	635,150,096
96. Tsuyama	silver notes	232,470,993
97. Tsuchiura	rice notes	not known
98. Tsuruta	silver notes	25,974,182
99. Tsurumae	silver notes	3,113,112
100. Tsurumae	silver notes	66,082,402
101. Tsurumaki	sen notes	not known
102. Nagoya	sen notes	not known
103. Nakatsu	silver notes	135,327,495
104. Nakamura	silver notes	not known
105. Nagashima	sen notes	2,472,000
106. Naifu	gold notes	14,601,087
107. Naifu	gold notes	2,400,000
108. Nanokachi	sen notes	not known
109. Murakami	paper money (Chōhei)	not known
110. Murakami	sen notes	8,223,535
111. Uwajima	silver notes	397,301,019
112. Utsunomiya	cash notes	not known
113. Utsunomiya	sen notes	23,113,000
114. Utsunomiya	sen notes	90,794,498
115. Utsunomiya	silver notes	34,013,912

<sup>9</sup> In the Branch Clan of Niya there were 41,410 *ryo* in circulation.

121. Kumamoto	(credit notes for money deposited)	1,942,832,781
122. Do. (outlying districts included in jurisdiction of Kumamoto)	(credit notes for money deposited)	52,763,237
123. Kurume	silver notes	312,548,008
124. Kuwana	silver notes	47,737,652
125. Kōryōma	gold, silver, & sen notes	40,410,047
126. Kushira	silver and sen notes	7,190,181
127. Yamaguchi	silver notes	1,480,499,339
128. Yamaguchi	silver notes	1,950,707
129. Yamaguchi	sen notes	not known
130. Yamaga	silver and sen notes	10,727,739
131. Yamaguchi	sen notes	6,099,074
132. Yagui	silver notes	2,012,208
133. Yamazaki	silver notes	5,075,357
134. Maebashi	silver and sen notes	408,516,005
135. Maebashi	sen notes	81,492,936
136. Matsuyama	silver notes	398,281,750
137. Matsuyama	gold and sen notes	210,539,207
138. Matsumoto	silver notes	not known
139. Maruoka	silver notes	126,957,586
140. Maedzuru	silver notes	24,098,945
141. Maedzuru	silver notes	82,197,897
142. Maedzuru	silver notes	37,036,238
143. Fukuoka	silver notes	504,445,172
144. Fukuoka	silver and sen notes	635,849,533
145. Fukuoka	sen notes	394,172,394
146. Fukuoka	sen notes	20,126,175
147. Fukuoka	sen notes	69,907,273
148. Fukuoka	sen notes	22,001,500
149. Kōryōma	sen notes	128,059,521
150. Kōryōma	sen notes	5,432,086
151. Kōryōma	sen notes	2,640,000
152. Kōryōma	gold and sen notes	not known
153. Kōryōma	sen notes	41,512,321
154. Kōryōma	sen notes	18,137,326
155. Kōryōma	sen notes	10,200,498
156. Akita	(sen credit notes for money deposited)	80,908,344
157. Akashi	silver and sen notes	59,375,554
158. Akidzuki	silver notes	20,473,886
159. Amagasaki	gold and sen notes	33,999,910
160. Amagasaki	sen notes	1,621,082
161. Ashimori	sen notes	10,569,440
162. Akō	sen notes	79,800,347
163. Ayabe	sen notes	20,030,338
164. Aikaga	sen notes	not known
165. Anshu	sen notes	not known
166. Anshu	silver and sen notes	14,307,467
167. Asawa	silver and sen notes	1,022,441
168. Soga	silver notes	98,658,508
169. Sasayama	sen notes	53,244,579
170. Sasayama	sen notes	41,123,230
171. Suda	sen notes	not known
172. Saijo	sen notes	81,160,885
173. Sadowara	sen notes	76,352,032
174. Saki	sen notes	31,533,704
175. Kishiwada	silver and sen notes	59,690,424
176. Kikuma	(credit notes for money deposited)	not known
177. Kikuma	silver notes	37,097,485
178. Kiyosaki	sen notes	not known
179. Kiyosaki	sen notes	17,291,514
180. Kiyosaki	sen notes	not known
181. Yungiku	sen notes	3,177,700
182. Miyatsu	sen notes	60,508,360
183. Mibu	sen notes	not known
184. Minakuchi	rice notes	33,378,812
185. Minakuchi	sen notes	49,157,337
186. Minakuchi	sen notes	not known
187. Minakuchi	sen notes	30,268,344
188. Miki	sen notes	10,758,252
189. Miki	sen notes	not known
190. Shimahara	silver notes	181,770,500
191. Slinga	(sen credit notes for money deposited)	22,342,000
192. Shimodate	sen notes	9,800,000
193. Shibamura	sen notes	2,062,700
194. Shiba	sen notes	not known
195. Seki	sen notes	845,080,718
196. Hikone	rice and silver notes	270,914,794
197. Himi	silver notes	434,735,057
198. Hirozaki	(gold and sen credit notes for money deposited)	139,051,113
199. Hirato	silver, gold, and sen notes	81,902,215
200. Hiro	sen notes	13,711,294
201. Himole	silver notes	20,080,120
202. Hitotsugu	silver notes	30,814,665
203. Mori (森)	silver notes	28,108,527
204. Mori (森里)	sen notes	41,319,688
205. Sendai	gold notes	170,054,160
206. Zeze	sen notes	not known
207. Sekiyado	sen notes	not known
208. Susaka	sen notes	not known
209. —	—	—
210. —	—	—
Total paper money of Clans.....		Yen 21,447,074.085

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE *HATAMOTO* TERRITORIES.

NAME OF TERRITORIAL	KIND OF PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN HIS TERRITORY.	AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION IN AUGUST, 1871.
1. Fujikake Nagatake	silver notes	953,078
2. Koide Hidemichi	silver notes	1,986,578
3. Koide Kimisaburo	silver notes	1,428,457
4. Koide Gorohe	silver notes	210,018
5. Maki Shunzo	silver notes	4,381,067
6. Togeawa Heymichi	silver notes	1,720,969
7. Togeawa Satotoshi	silver notes	4,008,715
8. Hashiba Toshikiyo	silver notes	4,435,421
Total amount		19,195,830

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE *Ken* OR DISTRICTS ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY THE SHOGUNATE.

NAME OF <i>Ken</i> .	KIND OF PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION.	AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION IN AUGUST, 1871.
1. Nara	silver notes	45,128,575
2. Watarabe	silver notes	125,610,200
3. Katsuragi	silver notes	8,185,620
Total amount		178,933,731
Total amount of paper money in circulation in the various <i>Han</i> , in the <i>Ken</i> and in the <i>Hatamoto</i> Territories		Yen 24,643,905.640

<sup>10</sup> Credit notes for money deposited.

<sup>11</sup> Afterwards called Yōshimi.

(Besides the districts mentioned in these tables, two or three hundred thousand *yen* worth of silver and cash notes, &c., were issued in each of the provinces of the six Hatamoto, Nozaki, Fukutomi, &c., and in the *Ken* of Hyōgo, Nagasaki, Sakai, Hida, Kumihama, Takayama, Ina, Sakada, and Iwata, but as they had all disappeared from circulation before 1871, we have omitted mention of them in the above tables.)

The foregoing is a brief *resumé* of the state of the currency in the first years of the period of Meiji; but if we desire to ascertain the various causes which led up to that condition, a general idea of various financial changes that took place under the late *régime* is necessary. For this purpose we have selected the principal features of the changes in financial administration which occurred between the years 1596 and 1868. These are as follows:—

#### RESUMÉ OF THE CHANGES IN REGARD TO CURRENCY WHICH TOOK PLACE UNDER THE LATE GOVERNMENT DURING THE PERIOD OF 274 YEARS INCLUSIVE BETWEEN 1596 AND 1868.

The Monetary Regulations in force in this country before the Tokugawa period are not worth consideration. The real foundation of our present monetary system was in the year 1601 when the Government established a mint, and the coining of gold and silver money was conducted on an uniform system.

Prior to this, during the middle ages, the administration having fallen into decay, the country was in a chronic state of disorder, legislative institutions and literature were neglected and swept away, and, as a consequence, monetary regulations almost entirely disappeared. In the periods of Genko (A.D. 1570-72) and Tensho (A.D. 1573-91) certain of the chieftains who had taken forcible possession of certain districts in the Empire (such for example as Takeda of Koshiu and Uesugi of Echigo) were in the habit of coining *kobans* and other coins for circulation in their own territories, but the coins thus issued were of course, insufficient for the requirements of the whole country. Again, although there were gold dust, gold bars, &c., and foreign coins (the coins of all foreign countries, and cash from China), yet these were all inconvenient as money, and did not suffice for the requirements of warfare. During the period of Tensho (1573-91), when the Government of the country was in the hands of Hideyoshi, it is said that gold *obans*, 5 *ryo* pieces, *kobans*, 1 *ryo* piece and 2 *bu* pieces, and silver 5 *ryo* pieces and silver bars were first coined, but at that time the means for coining them were very inadequate. (See Dai Nihon Kaishi, or (History of Japanese Currency, Vol. 4.)

When Tokugawa Iyeyasu succeeded in the administration he developed still further the work begun by his predecessor, and in the 6th year of Keichō (1601) he founded a Government Mint. He introduced great improvements into the method of coining gold and silver money, and made and circulated over the whole of the Empire gold *obans*, gold *kobans*, one *bu* gold pieces, and silver bars (*chogin*) and slugs (*mametugin*). This was the first occasion on which an uniform coinage was seen in general circulation throughout the Empire, and subsequent generations have always denominated this money the coinage of Keichō.

(It is said that during the periods of Tensho and Bunroku (A.D. 1573-96) Tokugawa Iyeyasu ascertained and fixed at Yedo the weight of gold *kobans*, and had them coined accordingly.)

This Keichō Coinage was first minted and put into circulation in 1601, at Fushimi, Yedo, Sumpu, &c. Afterwards year by year the coinage and issue of money increased gradually; and in the period of about 90 years between 1601 and 1690 the total amount coined was:—

GOLD.—*Kobans* and 1 *bu* pieces, 14,727,053 *ryo* (equivalent to a little over 151,025,710 *yen*).

SILVER.—Bars (*chogin*) and slugs (*mametugin*), over 1,200,000 *kwanme*.<sup>11</sup>

It is a well-known fact that the monetary system of every country improves in proportion to the growth of national power, and consequently that the amount of gold and silver money becomes larger. During the periods of Keichō (1596-1614) and Genwa (1615-23) when our power was at its height, large numbers of Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and English merchant vessels visited and traded on our coasts. All the foreign merchants who thus came to Japan respectfully obeyed the decrees of our Government, and observed the treaty stipulations which were imposed upon them. Moreover, our own merchants and the Daimios of Kiushiu too, engaged in foreign trade, kept up a continuous and direct intercourse with Ningpo in

the north of China, and with Canton, Annam, Siam, Luzon, and Singapore, &c.

Consequently, while on the one hand the amount of gold and silver produced in Japan—from the Sado Mines for example, increased considerably every year, on the other hand the amount of gold and silver bullion that was imported from China and other countries into Japan was also very large. There can be no doubt that it was owing to these circumstances that the quality of the gold and silver money coined in the period of Keichō was of a fineness that had never been equalled before in the coinage of our country.

There was one defect, however, which is much to be regretted. The fixed exchangeable value at that time, of gold and silver on the one hand, and of copper on the other was disproportionate, and a comparison of our monetary system of those days with those of Western countries shows that the value of copper in its relation to gold and silver as fixed in our standard of values was unreasonably high. Thus, according to the monetary system of the period of Keichō (1596-1614) 4 *kwanme* in copper *sen* (or 4,000<sup>12</sup> cash) were exchangeable for 1 gold *Koban*,<sup>13</sup> while 1 gold *ryo* was exchangeable for 50 or 60 *momme* of silver (from 292 to 350 grains Troy). The effect of this extraordinarily cheap price of gold and silver as compared with copper was to cause a rapid outflow of our gold and silver to foreign countries.

The reason of this abnormally high rate of copper in the period of Keichō (1596-1614) was not only that at that time the principles of exchange were not, as at the present time, clearly understood, but also because the amount of copper obtained from our copper mines was exceedingly small, and consequently there was a deficiency in the amount of copper cash needed for the daily requirements of the country. On this account, at that time and up to the 13th year of Keichō (1608) the Chinese *Yeiaku Tshū* copper coins were in general use; and although in the latter year the circulation of these cash was nominally stopped by a decree of the Government, yet for more than 50 years afterwards the *Yeiaku* cash continued to circulate as before among the people.

Subsequently in the 13th year of the period of Kanyei (1636) the copper cash called *Kanyei Tshū* were first coined and issued. These were current together with the copper coins imported from abroad. At that time 1,000 of these *Yeiaku* cash were equivalent to one gold *Koban*, while 4,000 of the new *Kanyei Tshū* cash were equivalent to 1,000 of the *Yeiaku* cash. (Kaheishi Vols. 5 and 6.)

Subsequently, as the coining and issuing of the *Kanyei* cash increased, the value of the *Yeiaku* cash gradually depreciated, until at last the value of both issues became, it is said, about the same.

Although it is stated that the circulation of the *Yeiaku* cash was at one time stopped in the 13th year of Keichō (A.D. 1608), yet, as a matter of fact, they did not cease to circulate, and their circulation was again sanctioned in the 13th year of Kanyei (A.D. 1636). It must be noted, however, that, although, as stated above, the market value of *Yeiaku* cash depreciated until it became the same as that of the *Kanyei* cash, still the nominal value of 1,000 *Yeiaku* cash as the equivalent of one *ryo* in gold survived, as before, in all the public documents of the Government, and they continued to be so regarded until after the Restoration, and up to the date of the issue of the new coinage.

The large amounts of gold coins which, as above stated, were coined and issued between the periods of Keichō and Genroku (A.D. 1596-1688) were, owing to defects in our monetary system (namely, the disproportionately low value of gold and silver coins, more especially the *Koban* and 1 *bu* pieces, as compared with copper money), gradually driven out of the market, and were either exported abroad or were hidden away in the godowns of wealthy people. Consequently when the period of Genroku arrived there was a scarcity of money.

Prior to this, in the 18th year of Kanyei (A.D. 1642), with the exception of a large number of ships belonging to China and Holland, the visits and trading of all foreign ships had been prohibited, and, moreover, the building of large ships in our country and trading voyages to foreign countries had also been stopped. It would seem as if these measures ought to have had the natural result of checking the outflow of gold and silver to foreign countries, yet, when we come to look into the matter, we find that this outflow continued unchanged even after the 18th year of Kanyei (A.D. 1642). The reasons for this are as follows:—

The country was, at this date, for the first time enjoying a long continued period of tranquillity,

<sup>11</sup> The weight of these in pure copper was 4 *kwanme* or about 41 lbs. 12 oz. equivalent in the new coinage of the present period of Meiji to about 4 *yen*.

<sup>12</sup> The weight, fineness, and value of this coin are given below.

and, as a result, habits of luxury increased every year, and as every one, from the Shogun and Clan Daimios down to the Hatamoto and Samurai, as well as the merchants of all the chief towns, vied with one another in the consumption of imported "Chinese" goods, each year witnessed an increasing importation. There is no doubt that it was owing to these reasons that the deficiency of coin was so keenly felt between the years A.D. 1621 and A.D. 1688. It was on account of this deficiency that in the 8th year of Genroku (A.D. 1695), some 190 years ago, a decree was issued for the recoinage of gold and silver coins, and that the monetary system of the period of Keichō was greatly improved.

This was the first of the important reforms in the Monetary system made by the Shogunate.

The new coinage of the period of Genroku, although the same in weight as that of Keichō, was very inferior to it in fineness, and the people, therefore, regarded it with disfavour. The Shogunate, however, stopped the circulation of the Keichō gold currency, and, issuing a tyrannical law, compelled those who were in possession of Keichō gold coins to give them up in exchange for the new gold coinage. But, although, apparently the people submitted to this harsh decree, yet, as a matter of fact, they did not really obey it, and those who did apply for an exchange of coins were not numerous. In the space of 16 years, from A.D. 1695 to A.D. 1710, the amount of Keichō gold that was recoined into the coinage of Genroku was about 10,527,055 *ryo*, while the amount of the new Genroku gold coinage was 8,409,167 *ryo*; the two together making a total of 18,936,222 *ryo*. Besides these 31,795 gold *oban* were coined, while the quantity of silver bars (*chogin*) and silver slugs (*mametugin*) recoined in the period of Genroku amounted to about 405,850 *kwanme*.<sup>14</sup> From some old records of mercantile houses in Osaka it appears that, although the Government at that time published year after year strict orders for the exchange of the old for the new money, yet the townspeople looked with little favour on the gold and silver of the period of Genroku, while they put a high value on the gold and silver of the period of Keichō; and, as they all vied with one another in storing the latter in concealment, Keichō gold and silver coins became very scarce, and only copper money increased. We are able to perceive how, owing to this defective character of the monetary system, the inferior money drove out the good money so that no trace of it was left.

On account of this drawback to the circulation of the Genroku currency, the Government in the 2nd year of Hōei (A.D. 1705), being distressed that so few persons would exchange the old for the new coins, permitted the circulation side by side of both coinages.

The year after, they again altered the monetary system and began the coining of entirely new silver money, and, paying the excess in value on the old silver, they caused the latter to be exchanged for the new coinage.

This was the second important reform made in the monetary system by the Shogunate.

The standard of this new coinage was even lower than that of the silver of Genroku and the people disliked it more and more.

In the 5th year of Hōei (A.D. 1708) *Hōei Tshū* cash<sup>15</sup> of 16 *sen* each were coined and issued, but after only a year they were withdrawn on account of the general dislike shown to these large cash.

In the 7th year of the same period (A.D. 1710) the monetary system was again altered, and new gold and silver money was coined.

Between the 3rd and 7th years of Hōei various kinds of coins were struck. In silver there were:—

(1) *Hōji-gin*, (2) *Yei-gin*, (3) *Mitsu-hō-gin*, (4) *Yotsu-hō-gin*.

In gold there was *Kenji-kin*; and we find that the respective amounts of silver thus coined were as follows:—

(1) *Hōji-gin*, about 278,130 *kwanme*;  
(2) *Yei-gin* (coined in the 7th year of Hōei, or A.D. 1710), about 5,836 *kwanme*;

(3) *Mitsu-hō-gin* and (4) *Yotsu-hō-gin* (re-coined in the three years between the 7th year of Hōei (1710) and the 2nd year of Shōtoku (1712), about 771,727 *kwanme*.<sup>16</sup>

The amount of gold recoined in the four years between Hōei 7th year (1710) and Shōtoku 3rd year (1713) was about 11,515,500 *ryō*. This was the so-called *Kenji-kin*.

This was the third change in the monetary system which was made by the Shogunate.

<sup>14</sup> The goods produced in foreign countries, which the Chinese and Dutch merchants imported every year, besides those imported into Nagasaki and afterwards distributed in the chief towns, such as Osaka and Yedo, &c., were, at that time, all known by the general term of "Chinese" goods.

<sup>15</sup> Equivalent to about 4,200,000 lbs. Troy.

<sup>16</sup> One of these coins was equivalent to 10 *mon* of the Kanyei

issue. See also the "Table of Old Coins."

<sup>11</sup> These amounts are taken from an old table of coin and correspond with the numbers of gold and silver coins given below.

<sup>12</sup> 13,153,081 lbs. 9 oz. Troy

The intrinsic value of the various silver coins minted in Hōyei was plainly inferior to that of the silver coinage of the period of Genroku. Moreover, a comparison of the gold coinage known as the *Kenji-Kin* with the Genroku gold coinage shows that, although, as regards the actual proportions of pure metal, the former was a little superior to the latter, in appearance and weight it was manifestly inferior.

A comparison of the weight and actual value of the new gold *Koban* of the period of Hōyei with those of the old gold coins that were made previously gives the following results:—

WEIGHT.	FINESS; (PROPORTION OF PURE METAL AND ALLOY).	THE ACTUAL VALUE OR PRICE OF ONE <i>Koban</i> CALICULATED IN THE NEW CURRENCY OF MEIL.
Keichō Koban 4 momme 7 fun 6 rin	Gold ..... 856.9 Silver ..... 142.5 Other alloy 0.6	yen 10.0642
Genroku Koban Do.	Gold ..... 854.1 Silver ..... 431.9 Other alloy 4.0	yen 6.8657
Hōyei Koban 3 momme 5 fun	Gold ..... 834.0 Silver ..... 195.5 Other alloy 0.5	yen 5.1565

On looking at the above Table we cannot but notice the inferiority of the new gold coinage of Hōyei.

The date of the commencement of the Tokugawa Shogunate was the 4th year of Keichō (A.D. 1600). The first establishment of a monetary system took place in the 6th year of Keichō (A.D. 1602), and a little over ninety years afterwards there occurred the changes in that system, introduced in the period of Genroku, which were the first step towards throwing into confusion our monetary system. Twelve years later came the changes made in the period of Hōyei, which simply increased the existing confusion.

The true cause of the decay of our monetary system in the very short space of a little over 100 years may fairly be traced to the financial difficulties in which the Shogunate was involved.

The following is a brief summary of what has been written on the state of finance at that time by Arai Kumbi, who had a personal knowledge of financial matters during the periods of Genroku, Hōyei, and Shōtoku, and who was in the confidence of the Government during the period of Shōtoku:—

"It is unnecessary to mention the heavy expenditure of the Government in the building of the inner keep of the Castle, the erection of numerous palaces in different places, the construction of shrines and temples, the dredging of the Honjo river, and in such undertakings as the making of dog-kennels, &c., at Nakano; and the amounts contributed towards these various undertakings by the *daimios* exceed all computation. It was owing to this lavish expenditure on the part of the Government that the people everywhere fell into a condition of distress." \* \* \*

"Again, the funds of the Government being insufficient to meet its wants, changes were made in the fineness of gold and silver, and many new laws were established." \* \* \*

"Heavy expenses were incurred by the Government on account of the great earthquake, the numerous fires in Yedo, the new buildings at Hakone, Arai, and Nagasaki, but particularly on account of the enormous damage caused by the recent great earthquake. The cost of the forced labour furnished to the Government by the *daimies* was also very great, and both public and private expenditure of that time exceeds computation." \* \* \*

"The land in the Eastern districts was rendered waste by the rain of dust; and, in addition to this, the Government exacted large loans of money from the various *Daimies*."

The same writer mentions elsewhere in his writings that, for some thirty or forty years past, the extravagance of the *samurai* and of the other classes of the people had been increased to an extraordinary extent and that this growing extravagance in the habits of the lower classes was communicated to them by the governing classes. Thus, while on the one hand the finances of the country were in an exhausted condition, on the other hand there was unbridled extravagance, and we cannot, therefore, wonder at the distress becoming greater year by year.

In order to meet this crisis the Government had the choice of one of three alternatives,—either to recoin the money, to issue paper money, or to raise a loan. They adopted the first plan and recoined the currency.

In our opinion the extravagance of the Government was the direct cause of the confusion which took place in the financial administration. To conceal their financial embarrassment, they altered the monetary system and resorted to the last expedient of issuing an inferior coinage. As a result, all the *daimies*, without exception, followed suit

and, imitating the policy of the Central Government, view with one another in the luxury of their dwellings, their ornaments, their clothing, and their food; and, as they had not the power to coin gold and silver money, they made silver notes<sup>19</sup> and used them in their respective territories. These notes were the so-called "Clan paper money."

In the period of Kuambun (A.D. 1661-1672), Matsudaira Tadamasu, the *daimio* of Fukui in Echizen, owing to the distress caused in his territory by the insufficient amount of current money, specially petitioned the Central Government and, with its permission, issued paper notes. This was the first occasion on which "Clan-paper" was issued. Afterwards, in the period of Genroku (A.D. 1688-1703), the *daimies* in the south-west provinces issued silver notes, and the numbers gradually increased.

In the "*Sannogaki*" or "Unofficial History of three Kings" (in the part relating to the 4th year of the period of Hōyei, or A.D. 1707), the following statement occurs:—

"From the period of Genroku (A.D. 1688-1703), owing to the extravagance of the *daimies* and the inadequate amount of currency in circulation, paper notes were issued in the place of silver, but, as the people did not regard them favourably, the King (the Shogun Tsunayoshi is referred to) published an edict prohibiting their issue."

It was, however, found practically impossible to enforce this edict, and consequently the Government afterwards, in the period of Kiōhō (A.D. 1716-1735), permitted the various *daimies* to issue clan paper.

Looking at the above facts we find that the monetary system of the Shogunate, in the course of little more than 110 years from the date of its first establishment, underwent three successive changes, and was consequently thrown into confusion; and that the evil caused by the issue of clan paper by each *daimio* in his own territory dates from the period between A.D. 1688 and A.D. 1710.

Towards the end of the period of Hōyei (1704-1710) there was a change in the head of the Government, the direction of affairs being assumed by Arai Kumbi and issued an edict relating to monetary reform. (This was in the 2nd year of the period of Shōtoku, or 170 years ago.)

Two years after the promulgation of this edict, in the 4th year of Shōtoku (September 1714), the recoinage of gold and silver coins was commenced. These new gold and silver coins, both as to fineness and weight, were made similar to those of the period of Keichō. The gold coins thus minted amounted in value to about 213,500 *ryo*, and were called *Musashi koban* and *ichibu*.

This was the fourth change made by the Shogunate in the currency.<sup>20</sup>

Unfortunately Iyenobu Shogun died in the 3rd year of Shōtoku (A.D. 1713). His successor Iyetsugu Shogun also met his death in the 5th year of Shōtoku (1715). When Yoshimune Shogun assumed the direction of affairs his first step was to reform the administration. He placed political economy on a better footing, he extended the good reforms in financial administration which had been instituted in the period of Shōtoku, and he introduced a fresh coinage of gold and silver. The standard of fineness of these gold coins was higher than that of the issue of the period of Keichō, while the standard of the silver coins was the same as that of the Keichō silver. These new coins were what are known as the "Kiōhō gold and silver coinage."

This was the fifth change made in the monetary system by the Shogunate.

The amount of this Kiōhō gold coined in the space of 21 years, between the 1st year of the period of Kiōhō (1716) and the 1st year of the period of Gembun (1736), and consisting of one *ryo kobans* and one *bu* pieces, was about 8,250,000 *ryo*, while the amount of Kiōhō silver coined between the 4th year of the period of Shōtoku (1714) and the 1st year of the period of Gembun (1736), a period of 23 years, was about 331,420 *kuwame* (=3,314,200 lbs. Troy).

The two reforms in the gold and silver currency which took place in the periods of Shōtoku and Kiōhō were undoubtedly splendid features in the history of the coinage of the Shogunate. But it was impossible to keep up for any very lengthen-

ed period this policy of reform, and in the short space of 20 years after the 1st<sup>21</sup> year of Kiōhō (1716) there was again a great change in our monetary system; the superior gold and silver coins of the periods of Shōtoku and Kiōhō were recoined into very inferior and much smaller gold coins and into very inferior silver coins. These are the so-called "Gembun gold" and "Monji silver."

This was the sixth change made in our monetary system by the Shogunate.

If we enquire into the reasons why the policy of reform instituted in the periods of Shōtoku and Kiōhō was not maintained, we find that they were as follows:—

(1) The high standard of the gold *kobans* was not suited to the low scale of living of the people, and they were consequently inconvenient as a circulating medium. They accordingly came to be, as it were, an article of merchandise, and for the most part the large mercantile firms stored them away in their godowns.

(2) The quantity of gold and silver that came from the mines at Sado and elsewhere decreased year by year and, as it was especially the output of gold that diminished so greatly, the Government of that time had great difficulty in obtaining bullion for the coining of a new currency.

(3) Owing to the extraordinarily low price at which gold and silver, and especially the gold *kobans* and the *bu* pieces, were rated as compared with copper, the result was that people carelessly hoarded them, and waited for a more favorable price. This tendency increased, and, on this account, the gold *koban* and *bu* piece became exactly, as it were, articles of merchandise and ceased to circulate at all in the market.

(4) The price of gold was not only low as compared with that of copper, but was very low also in proportion to that of silver, and for this reason, too, there was a tendency towards keeping it out of the market.

(To be continued.)

## KOREA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Sōul, August 26th.

For some two years England has been occupying Port Hamilton on the Southern coast of Korea notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Koreans. As China claims Korea as a dependency, and also promises to protect the kingdom, the Koreans naturally turned to her, for protection in this case, and as England and China are such fast friends it seemed an easy matter to do. Nothing was done, and weary of trusting in a protector that made no attempt at protection, some Koreans began to wonder if it would not be better after all for Russia to assume the protection, as she would surely guard against the encroachments of both China and England. There can be no doubt that China is right in guarding Korea. She can no more allow foreign aggression in this peninsula, than the United States can in Mexico. Yet she has selected a man as representative who is in danger of accomplishing just what his country wished to avoid. Apparently without the consent of his government, he styles himself "President" in the same way that the English representative in India is President. In this assuming capacity he takes it upon himself to dictate to the King, and by means of intimidation he succeeded, hence the cause of the great excitement of the past week.

The rumours of a Russian protectorate being desired having come to the ears of the Chinese representative, he telegraphed to China that the King of Korea had already applied to the Russian Minister for the establishment of a protectorate, and that the latter had signified his willingness to take up the matter if it was put on paper. This report was denied by authority respected in China, and, to support his statement, the Chinese Minister next appeared with a document over the King's seal requesting in writing the establishment of a Russian protectorate.

His Majesty denied having any knowledge of this document, whereupon four of his most trusted and useful officers were selected for execution. No one was at the time, nor since, able to settle any charge upon them other than that they were friends of certain influential Americans. The King at last gave a reluctant consent not to execute these men, but ordered their banishment. He was aided in this by the report by telegraph that seventy-two battalions of Chinese troops were embarking from Port Arthur for Sōul. He, however, countermanded the order the same day. Whereupon he was again visited by the self-appointed adviser, and the result was that on the following day the "Royal clemency" was recalled, and the four men went into banishment. Not knowing but

<sup>19</sup> *Ginsaku*, or paper notes which took the place of silver and were current only within the territory of a particular clan.

<sup>20</sup> This new gold and silver coinage of the period of Shōtoku was always, when referred to in the old records of the Tokugawa Government, included with the gold and silver coinage of Kiōhō (1716-1735), and in circulation both were called "Kiōhō gold and silver." The amount coined in the period of Shōtoku is included with the Kiōhō gold and silver mentioned later. There are no means of separating them.

<sup>21</sup> The 1st year of the administration of Yoshimune Shogun, 40 years ago.



that the report concerning the entering of Chinese troops was true, the Americans wished protection. There are in Seoul eight American ladies, six children, and twelve men. For the first time in about two years they were without protection. The men-of-war had been so troubled with cholera in Japan that upon its outbreak here they were allowed to go to China on the supposition that the cholera would be enough to absorb the attention of the Koreans. So it would if they were left alone, but the time seemed too favorably chosen to be the result of accident. For the trouble occurred at a time when no one in danger could get news to the outside world in less than two weeks, except by telegraph and that was under Chinese control. It was not surprising then that the telegrams were all returned from that office with the assurances that the circuit was interrupted, but would be repaired in time. All this time there was sufficient proof that the Chinese were receiving and sending telegrams daily. The troops, however, failed to come, and the danger from outside has now passed away.

The matter has given Judge Denny a deal of trouble. The King has repeatedly stated that he could not advise with the Judge as freely as he wished because of the threats of the Chinese Representative. While the Judge has the highest regard of Li Hung-chang, his official here looks upon him with envious eyes and does all he can to obstruct his measures and usefulness. He has played his hand so carelessly this time, however, that he has completely exposed himself, and it will be strange of Judge Denny does not lay the case before high Chinese authorities and cause the removal of this arrogant fellow. This accomplished and Port Hamilton restored from the English, the Korean people will again become fairly well settled on the subject of their dependent relations with China. But if this cannot be done, then we may confidently expect Korea to look to some other Power to free her from the tyranny and high handed conduct of the resident Chinese representative, and for the protection of her sovereign rights which China thus far has failed to do.

#### IN THE U. S. MINISTERIAL COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER.  
MONDAY, September 6th, 1886.

#### APPEAL—PETER C. FULLERT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The appeal by Peter C. Fullert against the judgment of Mr. Warren Green, late United States Consul-General at Yokohama, on a motion for a new trial, came up to-day.

The order for the holding of the Court having been read,

Mr. Lowder said he appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. G. H. Seidmore said he was instructed by the Consul-General to state that Mr. Kirkwood, who appeared for the respondents, was unavoidably detained by reason of professional engagements at Nagasaki, and it was therefore impossible for him to be present.

The Minister said he would proceed with the case. Fortunately for the Court, he observed from a very careful reading of the transcript of the record that pretty full briefs for the respondents as well as for the appellant appeared in the body of the record, and the Court was under no moral or legal obligation to postpone the case for the submission of any brief in the case other than appeared before the Court in the body of the transcript. If a statement had been made to the Court that counsel had been unavoidably detained by illness from being present in the Court, or that the Consul-General had failed or that it was impossible for him to assign counsel, then he might consider the question. But, no such statement appearing officially before the Court he would proceed with the case, and was now ready to hear counsel for the appellants. He suggested to Mr. Lowder that, following the usages of other Supreme Courts in appeals from District Courts all cases of appeal were tried exclusively on the transcript of the record and on written briefs, and he would be glad to receive such brief as counsel for the appellant might choose to present. This case, he stated for the benefit of counsel, was an appeal from an order of the lower Court refusing a motion for a new trial in the case of the United States against P. C. Fullert. Of course the argument the Court was desirous of hearing would be confined simply to the appeal against the motion for a new trial. Counsel could submit his argument orally or with a brief, or both together as he saw proper. He would also state that as Mr.

Kirkwood did not feel authorized to represent Mr. Seidmore, the Court would consider the briefs of the counsel for the United States, already submitted to the Court below.

Mr. Lowder then addressed the Court in support of the appeal, adducing for the most part the arguments submitted to the Consul-General, Court in support of the motion for a new trial and fully reported in these columns at the time. At the outset he said the new trial was applied for on a statement and an affidavit, both prepared in accordance with the rules of the Court; and in arguing this case it would be necessary for him to read these, and to confine himself as closely as possible to the objections there raised.

The statement was:—

(1.) The evidence for the prosecution was insufficient to justify the judgment. The prisoner will refer to the whole evidence, for the prosecution and to the evidence for the defence, for the purpose of showing, first that the evidence for the prosecution was insufficient to support the onus of the proof; secondly, that it was insufficient to rebut the presumption of innocence; thirdly, it should have left so strong a doubt on the minds of the Court that the prisoner was improperly convicted; fourthly, that the damages would therefore appear to have been given under the influence of prejudice.

(2.) Error in law occurring at the trial and excepted to at the time.

The following errors will be relied upon:—

(1.) That P. C. Fullert was improperly put upon his trial, he having been already "in jeopardy" for the same offence. The evidence to be relied upon in support hereof will be the judgment of the Court, dated 17th May, 1886, together with the original charge against Fullert on which trial judgment was based.

(2.) The P. C. Fullert, being a German, was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. The evidence to be relied on in support hereof will be that part of the decision of the judge of the Court in motion made in Court on the 17th May for the discharge of the accused, which states:—"Had the accused taken refuge in his own Consulate, had he tried to take refuge in his own Consulate gave questions of international law would have arisen." Also the evidence of Fullert himself, where he alleges himself to be a German, and the statement of the Judge of the Court that he had communicated with the German Consulate asking for evidence of the nationality of the accused, &c.

(3.) That a certain advertisement contained in a number of the *Japan Herald* was improperly admitted as evidence. Mr. Penn's evidence will be relied on; also that of Mr. Weiler, and reference will be made to the arguments of Counsel and the decision of the Court thereon.

(4.) That P. C. Fullert was charged as a seaman of the United States, whereas there was not sufficient evidence in law to show that he was so at the time of committing the alleged offence. The evidence of Mr. Seidmore will be relied upon, as also exhibits Nos. 3 and 4.

(5.) That P. C. Fullert was charged with aiding and assisting Watkins "in deserting" from the U.S.S. *Ossipee* on the 23rd day of April, 1886. Reference will be made to the evidence of Commander McGlensy and of Lieutenant Sewell, also to that of the boatmen, and of the accused, and it will be contended that it was an error in law to convict the accused of aiding and assisting Watkins to desert on the 23rd April in view of the evidence which showed Watkins to have already deserted on the 22nd April.

(6.) That the judgment of the Court does not specifically find the facts necessary to support the charge.

F. LOWDER,  
Counsel for P. C. Fullert.

The affidavit was follows:—

In the matter of the trial of the action criminal No. 27 intitled "The People of the United States against P. C. Fullert," which took place on the 18th day of May last, and following days in the United States Consular General Court at Yokohama.

I, John Frederick Lowder, a British subject, having my Chambers at No. 28, Yokohama, barrister-at-law, make oath and say as follow:—

(1.) I acted as counsel for P. C. Fullert at the trial aforesaid.

(2.) Warren Green, Esquire, Consul-General of the United States, presided at the said trial.

(3.) Since then, and since giving notice of my intention to move for a new trial, I have been informed by the said P. C. Fullert, and verily believe that prior to the said trial, and while Fullert was under arrest and detention in the United States Consular gaol on the charge on which he was tried at the said trial, the said Warren Green held a conversation with Fullert, in the course of which he, the said Warren Green, expressed a decided conviction that Fullert was guilty of the offence charged and that if he would not give up the name or names of the person or persons who were the principals in aiding Watkins to desert it would be the worse for him, the said Fullert and he would have to suffer for them.

(4.) I further declare upon oath and say that since the trial aforesaid I have discovered evidence material for the said P. C. Fullert, and which he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at

the trial, to wit that on the evening of the 22nd day of April last Paymaster Watkins did not come ashore and did not take a boat from the shore as alleged by the witness Kojima Tokijiro; and further that the said Paymaster Watkins is now undergoing trial by Court-martial on a charge for that he did on or about the 22nd day of April, 1886, desert from the *Ossipee* and from the United States naval service, and did remain absent as a deserter therefrom till the 5th day of May, 1886.

(5.) The trial took place without a jury.

Sworn at Kanagawa this 15th day of June before me  
WARREN GREEN,  
U.S. Consul-General.

Since the date of this affidavit Paymaster Watkins, Mr. Lowder remarked, was convicted of deserting from his ship the 22nd of April, but that of course was a piece of evidence that he could not then bring forward. These, as shortly as possible, were the grounds on which the Court below was asked to grant a new trial, and they were the points on which he would argue with the object of inducing the Court to reverse the decision of the other Court and to order that a new trial might be had in the premises. He would first proceed to discuss the evidence and would ask the Court to come to the conclusion that the evidence adduced for the prosecution did not justify the judgment in the original trial. It would be found on the record that Watkins deserted his ship the *Ossipee* the evening of the 22nd April; that on that evening he, in company with one Crocker, pulled down the bay in a Japanese boat until they arrived at Kaneda Bay; that they arrived there not on the evening of the 22nd, but on the morning of the 23rd April; that Paymaster Watkins went on board the *Arctic* and was taken to Shikotan Island, where he was eventually discovered by the *Ossipee*. These were shortly the facts of the case, which were pretty well within the knowledge of everybody in Yokohama at the time of the occurrence. Immediately or very soon after the desertion, a warrant was issued by Mr. Warren Green, Consul-General at Yokohama, addressed to the commander of the *Ossipee*, appointing him *pro hac vice* marshal of the Court and authorising him "to apprehend, to arrest, and to bring to Yokohama—" and there was a blank. The first irregularity that took place in this case, then, was the issuing of the blank warrant with directions to the marshal to fill in the name of whomsoever he chose. Now, his theory was that, this grave mistake and irregularity having been brought to the knowledge of the person who—in pure ignorance he was willing to admit—issued the warrant, he was prejudiced from the very commencement in his own favour—biased in his own favour, because he knew very well that unless he were consistent throughout he would get himself into very grave difficulty by not convicting the prisoner, who might have brought an action against him or those acting under his instructions, or perhaps all of them, for using this illegal warrant. He said this because if the evidence were carefully read he thought it would be impossible for any impartial and unbiassed man of ordinary intellect to come to the conclusion that Peter Fullert was guilty of the offence laid to his charge. Mr. Lowder then went on to discuss that part of the evidence for the prosecution as to Fullert's marriage, pointing out that the prisoner completely explained away the presumption which would otherwise have been raised by that evidence; he also dealt with the point raised that Fullert might have waited in Yokohama a few days longer, recalling that the prisoner's instructions from his managing owner, Miner, were to start at once for the hunting grounds. As to the fact that the vessel waited in Kaneda Bay instead of going off with a fair wind, he repeated his previous arguments on this point, contending that it had been proved by the best of evidence that it was customary for these ships to wait outside for twenty-four hours to put everything ship-shape and allow the crew time to sober up; and in addition Fullert had been told by Miner that in all probability he would have a passenger, and had replied that he would wait in Tateyama Bay for 24 hours, and if the passenger were coming he must be there before the morning of the 23rd. All these matters were clearly explained by Fullert, who gave the impression that he was endeavouring to afford every possible explanation in his power. Dealing with the question of the signals said to have been exchanged between the boat and the schooner, he pointed out that Fullert was below at the time and held that it was only natural for Crocker—in view of the probably large reward he obtained for assisting the paymaster to get off—to fire his pistol and wave his hat in exhilaration on approaching the schooner, and just as natural for those who saw him to wave their hats in return. And even supposing this was a signal could there be deduced from that the conclusion that Fullert had guilty knowledge of the fact that it was Pay-



master Watkins who was coming, and that he was a deserter from the *Ossipee*? It might simply be a signal to mean, "I have brought your passenger," and did not bring home to Fullert guilty knowledge that that passenger was a deserter from the *Ossipee*—particularly as he had left Yokohama some time before and had never seen and did not know Watkins. There was nothing about the passenger—who gave the name of Gordon—to excite suspicion as to his being a naval officer. Mr. Lowder referred to the question put by counsel to Fullert as to whether he asked his passenger whether he had brought a sponge and toothbrush, and said it was ridiculous to suppose that to be the duty of a Captain. He submitted if that were so then the master of every vessel that left the ports of Yokohama or San Francisco could be found by the Court to have guilty knowledge of every person who came on board his ship. If that were so the forger Pratt would never have left San Francisco, it being the duty of the master to make strict enquiries about him, and if there were any suspicious circumstances he would not have come here, and there would not have been so much trouble in getting him sent back. So with the Chinese murderer who left San Francisco—had the master of the vessel done his duty in the way the Court below thought he should have done it, the Chinaman would never have left San Francisco. After quoting from Lawson on Presumptive Evidence, page 438, and referring to the principle laid down by Rufus Choate, that the presumption of innocence is a second witness in favour of the prisoner, and reading also an extract from Bishop on Criminal Procedure, vol. 1, 3rd edition, section 1073 *et seq.*, Mr. Lowder asked that the Court would on the first ground order a new trial. The next point was the error in law occurring at the trial and excepted to at the time—that Fullert was improperly put on his trial, having been already in jeopardy for the same offence. On this he contended that associates having been sworn, and the Court having been established as a Court the prisoner had been in jeopardy and could not be arraigned again on the same charge. The whole subject of jeopardy was discussed at full length in the 7th edition of Bishop on Criminal Law, chapter 53, and was summed up in sections 1,042 and 1,048. In this connection he pointed out that the procedure now before this Court was the one that he must take by law, and that he could not possibly have brought the matter before the Ministerial Court in any other way, as he was forbidden by the rules from appealing directly against the judgment of the Court below, but was allowed by the rules to ask for a new trial, and further if that were not granted in the Court below to appeal to this Court against that decision.

The Minister said Mr. Lowder remarked that this was his only recourse to reach the Ministerial Court. Of course he referred to the section of the Revised Statutes wherein it was held that where the associates agreed in the judgment with the Consul acting judicially in a case such as this, the judgment was final.

Mr. Lowder said he referred to that. He was told by the Court below that he had no appeal.

The Minister asked Mr. Lowder to address himself to that point: if the judgment of the lower Court be final when there is no disagreement upon what authority or law or reason for the law could the same object be reached by a motion for a new trial or any similar motion. In other words, if there be no direct appeal and the judgment be final, how could that judgment be disturbed by a motion for a new trial. Upon what statutes of the United States did Mr. Lowder rely in making the motion for a new trial.

Mr. Lowder was obliged to the Minister for pointing out this difficulty. Immediately after the trial of this case he asked the Court below whether there was any appeal from this decision, and he was referred then to the paragraph in the Revised Statutes to which his Excellency had adverted.

The Minister said the question was, how far that statute qualified the general statute, which stated that the judgment was final. Unless it were qualified, of course it must remain the law.

Mr. Lowder read sections 4,089 and 4,091, on the suggestion of the Minister, who asked him to reconcile them with the statute which provided that when there was agreement of the Consul and the associates the judgment was final.

Mr. Lowder read the section providing that in the case of agreement of the Consul with his associates the decision shall be final. He submitted, however, that that section, 4,109, could not be read to exclude section 4,091; that they must both be read together; and that a construction must be placed upon them which would have the effect not of withholding justice, but of doing justice to the parties. If there be an appeal to the Minister, as a matter of right in small matters, such as those referred to in

that section where an appeal is allowed, namely 4,089, *a fortiori*, he thought, it must be allowed that an appeal will also lie, in matters of law at all events, from judgment in a case he should say of the great magnitude of murder. It would follow, if the construction which his Excellency had suggested for discussion were correct that a Consul sitting in Yokohama or Kobe with four associates might condemn a man to death. And none of the safeguards which the Constitution and the common law have placed around that criminal could be availed of in that Court below, which could thus inflict the greatest punishment known to the law.

The Minister pointed out that capital cases were specially excepted.

Mr. Lowder said then he would take a case of imprisonment for life. If the statute would admit of a different construction—a construction which would give a prisoner a right which he possessed by the Constitution and the common law, then that construction must be placed upon the statute, and section 4,106 should not be held to override section 4,091, which said that the Minister might prescribe rules upon which new trials might be granted "if asked for upon sufficient grounds." There could not be an appeal under section 4,106 unless there were good grounds for a new trial, but if there were then he suggested that in accordance with section 4,091 a new trial might be asked for on sufficient grounds, and so the judgment of the Court below might come before the Minister for review. That this was the construction placed upon it by Mr. De Long.

The Minister said he was familiar with the fact that the regulations of his predecessors, with the exception of his immediate predecessor, permitted of appeals for new trials being made to this Court.

Mr. Lowder said section 4,091 certainly gave power to the Minister to prescribe rules upon which new trials might be granted; and he thought a section coming long after section 4,091 should not be construed to override that section if it took away a right conferred by the Constitution and the common law. In conclusion on that point he would say that it never could have been the intention of Congress to place such enormous power in the hands of a Consul, who was frequently a man without any legal education whatever, and of such associates as he might join with him on legal points. He did not think Congress could have had any such intention, and if any different intention could be gathered, he contended that the construction that was in favour of liberty should be adopted. He would now proceed with the next point, which was that P. C. Fullert, being a German, was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. It would not be for a moment contradicted that Fullert, as shown by the evidence in the Court below, was a German, and Counsel would contend that *prima facie*, being a German, he was not and could not be subject to the United States Consular Court. The United States Courts in Japan derive their existence from the treaty. By the treaty the authorities of the United States are given jurisdiction over the citizens of the United States in Japan. Congress legislating with reference to the treaty has also created United States Courts in Japan and has also conferred on these Courts the jurisdiction which has been acquired by treaty from Japan. He submitted that Congress had not attempted to confer on the Courts of the United States in Japan any further jurisdiction than that they had themselves acquired as a nation from Japan itself. This argument, if argument were necessary on the point, was borne out by those sections of the Revised Statutes under title 47 "Foreign Relations" creating those Courts. Mr. Lowder read sections 4,083-4,086 and said these were the three sections he believed giving Consuls jurisdiction in this country, and it would be observed that *prima facie* the jurisdiction was confined to citizens of the United States until section 4,086 was reached, which said that the laws were extended over all citizens of the United States in these countries and "over all others to that extent that the terms of the treaties respectively justify or require." He presumed that if the United States were represented in Court to day those few words "and over all others" would be held to convey a meaning contrary to the construction he put upon it. Mr. Lowder quoted from Mr. Scidmore's Digest of the opinions of the Attorney-General, vol. II, page 474, in which reference was given to the case United States against Ross, Kanagawa, May, 1880, and went to say, they had this first of all the opinion of the Attorney-General that a Consular Court cannot under the treaty with Japan render a judgment against a person of foreign birth not a citizen of the United States, and there was the accompanying dictum in the case of Ross, and then they had a circular from the Department of State dated June 1st, 1881, providing that that jurisdiction may extend over certain other

persons. He presumed the circular must be construed with reference to the section. Now, this being a penal case, the law whether contained in the statutes or in an instruction from the Secretary of State must be strictly read, and be construed so strictly that its sense may not be wrested in order to confer jurisdiction if jurisdiction is not conferred. Now, the circular placed a construction on the section which had not been followed in the case now being argued. (He was setting aside for the moment the opinion of the Attorney-General as not binding on this Court, although he supposed the opinions of the Attorney-General were as binding as a circular from the Department of State). The circular stated that a person though of foreign birth, "duly shipped and enrolled upon the articles of any merchant vessel of the United States," should be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Courts. His Excellency would perceive that the gentleman who drew the indictment thought it necessary—and Counsel quite agreed with him—to state that the person against whom the charge was made was a seaman of the United States, and that the crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the Court. The evidence before the Court showed that the offence was committed on board a schooner called the *Arctic*, and although the judgment did not find as a fact that she was an American vessel, still they knew from the evidence before the Court that the *Arctic* was allowed to fly the American flag. They also knew that she was not an American vessel, and he deduced from that that the *Arctic* not being an American vessel it was impossible to find that Fullert was an American seaman, and if not then he thought his Excellency would agree with him that the Court had no jurisdiction to try him. The first question was: what was a vessel of the United States. On this point Mr. Lowder quoted section 4,131 and pointed out that there were two classes of vessels of the United States—vessels registered as merchant vessels and vessels duly qualified according to law to carry on the coasting and fishing trades, and all others were excluded. They found that the *Arctic* belonged to Miner, and was to be employed in the otter-hunting, and that he engaged a master and crew for the vessel before the United States Consulate. If this had been a vessel of the United States he need not cite authority to show that the master must have taken an oath, before he could be appointed, that he was a citizen of the United States. He was not called upon to do anything of the kind, and therefore it must have been known in the Consulate that she was not such a vessel, and that the master was not shipping his men by any authority whatever. The vessel was a piece of floating property, and was—he believed he was right in saying all these vessels were—built in Japan, and being built in Japan could not acquire an American nationality. But being American property they were entitled to the protection of the American authorities. That was the position he gave to these otter-hunting schooners. He said an Arctic schooner, although owned by an American and allowed—whether rightly or wrongly allowed he did not know and would not pretend to say,—without opposition to fly the American flag, did not become an American vessel, and no person on board that vessel became a seaman of the United States. There are in Yokohama Bay plying a number of steam launches, some large and some small. One he knew of a very large tonnage, sufficiently large to go out of the bay, for he had himself been out frequently in her; and he supposed though not perhaps at this season of the year, she might very well steam from Yokohama to Kobe and down through the Inland Sea to Nagasaki. She was not registered as an American vessel, but she happened to be owned by an American; she was owned indeed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Supposing that Fullert, instead of being on board the *Arctic*, had been in command of this steam launch, belonging to the P. M. S. S. Company, could he, simply because he was engaged to sail that boat, be found on the evidence now before this Court, to be—as it was necessary to prove him to be within the meaning of the circular—a seaman of the United States. He submitted Fullert could not. Take first of all this supposition: that being in command of that boat he had committed an act of smuggling. Now, the act of smuggling was an offence against the law of Japan. Suppose that the Customs authorities had made complaint to the American Consul-General that the master of this American-owned steam launch had been guilty of smuggling, would the Consul-General for one instant have assumed jurisdiction when it came to his knowledge that the man was a German subject? He would say: "True, that piece of property is American property, but the person who committed the offence against your law is a German, and if you want to punish him you must take him to the

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German Court. I have no jurisdiction." In this case the offence was against the law of America instead of Japan, but as a professional man he said there was no difference whatever. If in one case the Court below had no jurisdiction, it followed that in the other case it had no jurisdiction. There was the German Court open and Fuller might have been pursued there. He asked what gave the Court below jurisdiction over Fullert? The answer was that he was a seaman of the United States. But the evidence showed that he was no more a seaman of the United States than a person on shore driving a carriage belonging to an American would be a citizen of the United States. That illustration he borrowed from a letter that appeared in the papers by a gentleman well known and looked up to by the whole community. In connection with the subject of jurisdiction, he might mention the next point that Fullert was charged as a seaman of the United States. He recalled that in the Court below he drew a distinction between master and seaman, based upon section 4,612 of the Revised Statutes, and pointed out that while Fullert was charged as a master the judgment of the 21st May found, not that he was a seaman, but that he was a master; therefore he said Fullert was improperly convicted. The judgment found him to be a master, and it was shown that "master" and "seaman" were not convertible terms. Therefore his client, even assuming that he was a seaman, had been improperly found guilty of this charge, because he was found to be not a seaman but the master of a vessel. Another point with reference to jurisdiction was this, that Fullert was charged with having committed this offence within the jurisdiction of the Court. Now, from the section of the Revised Statutes that he had read not long before, it would be apparent that the United States Courts in Japan had jurisdiction in Japanese territory. It was charged that this offence took place at Kaneda Bay and he had the right to contend, and did contend, that it should have been shown by the prosecution that Kaneda Bay was within the jurisdiction of the Court, that was to say within Japanese territory, and if they failed in that then the charge was not justified by the evidence brought before the Court. Great Britain, as his Excellency knew, had also treaties with Japan, and in order to give jurisdiction to her Courts she issued what was called an Order in Council, and by that Order in Council the Courts exercising jurisdiction are created and governed and ruled. The British legislature found that difficulty, and they had expressly provided that their Courts should have jurisdiction over all offences committed at sea within 100 miles of the coast of Japan, China, and Korea respectively. The difficulty had not apparently been brought to the notice of Congress, and therefore no provision had been made for the exercise of jurisdiction over offences committed at sea, and the Court would be aware that it had been decided either by circular of the Department of State or by the Attorney-General that these Courts had no power over crimes committed at sea. The offender had to be brought before the Consul and sent to the United States for trial. Now, if it should turn out that this crime had been committed by Fullert at sea clearly the Court below had no right to try it. Even supposing it were committed in Japanese waters; Japanese waters were not necessarily Japanese territory. The meaning of the word at sea meant the high seas. Then as to the question, what are the high seas, everybody knew that the high seas were those seas which were in some cases beyond low water mark, and in some other cases beyond a marine league. Let the limit be taken at the outside and call it a marine league. It was not proved that this vessel, when the offence was committed was within a marine league of the coast of Japan. The prosecuting Counsel felt all these difficulties when he drew the indictment. The Courts in Japan were not like the Courts in America. The latter had unlimited jurisdiction. Every man going to the States was subject to the laws and the jurisdiction of the Courts there. But directly they found a Court with limited jurisdiction, then both in civil and criminal cases he contended it was the duty of the person endeavouring to bring anyone before that Court to prove to the Court its jurisdiction over the accused and over the offence charged against him.

The Minister.—The objection was raised in the Court below as to whether Kaneda Bay was within the jurisdiction of this Court?

Mr. Lowder.—All these matters that I am referring to came before the Court. Yes, clearly it was raised.

Mr. Seidmore said the point came up on the motion for a new trial and was not on the record.

The Minister said he could only consider the record. If it was contended on the part of the defendant that the United States had failed to prove the jurisdiction of the Court, to show that

Kaneda Bay was within the jurisdiction, that should have been embodied on the record. It was the fault of the Court below in making that transcript that the fact came up in the trial and did not appear.

Mr. Lowder said it was merely an argument adduced from the evidence.

The Minister said it did not occur to him that it was mentioned in the record.

Mr. Lowder said it was not a matter of evidence further than this that in argument he attempted to convince the Court below that it was the duty of the prosecuting Counsel to show the Court that Kaneda Bay was in the jurisdiction, and that it was the duty of the Court to find that Kaneda Bay was within the jurisdiction. The next objection was that a certain advertisement contained in an number of the *Japan Herald*, was improperly admitted as evidence. The prosecuting Counsel produced the evidence of a man of the name of Pinn, sub-manager of the *Japan Herald*, and the advertisement was admitted, improperly as he contended, because no connection with his client was shown. The admission of that evidence, whether it had anything to do with the verdict or not, and when it was objected to at the time, was sufficient to entitle his client to a new trial. The next point in the statement he had already dealt with. The next was that Fullert was charged with aiding and assisting Watkins "in deserting" from the *Ossipee* on the 23rd of April. He had argued that point at very great length in the Court below, and he considered it to be so good that that he thought it was upon the overruling of that objection that he came distinctly in his own mind to the impression that the Court was, unconsciously perhaps, prejudiced and biased. The argument was so strong that it could not be got over by the other side, and even when the judge of the Court below alluded to the point he spoke in such a way as to show everybody that heard him that he did not exactly understand the point counsel was discussing and he was pretending to decide. A criminal charge must be supported in every detail. The question on this point came to be: how should the word "desert" be construed? It was a question which he admitted had puzzled the Courts both in Great Britain and in the United States; and both in Great Britain and in the United States a construction had been placed on it which was now commonly known to every man within the first year of his studies in law. The difference was well seen on referring to section 1,563 of the Revised Statutes, which prescribed the punishment:—"Any person who shall entice or procure, or attempt to entice or procure, any seaman or other person in the naval service of the United States, or who has been recruited for such service, to desert therefrom, or who shall in any wise aid or assist any such seaman or other person in deserting, or in attempting to desert from such service, or who shall harbour, conceal, protect, or in any wise assist any such seaman or other person who may have deserted from such service, knowing him to have deserted therefrom, or who shall refuse to give up and deliver such person on the demand of an officer authorized to receive him, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years, and by fine of not more than two thousand dollars, to be enforced in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction." The difficulty was very well understood by the draughtsman of this section of the Act because it divided the crime into four parts, first, procuring or attempting to procure desertion; second, assisting in desertion; third, harbouring or protecting after deserting; and fourth, refusing to deliver up a deserter. The particular charge in this case was that Fullert aided and assisted Watkins in deserting, that was to say, in the act of deserting. The other charge was that of harbouring and concealing after desertion. He had argued, and would now argue, that although it was possible perhaps to conclude from the evidence in the Court below that Watkins was harboured or concealed after he had deserted, certainly upon the evidence it could not be logically or legally maintained that he had knowingly assisted—it could not be said legally that he had assisted Watkins in the act of desertion. Desertion had been defined by every book everywhere as the leaving of a post of duty or a ship, *animus non revertendi*. The test of whether a man deserted or not was:—Had he any intention of returning? He could not see how a man, even if he had known that Watkins was about to desert from the vessel—he could not see how the fact of his remaining in Kaneda Bay waiting for him and taking him away could be construed into aiding and assisting him in the act of desertion. It was impossible for a man twenty three miles away from another to aid that other in desertion. Counsel's intellect might be limited but he had given his best thought to the matter and no answer he had

received from any body had been sufficient to enable him to get over that, and he supposed he would carry his inability to the grave with him. Every human act must have a beginning and an end, unlike the acts of nature, which were continuous. Human acts were not continuous. Mr. Lowder here repeated his former illustrations on this point, holding that the acts of rising from a chair or assisting any one to rise, or leaving a house were not continuous. Similarly he held the act of desertion was completed the moment Watkins went over the side of the *Ossipee*. If his commander saw a boat alongside under those circumstances he would be justified in coming to the conclusion that Watkins was a deserter. The person who brought the boat alongside, waited to assist him over the side, and came and told him the boat was there—if such a thing were done—was the person who aided and assisted him to desert. That act being then complete, the crime committed by Fullert afterwards, if everything was to be believed against him, was that of harbouring and concealing the man after he had deserted. Mr. Lowder referred to the evidence of Lieutenant Sewell and of Commander McGlensy to show that Fullert had made no attempt to conceal anything at Shikotan, and had after a little natural hesitation pointed out the photograph of his passenger, and concluded on this point by submitting that Fullert could not be logically convicted of aiding and assisting in desertion on the 23rd when the desertion was already complete on the 22nd. The next point had also been adverted to in previous argument, his contention on that being that it was necessary for the Court to find all the facts that were stated in the charge, necessary either to give the Court jurisdiction over the person or over the offence. Unless these were found in the judgment then it could not be upheld. That finished the statement, and then came the affidavit. It was undesirable, the gentleman who was to be judge having made up his mind, that that gentleman should have presided over the Court, the rules and regulations permitting of such a case being tried in this Court. He was willing to admit, as he said in the Court below, that a Consul had duties such as were incompatible with that unbiased freedom from prejudice that ought to exist in a judge. Human nature being what it is, it is very difficult to dissociate previous impressions from the evidence brought before one. He held that the whole of the evidence showed, and the way in which the case was disposed of showed, that the Court below was prejudiced. The allegations in the affidavit were not contradicted and further the Consul General said he had made up his mind very distinctly and was of opinion that Fullert was guilty at the time he had issued this blank warrant. What had led him to believe in the guilt of Fullert he did not say, but that he had made up his mind and that he was therefore prejudiced was evident. Counsel thought the Court would agree with him that the evidence was in favour of the prisoner, but that he was convicted by the bias existing in the mind of the Consul-General. He quoted from the Revised Statutes, page 738, to show that there must be a charge, and that without a written charge the warrant should not have issued at all. Further, in the affidavit it was shown that not only was the Consul-General convinced of the guilt of accused, but that he actually held out a threat to him. That was not contradicted in any way, and he submitted to the Court with great confidence that a judge who could threaten a man that he should suffer for his principals unless he gave up their names, was not a fit and proper person to sit in judgment on the man he had so threatened. Mr. Lowder then referred to the evidence, which as mentioned in the affidavit, he had discovered and wished to bring forward in order to show that the sendees were mistaken in stating that they took the paymaster from the *Hatoba*, and submitted that on this point he was entitled to have a new trial. In addition to this, Paymaster Watkins had since undergone his trial and been convicted of deserting on 22nd April, evidence of which conviction he could not have brought at the time he prepared the affidavit, as it had not then taken place. On the last point, that the trial took place without a jury, he considered that his client was entitled to a new trial. The Constitution of the United States provided that the trial of all crimes except cases of impeachment should be by a jury, and the 5th amendment of the Constitution stated "nor shall any person be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." He was quoting from the *Japan Mail* of June 30th, but he knew that these were verbatim the words of the Constitution. His argument was that P. C. Fullert had been deprived of his liberty and might be deprived of his property without due process of law, inasmuch as he had been tried and convicted by a

Court not assisted by a jury. If that were so, he submitted with great deference that his client was certainly entitled to a new trial in order that he might be tried before a jury in accordance with the constitution of the United States. It would be difficult to shake the opinion that had been held, he supposed, ever since the treaty with Japan was entered into—at all events ever since United States Courts had been in session in this country. The opinion had been gradually formed that a Court of the United States in Japan was properly constituted for the trial of a crime if it was presided over by the Consul acting judicially and assisted by two or more associates. That had been the opinion formed years ago, and perhaps, until this case, never before argued in Court. That opinion was based upon section 4,106 of the Revised Statutes. He did not think it followed that, because a Consul was empowered by that section, when he considered assistance would be useful to him on points of law, to call to his assistance two or more associates, the framers of the section intended thereby to deprive a citizen of his right to be tried by a jury. He maintained that that privilege which was conferred upon a citizen by the Constitution could not be taken away from him except by express words. If it was meant to deprive a citizen of that right by Congress then Congress would have used apt and express words. Having done so, that Act of Congress would of course be authority just so long as it lasted without being appealed to the Supreme Court and no longer, because the Supreme Court, directly it saw that, would declare it unconstitutional, and after that time the statute would certainly *ipso facto* be void and of no effect. The question was whether or not Congress, in creating these Courts and giving them that jurisdiction the treaties required they should have, could be construed to have intended that a citizen of the United States should be deprived of his constitutional rights. Notwithstanding the fact that that interpretation had been placed upon the statute all this time, he thought he had a right to raise the point and to convince his Excellency that he also had a right to say that a wrong construction had hitherto been placed on that statute. And on this principle—that the proper construction to place on the statute was one that should be in harmony with the Constitution. The section, if read in the way it had hitherto been read, deprived a man of a right he had by the Constitution. The Court would see that evidently the meaning of that section was this. A Consul was sent here, very often a man ignorant of law, to adjudicate on civil cases and to award punishment for crimes committed within his jurisdiction. Such a Consul might need people to explain to him difficulties as to law. It was well known that juries had not to do with law, but with facts alone; and it was held over and over again in this case that the associates were not juries; that they were judges of law as well as of fact. If their judgment differed from that of the President of the Court, either upon law or fact, then there was an appeal to this Court. Therefore, they were as much judges of the Court below as was the Consul acting judicially; and the construction Counsel placed upon the section was that Congress had provided that in the Courts in Japan, when a Consul finds that he is not competent perhaps to act as a judge in a case himself, he shall take to himself several associate judges, people whom he shall associate with him as judges in matters of law. Therefore, the Court was constituted of the Consul acting as judge and two or more associates also acting as judges. But it did not say, nor could it be inferred from this section, that it was the intention of Congress to deprive a citizen charged with crime of that privilege given him by the Constitution to have twelve men to judge the facts.

Mr. Scidmore asked permission, *as amicus curiæ*, to call the attention of the Court to one or two quotations.

The Minister said if Mr. Scidmore presented himself as Consul he would be heard, but not as *amicus curiæ*. Eventually, however, his Excellency consented to hear Mr. Scidmore.

Mr. Scidmore said he wished to read a decision not noticed in Mr. Lowder's remarks, rendered by General Van Buren in the case of John Martin Ross:—"The only appeals in criminal cases tried in the United States Criminal Courts are provided for in section 4,089 of the Revised Statutes, which confines such appeals to cases where the Consul has acted alone, without associates, in trying charges punishable by fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, and in such only when the fine imposed exceeds \$100 or the term of imprisonment exceeds 60 days." The next was a portion of the judgment rendered by his Excellency's predecessor in the case of Proceedings *ex parte* James O'Neil, writ of Habeas Corpus, March 17th, 1882:—"A reference to the

original Act of 1860 (sections 8, 9 and 10, 12th United States Statutes at Large, page 74) will leave no room to doubt that, save where the offence is found by the Consul and his associates to be capital, or where the judgment is within the limits provided by section 9 (12th Statutes at Large; 4,089 United States Revised Statutes) the judgment shall be final. As the petition and the certified record of the trial before Consul Stahel remaining in this Legation also show that the offence whereof the said James O'Neil was convicted was not a capital offence, but was manslaughter only, and that the Consul and all of his four associates concurred in opinion therein, the judgment of the Consul is of necessity final, and not within the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Minister in Japan. Inasmuch as the United States Minister in Japan has not upon the *ex parte* application of said James O'Neil given any final judgment in the exercise of his original or appellate criminal jurisdiction, it follows that no appeal lies from his ruling in the premises to the United States Circuit Court for the district of California." He next read Rule 10 of the Ministerial and Consular Court Regulations, as to criminal proceedings, as follows:—"In cases when an appeal is allowed by law the mode of proceeding to perfect the appeal shall be the same in criminal as in civil cases," and also No. 137 of the Rules for Appeals:—"To render an appeal effectual for any purposes in any case a written undertaking shall be executed on the part of the appellant by at least two sureties to the effect that the appellant will pay all damages and costs which may be awarded against him on the appeal not exceeding \$300; or that sum shall be deposited with the Court where the judgment or order was entered, to abide the event of the appeal. Such undertaking shall be filed or such deposit made within five days after the notice of appeal is filed." In this case, Mr. Scidmore added, no such undertaking had been executed.

The Minister thanked Mr. Scidmore for bringing forward these quotations, with all of which, however, he said he was familiar. He would feel obliged if Mr. Scidmore would give his opinion as to whether the provision as to judgment being final in the case of agreement was limited by the section already quoted.

Mr. Scidmore said he would rather be excused from expressing an opinion.

The Minister directed Mr. Scidmore's attention to the regulations already adopted by the Ministerial Court, No. 126, page 11, and said the point was whether the provision that Ministers may make rules to govern new trials qualified the section providing that where the Consul and associates agreed the judgment should be final.

Mr. Scidmore said there seemed to be a great deal of contradiction about the two provisions of the statute. The almost unbroken line of decisions on the subject—the two especially that he had quoted—went to show that there was no appeal in criminal cases.

The Minister said there was no doubt about the fact that there was no appeal in a criminal case, but was that qualified by the provision he had mentioned?

Mr. Scidmore said that, apart from what he had quoted as to jurisdiction, the appellant had not perfected his appeal.

The Minister made an order recording the appearance of Mr. Scidmore as *amicus curiæ* on behalf of the Government as well as the Court. His Excellency then intimated that, as he did not feel justified in postponing the case, if any of the parties would before Friday morning submit a brief he would consider it. Otherwise he would give judgment on Friday morning at eleven o'clock.

The Court then rose.

#### FAREWELL TO JAPAN.

Adieu, fair Japan; farewell, thou beautiful spot of this world; farewell you good, graceful people; farewell to you, you most Western of Eastern nations; farewell you people so lavishly endowed by mother nature with artistic feeling. These deeply and truthfully felt words would cover the whole ground of my feelings, and I could stop at once, and sign my name, but as I said once in one of my *aphorisms*:—"A little too much is much too much; a wee-bit too little is not sufficient." These farewell words to Japan render well enough my sentiments, but it is not enough; therefore I will continue.

Before all, I must say that it is my honest intention (I hope I will stick to it) to write a small book on Japan, wherein I wish to record honestly my artistic opinion about artistic Japan; but until then, I will write a few stray ideas about my appreciation, concerning art matters of

Nippon—your paper, I hope will give space to those articles—until, *faute de mieux*, my book may appear. For the present let me state in a few sentences what I think of Japan. It would be arrogance on my part to give a decided opinion, and, of course, I could not do so after such a brief stay in that fairy-land—but you must know that before reaching Japan, I had read up that country for 25 years, so you see, I was not entirely a new comer, and I knew well enough what I had to expect. Still, I must say at once and without the least hesitation, that I was agreeably surprised beyond my wildest expectations, and I had, I assure you, a good load of them in my heart.

And now let me state at once, that I consider Japan for the present the only really artistic country in the whole world. Let me explain this *very big sentence, and courageous statement*. I have travelled all over the world; have been during all my life an observer; have studied everywhere, looked at everything, and examined everything, country, climate, vegetation, architecture, glyptic arts, and art in all its branches, ethnology, archeology, science, literature, religion, social habits—in one word everything I could get hold of, and certainly there are many countries much more advanced in (what we very often erroneously call) civilization—much more advanced (for the present) in art-matters—but, in all those countries, I found the bulk of the people—in fact the great masses—absolutely void and deficient in artistic matters. These matters are and were the things, the doings, and feelings of the few chosen ones—not even felt by the so-called upper ten thousand. The people, the bulk of the people, did not and do not feel with their artists. The only country in the world where grace, and originality and inborn artistic feeling and touch—I might say, *unhappily*, does exist in the masses, and not sporadically, is Japan. I know it pertinently, that what I am saying is more than courageous, but I can prove it, and will try to prove it, I might say, mathematically, in my articles and book, which I intend to write, on this to me so interesting and fascinating subject. In the mean time, I feel even in these few lines how great the temptation is to linger long on this subject. But I must not do so, as my intention is to write only a few well-felt sentences of thanks for the kindness and broad hospitality I encountered during my brief stay on all hands, from Japanese as well as from my Eastern country-men. Therefore let me say once more, farewell, fair Japan, lovely country—farewell Japanese people, and before finishing, let me publicly and humbly thank His Majesty and his fair august spouse for the condescension they so gracefully have shown to me, and let me finish with a word of thanks to Count Ito, Japan's great statesman, for his never-to-be-forgotten kindness, and also to Count Zaluski, Austro-Hungarian Representative at the Court of the Mikado, for his friendly offices. Adieu, Japan, and I hope I may possibly be able to say some day "Au revoir."

EDOUARD REMENYI.

Written on the *Hiroshima Maru*, the 17th of August, 1886.

Mr. Tsuda Mamichi, Senator, is investigating the system of marriage and divorce adopted in Japan from ancient times. It is said that his report will be sent to the Government for consideration in compiling the Marriage Regulations.

The Japanese Minister to Russia, accompanied by his wife, visited the Russian Legation the 9th instant.

Viscount Arima Yoriyuki will entertain his relatives at a farewell dinner at Seiyoken, Ueno, previous to his departure for Europe.

A telegram from Hongkong received at the Russian Legation in Tokyo states that the newly appointed Minister, who was expected to arrive at Yokohama the 9th instant, will not land till the 13th.

The Tokyo City Government decided the 9th instant to abolish official inspection of districts in reference to the condition of cholera.—*Hochi Shimbun*.

The *Bussan Kumi* at Nanamagacho, Nagoya, have commenced to weave *nanako-ori*, with the object of selling the material for use in foreign clothing.

During last month, 1,317,530 *kin* of tea arrived at Kobe from the interior, and the total amount of tea sold to foreign firms in that place was 1,487,300 *kin*. Tea in stock the 1st instant was 1,020,610 *kin*.

A meeting of representatives from the eleven districts and one urban division in Fukuoka was held the 4th instant to discuss the question of increasing cotton export.—*Bukka Shimpō*.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."

London, September 6th.

## ABDICATION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has announced his intention of abdicating.

London, September 7th.

## PARLIAMENT.

After a long debate, the House of Commons has voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The Home Rule members and Radical members have commenced obstructionist tactics.

## BULGARIA.

Prince Alexander has tendered his submission to the Czar, and is expected to abdicate.

[FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## THE BULGARIAN REVOLUTION.

The following Havas telegram, received at Saigon, gives fuller details of the Bulgarian Revolution than those received here:—

Alexander I., Prince of Bulgaria, holding a review at Widdin, was declared to have forfeited his rights to the crown, and to be deposed, by Caravelloff, President of the Council of Ministers, and his partisans.

Caravelloff and a few others have constituted themselves a Council of Regency.

The Prince of Bulgaria has been seized and sent to Severine.

[FROM "LE SAIGONNAIS."]

Paris, August 19th.

## THE DEPUTY FOR COCHIN-CHINA.

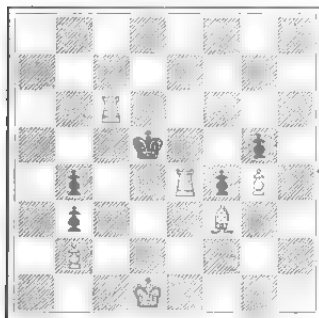
M. Blancsubé, Deputy for Cochin-China, embarked for Saigon on the 15th August.

## DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF METZ.

The Bishop of Metz is dead.

## CHESS.

By Mr. W. T. PIERCE.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of September 4th, 1886,

By Mr. J. N. KYNES.

White.

- 1.—B. takes P.
- 2.—Q. takes P. ch.
- 3.—Kt. mates.

Black.

- 1.—B. takes P.
- 2.—B. takes Q.

- 1.—Q. to Q. Kt. 5.
- 2.—Q. takes Kt.

Correct answer received from "TESA."

The total number of births and deaths during August last, reported at the Kyobashi district office, was 196 births, of which 111 were males and 85 females, and of deaths 496, of which 243 were males and 253 females.

The Tea Preparing Company in Mie Prefecture which engages in direct export to the United States, has so far extended its business that since the *San Pablo* sailed on 5th May last the company has forwarded 492,824 cetties of tea.—*Mainichi Shimbun*.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co. Tuesday, Sept. 14th.\*  
From America, per O. & O. Co. Tuesday, Sept. 14th.†  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. Y. K. Thursday, Sept. 16th.  
From America, per P. M. Co. Friday, Sept. 24th.‡

\* *Tanaka* (with French mail) left Hongkong on September 7th.  
† *San Pablo* left San Francisco on August 25th. ‡ *City of Sydney* left San Francisco on September 4th.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Sunday, Sept. 12th.  
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. Y. K. Tuesday, Sept. 14th.  
For America, per O. & O. Co. Thursday, Sept. 23rd.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.  
TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.  
FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.  
Trains marked with \* run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Onori Stations. Those marked † are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TOKYO MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ujeho) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m., and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m., and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.  
FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 1.80; Second-class, yen 2.25; Third-class, yen 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

## TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ujeho) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.  
FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.  
FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

## KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.  
TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.  
TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.  
TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.  
TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.  
TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.  
FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

## OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—  
For Europe—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

For SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

For CHINA—The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sail weekly (Tuesday) for Shanghai, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki. Steamers of this Company also run to Korea and Vladivostok, at intervals, their sailing notices appearing in the local papers.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 p.m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, yen 50.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Frieda Grampp*, German bark, 499, C. F. Londenbergh, 4th September.—Hakodate 13th August, General.—Middleton & Co.

*Ventura*, British ship, 1,667, Coming, 4th September.—Glasgow 11th April, Water Pipes.—Kanagawa Kencho.

*Havre*, French steamer, 2,662, Lapolite, 5th September.—Shanghai 31st August, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*St. Nicholas*, American ship, 1,723, F. Crocker, 5th September.—New York 19th April, 53,800 cases Oil.—Fraser, Farley & Co.

*Theo. Ruger*, German ship, 1,576, Myer, 5th September.—New York 17th April, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Teheran*, British steamer, 1,684, F. H. Seymour, 5th September.—Hongkong 28th August via Nagasaki and Kobe, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 6th September.—Shanghai and ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 6th September.—Hakodate 4th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer 356, Kaya, 7th September.—Yokkaichi 6th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kiorio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 236, Eguchi, 7th September.—Handa 6th September, General.—Seiryusha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 7th September.—Yokkaichi 6th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 7th September.—Kobe 6th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Seirio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Tamura, 7th September.—Hachinohe 6th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Anjer Head*, British steamer, 1,300, Macey, 8th September.—Hongkong 31st August, General.—Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

*City of New York*, American steamer, 3,020, R. R. Searle, 8th September.—Hongkong 2nd September, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Polyhymnia*, German steamer, 1,053, F. Nagel, 9th September.—Shanghai 5th September, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Port Adelaide*, British steamer, 1,728, West, 9th September.—Nagasaki 6th September, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 9th September.—Yokosuka 9th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 9th September.—Yokkaichi 8th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 6727 Mahlmann, 9th September.—Kobe 8th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,196, Steadman, 10th September.—Otaru 8th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ossipee* (8), American corvette, Captain F. J. MacGlensey, 10th September.—Taiwanfoo 4th September.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 9th September.—Yokkaichi 8th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Volgo*, French steamer, 1,583, Du Temple, 5th September.—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Breconshire*, British steamer, 1,643, Waring, 6th September.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 6th September.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Lennox*, British steamer, 1,327, J. Thearle, 7th September.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 7th September.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sagami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,182, Kenderdine, 7th September.—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 7th September.—Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 8th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 8th September.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 236, Inouye, 9th September.—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 9th September.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Kawaoka, 9th September.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 9th September.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 9th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 10th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*City of New York*, American steamer, 3,020, R. R. Searle, 10th September.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe:—H. E. José Delaraz y Arceas, Japanese interpreter, and servant, Colonel and Mrs. Tennant and native servant, Dr. F. A. Harris, Dr. Hungerford, two Chinese ladies and four children, and 2 servants, Miss Kelly, Lieutenant F. J. Folly, Messrs. F. W. Welman, J. Joy, F. H. Darlacher, R. W. Brecks, R. A., H. Palfeth, H. S. Crocker, G. Burton, J. Marks, J. Sanders, J. Lyon, C. T. Game, Sweetman, W. Gowland and servant, and Mr. Woodward in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Mayoda, Watanabe, Shinzaki, Date, Katayama, Hirai, A. M. Smith, and Pouré in cabin; and Messrs. J. Hooper, Matsushita, Mr. and Mrs. Kawabami, and one Japanese in second class; and 2 Europeans, 1 Chinese, and 119 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, from Hakodate:—Mr. Chamberlain and 2 Japanese in cabin; 4 Japanese in second class; and 4 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Kobe:—61 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. H. Andrews and J. Orange in cabin; and 1 Chinese in steerage. For San Francisco: Mr. N. O'Connor in cabin; and 1 foreigner and 124 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Dare and child, Mr. and Mrs. Iwaya, Mr. and Mrs. Okumura, Messrs. Myer, Marriott, S. Samuels, J. A. Singleton, Handa, Itsutsuji, Iimori, Harada, Kawagita, Tokano, Kikogaku, Emori, Kawaminami, and 1 Korean officer in cabin; 12 Japanese in second class; and 177 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Kirchoff, Messrs. Zafarge, Adams, A. C. Macpherson, J. Burke, E. Griffin, O. Koischette, L. Drouart de Lezey, Harsdorf, and K. Takahashi in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, for Hakodate:—Mr. and Mrs. Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, and 7 Japanese in cabin; and 62 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques, Mr. and Mrs. Arakawa, Lieut.-General Yamaji, Mr. Ra Foo Sin (Consul), Hon. Lewis Wingfield and servant, Messrs. Tomota, J. Reynaud, Yoshimura, Kojima, and W. Frank Hall in cabin; Messrs. Yeoman, T. Seikin, Kitabatake, and Yoshimura in second class; and 69 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe:—6,486 bags Sugar, and 4,452 packages Sundry Merchandise.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Silk for France, 245 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$100,000.00.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, from Hongkong:—232 tons General Cargo.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$9,500.00.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.	SILK.	OTHER.	TOTAL.
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	30	442	472
Hyogo	194	1,253	1,432	2,879
Yokohama	2,433	5,614	2,719	10,766
Hongkong	—	25	1,180	1,205
Total	2,627	6,919	5,773	15,319

	SILK.	OTHER.	TOTAL.
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER.
Shanghai	—	86	86
Hongkong	—	104	104
Yokohama	—	225	12
Total	—	415	12

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Teheran*, Captain Seymour, from Hongkong, reports having experienced light to moderate East to S.E. winds for first three days and north-easterly winds and overcast weather to Nagasaki; thence to Kobe moderate to fresh S.E. winds, fine weather, and passing clouds; moderate N.E. winds and fine weather to Oshima, when barometer fell rapidly to 29.41, and wind shifted to N.W., with a heavy confused sea and had squalls with thick rain. At 10 a.m. wind again shifted and blew a fresh gale from S.E. with high sea barometer rose slowly. The gale moderated at 8 p.m. still blowing a strong breeze to Yokohama and confused sea.

The Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, Captain Haswell, reports:—Left Shanghai August 31st, at 11.50 a.m. and experienced moderate N.E. wind and cloudy weather to Nagasaki, arrived September 2nd, at 7.50 a.m. Left Nagasaki at 2 p.m. on the 2nd, from thence to Kobe variable winds and overcast; arrived at Kobe at 5.30 a.m., 3rd. Left at 6.17 p.m. with a strong N.W. wind and overcast; on the 4th wind shifted to S.S.W. and blew a strong breeze with heavy rain. Squalls and high southerly sea to Rock Island, from thence to port light southerly wind and fine weather; arrived at Yokohama 4.50 a.m. on the 6th.

The Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, Captain Young, reports:—Left Hakodate the 4th September, at 8 a.m. and experienced strong south wind and cloudy sky to Oginohama. Arrived at the latter port the 5th, at 9.20 a.m. and left the same day, at 3 p.m. Experienced strong south wind until 10 p.m. and high sea; at 10 p.m. wind moderated and continued so with fine clear weather to port. Arrived at Yokohama the 5th August, at 5.20 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Captain Drummond, reports:—Left Kobe the 6th September, at 10 a.m. and experienced light easterly winds and fine weather with cloudy, passing rain showers, and smooth sea. Arrived at Yokohama the 7th September, at 5.30 p.m.

The British steamer *Anjer Head*, Captain Macey, reports:—Left Hongkong the 31st August, at 5 a.m. and experienced calm weather until the 2nd September, and light easterly winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 8th September, at 12 m.

The American steamer *City of New York*, Captain R. R. Searle, reports:—Left Hongkong the 2nd September, at 3.30 p.m. experienced light winds from S.E. and N.E. with smooth sea, and fine weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama, at 8.11 p.m. the 8th inst.

The British steamer *Port Adelaide*, Captain West, reports:—Left Nagasaki the 6th September, at 1 p.m. and experienced light easterly winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 9th September, at 10 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, Captain Mahmann, reports:—Left Kobe the 5th September, at 10.30 a.m. and experienced light easterly winds with southerly swell and fine weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 9th September, at 5.20 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Totomi Maru*, Captain Steadman, reports:—Left Otaru the 7th September, at 5 a.m. with a strong breeze from S.E. and cloudy sky, which continued until the 8th; thence a heavy swell. At 4 p.m. the 9th, wind increased to a strong gale, veering from S.E. to N. and attended with heavy squalls of rain and a heavy cross sea. At 2 a.m. moderated. Arrived at Yokohama the 10th September, at 8.50 a.m.

The American corvette *Ossipee*, Captain F. J. MacGlensy, from Taiwanfoo, reports fine weather with fresh winds from S.S.W., veering to N.E. throughout the passage.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Not much actual change has yet taken place in this Market, but there are slight symptoms of trade in the country Markets reviving and in Tokyo dealers report a more cheerful tone prevailing. Prices for the most part are very steady, but nominal to some extent, and slightly easier as regards Yarns.

YARNS.—Sales for the week amount to 225 bales English Spinnings and 200 bales Bombays.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Sales are reported of 13,000 pieces 9 lbs. Shirtings and 250 pieces 10 lbs., 900 pieces T. Cloths 7 lbs., 350 pieces Velvet, 250 pieces Cotton Italians, and 100 pieces White Shirtings.

WOOLLENS.—1,500 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 700 pieces Italian Cloth, 130 pieces Silk Satins, and 4,300 pairs Blankets have been reported in the sales.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER HULL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$2.60 to 2.75
Nos. 16/24, Medium	2.80 to 2.95
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	2.95 to 3.05
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	3.00 to 3.10
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	3.00 to 3.10
Nos. 28/32, Medium	3.15 to 3.25
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	3.25 to 3.35
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	3.45 to 3.60
No. 32s, Two-fold	3.30 to 3.45
No. 42s, Two-fold	3.65 to 3.90
No. 20s, Bombay	2.55 to 2.75
No. 16s, Bombay	2.45 to 2.65
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	2.30 to 2.45

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER HULL.
Grey Shirtings—84 lb, 384 yds, 39 inches	\$1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 384 yds, 45 inches	2.20 to 2.65
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yards, 31 inches	1.45 to 1.57
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.60 to 1.65
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black 32, 34 inches	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—12 to 24 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—24 to 36 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—36 to 48 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.60 to 7.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.65 to 0.72
Taffetas, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER HULL.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.21 to 0.32
Mousseline de Laine—Grape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.14 to 0.16
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4th, per lb	0.35 to 0.45

## METALS.

Rather more inclination for business at prices slightly under last week's rates.

IRON.—Some transactions done both "spot" and "future," but the trade is by no means general as yet. Cooler weather should bring about a more active state of affairs.

WIRE NAILS.—Ordinary assortments are the turn lower—for the bulk of stock consists of these. Anything special, in either quality or size will still command a preference at full rates.

	PER HULL.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$2.70 to 2.75
Flat Bars, 1 1/2 inch	2.80 to 2.90
Round and square up to 1 1/2 inch	2.60 to 2.80
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.60 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20 to 1.25

## KEROSENE.

No change to report in this Market; buyers and sellers are still far from meeting. No business done beyond the sale of a few thousand sea damaged cases. Buyers are running short of cargo, but do not despair of making an impression on holders yet; Stocks are large (being now quite 550,000 cases), and a rising exchange will enable sellers to be a little more current. We leave quotations as they were, although sea-damaged *Devos* is reported to have been sold in the neighbourhood of \$1.66 per case. Rumour says that many thousand cases ex recent arrivals will turn out to be sea-damaged.

	PER CASE.
Devos	Nom. \$1.70 to 1.72
Comet	Nom. 1.65 to 1.67
Original from	Nom. 1.60 to 1.62



SUGAR.  
Nothing to report in Sugar.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1	\$7.25 to 7.30
White, No. 2	5.90 to 5.95
White, No. 3	5.50 to 5.75
White, No. 4	4.90 to 5.00
White, No. 5	4.10 to 4.15
Brown Fonlusa	4.50 to 4.60

EXPORTS.  
RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 3rd instant, since which date we have had much more trade. Settlements for the interval reach 600 piculs, divided thus:—Hanks 290 piculs, Filatures and Re-reels 400 piculs. In addition to these figures the native Kaisha have taken about 60 piculs for direct Export to Europe and will probably ship a further quantity per City of New York leaving to-morrow.

The demand has been chiefly for Europe, buyers for the States holding off. Prices in New York are reported to show a margin on the wrong side, and with a rapidly rising exchange, business is very difficult. Quotations here may be reduced a little, some dealers professing their readiness to make some allowance for the rising foreign exchange. But other holders are strong, and the country people fail to recognise the fact that prices in Yokohama must recede before much trade can be done.

Arrivals come in daily from all provinces, and in spite of a good week's business the Stock-list shows an increase. Available supplies to date are twenty per cent. more than last season, and with the present high range of values, both reelers and dealers must be making large profits. We believe they can afford to reduce quotations considerably without incurring any loss.

There has been only one shipping opportunity during the interval—the French mail of 5th instant. That steamer the *Volga*, carried 246 bales for Marseilles, Lyons, and London; one fourth the quantity being shipped direct by the Boyeki-Kwaisha. Total export to date is now 2,695 piculs, against 2,758 last year and 4,025 at same date in 1884.

**Hanks.**—The medium and common grades have been in good request for Europe at full values. Settlements amount to 290 piculs and the following sales appear in the daily list. *Chichibu* \$235, *Takasaki* \$225 to \$265, *Omama* \$225, *Hachioji* \$250 to \$260.

**Filatures.**—Considerable business partly for the United States and partly for Europe: but buying is far from general. Among the purchases we notice *Rokkusha* \$790, *Hakubaru* \$755, *Toyesha* \$740, *Tokusha* \$740, with several parcels *Mino* and *Bishu* at from \$700 to \$800. Holders manifest some anxiety to be moving, but will not come down to buyer's ideas just yet.

**Re-reels.**—Good enquiry at about \$10 reduction on last week's rates: one buyer taking 100 piculs at one time. The following prices have been entered in the list, but whether there will be a "cut" at the scales or no we cannot tell. *Tengusha* and *Kurosha* \$710, *Buyosha* and *Hirose* at \$700, *Ogawa* \$690, "Muna" \$687, *Kodama* \$685, *Omama* \$685, with ordinary *Josha* and *Takasaki* kinds at \$665. Holders of the crink chops offer to make some reduction on late rates but not sufficient to compensate for the rise in foreign exchanges.

In other kinds there has been no business at all. *Kakedas* are said to be very dear up country, and the crop in other *Oshu* districts is reported short. This statement, however, does not seem to affect things here, and the 600 piculs old *Sendai* or *Hamatsuki* which we have in stock show no signs of moving at present.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	\$650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshiu)	640 to 650
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	630 to 640
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshiu)	620 to 625
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 to 3	590 to 600
Hanks—No. 3	570 to 580
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	550 to 560
Filatures—Extra	280 to 290
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 2, 10/13 deniers	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	720 to 730
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	670 to 675
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	650 to 660
Kakedas—Extra	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 1	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 2	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 3	—
Kakedas—No. 3 1/2	—
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oshu—Sendai—No. 2 1/2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 2 1/2	—

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 10th Sept., 1886.—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Europe	880	799	2,129
America	1,813	2,072	2,247
Total	2,693	2,871	4,376
Settlements and Direct	2,695	2,758	4,025
Export from 1st July	3,500	3,000	5,420
Stock, 10th Sept.	6,600	5,400	4,980
Available supplies to date	10,100	8,400	10,400

## WASTE SILK.

A large business in this branch of the trade, and Settlements for the week amount to 1,100 piculs, divided thus:—*Pierced Cocoons* 550 piculs, *Noshi-ito* 235 piculs, *Kibiso* 165 piculs, *Mawata* 110 piculs, *Sundries* 40 piculs.

All kinds have participated in the operations of the week, *Pierced Cocoons* receiving the most attention. Values are unaltered, but at closing there is much less doing for the smart rise in exchange makes the limits which buyers have in hand quite useless. Sellers have apparently nailed their colours to the mast, and it is very difficult to obtain any concessions in price. Supplies are ample, and the quantity in stock fully equals that of a week ago in spite of the heavy sales.

The M.M. steamship *Volga* (5th instant) had on board 160 bales (*Cocoons* 45 bales, *Doppioni* 17 bales, *Noshi* 50 bales, *Kibiso* 48 bales) nearly all being for France and Switzerland. The steamer *Lennox* (8th instant) had 19 bales for New York. Export to all parts is now 2,228 piculs, against 765 piculs last year and 2,337 piculs at same date in 1884.

**Pierced Cocoons.**—As noted above, fully one half the settlements have been in this description, the regular buyers for Europe and America steadily filling their requirements. Prices realised range from \$135 to \$146, according to yield.

**Noshi-ito.**—Buying has been on a free scale in the better kinds. Nothing done in Joshi. Among the prices made are the following: *Hachioji* \$155 to \$162, *Mino* \$157 to \$160, *Shinshu* \$157, all these being taken in large parcels.

**Kibiso.**—A fair amount of trade at quotations *Filatures* \$157 to \$159, *Mino* ordinary at \$80, *Josha* middling at \$70.

**Mawata.**—About 110 piculs taken by one Hong at \$255 to \$260 for good *Oshu* quality.

**Doppioni.**—Buyers are still going on, and \$270 was the last price paid.

**Sundries.**—*Kumito* at \$80, and *Neri* at \$25 (uncleaned) complete the list.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$130 to 150
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	180 to 190
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	190 to 200
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Huslin, Good to Best	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Joshiu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Joshiu, Good	140 to 150
Noshi-ito—Joshiu, Ordinary	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good to Fair	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshiu, Middling to Common	70 to 80
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good	60 to 55
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	50 to 45
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	30 to 25
Mawata—Good to Best	250 to 260

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 10th Sept., 1886.—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Waste Silk	1,724	765	1,815
Pierced Cocoons	504	—	522
Total	2,228	765	2,337
Settlements and Direct	2,228	765	2,337
Export from 1st July	4,400	540	5,300
Stock, 10th Sept.	7,100	6,700	5,900
Available supplies to date	11,500	7,740	10,300

**Exchange.**—Foreign has advanced rapidly (in sympathy with higher quotations from home); and is now strong at the following rates:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/3; Documents, 3/4; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/3; Documents, 3/3; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., 78; 4 m/s., 79; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.09; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.12. Domestic unchanged, Kinsatsu being quoted at par with silver.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 10th Sept., 1886.—

	RAW.	PIEULS.	WASTE.	PIEULS.
Hanks	1,275	—	Pierced Cocoons	540
Filature & Re-reels	3,700	—	Noshi-ito	3,020
Kibiso	770	—	Kibiso	2,930
Sendai & Hamatsuki	615	—	Mawata	70
Taysanai Kinds	220	—	Sundries	140
Total piculs	6,600	—	Total piculs	7,100

## TEA.

During the interval, there has been a spasmodic demand, aggregating 5,460 piculs, consisting of all descriptions, but mainly Common to Good Common. The Market was easy early in the week, but has now recovered. Common and Good Common have advanced one dollar per picul, and are now higher than at any time during the past month. Daily receipts are less than the demand, and the stock amounts to about 7,000 piculs. The Suez Canal steamer *Port Jackson* took 113,982 lbs. for New York, and 160,095 lbs. for Canada, total 274,077 lbs. from Kobe on the 4th instant. From Yokohama Tea shipments are as follows:—Steamship *Galley of Lorne* which sailed on August 30th, took 17,706 lbs. for New York, and 71,073 lbs. for Canada, total 88,779 lbs. The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* took 13,255 lbs. for New York, 39,059 lbs. for Chicago, 11,258 lbs. for Saint Joseph, 202,952 lbs. for San Francisco, and 64,524 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 331,048 lbs. The bark *Carrie Delap* has cleared the port, but has not yet sailed. She has on board 149,650 lbs. for New York, 132,372 lbs. for Chicago, 2,795 lbs. for Saint Paul, 8,870 lbs. for Saint Joseph, and 419,103 lbs. for Canada, total 712,790 lbs. The Suez Canal steamer *Lennox* took on the 8th instant, 112,796 lbs. for New York, and 41,524 lbs. for Canada, total 154,320 lbs.

Common	\$13 & under
Good Common	14 to 15
Medium	16 to 17
Good Medium	18 to 20
Fine	22 to 24
Finest	26 & up'ds

## EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange has advanced, and is still going up, the probability being that by the time this issue is in reader's hands the quotation annexed will be below the current rates.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/2 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/2 1/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/3 1/4
On Paris—Bank sight	3/6
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	4/08
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	73
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	76 1/2
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	78
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	76 1/2
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	78

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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 12, Vol. VI.] RE-INSERTED BY THE J.E.O. YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1886. 可認局登報 [S24 PER ANNUM.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1886.

### BIRTH.

At No. 72-C, Bluff, on the 18th instant, the wife of W. G. CAMERON, of a Son.

### DEATH.

At No. 163, Yokohama, at 8.30 p.m. on the 15th instant, Mrs. JOHANNAH STIEGLT, from injuries received by burning, on the 4th instant. Home papers please copy.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCE NAPOLEON returned to Tôkyô the 14th instant.

ADMIRAL ENOMOTO arrived at Niigata the 14th instant.

THE usual meetings of the Genro-in have been resumed.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS continues to draw large houses in Tôkyô.

MR. KITAGAKI, Governor of Kyôto City, has arrived in the capital.

THE *Tsukushi Kan* has been ordered as a guardship to Naga, Riukiu.

THE crop of grapes in Harima has been large, and wine-making is now in progress.

MR. OTAMA, Secretary of the Japanese Legation in London, arrived in Tôkyô, the 14th instant.

THE construction of the *Amaki Kan* at the Onohama Dockyard was begun the 7th instant.

VISCOUNT MATSUDAIRA RAISAKU, 4th class of second grade, died the 10th instant after a long illness.

COUNT YAMAGATA was present at a sham fight of the troops of the Sendai Garrison, the 14th

instant, at Dainohara, and afterwards visited the various official buildings in the Prefecture.

THE Colonial Staff Office will be removed to new buildings at Wanishimura, Iburi, Hokkaido, the 30th instant.

NEW uniforms will be served out to the cavalry and other branches of the service before the end of September.

THE residents of Takamatsu, Sanuki, have petitioned the Government to establish a branch prefectural office there.

OVER a hundred applications for admission to the Doshisha school at Kyôto have been received for the autumn term.

LEADING merchants in Tsuruga have subscribed *yen* 3,000 for the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce.

MR. SAGA SANECHIKA, an *attaché* to H. I. H. Prince Iharu, was released from his post at his own request the 13th instant.

MR. N. R. O'CONNOR, C.B., C.M.G., left the capital the 12th instant for Nikkô and Ikao, and is now on a visit to Miyanoshta.

THE trade in silk fabrics produced at Nishijin, Kyôto, which has been very dull for some time, now displays renewed activity.

THE total quantity of tea brought to Tôkyô from Kobe by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers during August last was 2,480 packages.

AN application has been made to Government pointing out the advisability of laying a telegraph line between Idzu and the island of Oki.

COMMANDANTS of garrisons throughout the Empire will, it is said, arrive in Tôkyô about the middle of November next to hold a meeting.

A PAIR of flower vases of very high merit, manufactured at the Tôkyô School of Manufactures, were presented to the Government the 12th instant.

ANOTHER sailing match took place the 11th instant at Yokohama, but for various reasons it was decided that the race should be re-sailed to-day.

IN consequence of alterations ordered by the local Sanitary Committee, carpenters and other tradesmen in Osaka are said to be very busy at present.

MESSRS. LI GEN-KYONG and B. KU KI-SO, the Korean delegates, visited the Foreign Office the 13th instant, and had a conference with Mr. Aoki, Vice-Minister.

MR. PARKER, the United States Minister to Korea, who has been recalled by his Government, has arrived at Yokohama in the U. S. corvette *Osprey*.

IT is stated that the London Chamber of Commerce, having received an enquiry from the British Government relating to trade in Oriental

countries, has applied to the Tôkyô Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association for information as to tariffs.

DR. ITO, a physician of the Imperial Household, has purchased, at a cost of *sen* 60 per *tsubo*, several *tsubo* of land at Shiohara on which to erect a hospital.

MR. KIMAMURA TAI-ICHI, an adviser to the Tôkyô Court of Appeal, was appointed to the office of chief of the First Criminal Bureau the 14th instant.

MR. HANABUSA, late Japanese Minister to Russia, who recently returned to Japan, entertained a distinguished company to dinner at his residence the 12th instant.

THE first of the season's grapes, brought to Tôkyô the 5th instant, were sold at *sen* 75 per basket, but the quotation has now declined by about 15 per cent.

MR. MITSUHASHI NOBUKATA, secretary of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government Office, was promoted to the office of chief accountant in charge, the 14th instant.

THE Nagasaki negotiations still drag on slowly, and much impatience is beginning to be felt in Japan on account of the obstructions thrown in the way of a settlement.

THE total number of soldiers to be enlisted this year in the various garrisons throughout the empire is 16,958, of whom 525 are required for the Imperial body guards.

THE War Department has decided to purchase about 30,000 *tsubo* of land near Minami, Kitamachi, Misujimachi, Aoyama, for use in place of the Hibiya parade ground.

THE recently reported complications in Korea have ceased to disturb the public, but the question of the peninsula's future is again anxiously discussed by the Japanese press.

DURING the 4th and 5th instant an extraordinarily heavy fall of rain was experienced in Sorakugori, Yamashiro. The Kizugawa rose over six feet above the usual level.

PRINCE SHOTEN, the late ruler of the Riukiu Islands, who has been staying in Okinawa Prefecture, has asked the Government to extend his leave of absence for eighteen months.

A MAN and woman have been apprehended by the Kanagawa police on a charge of selling Japanese children between the ages of 5 and 8 years to Chinese in the settlement at Yokohama.

DURING August last thirty boxes of spurious teas were detected at the Kobe Tea-inspecting Office, each containing 60 *kin*, of which twenty-three were without trade-marks and 7 contained tea dust.

IT is stated that the following are the demands made by the Japanese Government with regard to the Nagasaki disturbance:—(1) a letter of apology from Admiral Ting; (2) punishment

of the Chinese sailors; (3) an indemnity, to be disbursed in funeral and other expenses of constables and private individuals, and as compensation to their families.

THE cavalry and infantry of the Tôkyô Garrison will turn out for field exercise in Kanagawa Prefecture about the middle of next month. Lieut.-General Viscount Miyoshi will be present to direct the manœuvres.

THE manufacture in Osaka of matches for the China trade appears to have received an access of activity, the average monthly export of the commodity being now 3,316 gross of boxes, valued at over *yen* 800.

MR. HO, of the Chinese Legation, Tôkyô, bearing an official document from the Minister, has gone to Nagasaki. It is stated that the document contains instructions embodying the Minister's views on the late affair.

THE Government is said to have expressed an intention of taking in hand the construction of a railway between Nagasaki and Saseo. The work will be carried out in two sections, connected at Omura by a ferry.

THE *Wakanoura Maru*, which made a trip recently to Okinawa, will be placed on a regular line to the islands, calling at Kobe, Kagoshima, and other ports. Hitherto the *Izumo Maru* has been the only boat plying to the islands.

THE 24th ult. being the birthday of the King of Korea, Mr. Takahira, Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in Seoul, accompanied by his secretary, visited the palace and had the honour of an audience with His Majesty and the Heir-apparent.

MR. LI GEN-KYO, Korean Ambassador and suite, arrived in Tôkyô the 9th inst. The object of his mission is stated to relate to the establishment of a Korean Legation in the capital, and as soon as the business is completed he will return to Korea.

THE plans of the proposed harbour improvements at Osaka have been completed. The first part of the work will be the construction of an embankment to connect Shejima and Kensisaki. A prefectural loan will be floated to defray the cost of the operations.

H.E. the United States Minister has dismissed the appeal by P. C. Fullert against the decision of Mr. Warren Green refusing a new trial. A petition to the President of the United States on behalf of Fullert has been prepared and will probably be transmitted with the Minister's endorsement.

CHOLERA shows an appreciable abatement in Osaka and Tôkyô, and a still more marked decrease in Kyoto; indeed it seems as if the disease has almost entirely lost its most malignant feature in the three cities, as well as in Hyogo. No new cases have been reported from Shiga Prefecture for more than a week.

FOREIGNERS are believed to have bought in the Kobe market, from the first arrival of new season's tea on 27th April to 31st ultimo, about 10,706,900 catties, almost equal to last season's total crop. Stocks at present are over 1,000,000 catties, and about 4,000,000 catties are expected yet from the producing districts.

It is rumoured that Mr. Nishi Tokujiro, an unattached Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary, will be despatched to Russia to succeed Mr. Hanabusa, and that Marquis Saionji, Japanese Minister to Austro-Hungary, who returned to Japan the other day, will shortly leave for Vienna to resume his duties there.

THE Foreign Office reports that during July last, the total number of foreigners in Hyogo Prefecture who applied for passports to visit Kyoto and neighbourhood, either for health or other purposes, was 63, of whom 37 were Englishmen, 11 Americans, 9 Frenchmen, 2 Germans, 2 Dutch, and 2 Austro-Hungarians.

It is regarded as probable that private enterprise will be permitted by the Government to take in hand the construction of the proposed railways in Kiushiu. One line, it is believed, will run from Kadoshi, Buzen, through Chikuzen to Kumamoto and Yatsushiro. The other will be laid from Kadoshi along the coasts of Bungo and Buzen.

THE Import trade still remains quiet, and sales are few. Prices are mostly steady, though a decline, which has not been followed by any considerable business, has taken place in English Yarns. In metals little has been done, and, as large stocks have come to hand from Europe and China, buyers expect quotations to tend in their favour. Buyers in Kerosene are being supplied meantime from auction sales of damaged cargo, 11,000 cases of which have already been sold. The Sugar market has been quiet and a slight fall has taken place in the quotation for Brown Formosa. There has been a falling off in the amount of business done in Raw Silk, the trade having received a sudden check by the rise in foreign exchange. Holders are stubborn, and as arrivals continue on a large scale, the stock list shows an increase of 1,200 piculs on the week. The trade in Waste Silk has been fairly large although this market has also been influenced by the movement in exchange. There has been considerable business in Tea, transactions reaching the total of 2,600 piculs. Prices for lower sorts are steady but the better kinds of leaf are scarce and dear. Foreign exchange has fallen a little, domestic remaining unaltered.

#### NOTES.

WE observe with satisfaction that the attitude attributed by a portion of the vernacular press to H.B.M.'s Consul at Nagasaki, in respect of the recent disturbance at that port, is very distinctly contradicted in the same columns. Correspondents of the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Hôchi Shimbun* both concur in denying that Mr. Ensle expressed any opinion unfavourable to the conduct of the Japanese. The correspondent of the former journal, who sign himself "Rokô-sei," says that he called on Mr. Ensle, the 30th ultimo, and that, in the course of a long conversation, the British Consul, while avowing reluctance to express any hasty or decided opinion about the question of culpability, nevertheless disapproved the conduct of the Chinese naval authorities in neglecting to adopt proper precautions against disturbances which were likely to arise out of the affair of the 13th ultimo, and at the same time bore emphatic testimony to the forbearance and high sense of duty manifested by the Japanese police. As to the part taken by the Japanese residents, Mr.

Ensle is reported to have said that, in view of the small number of constables available at the crisis, the assistance of the people was very fortunate, since without it the damage to life and property would doubtless have been much greater. In point of fact, Mr. Ensle's action throughout, and, we may add, the action of all the British officials in Japan, has been most friendly to this empire. It is impossible, as it would be unbecoming, to determine how far a peaceful settlement has been promoted by their efforts, but we do not hesitate to say that the rumours originally circulated by the *Fiji Shimpō* with regard to this feature of the affair, were diametrically opposed to the truth.

\* \* \*

The same correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpō* adds that there are indications of an attempt on the part of the Chinese to suborn Japanese witnesses. The story does not seem to be worth repeating except as an evidence of the bad blood that is sure to be caused by unduly protracting the enquiry at Nagasaki. Probably to the same class belongs the rumour circulated by the *Hupao* that Mr. Drummond has advised his clients, the Chinese, to demand not only an indemnity but also the removal of Prefect Kusaka. It is precisely to the sound judgment and excellent temper of Prefect Kusaka that the public looks for a reasonable settlement of this wretched affair. Mr. Drummond is not credited with a very prudent attitude in his advocacy of the Chinese side, but we cannot believe that he has so far stultified himself and his cause as to attribute any blame to Mr. Kusaka. The Chinese contention is understood to be that, after the disturbance began, some of their countrymen who were sitting quietly in grog-shops or other places of amusement, became the object of unprovoked attack on the part of Japanese citizens. *Prima facie* we should be disposed to think that something of the sort may have happened. The evidence of independent foreign witnesses goes to show that the behaviour of the Chinese sailors had been, for several days, gross enough to provoke a feeling which, among a people less good-humoured and long-suffering than the Japanese, must have found vent in speedy and violent retaliation. When therefore, it became known, on the night of the 15th of August, that a large force of these sailors was engaged in a murderous assault upon the police, and that many civilians were involved in the fracas, it would not have been in the least surprising had the whole town risen *en masse* and "gone for" every Chinese liberty-man on shore. That is what would probably have happened in Europe or America. The Chinese commenced a disgraceful riot, having preceded it by behaviour of the grossest character, and they must not complain because they suffered a little indiscriminately—if indeed, they did so suffer—in the tumult which they had themselves caused. The demands attributed to them are quite ludicrous, and their disposition to magnify a street brawl into an international question is a blunder of statesmanship which we find great difficulty in connecting, however remotely, with the name of the Viceroy Li.

\* \* \*

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, on the authority of a Nagasaki correspondent, that Captain Lang has forfeited, in connection with the Nagasaki affair, both the confidence of the Chinese authorities and the popularity he pre-

viously enjoyed among those with whom he was serving. The precise reasons for this are not mentioned, but the writer goes on to say that, since Captain Lang's engagement has still three years to run, he will remain in the Chinese Navy, but will not retain his present high position in the *Ting Yuen*. From information which had previously reached ourselves, we are disposed to think that there is some truth in this story. Captain Lang's attitude in connection with the Nagasaki investigations is said to have been too impartial and conciliatory to satisfy the Chinese, and it is further asserted that the responsibility of allowing the men to land on the day of the disturbance is laid upon his shoulders. Admiral Ting—so the story runs—was for stopping all leave, but Captain Lang pointed out that to confine the men to their ships in such hot weather must be injurious. It is scarcely credible that either or both of these reasons should possess weight with the Chinese, but truly their general conduct in connection with the Nagasaki affair has been of such a nature that one hesitates to pronounce anything too irrational.

The *Chinsei Nippo* says that the fee paid by the Chinese Government to Mr. Drummond for his services at Nagasaki is 100 taels, or 135 yen, daily. At that rate his stipend from the 24th ultimo, when he left Shanghai, until the 9th instant—the date of the *Chinsei*'s information—would be 2,285 yen. Unless rumour is much mistaken, this money is not likely to bring China any valuable return. The attitude assumed by Mr. Drummond is said to be in the last degree calculated to complicate the negotiations and to render an amicable settlement impossible. It is to be hoped that the common-sense of the Chinese will teach them, while there is yet time, that sound statesmanship does not entrust the unravelling of international entanglements to the narrow-minded and stubborn management of legal partisans.

Japanese papers publish the following telegrams:—

(*Mainichi Shimbun*.)

Nagasaki, September 9th, 7 p.m.

The Japanese representatives here have applied to the Government pointing out the necessity of having at least one interpreter to assist them.

(*Fiji Shimpō*.)

Shanghai, September 9th (Afternoon).

The *Hupao* states that Mr. Drummond has submitted a demand for an indemnity, an apology, and the dismissal of Governor Kusaka, for the approval of the Chinese Minister in Tōkyō.

[The above telegram, having been sent in cypher, is not quite intelligible.—*Ed. Fiji Shimpō*.]

Nagasaki, September 9th (Afternoon).

To-day's enquiry refers to the disturbance of the 13th ult. Mr. Kurokawa Koshiro, constable, who was wounded by Ohatsu and others during the disturbance, and two representatives from among the Japanese residents appeared yesterday. Two representatives have also appeared to-day. They will be used as witnesses.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Nagasaki, Sept. 10th, 4 p.m.

Mr. Drummond states that he has not been able to procure certain evidence and therefore several months will be occupied by the present enquiry.

Nagasaki, Sept. 10th, 6 p.m.

To-day the fourth sitting of the enquiry took place. Japanese witnesses are being examined. The affair of the 13th ultimo is not yet finished with. It is proposed to examine the Chinese witnesses next.

(*Mainichi Shimbun*.)

Nagasaki, Sept. 10th, 1.10 p.m.

It is stated that the Chinese representatives are seeking witnesses in the Chinese interest among Japanese, the suggestion being made that they resort to bribery.

Nagasaki, Sept. 10th, 5.20 p.m.

With regard to the affair of the 13th, the Japanese witnesses are now being examined.

Nagasaki, Sept. 10th (Evening).

The official business of Mr. Hashiguchi is to write out the evidence of the witnesses and to receive the statements of those who have sustained damage.

Nagasaki, September 10th (Delayed).

Li Hung-chang enjoins a peaceful attitude on the Chinese representatives at the enquiry, and the Chinese Minister in Tōkyō has given similar instructions. The Chinese Consul, however, is still endeavouring to discover evidence to defeat the Japanese, and the Consul seems to wish to postpone the enquiry, in the face of his previous statements.

At the third enquiry it was decided to affix to the minutes the seals of all those present.

Nagasaki, September 14th, 4.50 p.m.

The fifth enquiry was held to-day. Japanese witnesses were again called and examined.

Nagasaki, September 14th, (Forenoon.)

Mr. Drummond has been allowed to examine the minutes of the first and second sittings of the enquiry, held by Governor Kusaka and Consul Tsai.

Nagasaki, September 15th, 1.30 p.m.

Mr. Kawazu left for the capital to-day.

Nagasaki, September 15th, 1.20 p.m.

A sum of *yen* 200, contributed by residents of Kumamoto Prefecture, has been handed to the constables injured in the late disturbance.

Nagasaki, September 15th, 8 p.m.

Consul Tsai has intimated to the Japanese representatives that he desires to call witnesses other than Japanese or Chinese.

Nagasaki, September 14th, 1.15 p.m.

At the enquiry to-day it was decided that a sketch of the scene of the affray should be prepared. Mr. Drummond did not attend the sitting. The sixth sitting is fixed for the 17th instant.

(*Fiji Shimpō*.)

Nagasaki, September 15th, (Afternoon).

Vladivostok is quiet.

[This may be a report brought by a steamer which has arrived at Nagasaki from that port.—*Ed. Fiji Shimpō*.]

At yesterday's enquiry several women of ill-fame were called and examined.

(*Hochi Shimbun*.)

Nagasaki, September 14th, 9.05 a.m.

The fifth sitting of the enquiry was held yesterday. The progress made is not known, but it is stated that the enquiry will occupy two months yet.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Nagasaki, September 16th, 6 p.m.

The sittings of the enquiry are not held on Sundays or Thursdays.

Nagasaki, September 15th, 5.50 p.m.

(Delayed.)

The sittings of the enquiry have reached the seventh. The enquiry still deals with the disturbance of the 13th, and Mr. Drummond proposes to cross-examine the Japanese witnesses.

(*Mainichi Shimbun*.)

Nagasaki, September 16th, 1 p.m.

Mr. Ting, a student secretary of the Japanese Consulate in Tientsin, has been ordered to Nagasaki to act as interpreter.

THE Korean correspondents of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, *Hochi Shimbun*, and *Fiji Shimpō* describe the recent complications in the peninsula in terms which are nearly identical. The unanimity of their testimony would be convincing were not better information forthcoming. The *Hochi Shimbun* is particularly outspoken. It emphatically refers the origin of the complications, in the first instance, to Russia's ambitious designs, and in the second to Korea's conviction that since she cannot count on the protection of either China or Japan, the great northern Power is her best guardian. The intrigues brought about by this concurrence of ambition and reliance are said to have been discovered by the Chinese Representative, Mr. Yuen Shi-kai, who, taking Min Yon-ik and other prominent Koreans into his confidence, proceeded to intimidate the King and accomplish the downfall of the Russo-phile Ministers. The *Hochi's* Ninsen correspondent alludes to a

secret treaty between Korea and Russia as though it were an unquestionable fact, and further states that a steamer called the *Kaitan*, owned by the C.M.S.N. Company, arrived at Ninsen, the 24th ultimo, carrying 250 Chinese braves who subsequently entered Sōul in disguise.

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The *Chōya Shimbun's* account differs in some interesting respects from that of its contemporaries. It says that Mr. Yuen Shi-kai acted in accordance with instructions telegraphically conveyed to him, August 13th, from Li Chung-tang, who, having learned that a secret treaty had been concluded with Russia, ordered the arrest and despatch to China of the Korean Ministers concerned in the affair. With regard to the origin of the secret treaty, the *Chōya* explains that there is in Sōul a party strongly in favour of Western civilization and bitterly opposed to China's suzerainty. The leaders of this party, chief among whom is Kin Ban-shok, Minister for Home Affairs, negotiated the Russian treaty, seeing no other way of launching their country in the path of progress. The Queen is credited with having countenanced their design. The *Chōya's* correspondent adds that the King of Korea, probably anticipating and desiring to avert China's anger, ordered the degradation and exile of the four progressionist leaders August 8th, that is to say, four days before the supposed receipt of Li Chung-tang's instructions to Mr. Yuen Shi-kai.

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It may be asserted with tolerable confidence that all these stories are wide of the mark so far as the supposed Russian treaty is concerned. The latest account of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent probably comes nearest to the truth. That writer refers the whole trouble to the jealousy of Min Yon-ik, who, seeking to displace the leaders of the rival Kim faction, accused them of intriguing with Russia, and persuaded not only the Chinese Representative in Sōul, but even the Viceroy Li, to credit the charge. Probably something is also to be placed to the account of the disfavour into which the whole Kim faction fell with China in consequence of Kim-Yo-Kun's escapade. To us it seems that the complication is another testimony to the foresight of the Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who long ago predicted that in the feuds of rival political parties in Korea lay the principal source of danger to the peace of the East.

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The *Fiji Shimpō* proposes to see in the present turn of affairs in Korea matter of the gravest interest to Japan. The native journal says:—We are astounded on the one hand by the daring want of principle evinced by Yuen, Min, and some of their friends, and on the other by the ignorance and stupidity of the King of Korea and his state officers. These latter have shown their utter incompetence to guide the affairs of a nation. If Korea were a country remote and distant from our borders, we might be justified in viewing with equanimity what has taken place there; but the nature of the relations between Japan and Korea emphatically forbids the adoption of any such position. The recurrence of such trouble as we are now informed of in Korea must lead to the most serious consequences, in which we will unavoidably be involved. What are we to do? Pursue a vigorous and resolute policy and endeavour to free Korea from the evils which at present surround her, while at the same time



guarding ourselves from danger. We believe it to be useless to follow a moderate and mild course, merely for the sake of peace and quietness, for before we can have sufficient time to regret the consequences of such folly, events will already have brought on us dangers from which we will not be able to escape.

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The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* continues its references to the Korean troubles in the following strain:—In the absence of direct telegraphic information from Seoul, we are left in darkness as to the circumstances relating to the cause of offence Korea has given to China. But enough is known to show that China has been very prompt and energetic in this instance; the remonstrance to the Korean Government, the banishment of the Korean Ministers, and the sending of Min to Tientsin—all these measures were executed in two, or at most, three days. Telegrams intimate that these steps have restored order for the present, but it is to be apprehended that the events may prove the forerunners of a still more grave series of complications. Some persons suppose that the secret treaty with Russia was planned by the Ministers of the Right and the Left, and put into execution by the influence of the Queen. It is a notorious fact that among high Korean dignitaries there are a considerable number who desire to oust the Min family from power by allying themselves with Russia; but the story of the Queen lending her influence to further this plan is incredible, as she is herself one of the hated family. Others say that Min-yon-ik, seizing a certain rumour as to the desire of the two Ministers to conclude a treaty of alliance with Russia, used it as a means of wresting political power from them. Neither of these two suppositions can be entirely accepted, but the fact of Korea's reliance upon Russia seems to be true; for, however precipitate and ruthless China may be when she discovers weakness in the force against which she contends, she would not in all probability have adopted such a decisive step in the present case had there not been some tangible facts to prove the existence of such relations between Korea and Russia. As to Mr. Yuen Shi-kai, he is no mere representative of China in Korea; his arbitrary conduct in packing off Min to Tientsin and prohibiting the use of the telegraph line except by his own Government, force us to presume that he has the supreme control of Korean affairs. It is now evident that the policy of China is to establish over Korea a *de facto* claim of sovereignty, and thus compel other Powers to acknowledge Korea's dependent position towards her. Finally, as to the cause of Korea's recent inclination towards Russia: the most potent factor is the inborn tendency of the Korean people to depend upon a foreign Power which seems to have a warm interest in their country. But more potent still is the family feuds among the Korean statesmen, whose first care is to promote their own personal interest even at the expense of their country. It matters little to them whether they depend upon China or Russia, so long as their private interest is served.

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The *Hochi Shimbun's* safeguard against the dangers to which the present state of Korean affairs gives rise, is an agreement by the chief Powers concerned to place the peninsula in a

position similar to that occupied by Belgium. Korea the *Hochi* regards as an Oriental Turkey: both are equally fertile in political intrigues, though those of the latter are the more widely reaching. Unless steps are taken now to clearly establish, and define Korea's position and status she will undoubtedly constitute in the near future the material from which a spark will spring that may set a great part of the civilized world in a tremendous conflagration. Japan and China are deeply concerned in the future of the peninsula, for the loss of Korean independence must plunge both Powers into a maze of complications and trouble. Though China has spent a great deal of money on, and given much attention to her neighbour, no result profitable to either side has been attained. On the contrary, we now find that Korea is disposed to rely on Russia, and it is easy to perceive that if the latter is successful in her plans and acquires a port open during all the winter, the event will be a distinct shock both to China and Japan. In the immediate future China will certainly not stand still, and whether she advances or retires her condition must cause anxiety to Japan. It is the duty of Japanese statesmen to stand out against any unlawful action that China may take in reference to the East, especially if any attempt is made by the Chinese to take possession of Korea. They must be compelled to give up any such design, and probably the best deterrent will be the placing of Korea in a position of firm independence. In order to define the conditions under which that object may be attained, China, Japan, England, and Russia ought to send delegates to discuss the subject. China should be required to desist from interference in the affairs of the peninsula, and to abandon her nominal claims of sovereignty, England ought to give up Port Hamilton, and the four Powers should pledge themselves to abstain from schemes of aggression in reference to Korea and to compel all others to preserve a similar attitude.

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The *Times* has certainly made a singular fiasco over the Port Hamilton affair. It commenced by locating the little group of islands in Quelpart, and ever since that curious blunder it has remained in a persistently dense fog about the whole business. Of course the big journal is not infallible. Like its humble contemporaries, it is liable to error. But at this time of day there is just cause to complain of its mistakes, especially when they place England in a ridiculous light. "Port Hamilton," *The Times* now tells us, "was obtained by this country in a regular and peaceful manner, by bargain and agreement with those in whom the nominal right of possession was vested. Consequently there is no analogy whatever, either in point of intrinsic importance or of method of acquisition, between our annexation of Port Hamilton and the reported Russian demonstration against Port Lazareff." Elsewhere the London journal asserts that the annexation of Port Hamilton—observe that it is now termed "annexation" though it was originally declared to be "temporary occupation"—was the result of negotiations between Sir Harry Parkes and Li Hung-chang. Now, so far as this information is concerned, it is grotesquely false. The simple fact is that the first intimation which Li Chung-tang received of the affair was a telegram from the Chinese representative in London announcing that the occupation had been

accomplished. China and Korea were alike taken by surprise, and there commenced then and there a series of remonstrances of which it is scarcely possible to suppose *The Times* ignorant. Indeed, so far from having obtained possession of the islands peacefully "by bargain and agreement," the British occupation was quite recently made the subject of a renewed remonstrance on Korea's part. *The Times* is the victim of a deliberate hoax, and when it makes a parade of British virtue, as exhibited at Port Hamilton, contrasting it with Russian aggression as suspected at Port Lazareff, it acts the Pharisee in a grotesquely palpable fashion. The Russians must laugh heartily over this Tartuffian display, and the world will set it down as another startling example of British hypocrisy.

We have been requested to publish the following outline of a project which, we trust, will receive hearty support:—"A few of the residents in Tsukiji, being anxious to form a local Boating and Gymnastic Club, have formed themselves into a temporary committee for that purpose. They have rented a piece of ground at Kawasaki's ship-building yard, immediately below the Concession, purchased a Boat-house and a four-oar racing boat, and arranged to compete at the forthcoming Yokohama Regatta in some of the events. The same gentlemen have inaugurated a Bathing Club in connection with the above arrangements. A boat leaves Akashi Bashi every evening, except Sundays, at 5.30; and salt water bathing is enjoyed at a very short distance from Tsukiji, the spot being favorable for swimmers and non-swimmers at nearly all conditions of the tide. The committee propose to hold a meeting of those interested in the present undertaking, and will be glad of the support of all who are willing to assist. The proposals to be laid before such a preliminary general meeting are:—(1) That proper apparatus for fitting out a Boating Club be secured. (2) That a house-boat for bathing purposes be built. (3) That a gymnasium be constructed and the necessary appurtenances obtained. (4) That energetic steps be taken to secure the use of ground for tennis, baseball, football, and cricket,—and the various implements for such games either bought or imported. A subscription of \$10 or \$12 per annum will probably suffice for all purposes. The meeting was held at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant, at Kawasaki's yard.

LORD GRANVILLE'S retirement from the political stage is naturally made the occasion for some neatly turned panegyrics by his admirers. The praise is certainly deserved, for the Earl has many fine qualities, not the least admirable of which were displayed in his long performance of the difficult task of leading a minority in the Upper House. As Foreign Secretary, however, we cannot think that his country owes him a very heavy debt of gratitude. In that office too many opportunities presented themselves for the exercise of his unhappy faculty of indecision. It has been most fortunate for the continuity of British foreign policy that there was found in the Liberal ranks a statesman so true to the traditions which Lord Salisbury represents as Lord Rosebery. Could the direction of the country's foreign affairs remain in the hands of these two noblemen for the next ten or fifteen years, it would be a happy thing for British interests.

CHIARINI'S Circus is reaping the fruits of its proprietor's enterprise in coming to Tōkyō. At first the Japanese were a little puzzled about it, and being at the same time deterred by the prohibition which rests upon all places of public entertainment during the cholera epidemic, their inclination was to stay away rather than to go. But since the accounts of the more adventurous spirits have been circulated abroad, people flock with greater and greater avidity to see the novelties, until the big tent nightly accommodates from two to four thousand spectators. Elephants, tigers, and lions are in themselves powerful attractions to the Japanese, and when the remarkable performances of wonderfully trained horses are added, an enthusiastic audience may be safely counted on. But if Mr. Chiarini wishes to preserve the popularity he has begun to earn, we strongly recommend him to diminish the "gagging" features of the entertainment. A circus clown is very well in his way, but to be at all amusing it is essential that he should be intelligible, and since he cannot be that in Japan, his rôle had better be curtailed as much as possible. Even to an audience of children it would be wearisome to see a man manœuvring a hobby horse round and round a ring, putting it through paces and passages and tumbling it over hurdles with most inartistic reiteration. The Japanese have a keen appreciation of fun and humour, but they will very soon abstain from visiting the circus if they suspect that the entertainment offered to them includes features purposely adapted to a low order of intelligence. If Mr. Chiarini is well advised—and we speak with the confidence of long experience—he will eliminate from his performance everything in the nature of extravagant gestures, pidgin Japanese, and tiresome tomfoolery, and will apply himself to seriously exhibiting the skill of his troupe and the wonders of his stable and menagerie. We observe, by the way, that he advertizes the name of the place of entertainment as "Akiwa-no-hara," whereas the name is really pronounced Akiba-no-hara.

An officer of a steamer which recently visited the Riukiu Islands sends us a letter in which he gives a short account of his observations at that place:—"The principal object of our voyage to Riukiu was to convey thither the new Governor, Mr. Oseko Sadakio, and a body of police—the relief for those who had put in their time in the prefecture. After a detention at Osima Anchorage, during very bad weather, we arrived at the islands on the 24th ultimo, and anchored outside the mouth of the river at Nawa. There is a capital anchorage, however, inside for vessels drawing not more than 14 feet. We remained until the 1st instant, when, having embarked the time-expired police, we sailed for your port. The climate may be described as salubrious and the temperature equable, our instruments never indicating more than 92° or less than 83° Fahr. in the shade, and the nights are sufficiently cool to make a blanket a necessity. A few mosquitoes came off to us, but they were not of a ferocious kind, their bites being scarcely perceptible. In appearance the inhabitants much resemble the Japanese, and are an easy-going people, who give no trouble to the Government. The authorities consequently have complete control, and the office of policeman is pretty much of a sinecure. They are widely different, however, from the Japanese in one particular—that of cleanliness—

the lower orders especially. Their wants are few and modest, and although Japanese merchants have established stores for the sale of products from Japan and foreign countries, they do not appear to be doing a roaring trade. I suppose that there is no article in the world which has penetrated into so many obscure and remote corners of the earth as "Bass's Bottled Beer." We found it in Riukiu, in perfect condition, at the moderate price of 30 *sen* per quart bottle. The women are modest, and have a remarkably fine carriage, the result, doubtless,—as I have observed in other parts of the world—of carrying burdens upon the head, which is the common practice. Ponies are plentiful, and those I handled appeared to have been properly broken to the saddle. Although seldom over 12 hands, they are of a much better breed than the Japanese animal, possess better points, and are stronger. Those I rode had good mouths and manners, and a gait that never slackened. With a party from the ship I rode up to the Castle, a steep incline, and the animals required no urging whatever, being just as fresh at the finish as at the start. The roads, which are excellent, even by comparison with those in the neighbourhood of Yokohama, were made by the authorities, who are instituting improvements in all directions. In the Castle, we found troops (about 250), a detachment from the Kumamoto Garrison, whose term of service in Riukiu is one year, and who will be relieved next April."

THESE are trying times for the politicians who call themselves Irish patriots. On the side of their opponents there is such an indiscriminating resolve to discredit them, that, do what they will, they find themselves in the wrong. Accusations of association with Fenians and Moonlighters are freely uttered against them. If they keep silence, then they are regarded as admitting the charge. If they deny it, then they have added falsehood to their other iniquities. It has fared so with Mr. Parnell. He publicly declared that he and his party had no manner of connection with the Fenians. *The Times* retorted:—"Mr. Parnell has quite recently been convicted, upon evidence from which there is neither escape nor appeal, of having deliberately and repeatedly affirmed that which he knows to be false." In such a dilemma men are apt to become unreasonable. Seeing that speech is useless, their inclination is to resort to blows. But if blows are delivered, at this juncture, on the Irish side, then the policy of the Conservatives is justified and Coercion occupies the platform. Will the "patriots" find in Parliamentary obstruction a sufficient vent for their wrath? Parliamentary obstruction is the resource plainly indicated even by Englishmen. Viscount Hampden, writing in the July number of the *Contemporary Review*, says:—"I would rather not predict what would happen in the event of the prayer of Ireland being again and again refused, lest it should be said that I had the bad taste to use threats instead of arguments. But having had some experience, as Speaker of the House of Commons, of the severe strain upon parliamentary government consequent upon the attitude of members from Ireland disaffected to the British connection, I deem it my duty to warn all those interested in Parliament (and who is not?) of the dangers ahead." Lord Hampden, or Mr. Brand as he was lately called, will doubtless be accused of

encouraging parliamentary obstruction, just as Mr. Gladstone has been accused of putting a premium on violence and bloodshed. But if the arguments of the "patriots" are to be answered as *The Times* has answered Mr. Parnell; and if their hands must be held under the Damoclean sword of coercion, we do not see what remains to them but an accentuated renewal of their old tactics in the House.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *St. James's Budget* sends the following story to that journal:—

We all know the opera of the "Gazza Ladra." Here is a true story of what happened to a friend of mine, now one of the highest dignitaries of our Church.

It was a spring morning, bright and fragrant; the wide window of the inner sitting-room, which looked out upon the little strip of garden common to most town houses, was open. This garden was divided in the middle; the first half nearest to the house scarcely deserved the name of garden, being closely flagged and with no flowers visible except a few which grew in large tubs placed upon the pavement; the second half was a glowing mass of flowers.

Close by the open window stood a writing-table, and beside it sat a young man busily copying out a poetical effusion, the composition of which had served to while away the long hours of a sleepless night. He was about to finish the last verse of his poem when he heard a voice at the window, and, looking up, he saw a large, black, and somewhat pert-looking bird standing on the ledge of the window and looking in at the room very curiously, while every now and then it uttered some unintelligible word. The writer at the table remaining motionless, the bird hopped into the room. Alighting on the writing-table, it proceeded to walk up and down, peered long into the ink-bottle, and, lifting up a pen in its beak, it pattered along over the founts; only now and then dropping the pen to utter a word which sounded like "Packer" or "Parker." By-and-by the jackdaw forsook the table, and, after hopping from chair to chair, made its way out by an open door to the stairs. These he mounted till he arrived at the nursery, where he seemed quite at home.

The family expected that the bird would disappear in the same mysterious way as it had arrived. But no: it attached itself keenly to its new friends, feeding from their table and learning some of their names. But in a few days the butler was in trouble: several spoons were missing. Every corner of the house was searched, but they were nowhere to be found. Now one thought of doubting the butler's integrity, but he became a miserable man. By-and-by more spoons were missing, and, worse still, money! One of the children of the house had lost its birthday gift of a bright haircrown as well as a bonnet. Now the old nurse was up in arms: the money had been lost in her dominions. Black looks were cast upon the nursery-maid, and suspicions grew into almost certainty when a sovereign belonging to the nurse herself had vanished from the shelf where she had hidden it. The nursery-maid wept in secret, and walked heavy-hearted from room to room. And all this while bright-eyed Parker hopped up and down the stairs—a delight equally to the children and the elders of the house.

The spring had deepened into early summer when, one day, the dining-room window lay open, where the family were gathered round the luncheon table. Parker, who was not admitted to the room during meal-time, was standing disconsolately on the flagged half of the garden. A drumstick was selected for his tit-bit; and, luncheon being over, it was flung to him and greedily seized. Parker, however, did not proceed, as usual, to pick his bone; but gathering it up with a well-balanced care, began a series of sidelong hops along the stone flags until he reached the garden, then up one of the sidewalks and in between a bed of forget-me-nots and tulips, where, when nearly out of sight, he began to cover the bone up with earth. Observing this, the young poet suddenly saw again in his mind's eye the statue of Justice in the Piazza at Florence, erected to the memory of the poor servant-girl who had paid the penalty of death for stealing her mistress's diamonds, which were afterwards discovered in a jackdaw's nest. He went out the garden, and there, amongst the forget-me-nots, under a thin coating of mould, lay all the missing goods and some that had not been missed.

Next morning the body of the unfortunate Parker was found in a rain-water barrel just beneath the window of the butler's bed-room. No one knew how Parker had come by his death: the butler being apparently the most ignorant of all.

FROM the "Report of the Commissioner of the Imperial Mint" for the year ended March 31st, 1886—the receipt of which we acknowledge—it appears that, during the period of nine months covered by the Report, the quantities of gold, silver and copper coined at the Mint were 35,403.13 oz., 5,159,483.90 oz. and 5,293,165 oz. respectively; and the coins struck were 5-*yen* gold pieces to the value of \$650,420; silver 1-*yen* pieces and auxiliary coins to the value of \$4,100,372.40, and copper 1-*sen* and ½-*sen* pieces to the value of \$312,330.27. The copper coins were struck entirely from old *tempo-sen*, which were recalled by proclamation. Of the silver coins no less than 14,386,163 in number, were auxiliary—chiefly of ten and twenty *sen* denominations. With the additions shown in this Report, the amounts of gold, silver and copper

coins struck at the Mint from its commencement to the 31st of March last, were \$56,741,808, \$58,828,214.40 and \$11,326,288.37 respectively, making a grand total of \$126,896,310.77. The Mint, in the same time, realized a net profit of \$7,492,811.

Our readers may remember that a Decree issued last December, with reference to a change in the "remedy of fineness"—that is to say, a change in the limits of fineness—of subsidiary silver coins, was wrongly interpreted by some critics in the sense of a debasement of the coinage. The Commissioner of the Mint explains as follows:—"By the Imperial Decree issued December last, the Remedy of Fineness of Subsidiary Silver Coins has been extended from 2 to 3 per mil. The former Remedy of Fineness, 2.0 per mil for coins taken both singly and collectively, was found to be too narrow for a coin of such a low standard as our Subsidiary Silver—viz: silver 800, copper 200—especially if large coinages had to be undertaken and each single coin kept within the limits of Fineness. Now that our financial condition has improved so that silver coins and paper money pass at par, a large amount of subsidiary silver coin is required for circulation, and the extension of the Remedy will facilitate the coinage of these large quantities without causing any change in the average composition of the coins, which will as usual closely approximate to 800 fineness."

We observe with great pleasure that the Commissioner pays the following high tribute to the abilities and services of Mr. W. Gowland and Mr. R. MacLagan:—"The appointment of W. Gowland, F.C.S., Associate of the Royal School of Mines, as the Technical Adviser to the Commissioner, Chemist and Assayer of the Mint, and also that of R. MacLagan, M.I.M.E., as the Engineer of the Mint, terminated on the 31st day of January last, and the prolongation of both for the further period of three years has been authorized. Since the first appointment of these gentlemen in the Mint thirteen years have passed; during that time their duties have been ably and diligently performed and the Mint has benefitted not a little from their services. During the last few years the work of the Mint gradually increased, until last year the coinage exceeded that of any preceding year, and in the present year a large quantity of Subsidiary coins had to be rapidly struck; there has been, however, no delay in any of the operations, and the fineness of the coins has been accurately maintained, owing to the careful attention of Mr. Gowland, who in his important post has also introduced various processes which much facilitate the work, especially of the Assay and of the Metallurgical Departments. In the Mint machinery there was no breakdown, owing to the able superintendence of Mr. MacLagan, to whom also we are indebted for the designs and arrangement of the new Engineering Works of the Mint, which enable us now to be independent of external engineering help and to make any additional machine we may require in any of the departments."

An immense improvement has been effected in the condition of Tokyo this year by the abundant use of watering carts. Dust used to be the plague of the city. It afflicted Tokyo as much as smuts torment London. Every breeze carried volumes of gritty particles into the

houses and lungs of the inhabitants, one long-recognized consequence of this nuisance being an exceptionally high rate of mortality among children. No method of architecture could be better calculated than that of Japan to enhance the inconveniences of a dust storm. Houses with their floors raised about 18 inches from the ground and their fronts completely open to the streets, offer no sort of obstacle to the free ingress of everything which the wind is capable of carrying. To protect themselves, in some sort, against this torment, the citizens used to spend a good deal of time and labour lading water over the spaces before their houses; but as the fluid they used was generally taken from the sewers, and as the operation was partial and fitful, it is a moot question whether they did not make the trouble worse. This year, however, the Municipality has taken the matter vigorously in hand. Watering carts have been constructed in large numbers. How many of them there are we should be afraid to say, but we have seen one marked "537." They are just large enough to be drawn by one man, and the work of manning and using them has been contracted for by a well known merchant of Tokyo—Mr. Iwaya Matsuhei—who is renowned for his advertising enterprise, and who is supposed to have undertaken this job with the view of still further familiarizing the city with his name, rather than of deriving any direct profit. At all events the Municipality and Mr. Iwaya between them have rendered Tokyo considerably more habitable than it used to be.

It appears that after all these years Macao is at length to be recognised as a Portuguese Colony. The Portuguese had been for more than 40 years engaged in virtually unsuccessful efforts—unsuccessful, according to Medhurst, chiefly because of their own violence—to open a trade with China when, in 1557, they received permission to land and erect store-houses on an island near the mouth of the Canton River. To this island they gave the name of Macao. It was a desert place. According to some accounts, the permission granted by China—or, to speak more correctly, by Chinese provincial Mandarins—was in consequence of assistance rendered by certain Portuguese adventurers to the Canton authorities in hunting down a pirate chief. Upon this permission the Portuguese founded a claim to the island, and despite the obviously slender nature of the title, have continued ever since to govern the place as though it were a Portuguese possession. The Chinese, meanwhile, though with their usual temporizing policy they refrained from any active attempt to control the settlement, resisted on several occasions the Portuguese assertion of territorial rights. In 1749, a convention was signed providing for a joint Portuguese and Chinese Government of the place, and this arrangement continued for nearly a century. In 1849, the celebrated Governor Amaral forcibly abolished the Chinese custom house at Macao and took steps to establish the undivided sway of Portugal over the island. He was assassinated by the Chinese, the result being that the resident Chinese Mandarin was expelled from Macao and the island was thenceforth exclusively governed by the Portuguese. Various attempts were subsequently made to obtain China's recognition of Portuguese sovereignty, but they were all unsuccessful. Now, however, it is asserted that Sir Robert Hart

has arranged the basis of a treaty by which China withdraws all opposition to Portugal's claim, in return for concessions to be made by the latter Power with a view to the better protection of the Chinese revenue. Sir Robert recently paid a visit to Hongkong with the object of devising some means to put an end to the smuggling of which that place is supposed to be the headquarters. Macao had to be brought into the arrangement, and hence the surrender of the island to the Power which has ruled it so long. It is not yet known exactly what scheme Sir Robert has elaborated with regard to smuggling, but rumour says, among other things, that the Hoppshop of Canton is to be abolished and that the customs at that place are to be brought under the control of the service over which Sir Robert Hart presides.

Mr. FROUDE has been lately dubbed a "romantic historian" and a "small literary Ananias" by Robert Buchanan in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but the animus which inspired the diatribe was so palpably the effect of Mr. Froude's scathing reference in "Oceana" to the latter's "New Abelard" as the worst book he ever read, that most people familiar with the novelist's flights in speculative philosophy can only have been amused by his display of spleen. It is, nevertheless, true that Mr. Froude is not the most accurate of historians. Some sort of latitude may be given to one writing of Japan and the Japanese, twenty or twenty-five years ago, but there is little excuse for a writer allowing the errors of those days to be perpetuated now. In a comparatively recent edition of Froude's "Short Studies on Great Subjects" the following paragraph re-appears, in his article on "England's Forgotten Worthies," the article itself, it must be remembered, being a review of papers published by the Hakluyt Society:—"In taking out Sir Edward Michellthorne to India, in 1604, he (John Davis) fell in with a crew of Japanese, whose ship had been burnt, drifting at sea, without provisions, in a leaky junk. He supposed them to be pirates, but he did not choose to leave them on board; and, in a few hours, watching their opportunity, they murdered him." It seems almost incredible that any reflective writer could, at this day, reproduce, without comment, a statement of this kind, and it is, of course, unnecessary to point out its manifest absurdity here. But the subject is one that has had and always will have an irresistible attraction for English youth, and it is, therefore, a pity that an act of perfidy like that described should be laid to the charge of a people thousands of miles removed from the possible scene of action and inherently incapable of such a crime.

Mr. SATOW appears to be enjoying at Bangkok all the unpopularity which attaches to the levying of a poll-tax. There is something peculiarly irritating about this species of impost. It is as though one were required to pay to prove one's identity as a British subject, and to establish one's title to protection which every Englishman holds that he has an inherent right to expect. Many a bellious voice has been raised against it in Japan. But, so far as we know, no one here has ever been so hot-headed and silly as to make the Consuls the object of his indignation. It is merely their unpleasant duty to collect the tax. They have nothing to do with its imposition, nor any power to remit it. The British

residents of Bangkok, however—if we may judge from what the correspondent of the *China Mail* writes—are not sufficiently clear-sighted to detect the difference between a controlling authority and a mere agent. The poll-tax has been raised 100 per cent. during Mr. Satow's régime, and so, very logically, they are irate against Mr. Satow. Moreover, that gentleman has been guilty of another unpardonable offence. He has caused the legend "No public thoroughfare" to be inscribed over the gate of the Consulate. This is a most heinous proceeding.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* says that Judge Denny has asked the Hongkong Government to take over from Korea the mint lately erected in Seoul. Two reasons for this proposal are given; namely, that the Koreans find it cheaper to get their coining done abroad, and that they fear to see their coins flow into the hands of foreigners. The authorities at Hongkong are said to have agreed not only to take over the mint but also to do all Korea's coinage. The second of these reasons on Korea's side is obviously absurd, for though ignorant Koreans might be disturbed by such a fear, they could not be so foolish as to suppose that coins struck in Hongkong would be more likely to become domesticated in the peninsula than coins struck in Seoul. With regard to the first reason, it is to be observed that the work of coining has not yet been commenced in Seoul, so that the Koreans can scarcely have formed any very definite idea of the profit or loss likely to accrue from minting operations. The machinery for the Seoul mint was imported in Mr. Möllendorff's time, and since then the Koreans appear to have been endeavouring to obtain from Japan such information and practical instruction as would enable them to commence work. The last thing we heard was that they had ordered a set of dies in Osaka. Nothing is less conceivable than that the Hongkong authorities should take over minting machinery, especially incomplete machinery as we believe that in Seoul to be. The chief business of a mint in Hongkong would be the coinage of a standard dollar, and all experts know that that is a losing operation. The seignorage charged by the Osaka mint for coining the standard dollar is one per cent.—a sum which does not even cover expenses. The Hongkong folks know this by experience, and they know also that it would be extremely costly, if indeed it were at all possible for the colony, to furnish the strong room of a mint with such a sum as is necessary to guarantee public convenience in coinage operations.

One fact emerges very clearly from the priestly controversy which lately appeared in the columns of the local press; namely, that the discussion ought never to have taken place in public. The position assumed by the chaplain of Christ Church may be quite legal. The members, officers and ministers of that church, being without the scope of ecclesiastical authority, do not stand in any official relation towards a bishop consecrated by the Primate of England. To us, however, as plain-minded folk, the reflection occurs somewhat importunately that, after all, the church in Yokohama is Episcopalian, not Dissenting, and that government by bishops ought therefore to constitute a vital condition of its existence. Yet even here we are met by the difficulty that several nationalities are included among its members, and that to impose upon

all alike the authority of an English Bishop would be evidently anomalous—if, indeed, Bishop Bickersteth claimed any such authority, which he does not. But without discussing this delicate question, what we have to remark is that there surely was no occasion to ventilate the matter from the outset in the columns of the press. Such a hasty recourse to publicity almost compelled the inference that some curious anxiety existed to shake off the Bishop's authority, and to proclaim the independence of Christ Church as openly and speedily as possible. We do not say that any desire of the kind was really operative. We only speak of the impression conveyed by the Rev. Mr. Irwine's precipitate employment of a medium which certainly did not suit the occasion. Under the evident influence of that impression, the chaplain of H.B.M.'s Legation published a letter which, in its turn, was equally calculated to convey a false idea. For, unquestionably, Mr. Shaw's remonstrance seemed to imply, among other things, that the inconvenient supervision exercised by a Bishop over his subordinates had something to do with Mr. Irwine's readiness to disavow episcopal authority. Mr. Shaw, we are persuaded, never intended to suggest anything of the kind. But his words did surely suggest it, and Mr. Irwine's naturally warm rejoinder carried the controversy beyond strictly amiable limits. The original question remains just where it was, and there results only a regret that two highly estimable gentlemen should have been publicly betrayed into an error of tact.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* strongly advocates the laying of a telegraph line to connect the Riukiu Islands with the rest of the empire. The popular rumour, says the *Nichi Nichi*, that Okinawa is the destination of the two vessels detached from Admiral Ting's squadron on the way south from Vladivostok, and also of the two that left Nagasaki on the morning of the 23rd ultimo, is not based on fact. If we can at all credit the language attributed by our Nagasaki correspondent to the Chinese Admiral, describing the objects of his visit to Nagasaki, it is hardly possible to conceive that these vessels have gone to Okinawa. Besides, the *Wakanoura Maru*, which sailed direct for the islands with the Governor of the Prefecture on board, must have reached her destination some time ago and we may be certain that if any Chinese vessels had been observed in the vicinity of the group, the information would at once have been carried to the nearest point at which telegraphic facilities could be utilised. The facts that no such step has been taken, and that a steamer which has arrived at Kagoshima from Okinawa via Oshima brings a report that up to the 18th instant all was quiet on the islands, justify us in concluding that the four ships detached from the squadron, as above indicated, were bound home with despatches. The Riukiu question, it is true, still remains unsettled, but as that is a matter which properly falls within the province of diplomacy, it is extremely unlikely, so long as China desires to maintain peaceful relations with this country, that she will adopt the course of sending a fleet to Okinawa by way of demonstration, nor does it at all follow that such an act should have an intimidating effect upon Japan. While it is plain that the immediate object of the visit of the Chinese squadron was not the making of a demonstration, it is permissible to suppose that

the Chinese were influenced by a desire to afford us tangible evidence of their naval power. Following out the train of thought which this conjecture suggests, we have some hesitation in accepting the proposition that China will not make a naval demonstration at Okinawa with the object of influencing a settlement of the Riukiu question, which at present lies dormant. If an occasion arises requiring that Japan should depart from the peaceful and concessive policy which has hitherto directed her actions, she will not be slow to move on the new lines which she may adopt. And in any case the work of laying a telegraph line to Okinawa, by way of the islands under the control of the Kagoshima local government, is a matter of the most urgent necessity—in the disposal of which not a moment should be lost.

THE great tragedy, in which King Louis of Bavaria was the chief actor, has closed. The curtain has fallen upon the scenes that stirred the hearts of the Bavarians to their inmost depth. The insanity of the sovereign, his deposition from power, and the outward calmness with which the announcement was received by the King; the appointment of a regency, the subsequent suicide of the King, the revolutionary spirit of the Alpine peasants, the funeral at Munich, the tears and the deep emotion of the people, the parliamentary investigation, the resignation of the Ministry and their retention by the Regent, the letters exchanged between the Emperor and the regent and the recent close of the Bavarian Parliament, all this, taking place within a few days constituted a tragedy that filled the people with awe and held the nation breathless. Never, perhaps, in the history of Germany was the value of parliamentary institutions more strikingly illustrated in quieting popular excitement and in producing the conviction that neither King nor people had been wronged. All the documents in the case were submitted by the Liberal Ministry to a select committee of Parliament, and the result of the investigation was the conviction that the Ministry had been rather too slow than too rash in the appointment of the regency. Had the Opposition at first taunted the ministers with undue haste in their proceedings against the King, so was this course then suddenly, but to no advantage, changed after the investigation, by accusing the ministers of usurpation and of having reigned themselves in the name of a King who had ceased to be responsible for his acts. This change in Bavaria, however, did not affect in the least the country's relation to the Empire. Not a single change in the Cabinet occurred, and Regent Luitpold has in his proclamations assured his subjects of his unwavering fidelity to his duty as a Bavarian and German Prince, and has expressed his belief that there are, under his Regency and by the help of God, reserved to the Bavarian people in their firm union with the German Empire times of great prosperity and bliss. The peculiarity of the present situation is that Louis' brother, Otho, admittedly insane for many years, has to be considered King, and that, unless the Bavarian constitution be amended, the present Regent can become King only after Otho's death. An examination of other German constitutions has shown the remarkable fact that no German State is exempt from the same fate under like conditions, and it is well yet remembered that

after Frederick William of Prussia had become hopelessly insane, his brother, the present Emperor of Germany, could not assume the royal dignity until after Frederick's decease. The present arrangement in Bavaria, inconvenient as it is, is not likely to shake the firm belief of the people into monarchical principles, although to be ruled by an insane King, nominally only though it be, would seriously affect the loyalty of the people in most countries of western Europe. Without a parliament, however, and a more or less responsible ministry, Bavaria would have found herself face to face with a very awkward and dangerous problem.

It is asserted by Mr. Charles Marvin and others who speak with not less confidence, that Russia's move with regard to Batoum is of a purely commercial character. The time had come when the Government of St. Petersburg was constrained to provide a permanent and safe Black Sea outlet for the large and constantly growing petroleum trade of Transcaucasia. "Ten years ago Baku and its petroleum were practically unknown in Europe. This year, from April until June, 400 shiploads of oil (some of the cargoes exceeding 1,000 tons) were sent from Baku to the river Volga." The wonderful expansion of Baku could not fail to be followed by a corresponding expansion on the Black Sea side. But there the only two available ports are Poti and Batoum. Either is far too small for the purpose. Batoum, however, possesses the advantage of protecting Poti, whereas Poti does not protect Batoum. To convert the latter into a naval station for the security of the former, and to convert the former into a commodious port, seem to be now Russia's purposes. The scheme will require a very large outlay at both places, and before spending her money Russia wishes to provide that Batoum shall not remain open to seizure. These, certainly, are explanations of her action, but they do not condone her cool disregard of treaty obligations. She seems bent upon justifying the often repeated charge that Russian engagements are not worth the paper on which they are written. If it be true, as well informed people assert, that England's commercial interest in Batoum lapsed in 1883, when the free transit of European goods across Transcaucasia to Persia was abolished, then this, though it may be a good argument against England resenting Russia's action, ought to have been a better argument against Russia accomplishing by a breach of faith what she could have achieved equally well by friendly diplomacy.

It is evident that Mr. Ernest Hart's collection of Japanese art objects is of a very varied and interesting character. It was lent for exhibition at the rooms of the Society of Arts, the immediate purpose being to illustrate three lectures delivered before that Society by Mr. Hart, last May. We are a little surprised to observe that the catalogue of the collection was prepared by "Mr. T. Hayashi, of Japan, the eminent expert, of 65, Rue de la Victoire, Paris." Of course there was no reason why Mr. Hart should not procure Mr. Hayashi's assistance in this matter; but since the collection, and in a secondary degree the catalogue, were intended to illustrate the lectures, Mr. Hart should at least have taken care that the Catalogue was not grotesquely incorrect. The catalogue describes 262 *netsuke* in wood and ivory; 30 combs in lac, &c.; 415 specimens of lacquer, including

*inro*, letter-boxes, *saki* cups, &c.; 439 specimens of metal work, and 180 pieces of porcelain and pottery. It is impossible to say how far the descriptions given of the *netsuke* and lacquered objects are correct, but when we find *Genji* explained as "the name of a collector of poems;" when we find a Japanese year period called "*Kario*," and when we find a lacquer box called *Taiko-makiye*, or "Taiko gold lacquer," and attributed to "the beginning of the 16th century"—that is to say, a box made of lacquer called after the Taiko when the Taiko was not yet born—we are driven to conclude that the compiler of the catalogue is not remarkable for historical knowledge, at all events. Turning to the section on Ceramics, we observe much that is entertaining. "An unique tea-bowl, in enamelled pottery, inscribed in bold black lettering, *Daibutsu Hokoji*, a bowl from the Temple Hokoji, of Kyôto, is called 'The Cup of Taikosama'—a description which can only be characterized as the veriest 'bunkum,' since enamelled pottery did not exist in the time of the Taiko in Japan, and the idea that a cup used by a great noble would have the name of a temple inscribed on it, is grotesque. So crass is the historical ignorance of 'the eminent expert,' Mr. Hayashi, that he speaks of the Taiko as 'the Shôgun Hideyoshi,' though every tyro knows that Hideyoshi never received that title. We read also of 'Imari ware decorated at Kyôto at the end of the 17th century,' a description which would make any expert stare. We are told that 'the Dutch pottery was imitated at the princely manufactory of Kishiu,' which is absolutely untrue. We are assured that the collection contains 'the only specimen of Shonzu's porcelain in Europe,' which at best is mere *blague*. We read of a maker of Takatori ware called 'Hide-moto,' who is said to have lived in the '16th century,' that is to say, fully a hundred years before the Takatori potters began to turn out anything like the specimen in question. We find a 'small bunch of chrysanthemums and lilies in white, blue, and brown porcelain,' called 'Hirato ware,' and ascribed to the 16th century; a period antecedent by a century and a half to the manufacture of any such ware at Hirado. We are told that a perfume-box of blue and white porcelain was made at Kameyama in the early part of the 18th century, though, in point of fact, the Kameyama factory did not exist before 1760. We find a porcelain *saki* cup described as Mino ware and placed back in the beginning of the 18th century, whereas porcelain was not manufactured in Mino before the beginning of the 19th century. But it is needless to go on cataloguing these flagrant errors. Mr. Ernest Hart may have a very beautiful collection and be himself a gentleman of highly artistic instincts, but his catalogue shows that what he has still to learn of Japanese art industry is very considerable.

We are glad to see the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* taking up the question of sanitation in Tôkyô with special reference to cholera. Our contemporary justly observes that the hopes of stamping out this terrible disease, which were at first entertained in view of its imported character, have disappeared, and that it must now be regarded as endemic. Such being the case, it is of vital importance to consider and carry out the best means of prevention. In Tôkyô, both the municipal authorities and the

police did everything in their power, this season, to guard the capital against the advent of the plague. But despite all their precautions, upwards of three hundred victims are now attacked daily. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* attributes this failure to the defective supply of drinking water and to bad drainage. Before everything the aqueducts and the method of distributing the water should be improved, and the reform should be accompanied by the construction of a proper system of drains and sewers. Until these measures are thoroughly carried out, Tôkyô cannot hope to be free from cholera. "But," continues the *Nichi Nichi*, and this is what surprises us, "water-supply and drainage form a part of the plan for the remodelling of the capital, and some time must therefore elapse before they are undertaken." Pending the great work of remodelling, people are exhorted to adopt every sanitary precaution in their power; such as, dredging their ditches, flushing their drains, repairing their sewers, building cholera hospitals, and forth.

Why should the improvement of the water-works and the laying out of the drains wait for the "remodelling" of the city? That is what we cannot comprehend. The "remodelling" of the city is very much in the clouds—so much so that the "remodelled Tôkyô" is called by the Japanese, "*Yume no Tôkyô*." If rumour may be trusted, the scheme has not progressed beyond a sketch which has still to be elaborated in Berlin. Even then, the thing will exist only on paper, and the question of raising thirty million dollars to accomplish the work will next have to be tackled. We do not like to think that the citizens of the capital are to drink impure water and breathe the exhalations of bad drains until the cloudy palaces and fairy parks of "*Yume no Tôkyô*" spring into existence. Such a scheme seems hardly practical or rational. Possibly the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* expects that the remodelling of the city will be commenced after a few months. We have never met a responsible citizen of Tôkyô who thinks so, and if there is any doubt about the matter, it would surely be well not to make the health of a million people wait upon the embellishment of their dwellings.

THERE is no burking the fact that Mr. Parnell holds the Irish constituencies in the hollow of his hand. *The Times*, in its electoral statistics, gives the following account of the polling in the truculent island:—"In the Irish counties, of the 85 seats, with an electorate of 631,649, 61 were surrendered without a contest to the Parnellites. In the other 24 seats the numbers polled were Unionists 74,366, Parnellites 79,078. The members now returned for the counties are 11 Conservatives, two Unionist Liberals, 72 Parnellites; or 13 Unionists against 72 Home Rulers. The total representation of Ireland is, therefore, 19 Unionists to 84 Home Rulers. In the last Parliament there were no Liberals from Ireland; in the present Parliament there will be two Liberals (in favour of the Union) who have wrested the county seats of South Londonderry and South Tyrone from the Parnellites."

We do not see that Mr. Hubbard had any resource but to decide against the appeal carried before him from the U.S. Consular Court in Yokohama, in the case of Mr. P. C. Fullert. That Fullert was the victim of flagrant injustice,



nobody doubts, we imagine. But unfortunately his judge, Consul-General Green, had the assistance of two associates at the trial, and the law is very explicit in withholding the right of appeal under these circumstances. It was argued with great force by Mr. J. F. Lowder, Counsel for the appellant, that the framers of the statutes in question can never have intended to deprive an American citizen of rights conferred on him under the Constitution of the United States. As matters now stand, the judicial authority vested in a Consul—of whose legal capacities the law requires no guarantee whatever—is out of all proportion to the authority vested in a duly qualified judge. Moreover, as Mr. Lowder contended, the associates who assist a Consul are in no sense a jury. A jury is empanelled to try matters of fact. That is its essential character. It receives the legal interpretation of the case from the Judge. Associates, on the contrary, are explicitly intended to assist the Consul "whenever he is of opinion that by reason of the legal questions which may arise, assistance will be useful to him." The framers of these regulations—we may observe *en passant*—could scarcely have conveyed a clearer notion of the esteem in which they held a Consul's legal capacity, than by directing him to procure the assistance of two ordinary citizens when he sees any reason to anticipate legal questions too intricate for his own unaided judgment. As a point of justice and common sense it is impossible to gainsay Mr. Lowder's position, but the letter of the regulations is against him, and of course Mr. Hubbard adhered to the letter. Fullert, it is pleasant to think, will not greatly suffer. A petition on his behalf has already been prepared by Mr. Lowder and forwarded to the President of the United States through Mr. Hubbard, who is understood to have endorsed it. In the meanwhile, successful application has been made, we believe, for a suspension of the unjust and illegal judgment pronounced in the Consul-General's Court at Yokohama.

It seems to us that the disinterested and humane action of Mr. J. F. Lowder in the Fullert case is beyond praise. The trial involved elaborate arguments, protracted investigations and an exceptional exercise of legal knowledge. For all this Mr. Lowder's reward will probably be the barren satisfaction of having championed the cause of justice. We think it, indeed, very probable that the sacrifices which he has imposed on himself, in endeavouring to vindicate the right, involve the expenditure of something more tangible than valuable time and labour. One is not accustomed to associate the practice of the law with such strong impulses of almost romantic benevolence, and it gives us great satisfaction to record them.

It cannot be said that during the recent trials at Toulon and on the northern coast of Corsica torpedoes scored much of a success. It does rather appear that, in a real engagement under similar conditions of sea and weather, not a single man-of-war would have been blown up. A large number of torpedoes were fired, but from such a distance that hitting was either impossible or in the highest degree improbable. A few boats approached the men-of-war near enough to fire effectively, but this was only owing to the unbusiness-like nonchalance with

which they continued to approach the enemy long after they had been discovered, and in spite of the unceasing fire kept up by the Hotchkiss guns, which, in a real engagement, would infallibly have sunk them before they could have had an opportunity to use their destructive weapons. Most of the attacks made took place at night time, and proved conclusively that torpedo warfare has found a formidable enemy in the electric light, by means of which, through strong and skillfully manipulated reflectors, the ocean can be illuminated for distances sufficiently great to allow of the timely discovery of an approaching torpedo boat and to destroy it before it can approach close enough to be dangerous. Another impediment to effective torpedo warfare was found in the fact that the suddenness of the electric rays falling upon the boat's crew, beside disconcerting them, affected their power to properly estimate distances, and thus it happened that some crews, believing themselves to be at 400 metres distance from the hostile man-of-war, received the signal to fire, while in reality the distance was one of 1,000 metres and precluded all possibility of success. These facts became also apparent during the sham attack of Admiral Brown's torpedo flotilla upon the men-of-war lying at anchor in the Gulf of Ajaccio under Admiral Lafont. The ability of torpedo boats to keep the high sea, a very important factor in all offensive naval operations, was also tested, but was not productive of very gratifying results. Of 18 torpedo boats, partly 28 and partly 35 metres in length, only the five boats of the latter type were able to follow the Admiral's ship, the *Fulminant*, from Bastia to Ajaccio, although the distance between these two places is not great, and although the sea, though not quiet, was far from stormy. The reported loss of a number of French torpedo boats on the high sea, together with the results of these recent experiments in the Mediterranean, has had a rather discouraging effect upon the friends and advocates of the torpedo, but many of these put the blame for such failures exclusively upon the faulty construction of the boats and upon the principles followed in French navy yards. Up to the present, at any rate, torpedo warfare has not been shown to be as formidable as it was once supposed to be, and the effects of the recent manœuvres in the Mediterranean evidently tend toward the disappearance among French sailors of that superstitious dread of the torpedo entertained by them before, and there is really danger of their going to the other extreme by holding in contempt an enemy which they had once overestimated. A correspondent of the *Temps* states that naval officers, while fully aware of the defects of torpedo tactics in their present state of development, are not therefore inclined to undervalue their importance and insist on a supply of better constructed and improved boats, while they deem the frequent repetition of naval manœuvres the best method of improving both the torpedo boats and the protective means at the command of heavy armoured ships.

The latest device in story-telling is to give the lie direct to the originator of a history and then to appropriate and repeat his tale. It is an ingenious method, if only for the air of authority and courage it confers on the person practising it. A recent example is the Korean correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*. A Japanese journal had ventilated a rumour that

the Korean Government were negotiating the purchase of the U. S. S. *Palos* through Judge Denny. This, the correspondent describes as "a mere yarn," and then proceeds to lay the truth before the public as follows:—Korea, having furnished herself with a merchant navy, wanted something to protect the ships. She accordingly commissioned Judge Denny to ask the United States Government to sell her the *Palos*. The United States Government declined to sell, but intimated that "very likely, ere long, they would present the vessel to Korea." The difference between the two accounts is simply that one accuses the United States Government of a very ruthless piece of benevolence, while the other attributes to them an ordinary disposition to do business. The *Shanghai Mercury's* correspondent says that to keep the *Palos* seaworthy has cost America the price of a *Duilio*, and would cost Korea as much more. Under these circumstances to sell her to Korea would be an act of mercy compared with making a present of her, since in the former case the Koreans need have no scruples about converting her into a hospital ship or powder hulk, whereas, in the latter, they would be bound to keep her going.

THE Revenue and Agricultural Department of India has issued a report which very plainly shows, among other things, how greatly the cost of the Indian wheat supply depends upon railway extension. The report says that much of the wheat-producing area lies beyond the reach of railways, and that the want of carriage is the only check to production over a great area of fertile soil. The document proceeds thus:—"It is interesting to note the effect of good traffic communications on the price of wheat. For this purpose four pairs of districts may be selected, each pair including a district remote from the line of rail and the district on, or comparatively near, the line of rail to which its produce is carted:—

	Average Price of Wheat in Rupees.	Difference per Cent.
Damoh (66 miles from the railway) ...	31'9 2	
Jabalpur (on the railway) ...	23'9 3	33
Sagar (85 miles from the railway) ...	29'1 2	
Narsinghpur (on the railway) ...	20'3 3	34
Seoni (89 miles from the railway) ...	26'5 3	
Nagpur (on the railway) ...	24'5 3	8
Bilaspur (112 miles from the railway) ...	51'4	
Raipur (42 miles from the railway) ...	35'2 3	46

Except in the case of Seoni, the differences in price show a very close agreement, and illustrate with great clearness the enormous advantages which result to agriculturists from the construction of a line of railway in their vicinity."

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, writing on social reforms, says:—"It is a matter for the highest congratulation that the nation has at length awakened to a sense of the urgent necessity of social reforms. In view of the consummation of the revision of treaties now in progress, and of the immense changes which will be wrought in our national life by that event, we cannot urge too strongly the importance of preparing ourselves for what is about to happen. In certain quarters an idea seems to be entertained that Japan will be entitled to the same position as European and American countries, when her political system and laws have been improved. No doubt that would be highly desirable, but it is a grave mistake to think that a political system and laws are the only things that are needed to bring Japan into the group of civilized states.

So long as our manners, customs, mode of life, &c., do not conform to those of Western nations, there will continue to exist a well-defined line of demarcation between us and Europeans and Americans. The inconvenience and disadvantage of having commercial communication with those people without mixing in their society, is amply proved by the experience of the past twenty years, as most of our readers are already aware. We all desire to attain close and more confidential relations with them. So far as political and legislative matters are concerned, a vast advance has been made in these ten years or thereabout. But we regret to say that even in the city of Tōkyō, social improvement has as yet been very partial and insignificant. Among the higher classes salutary changes are already visible, but the nation at large still holds to its former manners, customs, and mode of life. Unless improvement in these directions becomes general and thorough, it will be vain for us to hope for admission into the comity of Occidental nations.

PEOPLE who claim that the depreciation of the gold price of silver is due almost entirely to over-production and that it cannot be permanently arrested by the re-monetization of the metal, ought to study the Exchange quotations from month to month. Three weeks ago the sight rate for the dollar was 2s. 11½d. To-day it is 3s. 1½d. Here we have a fluctuation of about 4 per cent. between August 21st and September 8th. Is this the result of reduced production? Did the out-put of the mines suddenly show such a falling off that in the short interval of 18 days the gold-price of the white metal appreciated nearly 4 per cent.? In the face of such fluctuations, it is surely irrational to pretend that the influence of production will compare with the influences exercised by currency operations.

AMERICA goes on building railways at a prodigious rate. The mileage constructed during the first six months of the current year was 1,755, and, comparing this with previous records, the conclusion is reached that the total mileage constructed in 1886 will exceed 6,000 miles. This is by no means an unusually large figure. In 1882, the year of maximum railway extension in the United States, no less than 11,568 miles were added to the system. Nevertheless, only six times since 1866 has the figure of six thousand miles been reached or surpassed. Nothing has contributed so materially to the extraordinary development of the United States as this activity of railway enterprise. A nation that has provided itself with 92,214 miles of iron road in twenty years is phenomenal.

WE have on several occasions remarked upon the vain attempts which have been made to raise silk in any quantity in the United States, more especially upon the Pacific coast, and the reasons for the failure have been stated over and over again. That some persons, however, are still following this *ignis fatuus* is evident from the following paragraph, which we find in the July number of the *American Silk Journal*:

A San Francisco concern, known as the Visitation Manufacturing and Improvement Company, has secured control of the works of the Union Pacific Silk Company, in that city, and will begin the manufacture of all kinds of silk goods in August. The works were built about eight years ago near the Six-mile House, and contain room and power for about 150 looms. Over \$300,000 has been expended on them. Litigation between the original owners led to the failure of the enterprise. The new managers intend to make use of all the California silk they can obtain, it being as good,

if not better, than that obtained from France, China or Japan. Not enough raw silk is now produced in the State to supply the mills, but it is hoped that this supply will at last be forthcoming. The Company believes that the presence of a market for all the raw silk that can for a great many years be produced will raise the silk producing interests of the coast into a position of importance.

It is interesting to learn that "the new managers intend to make use of all the Californian silk they can obtain"; also that the microscopic samples of the noble article hitherto produced have proved to be "as good if not better than that obtained from France, China, or Japan." But, considering the constant recurrence of statements by persons who have had actual experience in raising cocoons, e.g. one that recently appeared in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, it is very doubtful if "the silk-producing interests of the coast" will ever be raised "into a position of importance":—

One woman sericulturist, whose experience in that pursuit has evidently been unprofitable and disappointing, writes as follows:—Had I a pen of fire and the sky for a scroll, and could I fly on the wings of the wind, I would at once start on my "mission of mercy," and soaring through space from our blue Susquehanna to the mighty Pacific, I would inscribe in my flight in burning letters across our land:—"Let silk culture most severely alone." I know whereof I speak. I tried it to perfection under the most auspicious and exceptionally favorable circumstances—with every means and appliance at hand for "clearing" \$200 in the six weeks required to attend to the "crop." Within thirty miles of a market for the cocoons, with every surrounding the most encouraging, my hopes were high—but it was all dead loss of time and money and work. It all ended in just forty-five cents worth of cocoons; I know how plausible it looks and reads. I know the inducements held out by silk culture associations: I know, too, that the whole thing is as empty as a last year's bird nest, and I, who have been so severely "burned," would fain caution others about going near the fire.

A QUESTION strongly illustrating the happy ignorance in which some people live and move has just been raised in Tōkyō; namely, whether it is safe to use artificial ice in beverages. Ice manufactured at Tsukiji—so the argument runs—is probably made from impure water, and may easily serve as a medium for conveying the deadly bacteria. We confess that the idea of the Comma Bacillus living imprisoned in a lump of ice is admirably original. Dr. Van der Heyden, in his recently published monograph on cholera, tells us that cold is as fatal as heat to the Bacillus, and that it will not survive in a temperature below 66° F. If this be so, its vitality in an ice-house must be rather low. No one need feel much reluctance, on this head, to partake of the artificial ice manufactured at Tsukiji or anywhere else.

THE cholera returns for Tōkyō during the past week were:—Friday, 10th instant, new cases, 142; deaths, 125. Saturday, new cases, 131; deaths, 102. Sunday, new cases, 128; deaths, 125. Monday, new cases, 139; deaths, 100. Tuesday, new cases, 99; deaths, 95. Wednesday, new cases, 113; deaths, 86. Thursday, new cases, 109; deaths, 104. Total cases, 861; deaths, 737.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 11th instant, new cases, 9; deaths, 1. Sunday, new cases, 12; deaths, 6. Monday, new cases, 10; deaths, 8. Tuesday, new cases, 5; deaths, 5. Wednesday, new cases, 3; death, 1. Thursday, new cases, 5; deaths, 6. Friday, new cases, 4; deaths, 5. Total cases, 48; deaths, 32; against total cases last week, 116; deaths, 86.

NEWS reached Hongkong the 3rd instant confirming the fears that were entertained as to the safety of the British steamer *Ferntower*, which

left Saigon the 24th of last month with a cargo of rice for Hongkong. Two of the crew, who appear to be the only survivors, were picked up, the 1st instant, by the steamer *Vindobala*, from whose statements it seems that the *Ferntower* had foundered on the morning of the 30th ultimo, four days out from Saigon, going down so suddenly that there was no time to launch boats. It is believed that about fifty lives have been lost by the catastrophe. The *Ferntower* was a vessel of 700 tons, commanded by Captain Kelly.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* appeared on Thursday morning in a new form. The whole front page is occupied by a letter from Mr. Yano, (one of the staff of the *Hochi*) who returned to Japan the other day after a sojourn of considerable duration in Europe and the United States. Mr. Yano's communication chiefly relates to the condition of journalism in the countries that he visited, and points out by comparison the more conspicuous blemishes of the Japanese press. In accordance with his suggestions the *Hochi* will henceforward be reduced in size, and the price per copy will be cut down from 4 *sen* to 1 *sen* 5 *rin*, the subscription per month being 30 *sen*.

THE *Army and Navy Register*, in illustration of the gigantic nature of the steel forgings required for the latest warships, reproduces from a photograph the fighting tower of the Italian armour-clad *Leopanto*, and remarks:—

This forging is 10 ft. in outside diameter, 7 ft. 11 in. inside diameter, 12½ in. thick and 4 ft. 9 in. high, and is intended to protect the captain of the ship in battle. The weight of this huge block of steel is 30 tons, and the rough ingot from which it was forged was 65 tons. It was produced by the firm of Schneider & Cie, of Le Creusot, France, whose 100-ton hammer gives them unequalled facilities for large work of this nature. The ingot was worked to a diameter of about 64 ft., then bored and then worked by forging on a mandril to the dimensions given above. It is the first fighting tower that has ever been made in one single piece, and no other firm in the world could produce one of this size.

As an instance of an exceptionally bad shot by a newspaper reporter, the following is good:—"Paris, August 14th. Prince Napoleon is growing uneasy about his son Louis, who is on his way from Japan to San Francisco. The steamer on which he sailed is reported nine days overdue." Prince Louis was amusing himself somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kyōto at the time when his protracted voyage to San Francisco was supposed to be causing parental anxiety.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* states that Madame Sugi, wife of the High Chamberlain of the Emperor Dowager's Household, was injured on the 12th instant by the overturning of the *jinrikisha* in which she was returning to the capital from Hakone. The accident occurred at Hodogaya, and is said to have been caused by the recklessness of a foreigner, who drove right over the *jinrikisha*. Medical assistance was obtained, and Madame Sugi was taken to the house of Mr. Okano at Hodogaya.

PRIVATE advices from Newchwang convey intelligence of extensive floods, which have destroyed at least one half of the standing crops throughout the province. Telegraph poles have been washed away in many places and it may be a month before the damage can be repaired, while shipping prospects during the next twelve months are very gloomy.

### SUMMARY OF JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1885.

THE Summary of the Foreign Trade of Japan for the year 1885, being in effect a résumé of the Reports prepared by the various Consuls and already commented on in these columns, does not demand any lengthy notice. There is an improvement of £269,116 in the total value of the trade for the year under review, as compared with 1884; but as the imports show a decrease of £81,626, this result cannot be regarded with unqualified satisfaction. The Summary speaks of the trade in metals with some enthusiasm, on the ground that Japan, though more or less self-supplying in respect of fine steel and copper, has but a limited capacity for the supply of other metals. Speaking from the stand-point of the mining development which has hitherto taken place, this verdict is doubtless correct. But expert testimony is explicit with regard to Japan's iron. It is beyond question that ample quantities of that metal are easily procurable at Kamaishi, and might be profitably procured if intelligent steps were taken to overcome the difficulty about fuel for smelting.

Again in the Summary, as in the Reports from which it is compiled, we are unpleasantly reminded of the success achieved by German commercial competition. The value of the German flannels imported into Japan has risen from £3,000 in 1880 to nearly £44,000 in the year under review, while Great Britain's share in the staple is only £10,000. So, too, of Woollen and Mixed Cotton and Woollen cloths. While the whole import trade in these articles shows a decrease, not only has Germany's share increased, but she has managed to appropriate over thirty per cent. of a business which was formerly done by English merchants only.

The remarks contained in the Summary with regard to the export trade are very interesting. "With the exception of 1882," we are told, "the export trade of the past year is the largest that has yet been done by Japan, but it still only represents a value of about one pound sterling for each six persons of the population, a fact which speaks but poorly either for the productive powers of the country or the industrial capacity of the people. Once a free admission into the country and an opening to invest their capital in it are afforded to foreigners, there can be little doubt that a large impetus will be straightway given to the whole export trade. Tea will be prepared for export at the place of production at one half the cost at which it is now done at the open ports; the immense tracts of land, well suited for the growth of wheat, which exist in the country, and which, with abundance of cheap labour close at hand, now lie absolutely unused, may be brought into cultivation, and there is no reason why wheat grown in Japan should not find as

ready a market in England as that transported by sea from the Western States of America. With a large development of the Export trade a corresponding increase in the imports might be confidently expected. When the Japanese has money he may be relied upon to spend it; and give him the means, he will be quite ready to provide himself and his family with the host of articles that minister to his comfort and well-being, which can only be obtained from Europe or America. While, therefore, the people of the country would themselves probably be, in the first instance, by far the largest gainers by its general opening to foreigners, it is equally probable that in the end the countries at present interested in Japanese trade would derive a commensurate and permanent benefit from the increased demand they would find here for their own productions." This is exactly the opinion we have always expressed upon this subject. We cannot, indeed, profess any strong belief in Japan's capacity as a wheat growing country. Even supposing—a hypothesis not supported by facts or the judgment of experts—that Japanese soil compared favourably with that of America or India, there would remain the difficulty of climate. Probably on account of dampness, perhaps because of atmospheric conditions not yet explained, the flour made from Japanese wheat and the wheat itself do not easily bear export. But with regard to the great economy and general gain of preparing tea for export at the place of production instead of at the open ports; with regard to increased sericulture; the extension of agriculture in all its branches; the growth of fisheries; the exploiting of the empire's mineral resources, and above all, the development of industrial enterprises, for great success in which the Japanese are peculiarly qualified—with regard to all these, none but the veriest pessimists or those afflicted with the blindness of not wishing to see, can reasonably question the effect of removing all the restrictions upon foreign trade and residence. Looking at the matter from the broadest standpoint, it is impossible to gainsay the fact that foreigners have hitherto been precluded from taking any part in the producing or manufacturing enterprises of Japan. They have virtually been limited to the rôle of middleman. Yet even when thus restricted, their efforts have been instrumental in developing a trade of from sixty to seventy millions of dollars. Can it be pretended with any show of sense that their admission to the far wider sphere of industrial and producing enterprise will exercise no sensible influence on the prosperity of this country? Surely not. Those who profess to believe that Western experience and capital have already played their full part in the expansion of Japan's commerce, look at the question with the eye not of reason but of prejudice. Of course, as Her Majesty's

Representative says in this Summary, Japan would be the chief gainer by the change to unrestricted intercourse. That is inevitable. But so far from attaching any conservative importance to such an argument, we regard it as belonging emphatically to the catalogue of considerations that make for liberalism. Unless it be assumed that Westerns are not qualified in point of experience or moral endowments to hold their own in competition with Japanese, there is no way of defending the position that to increase the rôle of the former in the commerce and industry of the latter, would be to benefit Japanese at the expense of foreigners. Europeans and Americans are at present confined to one corner of the trade field. If they manage to find their account in that contracted sphere under conditions which virtually place them at the mercy of the Japanese, how can it be maintained that they will not be incomparably better off when those disabling conditions are entirely removed and the whole field is freely thrown open to them? But, indeed, it is like thrashing a dead horse to repeat these arguments. Happily the day has passed when timid and narrow-minded selfishness was the keynote of our intercourse with Japan. That miserable and unworthy mood has yielded to the broader and incomparably wiser policy outlined in this Trade Summary, and now, fortunately for Japan as well as for all the Treaty Powers, no longer a mere theoretical prospect but a practical programme.

### COAST DEFENCE.

WE cannot tell how much of the wisdom that resides in a multitude of counsellors has been brought to bear upon the subject of coast-defence in this empire. Indeed, the whole subject of Japanese coast-defence is wrapped in a cloud of mystery. We hear of considerable sums being allotted for the purpose, and the name of at least one European Engineer of great ability—Captain VAN SCHERMBECK—was for a time connected with the work. But what system has been adopted or what results have been attained, the public is absolutely ignorant. There are obvious reasons for secrecy in such matters, and if the Japanese succeed with their fortifications as well as they have succeeded in guarding their secret, they will be very fortunate. But the trouble of privacy is that it leaves the field open to rumour, and rumour has lately been whispering that cast-iron turrets are likely to obtain the suffrage of Japanese engineers. We deem this scarcely probable, but since it is not impossible, and since there are no means of verifying or contradicting the assertion, it may not be amiss to remind Japanese military men that inaccessibility and concealment have become the text of modern coast-defence, and that they can generally be secured by means of

Original from

earth-works at a cost incomparably below that of turrets. An expert who recently visited this country was so irreverent as to apply the term "cock-shies" to the recently erected forts at Kanonsaki, which he said, and said justly, would be silenced in a quarter of an hour. Under modern conditions coast-defence is becoming a special art. Its true spirit may not yet have been thoroughly grasped in practice, but is not to be misinterpreted in theory. A ten-inch breech-loader is as formidable a weapon at three thousand yards as at one thousand. High velocity and flat trajectory give to the engineer and to the artilleryman alike a degree of latitude never contemplated in former times. A shore battery properly constructed can be silenced only by a close and well sustained fire. These considerations indicate for coast-defence the same principle as that which distinguishes an ideal battle-field. The first care of the engineer will be to occupy important salient points with guns of medium calibre on disappearing carriages, and with a number of quick-firing pieces. His armour-piercing guns he will retire to commanding positions in rear, not exposed to the close-fire of ships, but so chosen as to be able to bring a plunging fire to bear upon an attacking squadron. In all this cast-iron turrets are wholly out of place. They may play a useful rôle in land defences where they are exposed only to the light artillery of siege trains. But in coast-defence they are as valueless as they are expensive. We cannot dismiss from our minds an uneasy feeling that the Japanese are approaching this most important subject of coast defence with dangerously light hearts. We should expect to hear of the appointment of a mixed committee of naval, artillery, and engineer officers, including western experts in the three branches, whose business it would be to select the particular points to be defended and the scheme of defence for each point. After these vital decisions had been made, the surveying and contouring of the ground and the drafting of designs which should include all the latest developments and improvements and be in accord with the spirit of the time's progress, would follow in natural sequence. Of course it is rather like groping in the dark to discuss this question with our exceedingly scanty knowledge of what is actually going forward in Japan, but the importance of the thing constitutes a sufficient excuse.

There is another point which seems worth notice in connection with this subject. We refer to the employment of convict labour. It is not uncommon to hear of superintendents of gaols who complain that they cannot find suitable work for the prisoners. Would it not be easy to convert some old vessels into convict hulks and workshops, and to station these at the points selected for the erection of defensive works, taking the latter in the

order of their importance? A beginning might be made with a couple of thousand prisoners, and the system might be gradually extended until all convicts under sentences exceeding three months were employed upon fortification works; making bricks, quarrying and dressing stone, excavating, and, in short, doing all the manual part of the construction. The cost to the public would be comparatively trifling, and the convicts would be carrying out a national work of great importance.

#### THE PROGRESS OF THE NAGASAKI NEGOTIATIONS.

THE natural impatience of the Japanese people at the protracted nature of the Nagasaki negotiations is made the subject of an article by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. The Tōkyō journal says that no doubt remains in the mind of the Japanese as to the culpability of the Chinese sailors, and that the foreign residents endorse this opinion. On the other side, however, various pretexts are advanced to combat the Japanese position, and it is consequently necessary, according to the *Nichi Nichi*, that an enquiry should be made into the circumstances of the affair before opening proceedings in the Chinese Consular Court. Our Tōkyō contemporary further explains that, since neither the Chinese Government nor the Chinese officials had anything to say to the fracas, there is no reason why the friendly relations of the two empires should be disturbed. The Japanese authorities are actuated by an amicable spirit, and it is understood that the same may be said of the Chinese, so that the affair ought to be settled without much difficulty. As for the argument advanced by some impatient critics, that, China being a semi-barbarous country, to pursue all the prescribed forms of civilized intercourse in treating with her is only to expose oneself to evasion and contumely, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* properly replies that it is not for Japan to adopt methods against which, when applied to herself, she has so often and so vigorously protested.

There is no gainsaying the excellent spirit of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* contention, but we are obliged to confess that we fail to follow our contemporary's reasoning. For we have never been able to understand what good purpose can possibly be served by the Commission of Enquiry now in session at Nagasaki. Were the Commissioners invested with plenipotentiary authority, so that their decision would only require the ratification of their respective Governments to be final, the proceeding would present a very different aspect. But whatever conclusion the Commission may arrive at, whatever evidence it may collect, neither that conclusion nor that evidence can properly possess any weight in the Courts with which the adjudication of the affair must ul-

timately rest. The only uses of the Enquiry, so far as we can see, are to procrastinate a judicial trial, in accelerating which the honour of Japan and the interests of justice are alike concerned, and to enable the Chinese to advance pretexts and urge considerations which would be immediately excluded by a Court of Law. If the public concludes that from the moment Japan consented to take a part in this Commission, she admitted, by implication, some doubt as to the strength of her position, it will be very difficult to show that the public is wrong. Diplomacy had never any proper place in the matter, but if its offices were invoked at all, the conduct of the whole business should have been entrusted to them. The Commission of Enquiry is neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red herring. It is a mixture of law and diplomacy, equally incompetent from a legal as from a diplomatic standpoint. The spirit that actuated the Japanese Government in consenting to it can easily be understood, and deserves to be appreciated. Though entirely convinced of the justice of their cause, they were willing, before placing the Chinese publicly on their defence, to hear and consider whatever testimony and arguments the latter might have to advance. That was exceedingly amicable, no doubt, but we question whether it was not also a little romantic. China will be sure to take an ell for every inch conceded. After this enquiry has dragged out its weary length, shall we be any nearer a settlement? And in the meanwhile, the Japanese nation naturally chafes over a delay which appears neither useful nor explicable. From the first the affair was nothing more than a street brawl. It ought to have been disposed of and hidden away as quickly as possible. China's partially successful attempt to drag it from the comparative obscurity of the law courts into the strong light of international discussion, was a singularly gross blunder of statesmanship. But, on the other hand, Japan's too friendly complaisance may in the end condemn her to accept the partial responsibility of results which ought never to have grown out of such a bagatelle.

#### THIBET AND BURMAH.

MORE than three months ago we predicted the failure of Mr. COLMAN MACAULEY'S mission to Thibet. Mr. MACAULEY was very successful at the outset of his negotiations with China. He was received with open arms in Peking, and almost persuaded to believe that the Chinese had long been impatiently waiting for just such a man as himself to carry out just such a project. Shrewd people, however, who thoroughly understood the disposition of the Chinese, shook their heads over the prospects of the Thibet mission. There was such a lengthy chapter of possible, "accidents" which might easily be in-

voked to impede the envoy's progress, that, as we wrote at the time, "the secret assurance of Mr. MACAULEY'S ultimate failure probably helped in a great degree to prevent preliminary opposition in Peking." There is, however, a strong belief in quarters where the truth ought to be well known that Mr. MACAULEY has to thank himself for his failure. Had he preserved a discreet silence and made his preparations on an unostentatious scale, he might, it is asserted, have reached Lhasa long ago. But he appears to have wished for an audience, the larger the better; and what with natural communicativeness and literary diffusiveness, he took pretty much the whole world into his confidence. This error, supplemented by the organizing of an expedition on a startling scale, may be sufficient to explain the reluctance ultimately exhibited by China. At all events, it would seem that adroit advantage was taken of her mood by the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking. Under the influence of her apprehensions with regard to the results of the Thibetan mission, she was induced to approach the question of Burmah in a more reasonable temper. At the same time, it is a mistake to suppose—as several journals conclude—that the project of opening trade with Thibet has been abandoned, or the results of Mr. MACAULEY'S first success allowed to lapse. Mr. O'CONOR is evidently too clever a diplomatist to sacrifice any gains. The Convention recently signed in Peking contains a clause by which China undertakes to bring her influence to bear upon the Thibetans with a view to the conclusion of a commercial treaty. Thus the object of Mr. MACAULEY'S mission will probably be secured in a safer and more legitimate manner. Taken all round, this Peking Convention does remarkable credit to its principal negotiator. China has virtually yielded everything. Referring to the subject some months ago, we explained that Marquis TSING was the author of the territorial demands which threatened to complicate the issue so seriously, and that there was some doubt whether his Government fully endorsed his policy. As a diplomatic triumph it might have been very satisfactory to push the Chinese frontier several scores of miles eastward and southward; but the operation would have involved, at the same time, inconvenient proximity to France's new provinces—a consideration which doubtless possessed some weight with the statesmen of the Middle Kingdom. The upshot of the matter is that China acknowledges British sovereignty in Burmah and waives her claim to even so much as a foot of territory. She sought, indeed, and was allowed, to preserve a shadowy remnant of her old suzerainty. This phase of the question must have required very delicate management. "Tribute" was the first proposal of the Chinese negotiators; a term which they cannot seriously have expected to

maintain. Subsequently they changed it to "offering," a scarcely less objectionable form of expression. In the end the difficulty was solved by avoiding a definition altogether. A decennial passage of local produce is to take place from Burmah to Peking. The Chinese are free to put their own construction upon this comedy. If the receipt of a few articles once in ten years at the hands of non-official bearers affords them any solid satisfaction, their readiness to be pleased throws a new and very charming light on their disposition. No doubt the truth is that they were persuaded to be content with any subterfuge which seemed to "save their face," while England, on her side, was too sensible to strain at a microscopic gnat. The termination is most happy. It presents a striking contrast to the protracted diplomatic blundering and international complications which attended the occupation of Tonquin. Mr. O'CONOR has well earned the unusually rapid distinctions conferred on him by the QUEEN.

#### HOME POLITICS.

THE news received by the last American mail indicates that there was a difference between the Gladstonians and the Parnellites as to the course to be pursued on the opening of Parliament. The tactics of the Irish party were to demand an early and definite statement of Lord SALISBURY'S position towards Ireland. To this Mr. GLADSTONE would not agree, being probably influenced by two considerations; first, that in the present state of public opinion the country could not be induced to endorse any measure likely to satisfy Ireland; and secondly, that his own health forbids the immediate re-opening of the campaign. The old statesman has been peremptorily warned by his physician to avoid excitement and late hours. A yachting tour is prescribed for him in the autumn, and until he has refreshed himself with rest and sea breezes, it is expected that his appearance on the front opposition benches will be of a nominal character. What happened at the opening of Parliament was chiefly significant of a resolve on the part of the Home Rule leaders to patiently await the course of events. Mr. PARNELL delivered an impassioned appeal against evictions, and in this was supported, though at a distance, by Mr. GLADSTONE; but the former spoke of "a year or so" as the time necessary to expose the hopelessness of the Conservative schemes, and the latter explicitly declined to challenge any contest with his opponents for the present. It is plain that Fabian tactics are to be pursued. In all probability, the only lever used to obstruct the Conservatives will be the non-payment of autumnal rents. The consequent distress of landlords, and the growth of agrarian outrages under the pressure of distraints, are doubtless expected to bring discredit upon the Conservative pro-

gramme. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that Mr. PARNELL gives greater prominence than ever to the land question. It has often been said that this is the loadstone by which he attracts Irish allegiance, and the statement is strongly borne out by the fact that he discovers no better method of consoling the people's disappointment at the recent defeat of his political projects than an emphatic reversion to the land platform. That his immediate purpose is agitation, pure and simple, seems to us quite evident from his own words; for it is impossible to imagine that he can have been serious when he recommended a triennial revision of judicial rents. The Land Act of 1881 owed its failure, in great part, to a want of finality in its arrangements. It provided that rents should be revised every fifteen years, thus defying any calculation of the present value of land, and encouraging tenants to withhold payments. These evils would become intolerable were Mr. PARNELL'S suggestions adopted. No one knows better than he that a triennial revision would reduce the relations between landlord and tenant to a kaleidoscopic condition, and put a perpetual premium upon agitation. We take it, then, that his present scheme is to raise obstacles which, while they seem to be the outcome of genuine distress, will cover with odium any strong-handed attempt to deal with them. The Conservatives are determined to enforce the laws; the laws require payment of rents; evictions will follow; the inevitable consequence of evictions is outrage, and of this wretched routine England will grow weary, sooner or later. The only question is whether Mr. PARNELL'S followers may not get tired first. Already there have been two indications that faith in Conservative methods has enfeebled resistance. All the tenants on Colonel MANSFIELD'S estate have paid their overdue rents, together with expenses incurred by the employment of emergency men and police, and in Cork the labourers have agreed to work for the anti-land-league Union, declaring that, unless they are guaranteed employment elsewhere, they will not give up that of the Union. Perhaps a still more important feature in the outlook is the improbability that Mr. GLADSTONE will long be able to work with his new associates. Their exultation over the acquisition of such an ally is not unlikely to strain the ties of alliance as strongly as their generally intemperate methods. A branch of the National League has been started in London and christened after the ex-Premier, who is thus compelled to accept all the accessories of the cause he has espoused. He professes, indeed, to be delighted at finding himself either "a leader or a follower in any movement tending to make smooth the path of the people of Ireland, and encourage them to hope for a realization of their just rights." But so much dirty scum surges to the surface



whenever the Irish movement is arrested that one can scarcely fancy Mr. GLADSTONE floating contentedly with such a stream. His estrangement, even though partial, would be fatal, for, however he may be disposed to underrate his own personality, there is little doubt that the votes nominally cast for Home Rule at the recent elections were in reality cast for one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, popular leader who ever figured in the field of English politics.

#### SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Tōkyō, July 16th, 1886.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the Summary of the Foreign Trade of Japan for the year 1885.

It has been prepared in accordance with the principles laid down by the Marquis of Salisbury, and it therefore differs considerably in form from the Annual Summaries hitherto supplied by this Legation.

The necessity of presenting the figures in sterling, when added to the continuing fall in Exchange on Europe makes comparison with previous years more difficult than it was when values were all given in local currency.

During the past three months, there has been a considerable improvement in Imports, and I have therefore reason to hope that the Returns for 1886 will be more satisfactory than those which are herewith submitted to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be,  
with the highest respect, My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,  
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.  
The Earl of ROSEBURY,  
&c., &c., &c.

#### MEMORANDUM.

##### FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING OF JAPAN DURING THE YEAR 1885.

The Foreign Trade of Japan carried on and the shipping entered and cleared at the four ports, Yokohama, Hyōgo and Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate during the year 1885 are shown in the three Tables which are appended to this Memorandum; viz.:

I.—Comparative Return of the Foreign Import Trade of Japan during the years 1885 and 1884.

II.—Comparative Return of the Foreign Export Trade of Japan during the years 1885 and 1884.

III.—Return of all shipping entered and cleared at the open ports of Japan during the year 1885.

These tables have been compiled almost exclusively from Returns furnished by Her Majesty's Consuls at the several ports.

The whole value of the Foreign Trade during the year 1885 amounted to:—

Imports	£ 5,918,179
Exports	£ 6,321,947
Total	£ 12,240,126

During the year 1884 it amounted to:—

Imports	£ 5,999,805
Exports	£ 5,971,205
Total	£ 11,971,010

There was therefore a decrease of £81,626 in the value of the imports, but an increase of £350,742 in that of the exports and of £269,116 in that of the total trade of 1885 as compared with 1884.

The Trade of 1885 was divided between the four ports in the following proportions:—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
Kanagawa	5,894,984	4,178,282	8,073,266
Hyōgo & Osaka	1,788,341	1,412,372	3,200,713
Nagasaki	233,408	614,845	848,253
Hakodate	1,386	119,447	120,833

Totals.....5,918,179 6,321,947 12,240,126

There was besides a small foreign trade carried on at the ports of Niigata, Shimonoseki, Hakata, and Idzugarahara, but it was one which bore no interest for Europeans or Americans, and both as its value was in the aggregate very trifling and as it is not referred to in the returns of Her Majesty's Consuls, it will not be further dealt with in this summary.

Coal was exported in considerable quantities in Foreign vessels from Kuchinotsu and some cargoes of wheat went also from Yokkaichi and Shimonoseki to Foreign Countries, but these are not included in the present Returns as the Legation has no means of learning the exact quantities exported.

#### IMPORTS.

The decrease in Imports appears to the following amounts under the general headings of:—

Woolens and Mixed Cotton and Wool-	
len Manufactures	£ 109,462
Kerosene	£ 21,262
Sugar	£ 146,254
Miscellaneous	£ 210,469

While on the other hand the following increase has taken place in the articles included under the headings of:—

Cotton Manufactures	£ 77,923
Metals	£ 137,788
Miscellaneous (Eastern)	£ 190,110

The increase in Cotton Manufactures cannot be considered in any way a satisfactory one as the import is still far below the value which it reached in previous years. The same remark must be made in regard to Miscellaneous Articles of eastern production. Of the total increase in their value, £134,000 was owing to an exceptional import of rice, induced by the prevalence of high prices in Japan, and the increase which has taken place in the generality of the articles is therefore very small. The trade is, however, one which is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese, and its fluctuations are therefore of little account to Europeans.

In regard to Metals, the case is quite different. This is entirely a European trade; its advance in 1885 was not only considerable, but it may be taken as an earnest of much greater things to come. The "Sundries" included tin plates, steel and steel wire, brass ware, lead, pig and sheet, tea-lead, quicksilver, yellow metal, and zinc to considerable amounts. Steel of fine quality is made in Japan; copper is one of its staple products, but with those two the country's capacity for supplying its own wants in the useful metals seems to be limited, and those wants are now yearly growing.

Of the decrease that has taken place in Woollen and Mixed Cotton and Woollen manufactures, the principle staple, mousseline de laine, alone shows a falling off of £190,980, or more than half of the value of its import during 1884. This decrease, large as it is, is brought into greater prominence by the figures shown for previous years, the value of the import in 1879 having been over £600,000 and in 1880 nearly £700,000. The trade in it is almost entirely a French and German one.

Flannels and Italian cloth both showed an increase: flannels of £23,190 and Italian cloth of £77,577. In the latter case, the value of the increase in the goods of British production was £78,777, those of French and German production showing a decrease, while in the case of flannels, the increase was almost entirely in those of German production. In 1880, the value of German flannels imported into Japan was little over £3,000: in the past year it was nearly £44,000, as against a little over £10,000 from Great Britain.

Blankets and Woollen and Mixed Cotton and Woollen Cloths both show a considerable de-

crease, common in the case of Blankets to those of British French and German Manufacture, but in that of cloths only to French and British, the German import showing a slight increase. Five years ago, the trade in the latter staple was entirely a British one. Considerably over one third of it has since then been gradually diverted, to Germany principally, but in a smaller degree to France.

The total import of sugar shows a falling off of £146,254 as compared with that of 1884. The falling off is, however, only in the coarser description of brown sugar from Amoy, Formosa, and Manila. White sugar, the production of Hongkong refineries, shows an increase both in quantity and value, in quantity of cwt. 74,381 and in value of £14,624, and its import is now more than two and a half times what it was in 1880. Since the latter year the taste which the Japanese formerly had for coarse brown sugar seems to have been gradually declining, as the decrease in its import has not been met by any corresponding increase in its production in Japan, and it is not improbable that the import burthened as it may be with a heavy import duty, which the poorer classes of the people, by whom it is consumed, will be unable to pay, will at no very distant date be confined to the finer kinds of white. There is one small establishment for the production of refined sugar from Beet root, but with this exception all refined sugars are imported from abroad and principally from Hongkong.

The trade in miscellaneous articles remains much the same as last year, the decrease in its whole value being a great deal more than accounted for by the decrease in the value of steamers bought in England by the National Steamship Company.

#### EXPORTS.

The Export Trade of 1885 exceeded that of 1884 by £350,742, all the principal staples, with the exception of rice, sharing in this increase. Silver showed a diminution in quantity but an increase of £119,432 in value; tea, coal, copper, and dried fish, in each case, an increase both in quantity and value, that in value being in:—

Tea	£ 151,936
Coal	£ 19,819
Copper	£ 73,279
Dried Fish	£ 24,733

With the exception of 1882, the export trade of the past year is the largest that has yet been done by Japan, but it still only represents a value of about one pound sterling for each six persons of the population, a fact which speaks but poorly either for the productive powers of the country or the industrial capacity of the people.

Once a free admission into the country and an opening to invest their capital in it are afforded to foreigners, there can be little doubt that a large impetus will be straightway given to the whole export trade.

Tea will be prepared for export at the place of production at one half the cost at which it is now done at the open ports; the immense tracts of land, well suited for the growth of wheat, which exist in the country, and which, with abundance of cheap labour close at hand, now lie absolutely unused, may be brought into cultivation, and there is no reason why wheat grown in Japan should not find as ready a market in England as that transported by sea from the Western States of America.

With a large development of the Export trade a corresponding increase in the imports might be confidently expected. When the Japanese has money he may be relied upon to spend it, and give him the means, he will be quite ready to provide himself and his family with the host of articles that minister to his comfort and well-being which can only be obtained from Europe or America.

While, therefore, the people of the country would themselves probably be, in the first instance, by far the largest gainers by its general opening to foreigners, it is equally probable that in the end the countries at present interested in Japanese trade would derive a commensurate and permanent benefit from the increased demand they would find here for their own productions.

Original from

## SHIPPING.

It will be seen from Table III. that out of a total of 975 vessels with a tonnage of 1,134,722 tons under foreign flags entered during the year, 568 with a tonnage of 731,080 tons were British. In regard to the number of British vessels these figures show a decrease of 68 vessels in 1885 as compared with 1884 but a comparison cannot be made in the tonnage, as the figures in the present table represent nett, while those given in 1884 represented gross tonnage.

Although the value of the Import and Export trade of Nagasaki bears but a very small proportion to that of Kanagawa and Hyogo, the returns from it show that both in numbers and tonnage the British Shipping entered there during the year considerably exceeded that of either of the two last named ports, and that, notwithstanding the fact, that it was heavily handicapped by the prevalence during the greater part of the summer of a very severe epidemic of cholera. However, the general value of foreign trade may decline at Nagasaki, it is probable that as a shipping port affording large and remunerative employment to ships of size sufficiently moderate to enable them to enter Chinese ports at all times, and of good carrying capacity in proportion to their size, it will continue to advance steadily. Its central position and excellent and well sheltered harbour are great points in its favour, and it only requires the successful working of the numerous coal mines by which it is surrounded to furnish freight for a much larger number of vessels than the Japanese can themselves hope to possess for many years to come.

## CENSUS.

The number of European and American residents at the open ports and at Tokyo during the year 1885 was 2,298. Of this total 1,065 were British subjects, 269 Germans, and 201 French Citizens, the balance representing eleven other different nationalities.

There were 210 foreign firms carrying on business, of which 91 were British, 46 United States, 33 German and 18 French.

The number of Chinese residents in Japan during the year was 3,876, and there were 139 Chinese firms established in business.

As compared with the corresponding figures for the years 1876 and 1880 the above numbers show a considerable decrease in regard to European and American residents, but a very large increase in that of Chinese.

In the first mentioned year, there were 2,673 Europeans and Americans, and 2,107 Chinese.

In 1880, there were 2,359 Europeans and Americans, and 3,584 Chinese.

The European and American residents in Japan have therefore within ten years fallen in number by 375, while the Chinese have in the same period increased by no less than 1,769.

The decline in the numbers of European and American residents must to a large extent be attributed to the diminution of the number of Foreign employes in the service of the Japanese Government. The great majority of the Foreign residents in Tokyo come under this class, and they have in the ten years declined in number by nearly 200.

At the same time, it must in some degree be attributed either to a falling off of business or to its transfer from European to Chinese hands. In 1876 there were 221 Foreign firms established in Japan, in 1880, 258, while in 1885, the number was 210. There is no return of the number of Chinese firms in 1876, but in the following year it was 53, in 1880 it was 102, and in 1885 139.

The term "firm" includes not only mercantile establishments strictly so called, but store-keepers and other commercial concerns of every description.

The comparative numbers of British residents in the three years above referred to were:—

In 1876 ..... 1,242  
In 1880 ..... 1,057  
In 1885 ..... 1,065

H.B.M.s' Legation, Tokyo, July 14, 1886.

## I.—COMPARATIVE RETURN OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE OF JAPAN DURING THE YEARS 1885 AND 1884.

ARTICLES.	1885.	1884.		
QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	
Cotton Manufactures.				
Yarn, lbs.	28,320,775	1,003,458	28,218,000	1,055,085
Shirtings, yards	31,119,334	283,052	21,091,093	264,930
Turkey Reds, yards	8,025,349	87,848	6,493,001	77,779
Velvets, yards	3,014,596	69,000	1,008,806	46,318
Chintzes and Prints, yards	3,465,668	42,630	4,066,135	50,120
Sundries	166,565	100,325	—	146,275
Woolen and Mixed Cotton and Woolen Manufactures.				
Mousseline de Soie, yards	7,802,705	185,780	14,595,231	376,760
Italian cloth, yards	4,453,385	109,676	2,470,600	93,099
Woolen cloth, yards	30,170,202	89,308	377,108	95,828
Flannel, yards	1,068,680	55,310	630,566	35,126
Blankets, do.	—	42,596	—	57,311
Sundries	—	59,844	—	45,808
Metals (including manufactures).				
Iron, bar & rod, tons	9,370	60,187	9,141	61,266
Iron, rails, tons	13,976	76,311	6,700	35,815
Iron, nails, tons	2,065	84,706	—	93,050
Iron wire, do.	—	44,771	—	20,104
Miscellaneous.	—	270,898	—	212,643
Kerosene oil, gallons	17,272,499	334,430	17,415,070	355,516
Sugar.				
Brown, cwt.	727,158	438,447	981,701	506,781
White, cwt.	492,345	512,817	417,964	408,193
Sundries, leaf, do.	—	13,335	—	14,870
Miscellaneous.	—	—	—	—
Arms and Ammunition.	—	72,306	—	91,313
Beer, wine, and spirits.	—	72,208	—	59,853
Books and stationery.	—	53,451	—	39,567
Clocks and watches.	—	61,462	—	50,570
Clothing.	—	73,691	—	38,814
Drugs and Medicines.	—	120,667	—	107,053
Dyes & Paints.	—	15,597	—	77,039
Glass & Glassware.	—	33,080	—	26,839
Wire.	—	38,654	—	17,930
Wireless.	—	109,335	—	80,251
Sundries.	—	—	—	—
Mixtures.	—	85,656	—	84,014
Sundries.	—	130,500	—	318,001
Sundries.	—	402,580	—	547,104
Miscellaneous Eastern production.				
Raw Cotton, lbs.	4,897,998	104,594	5,492,400	111,501
Seed Cotton, do.	—	41,870	—	—
Rice, tons	18,418	134,716	—	—
Leather, do.	—	55,049	—	48,702
Drugs, do.	—	15,100	—	16,010
Sundries.	—	154,078	—	135,713
Totals	—	5,918,179	—	5,999,805

RECAPITULATION.	1885.	1884.
DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.	VALUE IMPORTED.	VALUE IMPORTED.
Cotton Manufactures.	£1,052,655	£1,574,733
Woolen and Mixed Cotton and Woolen Manufactures.	565,260	705,062
Metals.	539,270	397,088
Kerosene oil.	334,256	355,516
Sugar.	993,599	1,109,853
Miscellaneous, European and American.	1,329,411	1,536,940
Miscellaneous Eastern.	501,982	314,872
Totals.	£5,918,179	£5,999,805

## II.—COMPARATIVE RETURN OF THE FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE OF JAPAN DURING THE YEARS 1885 AND 1884.

ARTICLE.	1885.		1884.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Silk .....	lbs.	5,459,596	4,408,807	5,836,260
Tea .....	lbs.	41,244,118	1,109,493	37,700,000
Rice .....	tons	18,823	134,001	61,428
Coal .....	tons	663,307	344,500	119,224
Copper .....	do.	80,779	324,101	5,178
Dried Fish .....	cwt.	189,179	303,047	153,329
Camellia .....	do.	—	97,630	—
Autumn .....	tons	2,195	35,304	949
Lacquered Ware .....	do.	—	81,974	—
Mushrooms .....	cwt.	11,184	68,501	10,646
Cocoons .....	lbs.	218,933	27,979	334,333
Porcelain & Earthenware .....	do.	—	121,688	—
Rags .....	do.	—	35,083	—
Seaweed .....	cwt.	378,224	107,883	222,139
Silk manufactures .....	do.	—	33,803	—
Tobacco .....	cwt.	54,832	68,134	30,527
Vegetable Wax .....	do.	—	40,000	—
Wheat .....	do.	—	678,023	—
Miscellaneous .....	do.	—	—	670,361
Total .....		6,322,947		5,971,205

## III.—RETURN OF ALL SHIPPING AT THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN DURING THE YEAR 1885.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
British.....	568	731,080	570	730,780
German .....	223	159,279	224	161,295
United States ...	77	133,400	78	135,097
French .....	53	58,414	54	59,212
All other Foreign	54	51,589	56	52,969
Total Foreign ...	975	1,134,722	982	1,139,353
Japanese (of Foreign build only)	8,474	2,845,251	8,459	2,837,563
Grand Totals ...	9,449	3,979,973	9,441	3,976,916

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

## BISHOP BICKERSTETH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you grant me space for a few words with reference to the Rev. Mr. Irwine's action in connection with the correspondence forwarded from Hakodate by the newly-appointed bishop to Japan on the 20th ultimo. I wrote a letter on the subject on the 8th inst., but withheld it mainly in consequence of an editorial which appeared in the *Japan Herald*, and which I thought would probably serve to virtually terminate the matter, so far indeed as the public is concerned with it at present. But a reference to last night's issue of the same paper shows I was much mistaken. "The whole matter had better now be dropped" was sound advice; but it is advice which has been placed in an absurd light by the editor's own action only two days later.

Passing over the inaccuracies and mirth-provoking conceits noticeable here and there in your contemporary's article of the 11th (of which the cool assumption that "persons who have paid any attention at all to the subject" almost regard "Bishops in these parts" as "sacredotal superfluities" is perhaps the gem), I must say that it seems to me somewhat disingenuous to characterize the Rev. Mr. Shaw's letter as a "voluntary intrusion," etc. The action which Mr. Shaw criticised might with more correctness, have been designated a voluntary intrusion.

Mr. Irwine committed a very indiscreet and decidedly indecorous act in publishing the correspondence with Bishop Bickersteth at a stage when there was nothing to necessitate publication, and when, as a matter of fact, the gentleman most concerned beside Mr. Irwine himself could hardly have received the reply so prematurely given to the world, much less have responded to it. Even if the reverend gentleman was anxious to take the public into his confidence, he might at least have waited until he had either put the bishop's communication before his Church Committee as requested, or until he had received some evidence of the reception his reply had been accorded. But instead of doing so,—instead of protesting, if he wished to protest, and then abiding further developments—Mr. Irwine must needs cast his reply broadcast; though he must have known it to be a reply which would certainly provoke hostile comment, and very likely give the many in this place ready to smile and sneer at aught directly or indirectly affecting the missionary element, a fresh opportunity for an adverse word and a laugh. And it should not be forgotten that, though Christ Church is "a purely local and congregational body" and "self-supported" (that is, practically), it is undeniably the sole Church in the place which one would have supposed likely to welcome a "bishop of the Church of England in Japan";—it being, in effect, the local approximation to the established Church which the majority of us attended and prized at home; and moreover it was at the outset, I believe, and for several years actually connected, in some fairly direct way with the English State Church.

Under these circumstances, and seeing that Mr. Irwine is an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, he might well have acted upon Bishop Bickersteth's request, and deferred the taking up of such an antagonistic position and the accompanying call upon each of the three local papers until such time as interference was directly attempted, or other action which Mr. Irwine might consider unwarrantable and uncalled for taken. Further, it is to be noted that though Mr. Irwine tells Bishop Bickersteth that it was for the missionary work that he was specially chosen (which is doubtless true, as probably all the English Episcopalian clergymen in the country except Mr. Irwine are missionaries), the document attesting the consecration is addressed "To all the faithful in Christ Jesus throughout the world, and especially to the British Residents, and to all others whom it may concern, in Japan." This alone, one would have thought, should have ensured a different reception of the communication at the hands of one occupying the Rev. Mr. Irwine's position. Exception has been taken to the Rev. Mr. Shaw's letter. If Mr. Shaw had not noticed the correspondence somebody else would have. Mr. Irwine appears to resent Mr. Shaw's interference. He should have been more careful how he proceeded in the first instance. His procedure courted criticism; and if the criticism cuts, it is absurd to cry out about

interference, and ask who constituted Mr. Shaw "the champion not only of Bishop Bickersteth but also of the congregation of Christ Church." It was not a question of championing any one's rights, though certain rights were referred to incidentally; it was merely a case of exposing procedure which, to say the least, was unbecoming, and preventing erroneous impressions concerning a recent arrival which otherwise might have deepened into beliefs.

Mr. Irwine states that Mr. Shaw's admission *en passant* that "the bishop has not, cannot have, any legal right of visitation" proves that "his letter as an answer was superfluous." I do not think so, for I too have no doubt that in the eyes of many Mr. Irwine stands as a bold champion of the rights of Christ Church Congregation against a bishop's aggressiveness.

In his letter of the 7th inst. Mr. Irwine cites a case of a degraded clergyman in support of his opinion that "in England Episcopal supervision is the slowest and most expensive defence conceivable;" and mentions that "if the clergy were the easily-handled tools of the Episcopacy Mr. Shaw credits them with being, we should never have had John Wyclif and the English Bible and we should have had Popery and the Confessional." This is carrying things to extremes indeed. Mr. Shaw doubtless had in mind men of principle, not men who would evade the consequences of their own faults and wrong-doings, or men capable of remaining in a Church whose tenets and ritual they are incapable of appreciating or are false to. And we have yet to learn that the notable seceders Mr. Irwine names took their pronounced and uncompromising stand in consequence of something no more vital or important than the request Mr. Irwine has outfaced and run a risk of quarrelling with Bishop Bickersteth for. When the Rev. Mr. Irwine has something worthy of his opposition, I am sure he will not want sympathizers and supporters; but his present action is far enough removed from the heroic in all conscience.

Let me in conclusion briefly refer to the reverend gentleman's letter of the 11th inst.—a letter which unnecessarily reminds us that he is a freemason and a radical. The letter is a very peculiar one, regarded as an effort to make peace. But the quotation from "The Acts" is what I desire to notice particularly. "They have beaten us openly, uncondemned \* \* \* let them come themselves, and fetch us out." What does Mr. Irwine mean? If this quotation correctly indicates his view of his brother clergyman's interrogations and censure, I doubt if "peace with honour" will be secured."

By the way, if the committee and congregation of Christ Church support the views of the incumbent, they will of course desire to be termed Congregationalists. Apologizing for trespassing on your space with such a lengthy letter, and enclosing my name,

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

A YOKOHAMA LAYMAN.

Yokohama, September 12th, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am requested by Bishop Bickersteth to ask you to publish his letter which I enclose, and I also beg to hand you my reply for publication.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

E. CHAMPNEYS IRWINE.

Yokohama, September 13th, 1886.

Hakodate, September 9th, 1886.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—Your letter of August 24th was forwarded to me in the interior, which will explain my delay in acknowledging it. Allow me now to ask your attention to the following points.

1. I gather from your letter that you are not acquainted with the position occupied by bishops of the Church of England, whose dioceses lie outside the limits of the British Isles. This position can only be rightly understood if it is constantly borne in mind that the relation of an individual bishop to Anglican clergy and congregations of English churchmen in foreign lands is of a purely spiritual character. The bishop neither possesses nor could possess any coercive jurisdiction. The action of the State extends no further than the nomination of the bishop by a Minister of the Crown on the acceptance of a nomination from the Archbishop of Canterbury, his commendation to the kindly offices of Her Majesty's Representatives abroad, and the delimitation of his diocese.

During the last half century bishops have been sent in this way to almost all parts of the world, where Englishmen reside.

The Church has established such dioceses in the

belief, which has been justified now by the widest experience, that English churchmen residing in foreign countries desire to continue to receive the full ministrations of their own communion, and also for the sake of converts to the Christian faith. On his part the bishop is bound by his consecration vows to afford the assistance of his office to all members of the Church, who may desire to avail themselves of his ministrations.

Ordained clergy of the Church of England receive the bishop's license on commencing their work, present to him their candidates for confirmation, &c., and, if they leave the diocese, receive from him the certificate, which is necessary to their admission to another diocese of the Anglican Communion. On their part they are bound by their ordination vows to use the services of the Church so far as circumstances permit, and to render obedience to their Diocesan in all things lawful. You will notice that such a relationship is strictly spiritual. It depends on the loyalty of the officers of the Church to their vows and of her members to herself.

2. This brings me to the immediate subject of your letter. No doubt you and the congregation and committee of Christ Church, Yokohama, have the fullest right to decide what position you will hold in relation to the Church of England; whether, that is, you will be within or without its communion. You cannot be both, nor can you receive the privileges of the former position, unless you are prepared to incur its responsibilities.

I cannot for one moment doubt what answer will be given to this question both by yourself as an ordained clergyman of the Church and by your congregation.

I hope to return to Tokyo next week and shall be glad of an opportunity to confer personally both with you and with the committee of Christ Church.

That God may guide us and His Church in this land into all truth and peace is the constant prayer of

Your very faithful servant in Christ,

EDW. BICKERSTETH,

Bishop.

The Rev. E. C. Irwine.

Christ Church Parsonage, Yokohama,

September 13th, 1886.

RIGHT REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of September 9th I must in the first place beg most respectfully to object to the term "diocese" as employed in the first paragraph of the same. The term "diocese" is inadmissible in reference to matters between yourself and myself, since the word implies powers other than the "spiritual powers" which alone you claim in your letter.

My allegiance was given upon my entrance into the ministry of the Church of England to the State and Church conjointly, and I cannot recognize as my "Diocesan" any one whose authority is founded merely upon spiritual claims. Nor can any merely spiritual authority possessed by you affect my entrance into or exit from any diocese in England.

The second paragraph of your letter continues: "No doubt you and the congregation and committee of Christ Church, Yokohama, have the fullest right to decide what position you will hold in relation to the Church of England, whether, that is, you will be within or without its communion." To this I reply that whatever our right may be, *your action*, or withholding of action *cannot excommunicate us jointly or severally*.

Lastly, I most respectfully, but firmly, decline any further controversy written or unwritten upon the subject of our mutual relations, as the only way of assuring that peace which you so earnestly desire.

I conclude with the sincere hope that when my congregation requires Episcopal ministrations, I may obtain them from you as readily as they have been always obtainable from the Bishop of a kindred communion.

I have the honour to be, Right Reverend and dear Sir, yours faithfully,

E. CHAMPNEYS IRWINE,

Chaplain of Christ Church.

To the Right Reverend Bishop Bickersteth, Hakodate.

#### THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—What power is under silver at the present time that gives it such a "boost." It must be really dreadful for the gold standard advocates to see that exchange is taking an upward turn; and at such a rapid rate. And then to know that silver

should regain some of its erstwhile value in the face of the lengthy arguments put before the public of Yokohama by the gold standard writers, must give these writers an awful twist. The logic of events may vindicate the "silver fanatics" and "addled-pated doctrinaires" sooner than was anticipated. This turn in exchange cannot be altogether a funny business, it must mean something. At least it means some measure of satisfaction to the importers of Japan, as well as to all the holders of silver throughout the Far East. There is hope yet that the advocates of silver money may not have built their hopes on an unstable foundation. For the time being they may rejoice at the turn in the tide that for so long a period has held its ebbing course. We all may be happy yet. Possibly the bottom has dropped out of the silver mines all over the world, and there is anticipated a scarcity of the white metal. If the advance is due purely to financial manipulation, it knocks the pins from under the argument that silver was too abundant for the uses of the world, and brings us to the conclusion that manipulation has regulated the fall in the interests of money speculators only. The course held to by the United States in coining silver is now having its effects. No doubt that is what is the matter.

Yours, &c.,

X.

Yokohama, September 11th, 1886.

#### THE DESTINY OF KOREA.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

We cannot view the state of affairs in Korea without a feeling of deep sympathy with the unlucky peninsula in reference to her vague and uncertain future. She is a neighbour and an old friend of ours, and from historical as well as geographical points of view her existence or destruction, her prosperity or adversity, cannot but have more or less effect upon us, both directly and indirectly. We have accordingly done our best since the Restoration to lead her out into the open sunshine of civilization, to encourage the development of her national spirit, to remove from the minds of her rulers and people the recollection of the irritating incidents of 300 years ago and thus to make her feel at home with an earnest and sincere friend. We have shown her every possible patience and forbearance, forgiving inexcusable offences and granting unallowable requests; in short, during these long ten years, it has invariably been our object to establish her position as a nation. But instead of our desire being accomplished, her destiny appears to be impelling her along a course which becomes more and more dangerous as each political tempest overtakes her. Who can we blame for all this but the King and his subjects, who, unable to adhere to a resolute policy of national development, seek to enjoy temporary ease and tranquillity at the cost of national existence?

Unfortunately for Korea events seem to justify our oft repeated prediction that her spirit of dependence upon another country will be the cause of her ruin. From financial and commercial points of view the possession of the peninsula will confer little profit upon any Power; but the importance of its position is such that it is on all sides admitted to be the wisest policy to keep it as an independent state between the three countries, Japan, Russia, and China. We, therefore, recognized Korea's independent status in the treaty of Kowloon, 1876, thereby giving her an opportunity to emancipate herself from a foreign yoke. Her people awoke after that event to the importance of maintaining an independent position in order to her future prosperity and development, and, seizing the opportunity thus given them, they manifested the utmost zeal in the introduction of reforms in their military, political, educational, and industrial systems, and in trying to enter the same path of progress as Japan. But she was soon turned by the interference of China to look toward that country as her legitimate sovereign, and even to desire an explicit declaration of her dependent position by treaty. It was extremely fortunate for her, however, that the plenipotentiary of the United States of America, clearly seeing through the scheme of China, rejected the article containing that declaration. Had her dependent status been publicly acknowledged then, we are not at all certain that she would have been at this moment an independent state. There being a wide distinction between independent and dependent countries, no State can assume both characters *vis-a-vis* different neighbours; and it was plainly evident that the Progressionist party and the Loyalist party could not successfully manage Korean affairs at the same time and in the same Government, the one advocating the maintenance of national independence,

while the other was immovable in its intention to rely upon China. But being incapable of pursuing a decisive course of policy, the Koreans tried to bolster up matters by uniting these two radically opposed parties. Little wonder, then, that Korea has been subjected to such a rapidly recurring series of internal disturbances. Moreover, as the primary object of her high officials is to promote their separate private interests, they seldom hesitate, so long as those interests are likely to be advanced, even to adopt measures inconsistent with the welfare of their country; and consequently the collision of these secret and multilateral interests constantly constitutes a source of factious trouble. The Loyalist party believe in the principle of dependence upon China and are chiefly anxious to study the capricious will of the Middle Kingdom. It is, therefore, natural that they should regard Japan with sentiments of suspicion; but the actions of their rival party, the Progressionists, have contributed much to intensify these sentiments. Had the Progressionist party stuck to an independent and bold line of policy, relying upon no foreign Power, and sacrificing all private interests for the good of their country, it might not have been difficult to secure a firm basis for the independence of Korea. But instead of doing so, they secretly plotted to oust the Loyalists from power by relying upon the influence of Japan, while openly advocating the independence of their country. Thus the original issue between principles of independence and those of loyalty to China became a question of preference of one country to the other as a stick to lean on.

This being the case, the high handed policy of China since the revolt of the Tai-wan-kun was drawing Korea nearer and nearer to the position of a dependency, when the *coup d'état* of Kim Yo-kun only served to increase the influence of the Middle Kingdom in the peninsula. While formerly it was asserted that, although nominally a dependent state of China, Korea had the real powers of an independent country, it has now become necessary to remark, on the contrary, that although nominally an independent state, she is about to show signs of dependence upon China. If she is positively powerless to maintain toward China her independent status, both in name and in reality, the best policy for her to pursue would be to openly declare to her treaty Powers her dependent position, and to put herself at the mercy of China. It is an ill-advised policy to try to screen herself by playing Japan and China against each other. At present there is another factor having a most important bearing upon the destiny of Korea. The Korean people seem to think that reliance upon China is a poor guarantee for security against the aggression of Russia, and they show more or less inclination towards the latter Power, hoping to skilfully play these two against each other as a security for safety. But what security have they against the encroachment of Russia? So long as Korea continues to follow her present fickle policy of reliance, the final settlement of her fate will be but a question of time. Even with a harmonious policy of improvement and reform, encouraging the development of the national spirit by the combined efforts of both rulers and people, it would be still extremely difficult to avoid danger. How, then, can the fate of Korea be otherwise than precarious when her rulers are neither faithful to her interests nor courageous in carrying out their policy?

### LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 17th, 1886.

The elections are almost over, the hurly-burly is nearly done, and it may be said, in his own redundant language, that Mr. Gladstone is beaten, smashed and pulverised. The Unionists in the new Parliament will have a majority of at least 120, perhaps 140. The Conservatives have been the principal gainers. Lord Randolph Churchill before the elections said his party would win 50 seats; they will probably win 75 or 80. These gains have been mainly in England. The English boroughs have gone more Tory than in 1885, and the counties have almost wholly returned to their allegiance to the Conservatives. In the agricultural constituencies, indeed, there has been a wholesale transfer from Radicals to Tories. Even in Scotland and Wales, Conservatives and still more the Unionist Liberals have won unhoped for victories. London has gone almost *en masse* against the Premier. The East End and the constituencies south of the river have thrown out the Radicals elected in November last, and the "tossing aristocrats" of these regions, as *The Times* ironically calls them, have gone with Mr. Gladstone's enemies "the classes." If, after the custom of our fore-

fathers, the winners struck a medal to commemorate this election, they could not do better than select the motto on the medal struck after the defeat of the Spanish Armada: *Applauditis (populus) et dissepantur*. The broad result of the elections is that England, borough and county, arrays her members against Scotland, Wales and Ireland. If Mr. Goschen and Sir George Trevelyan fall at Edinburgh and in the Border Burghs, Arch disappears in Norfolk, Dilke in Chelsea and Thorold Rogers (the most intolerant and intolerable man before the public) in Bournemouth. Birmingham has gone solid with Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, and in common parlance the grand old man is up a gum-tree. I think few serious people who are not consumed with political animosity view his situation with unalloyed pleasure. He has fought this battle with a feverish energy which is almost superhuman; as I said in my last letter he has struck below the belt again and again; he has struck all around him blindly, made charges which were not true, and statements which were utterly unjustifiable. It would be impossible to refer to these in detail. Day after day *The Times* devotes long space to "Mr. Gladstone's letters and telegrams," and day after day it has to give ten times the space to indignant contradictions. Then the language that is bandied about by leaders, not by inebriated followers, is dreadful. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, the Secretary for War, accuses Mr. Goschen at Dunfermline of having been a toady of Mr. Gladstone's in November last, whereupon the *Pall Mall Gazette* retorts that the right honourable gentleman must have been indulging like the King in the old ballad who "sat in Dunfermline tower drinking the blood-red wine." The Premier talks of "a certain Mr. Jesse Collings, the author of a policy of three acres and a cow which I never shared," in reply to which the new member for Bordesley asks why he rode into power then on the "three acres and a cow amendment," and warns the labourers of Dorsetshire that if Mr. Gladstone gets into power again he will neglect their interests as he did before. Mr. Chamberlain telegraphs to the Highland crofters that Mr. Gladstone is the author of a policy for paying millions upon millions to Irish landlords and Irish scoundrels, while he has not a penny or a word to spare for the poverty-stricken, honest, law-abiding crofters. Men who are living out of the excitement will scarcely believe their eyes when they read the leaders in their *Times*. It talks of the Gladstonians as a discredited faction, having no single political idea or aim in common; take their leader away, it says, and they are a collection of items without cohesion. On another morning it is a "ghostly and ghastly simulacrum of a party" without a single vital or vitalising principle. It accuses the Premier of stirring up "all the sour narrow-minded jealousy of England which lies in the minds of the less instructed class of Scotch electors." Another election amenity, to which I should refer because it is very widely believed, is the assertion that Mr. Gladstone's mind has lost its balance. Lord Randolph Churchill alleged this in his election address; Lord Salisbury said the Irish proposals could not have been framed by a man in possession of all his faculties; the *Saturday Review* propounds the question: "Is he Sane?" in a leading article meant to prove that he is not, and the *St. James's Gazette* supports the same thesis in an article called "A Psychological Problem." I can see very little that is insane about the Premier; he has fought this battle against heavy odds; probably never has a more forlorn political hope been led; and he has not been very careful of the weapons he has used; if he wanted to strike a blow that would tell at the instant and in a particular place, he did not balance nicely whether it was quite consistent with a blow struck elsewhere and under different circumstances. But then what man in dire distress ever does balance these things? So Mr. Gladstone has got himself into an unpleasant correspondence with Mr. Bright, the Duke of Westminster and others, in which the dialectical victory was with his opponents; but his arrows had already sped on their way with such success as awaited them, and it is waste of breath to vent in an argument the man who has been so mauled at the polls. It is likely enough that a military critic calmly examining afterwards the frantic efforts of Napoleon at Waterloo might say that the man who directed these was a fanatic.

But now that the Unionists have their majority, the question is what are they going to do with it? The Conservatives have not an absolute majority of the House; if they had the situation would be simple enough. *The Times* strongly advocates a coalition government. Last February Lord Salisbury offered to serve under Lord Hartington. It is hoped that he may be willing to do so again, or at any rate that some arrangement admitting of the Unionists administering the country should be arrived at. This is

a matter of speculation at present, on which your readers will be much wiser when this letter reaches them than I am at the time of writing it. But I shall not be surprised if the course which *The Times* is urging so strenuously should be adopted, for there has been nothing so striking throughout the struggle which has now entered on a new phase as the influence wielded by this great newspaper. Englishmen of this generation have never seen *The Times* take up a side with so much energy, not to say violence. Probably we should have to go back to the later stages of the Crimean war to find any parallel to it. And it is only when it does take a side as it has recently done that one understands the pre-eminent position it occupies even in these days of many newspapers. It was the first to raise the war-cry against Home Rule, and the letters, articles, leaders, &c. with which it has since been filled have formed the quarry from which politicians have drawn their supplies, the quiver which gave them their arrows. Nothing was too great or too small for it; from political essays by the Duke of Argyll, Lord Selborne, Earl Grey, Sir James Stephen and other eminent persons, down to the incident witnessed by a clergyman in Donegal or the record of the inebriated howlings of a few peasants in Galway. No wonder the Irish Nationalists write of it as a "ruffian print," "a miscreant journal," or that Mr. Parnell should talk of it as an "armoury of lies"—an "armoury" against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell it undoubtedly has been. It would be an interesting task for some non-Englishman who thoroughly understands this country, say M. Taine or M. de Laveleye, or better still Mr. Lowell or Mr. Smalley, to write an estimate of the power and influence now wielded by *The Times* in England. Has it increased or diminished? If one is to judge from the present crisis alone, the answer would undoubtedly be, "enormously increased."

The old nursery rhyme tells us that when Humpty Dumpty fell off the wall, all the King's horses and all the King's men could not replace him, and the same may be said of Home Rule. Nothing can ever again put that question where it was six months ago. Mr. Gladstone and his schemes have been pulverised, but his successors, whoever they may be, will have to bring in a measure of Home Rule of some kind. No party in this country went to the polls with a policy of coercion alone; even the staidest Tories said that a measure of self-government for Ireland was essential, and many added that they would give Ireland the same amount of local self-government that England and Scotland were to have, and in one pregnant speech Lord Hartington said, "perhaps even more." So Ireland remains, as it has been for so long, the question of the day,—the question with which the new government, whether it be that of Lord Salisbury or of Lord Hartington, will have to deal. Home Rule for Ireland is assured; whether it will be a Home Rule which will please Mr. Parnell is another question, and as he is a very able and far-seeing man, it may be that if he is assured he has got all he caught, he will take it and be thankful.

I may note in passing that the *Pall Mall Gazette* a few evenings since, discussing Mr. Gladstone's position, says that one of the reasons why he cannot retain office whatever independent support may be offered him, is that there is a feeling of deep and wide-spread distrust of him. "This spirit of distrust, varying from an uneasy feeling that 'no one can say what the G.O.M. will be up to next' to a spirit of fierce detestation and personal hatred, played so large a part at the late election that it would be difficult to avoid giving it satisfaction." Now, this paper has been strongly Gladstonian all through, and only a few days previously had been urging the Premier to accept office and Hartingtonian Home Rule,—so it is likely to be right in this 'hard saying.'

If I have filled my letter with the election, I am a tolerably faithful reflex of the English people at home, for they talk of nothing but the election. I have never known anything which has so profoundly touched men of all classes all over the country—not even the death of Gordon. Men stay up all night to hear the result of the polls; they get up a couple of hours earlier in the morning to read the paper. At a secluded village in North Berks where I have lately been staying, and where every man, woman and child in the village is connected with agriculture and with agriculture only, the little wayside station some distance off is crowded by farmers and others waiting for the train which brings the paper with the news of the polling—and this in the middle of the hay-making season when farmer-folk work sixteen hours a day and have scarcely time to eat their meals. This excitement all over the country must be my excuse for referring at so much length to the election.

Russia has just caused some surprise in the diplomatic world by abrogating by her own will,

the 59th clause of the Treaty of Berlin declaring Batoum a free port. An ukase to this effect has been signed by the Czar. The clause in question declares it to be the intention of the Czar that Batoum shall remain a free port; and the Russians argue that it certainly was at the time the Czar's intention, and that this intention was carried into effect for eight years, but that commercial circumstances have now totally altered in these regions (which appears to be true enough) so that to retain Batoum free any longer would be inconvenient and oppressive to the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts, and hence the Czar's "intention" is now altered. The Russian press adds to this, which is the official argument, the further plea that the Treaty of Berlin was already broken by the unification of the two Bulgarias, and was so broken in spite of the protests of Russia: in other words, the present step is intended to revenge the Russian diplomatic defeat in Bulgaria at the beginning of the year. The Powers appear to take the news calmly, on the ground that if the business concerns anyone it is England, who got the clause inserted in the treaty; and the general opinion appears to be that England will bide her time, making no fuss about the matter now, but await an opportunity of paying it out subsequently. It is said that Batoum is being fortified in order to enable Russia to attack Turkey next time by way of Asia Minor, inasmuch as the direct route is now cut off in Europe by the insertion of Bulgaria as well as Roumania between her and Turkey. It does not inspire much faith in great international treaties when they can be broken so lightly as this. Russia, however, is an adept at this kind of work.

The late agitation with regard to diplomatists, consuls and trade is bearing fruit in various directions. Lord Rosebery, *The Times* announces, has just decided to print the consular reports at once on their arrival, without waiting for others to come in order that a reasonable sized Blue-book may be produced. No doubt this is something in the direction of more speed in publishing these reports, but, after all, it is very little, for during certain parts of the year there can be no delay whatever as the reports must arrive in batches. All it amounts to is that the laggards will not have to wait for still greater laggards. This is a small mercy, for some reports are incredibly late. The report from Canton, for instance, for 1884, appeared in January or February, 1886. I suppose these reports are of some practical value to merchants, although it is not easy to see how. They were originally planned by McCulloch, the statistician and political economist, who succeeded in getting Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell to adopt his scheme. To such a man they may have proved useful; but it is clear that if they are to be published at all they should appear in something like reasonable time.

The long pending negotiation between China and the Vatican are at last completed, and the new legate to Peking is actually named—a Monsignor Agliardi. It will be curious to see how he will work with or rather in spite of the French Minister at Peking. The diplomatic game will be worth watching.

In Burmah matters appear to be growing worse, and considerable reinforcements have been ordered from India. Meanwhile the negotiations with China are at a standstill. The new Chinese Minister appears to be a very different type of man from his predecessor,—slow, hesitating, vacillating, afraid of responsibility, with no great weight at home,—in short, an average Chinese official. The Marquis Tseng is unfortunately very ill at Eastbourne.

#### LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, August 21st.

The trial of the anarchists, at Chicago, which had been going on for forty-eight days, came to a close yesterday by a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against seven of the prisoners, and of manslaughter against the eighth. The jury were only four hours in consultation; their minds had been made up before the final speeches of counsel, for it was common talk at Chicago that the chief culprits would swing for their crime. The prisoners were tried for causing the death of one Dugan, a member of the police force, by the explosion of a dynamite bomb, portions of which entered his body. Your readers will doubtless remember that "the Haymarket tragedy," as the affray between the police and anarchists is called, caused the wounding or killing of sixty policemen. Something like a score were either killed outright or disabled for life. It was proved on the trial

that most if not all of the bombs used had been made by one Louis Lingg, and that the orders to use them came from Spies, Feilden, Parsons, and others among the prisoners. It was proved that one at least of the bombs was thrown by one Rudolf Schaubelt. The existence of a conspiracy to attack and paralyze the police with a view to anarchy and plunder was demonstrated; and it was plausibly argued that the chief conspirator was the notorious Most, who was tried in England in 1881, and let off with a light sentence on condition of his leaving the country. This man ought really to have figured in the dock by the side of his disciples Spies and Feilden. He was unable to do so, as he had a prior engagement in the Blackwell Island prison in New York. The counsel for the State connected the teachings of Most with the overt acts of his adherents in Chicago, and the proof of the conspiracy was thus made complete. The evidence of the connection of the prisoners with the manufacture and the use of the bombs was clear, and was not shaken on cross-examination. The prisoners hurt their own case by introducing a mass of testimony the falsehood of which was apparent on its face, and the line of argument pursued by their counsel in vituperating the police and the officers of the law was not calculated to help their clients.

The event is encouraging. We witness so many failures of justice by disagreements of juries, that many people have come to despair of punishing the guilty. It is a remarkable and a happy accident that no confederate or crank managed to get into the jury-box on this occasion. The great bulk of the prisoners were Germans or natives of Central Europe; Feilden, I believe, is an Englishman. How many sympathisers they have in Chicago it is difficult to say. About one-third of the population of that city is German or of German extraction; but among these are some of the most respectable citizens of the place, who can have nothing in common with preachers of anarchy, much less with murderers of policemen. The existence of a socialist club, consisting mainly of Germans, was known to all, and its doings had for some time been watched by the police; but before the Haymarket affair, the Mayor and most of the respectable people believed that the moublings of the club would amount to nothing more than a flash of powder, which would blaze up and vanish, leaving no damage behind. We now learn that this country is not exempt from the accidents which give so much trouble to European Governments, and that if law and order are to be preserved in our great cities, we must adopt the stern measures of repression which have been found necessary under monarchical governments. It is quite likely that, after the convicts have been sentenced, Governor Oglesby, who is a kind hearted man, will exercise his prerogative of mercy, and commute the death sentence of some of the seven to imprisonment for life. But the example of even three executions will operate to teach European anarchists that unsale as their little games are in their own country, they are likely to be even more severely punished in this.

The Irish national league of America met for their annual session at Chicago on Wednesday. There was only one row, which was caused by the irrepressible Finerty, who is the clown in the Irish circus; in the main the speeches were reasonable and the resolutions fitting. These latter return thanks to Parnell, and his Parliamentary associates; to Mr. Gladstone and the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy for their support of Home Rule; to the American people for the sympathy they have extended to the Irish cause; and to the officers of the League for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties. They denounce "the cruel and dishonest system of extortion to which the Irish people are subjected by rack-renting landlords," and declare their unshaken confidence in the policy of Parnell. The convention appears to have had equal confidence in Parnell and in the boycott, for it passed almost unanimously a resolution advising members of the League to "hurt the enemy in the way he will feel it most by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactured articles on sale." Judge Fitzgerald, the Chairman, declared that "we can have, we will have, no peace until England ceases her deadly hostility to the friends of freedom and freedom's Isle," and a Methodist clergyman of the appropriate name of Pepper proclaimed that if Parnell called for help, there "would be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States." At the very hour when their soul stirring utterances were arousing the Convention to vociferous enthusiasm, Lord Randolph Churchill, who has not generally been classed among the friends of Ireland, was announcing in Parliament that the Salisbury Government had decided to the conclusion

that the adoption of measures of coercion in Ireland would be unwise.

At last I have the pleasure to inform you that the quarrel between the Post Office Department and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been adjusted, and that after 1st September, the ships of that line will carry the United States mails as formerly, receiving, in full payment for the service, the sea postage. This will be a great convenience to merchants who, ever since the war broke out between Col. Vilas and the company, have had to rely on the ships of the Oriental and Occidental line for the transmission of their correspondence. The adjournment of Congress without even seriously considering the subject of a subsidy left the company no choice but to surrender to the Postmaster; and Col. Vilas thus comes off conqueror with all the honours of war.

Washington is empty, as usual at this season, Mr. Bayard being the only member of the administration at the seat of Government; he would not be there if it were not for the Cutting case. He has already taken three different views of this case, and if he be given time, will probably take a fourth before he is through. Meanwhile Cutting is in jail, draped in the American flag, and trying to settle to his own satisfaction whether martyrdom is as profitable a business as he had imagined. The latest story is that he is in English pay. A party of Englishmen are said to have bought great estates in Chihuahua and Sonora, and are described as plotting a war between Mexico and the United States, which would lead to the annexation of northern Mexico, and would add vastly to the value of their property. The cunning rascals! The President is fishing in the Adirondacks, and it has been flashed over the wires to the uttermost ends of the land that he has already caught a two-pound trout.

It is on the cards that the working of the Constitution of the United States may undergo a change this year without effort and without contest. When the Constitution was formed, the adhesion of the smaller states—Rhode Island, Delaware and Georgia—was only secured by conceding to them equal representation with the great states in the upper branch of the Legislature. Thus while the House of Representatives in Congress was said to represent the people, the senate was said to represent the states. The distinction assumed substantial importance when the slavery question gave vitality to the principle of state rights. For half a century the smaller states have jealously guarded their privilege of equal representation in the senate—a privilege which secures to Nevada a power in legislation equal to that of Massachusetts, though its population is scarcely larger than that of a ward of Boston, and to Delaware, whose whole people are not more numerous than the inhabitants of one of the suburbs of New York city, an equal voice with the state of New York in determining the policy of the Union. Eleven years ago, from motives not exactly understood now, the legislature of Nebraska passed a law requiring the people to express at the November polls their preference for a U.S. Senator. The effect would have been to practically withdraw from the legislature the right of choosing a Senator and to confer it on the people. The Act remained a dead letter. The people neglected to express their preference, and the legislature of Nebraska has gone on electing Senators in the old way. Now comes Mr. C. H. Van Wyck, whose term as U.S. Senator expires this winter, and demands that the Act shall be enforced. He is an anti-monopolist, at daggers drawn with the Union Pacific Railway Company, which dominates the State. He well knows that the company will cajol, or bully, or buy a sufficient number of members of the legislature to defeat his reelection, and hence he appeals in advance from their judgment to that of the people. There is no doubt but the latter would return him to the Senate if they could, and though an expression of their opinion would not be binding on the legislature, it would raise a strong suspicion of fraud if the latter body were to disregard such an expression. If Nebraska takes the hint, and practically leaves the choice of a legislature to the people, it is certain that the example will be followed by other States. The scandals attending the election of United States Senators cry aloud to heaven. Persons get themselves elected members of State legislatures simply in order to sell their votes to rich men who covet the distinction of sitting in the American House of Lords. If legislatures could be stripped of the prerogative of choosing Senators and the duty devolved on the people at large, a fruitful source of corruption would be stopped.



## THE FULLERT CASE.

IN THE MINISTERIAL COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT TOKIO, JAPAN.

September 11th, 1886.

P. C. FULLERT, Appellant, *versus* THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, Respondent.

## JUDGMENT.

This is an appeal from the judgment of the United States Consular General-Court at Kanagawa, rendered on the 30th day of June, 1886, refusing to grant a motion for a new trial for one P. C. Fullert, defendant, in the Court below, who was charged with and convicted of aiding and assisting one G. R. Watkins, Paymaster in the United States Naval Service, in deserting from said service while in Japanese waters, and within the jurisdiction of the said United States Consular General Court. On the trial of this case in the Court below, the Consul-General, acting judicially and under the specific authority conferred by Section 4,106 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, summoned to sit with him in the said trial two associates, citizens of the United States, and being "persons of good repute and competent for the duty." From the certified transcript of the record of this trial in the Court below it also further appears that after the final submission of the case by Counsel for the Government and for the defendant respectively, the Consul-General and his two associates concurred in opinion that the defendant, P. C. Fullert, was guilty as charged; whereupon the Consul-General alone gave judgment, as the statutes direct in such cases provided, and decreed the penalty affixed to said judgment should be, "imprisonment for six months and a fine of two thousand dollars." Upon the rendition of said judgment, and within the statutory limitations, the counsel for the prisoner gave notice of a motion that said judgment be vacated and new trial be granted in said case because of certain errors, set out in his motion, and irregularities in the rulings of the Court below; insufficiency of evidence to support the verdict and the judgment; for want of jurisdiction, and newly discovered evidence since the trial, &c. All of which are fully related in the transcript of the record, filed in this Court; but which it is unnecessary to set forth *in extenso* in this opinion, for the reason that the decision of this Court on this appeal from the judgment refusing the motion for a new trial in the Court below—does not require the consideration of the "merits of the case" whether for or against the prisoner at the bar, or whether the Court erred in administering the law or was biased against the defendant, as charged by appellant, in the judgment rendered. The motion for a new trial was denied, from which the prisoner appeals to this Court, and submits the accompanying records of the trial—and by the learned counsel who represents the appellant presents his grounds for said appeal orally as well as by brief to the Appellate Court. The argument of the Respondent's Counsel was presented in behalf of the United States in the Court below on the hearing of the motion for a new trial, and fortunately, with the brief of the authorities, has been preserved in the transcript, which in the absence of that able counsellor, will be considered as presented in person, supplemented as it has been, by the appearance of the Vice and Deputy Consul-General, who, as *amicus curiæ*, has been permitted to file a brief for the Government in this appeal. This much it has been necessary to recite to a complete comprehension of the legal status of this appeal, and to a clear understanding of the grounds upon which this Court bases its decision. 1. The United States Ministerial Court for Japan is a statutory tribunal, and created by law to meet the peculiar and exceptional demands incident to the situation existing in all those non-Christian countries, where by Treaty Conventions—the exercise of jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, has been granted to Consular and Ministerial representatives (or Special Judicial Tribunals as constituted by the British Government), of what are known as the "Treaty Powers." Said jurisdiction may be duly exercised within certain fixed and limited boundaries and on certain conditions of residence, over the citizens and subjects of said Powers. Original jurisdiction (reference is now had solely to United States representatives) is lawfully exercised by the Consuls of said United States in all matters of civil redress, or of crimes to which American citizens are parties, subject to the exceptions and limitations mentioned in Section 4,106 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as following:—"Section 4,106. The jurisdiction of such Ministers (referring to the Minister of the United States,) in all matters of civil redress, or of crimes, except in capital cases for murder or

insurrection against the Governments of such countries respectively, or the offences against the public peace amounting to felony under the laws of the United States, shall be appellate only; provided, that in cases where a consular officer is interested either as party or witness, such Minister shall have original jurisdiction." In order to a complete understanding of the original jurisdiction which may be exercised by the U. S. Minister, we quote Section 4,090 as follows: "Section 4,090. Capital cases for murder or insurrection against the Government of either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, by citizens of the United States, or for offences against the public peace amounting to felony under the laws of the United States may be tried before the Minister of the United States in the country where the offence is committed if allowed jurisdiction; and every such Minister may issue all manner of writs to prevent the citizens of the United States from enlisting in the military or naval service of either of the said countries, to make war upon any foreign power with whom the United States are at peace, or in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people, and he may carry out this power by a resort to such force belonging to the United States, as may at the time be in his reach." While the original jurisdiction of the Ministerial Court is thus limited by the section just referred to, the appellate jurisdiction of the Court is likewise limited and clearly defined by the United States Statutes. Within these limitations only may the appellate powers of this Court be lawfully invoked and exercised to correct errors of law or matters of fact occurring in the trial below, in order to reform or overturn if necessary, the judgment of the Consular Courts. These limitations to the exercise of appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases by this Court are defined by sections 4,089 and 4,106 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which we quote *in extenso*: "Section 4,089. Any Consul when sitting alone may also decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but in all such cases, if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment for misdemeanour exceeds sixty days, the defendants or any of them, if there be more than one, may take the case, by appeal, before the Minister, if allowed jurisdiction, either upon errors of law or matters of fact, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Minister for the prosecution of appeals in such cases." "Section 4,106. Whenever, in any case, the Consul is of opinion that by reason of the legal questions which may arise therein, assistance will be useful to him, or whenever he is of opinion that severer punishments than those specified in the preceding sections will be required, he shall summon to sit with him on the trial, one or more citizens of the United States, not exceeding four, and in capital cases not less than four, who shall be taken by lot from a list which had previously been submitted to and approved by the Minister, and shall be persons of good repute and competent for the duty. Every such associate shall enter upon the record his judgment and opinion, and shall sign the same, but the Consul shall give judgment in the case. If the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the decision shall, in all cases except of capital offences and except as provided in the preceding section, be final. If any of the associates differ in opinion from the Consul, the case, without further proceedings, together with the evidence and opinions, shall be referred to the Minister for his adjudication, either by entering up judgment thereon or by remitting the same to the Consul with instructions how to proceed therewith." These statutes, strictly construed, give to the Ministerial Court of the United States for Japan appellate jurisdiction in the following cases, to wit: 1st. In all cases tried by a U. S. Consul when sitting alone "when the fine exceeds one hundred dollars or the term of imprisonment for misdemeanour exceeds sixty days," &c. 2nd. In all cases where any of the associates differ in opinion from the Consul (sitting as a Court) as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner on trial, or as to matters of law or of fact which may affect the final judgment of the Court. "The case" (following the express directions of the statute) without further proceedings, together with the evidence and opinions, shall be referred to the Minister for adjudication, either by entering up judgment thereon or remitting the same to the Consul with instructions how to proceed therewith." In strict legal construction a formal appeal to the Minister can only be made under the specific provisions of Section 4,087 R.S.; where the associates and Consul differ in opinion, the case comes before this Court without a motion for adjudication, and must be so referred by the Court below at once in the discharge of the imperative obligations

imposed by the laws in such cases made and provided. In the case now on appeal before the Court there is no question raised as to the agreed statement of fact appearing in the transcript, from which this Court is informed that on the trial of the case of the United States against P. C. Fullert in the Consular-General Court, the Consul-General then presiding did summon to sit with him in the said trial two citizens of the United States "of good repute and competent for the duty" and in all respects coming up to the standard of qualification demanded by the laws. Neither is there any contention about the fact that the associates concurred with the Consul-General in pronouncing judgment of guilty against the defendant Fullert, and that the penalty affixed by the judgment of the Court was imprisonment and fine as heretofore recited. The judgment was therefore final, and beyond the power of this or any other tribunal to afford relief by appeal. The motion for a new trial was properly made in the Court below, and there can be no doubt as to the right of that Court to grant such a motion, and award a new trial to said defendant. The Consul-General in the exercise of his undoubted legal prerogative declined to grant a new trial and dismissed the motion, and the judgment dismissing said motion is on record, and is also final, from which no appeal lies to this Court. If no general appeal lies under section 4,106 from the judgment of the Court pronouncing the guilt and affixing the punishment of the defendant (which view seems to have been acquiesced in by the learned counsel for the defendant)—*a fortiori* it would follow, in the absence of any statutory qualification of Section 4,106—allowing special appeals in certain cases—that an appeal from a mere order denying a motion for a new trial in a case where the judgment is final could not be entertained by this Court; and was not intended by the law-making power to be so construed by the Ministerial Court of the United States. If the judgment in the case rendered by the Consul-General Court is final, neither the spirit or reason of the statutes, which decrees its finality, could allow the object of the law to be defeated and the final judgment set aside by the indirect and circuitous method of an appeal from a motion denying a new trial in the Court below. The self-evident aphorism that the "greater contains the lesser," &c., is applicable to the powers of judicial tribunals as in material matters. If no appeal is allowed directly from the judgment, which is pronounced on the law and the facts of the case, certainly no appeal can be invoked from a subsequent order of the same Court denying a new trial, which if allowed by this Court would disturb the verdict and the judgment, which the laws make final and therefore not subject to appeal. But *per contra*, this Court has been referred to Section 4,091 of the Revised Statutes, and the contention is made by the learned counsel for the defendant that said section qualifies the provisions of Section 4,106, and he insists, in an argument of great ingenuity as well as ability, that under the last clause of said Section 4,091, the U. S. Ministerial Court may entertain the present appeal from the judgment of the Consular General Court denying the motion for a new trial. We quote the section on which the appellant mainly relies as follows: "Section 4,091. Each of the Ministers mentioned in section forty hundred and eighty-three shall, in the country to which he is appointed, be fully authorized to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him, by appeal, under the provisions of this title, and to issue all processes necessary to execute the power conferred on him which comes up with it, or to hear the parties further, if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby; and he may also prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the Consuls or by himself, if asked for upon sufficient grounds." It will be observed that this section relates to the exercise of appellate powers by the Ministerial Court in such cases criminal and civil which may come before it on appeal under the "provisions of this title," and that he may "prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the Consul or by himself, if asked for on sufficient grounds." This evidently refers:—1st. To the rules and regulations to govern the Consular Courts in the matter of new trials; and 2nd. To the rules and regulations which may be prescribed for the Ministers themselves, in granting new trials in those cases where appeals are allowed to his Court by laws, and to those cases which may be tried by the Ministers themselves in the exercise of original jurisdiction. These "rules and regulations" have already been made by the United States Minister, and duly adopted by Congress, and have the force and effect of law. But these "rules and regulations" create no new rights unknown to the laws, and are intended only to aid and assist in their administration and execution; constituting what may be figu-

ratively and appropriately called the machinery of the courts necessary to reach the ends of justice—in the process of its attainment. This Court is clearly of the opinion that this Section does not in any sense qualify or enlarge the appellate powers of the Ministerial Court, in relation to appeals from the final judgment, or from any subsequent order of the Court below refusing a new trial. In these views we are not left without the authority of honoured precedents. In the "Foreign Relations of the United States, of 1876," page 352, it is announced by the honourable the Secretary of State, and not since overruled, as an instruction to my predecessors, that, "no power is given to the United States Minister in Japan to make a regulation which will establish or impair the rights existing between parties, or to create or impose new obligations on citizens. He is confined to making regulations which will enable the established Courts to administer justice between parties according to existing laws and to punish those who offend against the laws." The power and authority, therefore, conferred by Section 4091 (confidently invoked by appellant's Counsel) on the United States Minister to make regulations governing new trials, &c., could not be construed to give a law-making power to the United States Minister; and, especially, could not confer a power upon that officer to nullify and repeal in substance existing laws. The published "Regulations" (see 126th rule, page 24), have already complied with Section 4091, and disposed of the matter of appeal definitely in the following words:—"An appeal may be taken from a final judgment in an action or special proceeding commenced in the Court in which the same is rendered (*when not made final by law*) (the italics are ours)—within one year after the rendition of the judgment; from an order granting or referring a new trial," &c., &c. All these appeals referred to in said Regulations are qualified by express reservation of my predecessors and concurred in by the United States Consuls in Japan—"when the same is not made final by law." The laws of the United States make judgment against the appellant Fullert (defendant in the Court below) a final judgment, and therefore no appeal whether from the main judgment or from interlocutory orders can be allowed. These views are in the line of the former decision of this Court in the case of *ex parte O'Neil*, (Hon. John A. Bingham presiding) where it was held by that eminent jurist that no appeal lies to this Court from a judgment in any criminal case wherein the United States Consul and associates concurred in opinion as to said judgment. (See *ex parte O'Neil*, Records of United States Ministerial Court, March 17th, 1882. See also United States *versus* Ross, page 3, United States Consular Court Digest.) There may be cases of evident hardship and even oppression under the cover of judicial process, where the denial of an appeal leaves the wronged and the oppressed without a legal remedy; and yet the experience and the history of jurisprudence as administered in all enlightened ages, and as especially illustrated by the English and American Courts is that limitations as to jurisdiction and the right of appeal must be prescribed and distributed among the various tribunals, civil and criminal. There must be an end somewhere to litigation involving not only property rights but the life and liberty as well of the citizen and the subject. In America, the District and Circuit Courts of the United States (as contra-distinguished from the State Courts) exercise exclusive and original jurisdiction in all penal offences against the laws of the United States. Their judgments, too, are final in all criminal cases heard by them. In the case of *ex parte Watkins*, tried before the United States District Court, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled as follows:—"This Court has no appellate jurisdiction to revise the sentence of inferior Courts in criminal cases, and cannot, even if the excess of the fine were apparent on the record, review the sentence (7th Peters, 574)." The Consular Courts of the United States in extraterritorial countries, and the Ministerial Courts are analogous as to jurisdiction and appellate powers to the District and Circuit Courts and the Supreme Courts of the United States. We cannot, therefore, inquire into the merits of this case, as it was tried in the Consular-General Court. If errors existed, or a judgment influenced by even improper though honest prejudice, as is alleged by Counsel, has been pronounced, it is final, and as authoritative as if acquiesced in by the prisoner himself or approved by his counsel. It might be the misfortune of the Government—in rare and exceptional cases, as it is said, to the credit of the United States Consular service, in all past administrations—to suffer from inexperience and want of intelligent knowledge of the laws by that service, but it cannot be charged to the insufficiency of the wisdom of the laws themselves, or their authors. In the case of *ex parte O'Neil* the Ministerial Court took occasion,

while denying appellate jurisdiction to the prisoner, to admit, from an inspection of the transcript of the record and the petition then before the Court, that the "penalty imposed by the Consular Judge was in excess of the penalty prescribed by the laws of the United States for the crime of manslaughter," &c.; but added thereafter that "the judgment of the Consul in the case being final, it is for the President of the United States, and not for the Minister, &c., to relieve the petitioner from the judgment, or from the excess of a penalty." It also appears from the opinion of this Court in that case that on his "official representation to the President, his award of conditional pardon remitted the excess of the sentence." The learned counsel for the appellant, in his supplemental brief, relies on section 4,089, which provides that a Consul sitting alone may decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but that in all such cases if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars or the term of imprisonment for misdemeanour exceeds ninety days the defendant may take the case, by appeal, before the Minister, either upon errors of law or matters of fact. He insists that section 4,106, which declares that the judgments in all criminal cases (whether felonies or misdemeanours) shall be final whenever the Consul and Associates concur in opinion, is qualified by section 4,089, allowing appeals of this character by the following words of the section:—"the judgment shall be final except in capital cases, and except as provided in the preceding section," which is section 4,105, and not section 4,089 as insisted upon by the Counsel. We cannot recognize the distinction or the qualification, as invoked by the Counsel when sought for in either section 4,105 or 4,089. To construe section 4,089 harmoniously with the subsequent sections of the Statutes, it must be read to confer on the Consuls full judicial authority to sit alone, within the limitations therein mentioned, and to render judgments where the fines do not exceed five hundred dollars or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars or the imprisonment exceeds sixty days, an appeal will be allowed," &c. If the fine does not exceed one hundred dollars or the imprisonment sixty days, the Consul's decision is final. There is no conflict in the laws thus interpreted by this Court. We hold that an appeal does lie to this Court from the judgments of all Consuls, when sitting alone in all cases when the judgment exceeds sixty days. But this last is one of the only two exceptions referred to by Section 4,106, and this exception does not refer in terms to section 4,089, nor embrace the case at bar. In this case the defendant was tried not alone by the Consul, but with the assistance of two associates and they concurred in opinion, and the law makes the judgment rendered a final judgment, from which there is no appeal. The only appeal, or petition (as announced by this Court in the leading case of *ex parte O'Neil*) which can now be made by the appellant, is directly to the President of the United States whose pardoning power under the Constitution may be invoked at all times by American Citizens, or by those who, being neither native-born nor naturalized, may yet claim the protection of that Government, by virtue (as did the appellant) of serving at the time of his arrest on a vessel flying the national flag. Following the express requirements of the Statutes of the United States, the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States in analogous cases, and the decisions of my predecessors, acting judicially I am of opinion that the appeal of P. C. Fullert from the order of the Consular-General Court, denying his motion for a new trial, cannot be entertained for want of jurisdiction in this Court. The said appeal is therefore dismissed, and this decision will be duly certified to the Consular-General Court at Kanagawa for its observance accordingly.

RICHARD B. HOWARD,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S. of America in Japan,  
Acting Judicially.

As His Excellency was about to declare the Court closed,

Mr. Lowder said he wished to make an application.

The Minister said he could not entertain any application with reference to this case.

Mr. Lowder said it was not in reference to the decision at all but in reference to the case.

The Minister said he could not hear Mr. Lowder in any judicial capacity, but he might hear him as Minister.

Mr. Lowder said then he would address his Excellency as Minister. If the facts stated in the record, which had thereby come to his Excellency's knowledge, and the arguments he had based on those facts had had any weight with

the Minister—as he would fain hope they had—it would appear that his client was now suffering punishment at the hands of a Court without jurisdiction for an offence of which he had not been proved to be guilty. He had now exhausted every process that was known to him in a fruitless endeavour to obtain a reversal of that conviction, for although the Court below assumed jurisdiction—

The Minister at this stage, remarking that as the statement was being made to him in his ministerial capacity he should adjourn the Court, made order that the Court be adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Lowder said he was about to observe that although the Court below assumed jurisdiction in this case it would appear that there was no Court in this country with authority to reverse that conviction. The only recourse open to him therefore was to appeal to the President of the United States, as had been pointed out. It was his intention to appeal to the President of the United States and that appeal would take the usual form of a petition for pardon, which petition he trusted would be forwarded to its proper destination by his Excellency. But he knew enough of these matters to be aware that it was not so much the petition of appeal itself, as the document which might accompany it as covering despatch. If the covering despatch is in favour of the prayer of the petition then that prayer is granted almost as a matter of course. If otherwise, then the petition of appeal has very little chance of a favourable consideration. Now, in ordinary circumstances it would be highly indiscreet for him to ask the Minister what would be the nature of any communication he might make his Government, but if he was indiscreet in this matter he trusted his indiscretion might be overlooked in consideration of the fact that he was pleading for the liberty of his client. He would ask the question that he was about to put to his Excellency not out of any mere idle curiosity but with a specific and definite purpose. If the Minister should answer his question in the affirmative, namely that the petition of appeal he should ask his Excellency to forward would have his support, it was his intention to embody that statement in an affidavit, which affidavit he should use in support of an application to the Court below for a stay of procedure pending the appeal. Thus, although it would be seen that the Ministerial Court had no power whatever to reverse the decision arrived at in the Court below, still it was in his Excellency's power as Minister of the United States, in this matter that he had mentioned, to remedy what he considered to be an injustice, and he felt perfectly certain from his Excellency's well known goodness of heart that he should not in this matter have invoked the Minister's assistance in vain.

The Minister said he hoped it would be understood that he had listened to the remarks of Mr. Lowder purely in a ministerial capacity. He appreciated what the learned Counsel had said in reference to this matter, and while he could not anticipate what he would do officially until the occasion arose, he did not hesitate to say this to the learned counsel, whose zeal and ability he had, without detracting from the learning and ability displayed on the side of the prosecution, borne testimony to in an enduring and permanent way, that when, if ever, such a petition was presented he would carefully examine the record that had already been submitted and would give his opinion in writing as his advice deferentially to the President of the United States. He could not undertake to state in an official way what he would do previous to the presentation of the petition.

Four sets of torpedo machinery ordered by the Naval Torpedo Bureau from Germany arrived at Yokohama the 13th instant. One will be erected in the torpedo factory at Uraga, and the remainder will be used in the torpedo office which it is proposed to establish under the control of the 2nd and 3rd Admiralty Offices.

The General Staff Office has engaged Mr. Ogawa Shin-ichi, a photographer, to teach the art to military officers.

It is stated that the authorities are now discussing the advisability of transmitting to the sender of a postal order a receipt from the receiver, taken at the office of payment, instead of giving a receipt from the office where the money has been handed in.

The *Famats Kan*, *Atago Kan*, *Musashi Kan*, and *Tokio Kan*, which are at present in course of construction at Yokosuka are being pushed on rapidly, the machines working day and night. The *Daisen Shuten* will probably be launched about November next. The *Takachiho Kan*, *Anaki Kan*, and *Yetsu Maru* are in dock. The *Naniwa Kan*, which had been undergoing slight repairs, has left the dock.—*Fiji Shimpō*.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, September 15th.

## ANOTHER IRISH BILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill has promised Parnell that he will give an opportunity for the discussion of a bill re-valuing judicial rents and suspending eviction on payment of three-fourths of the rent.

## THE BULGARIAN REVOLUTION.

Prince Alexander has gone to Darmstadt, and a regency has been established. He will return if recalled by the Bulgarian Assembly. The Porte requests the Powers to prevent armed intervention. The Czar requiring it, Alexander has resolved to abdicate, otherwise there will be a Russian occupation.

The British Ambassador to Turkey has been summoned to London to discuss the situation of Bulgaria. The Powers are exchanging views on the subject.

The Under Secretary (for Foreign Affairs,) in reply to a question, has stated that England is not interested in Bulgaria specially, but the future of the latter must be based on the Treaty of Berlin.

## THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate the question of the depreciation of silver.

[FROM "LE SAIGONNAIS."]

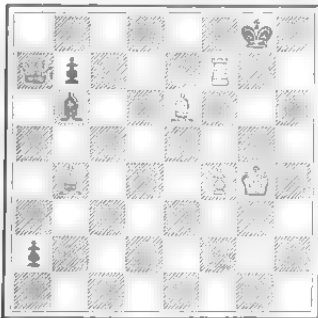
Paris, August 26th.

The statement that Karaveloff, the President of the Council, was at the head of the insurrectionary movement in Bulgaria was a false rumour. Karaveloff has, on the contrary, overthrown the provisional Government established by the Revolutionists.

Prince Alexander is free and is at present on German territory.

## CHESS.

By Mr. HERR KLING, from his *Chess Euclid*.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of September 11th, 1886,  
By Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

White.

Black.

- 1.—R. to K. sq. dis. ch. 1.—K. to Q. 5.
- 2.—K. to K. 2. 2.—K. moves.
- 3.—K. to Q. 3 dis. checkmate.

Correct answer received from "TESA."

Several speculators, with the object of obtaining a profitable monopoly, purchased most of the available high ground in the neighbourhood of Yokohama, so that in complying with the requirements of a recent notification—that the ground forming the sites of new houses should be raised to a certain elevation—house owners must purchase materials from them. The local assembly, however, have decided, after consultation with the Governor, to purchase high-lying ground belonging to the Government in the neighbourhood of the town, in order that material may be at the disposal of the people at a cheap rate.

It is rumoured that the Government have decided to sell the Gakushuin and High Normal School buildings and that the Jingo-kyo-in has offered to purchase them.—*Shogio Denpo*.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong. per P. & O. Co. Sunday, Sept. 19th.  
From Hongkong. per O. & O. Co. Tuesday, Sept. 21st.  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe. per N. Y. K. Tuesday, Sept. 21st.  
From Europe. via Hongkong. per M. M. Co. Thursday, Sept. 23rd.  
From America. per P. M. Co. Friday, Sept. 24th.

\* *Thetis* left Hongkong on September 11th. † *Belgie* left Hongkong on September 14th. ‡ *Fulga* (with French mail) left Hongkong on September 16th. § *City of Sydney* left San Francisco on September 4th.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Kobe. per N. Y. K. Saturday, Sept. 18th.  
For Europe, via Hongkong. per M. M. Co. Sunday, Sept. 19th.  
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki. per N. Y. K. Tuesday, Sept. 21st.  
For America. per O. & O. Co. Thursday, Sept. 23rd.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Trains marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Onori Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TOKYO-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ueno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

## TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ueno) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

## KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

## OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

FOR EUROPE—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

FOR CHINA—The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sail weekly (Tuesday) for Shanghai, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki. Steamers of this Company also run to Korea and Vladivostok, at intervals, their sailing notices appearing in the local papers.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 20 sen.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Atalanta*, German steamer, 701, Thomsen, 13th September.—Hongkong 6th September, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 13th September.—Niigata 9th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 13th September.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Owari Maru*, Japanese steamer, 748, Thomas, 13th September.—Fushiki 9th September, Rice.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*San Pablo*, American steamer, 2,113, E. C. Reed, 13th September.—San Francisco 25th August, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 14th September.—Kobe 13th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 14th September.—Handa 13th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Flintshire*, British steamer, 1,017, Doncaster, 14th September.—Hongkong 5th September, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Onoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 102, Sugimoto, 14th September.—Shimizu 13th September, General.—Fukudasha.

*Tanais*, French steamer, 1,126, A. Paul, 14th September.—Hongkong 7th and Kobe 13th September, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 14th September.—Yokkaichi 13th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hampshire*, British steamer, 1,700, Kerruish, 15th September.—Hongkong 7th September, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Kawaoka, 15th September.—Hakodate 12th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 15th September.—Yokkaichi 14th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Seirio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Tamura, 15th September.—Hachinohe 14th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Southwold*, British steamer, 1,205, Press, 15th September.—Hongkong 6th September, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 15th September.—Kobe 14th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Harter*, British steamer, 1,196, Grandin, 16th September.—Hongkong 9th September, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 16th September.—Hakodate 14th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shidzuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 16th September.—Shimizu 26th September, General.—Seiryusha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 17th September.—Kobe 16th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tohai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 17th September.—Yokkaichi 15th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Havre*, French steamer, 2,662, Laporte, 12th September.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Teheran*, British steamer, 1,684, F. H. Seymour, 12th September.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Bylgia*, German bark, 333, Weiss, 13th September.—Port Moody.—Frazzar & Co.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 13th September.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 13th September.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Owari Maru*, Japanese steamer, 748, Thomas, 14th September.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 14th September.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Straits of Gibraltar*, British steamer, 1,281, Dewar, 14th September.—Yokkaichi, Ballast.—Fraser, Farley & Co.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 15th September.—Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Honanwar*, British ship, 1,619, G. Smith, 15th September.—Kobe, General.—M. Raspe & Co.

*San Pablo*, American steamer, 2,113, E. C. Reed, 15th August.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 15th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 15th September.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 15th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Carrie Delap*, British bark, 1,109, Lewis, 16th September.—Port Moody, General.—Frazier & Co.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 530, Pender, 16th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,325, Swain, 16th September.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shinagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 952, Kilgour, 16th September.—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Anjer Head*, British steamer, 1,309, Macey, 17th September.—Kobe, General.—Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.

*Alalanta*, German steamer, 701, Thomsen, 17th September.—Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 236, Inouye, 17th September.—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 17th September.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oxfordshire*, British steamer, 999, Jones, 17th September.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Polyhymnia*, German steamer, 1,053, F. Nagel, 17th September.—Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Seiryo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 478, Tamura, 17th September.—Hachinohe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 17th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

### ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *San Pablo*, from San Francisco:—Messrs. C. B. Stors, J. W. Mathews, F. W. Leaf, W. G. Skipworth, W. G. Gorbam, Burt O. Squier, and H. Drysdale in cabin. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse and E. Davis in cabin. For Hongkong, 493 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Cecil D. Holmes, Mrs. Nellie Sutherland, Mrs. M. P. Lord, Miss Walker, Governor Hara, General Nozaki, Dr. W. R. Lambuth, Messrs. Easto, George M. Hart, H. J. Hunt, L. B. Abraham, McCleary, L. Becar, Kobayashi, Torao Taten, and James H. Hart in cabin; Messrs. J. Arima, Matsusaki, Ijino, Hatori, Fujimoto, Abba, and C. J. Olsen in second class; and 68 Japanese and 6 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Kobe:—1 European and 8 Japanese in cabin; 2 Japanese in second class; and 14 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tanis*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—H. E. Dimitri Schevitch (Russian Minister) and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. E. Candler, infant, and 2 servants, Messrs. T. Oyama, Young, T. Young, 2 Chinese, and 20 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, from Kobe:—Governor Kitagaki, Messrs. Kobayashi, Hachisuka, Okura, Shibuya, Honjo, Ikeda, Abe-yabe, Cheng Chak Ting, and A. Hachisuka in cabin; 4 Japanese in second class; and 91 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Hakodate:—Bishop Bickersteth, Rev. P. K. Fyson, and Mr. and Mrs. Tamura Kumenoske and daughter in cabin; 1 Japanese in second class; and 53 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takago Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Evington and child, Messrs. Lening, Katsumo, Kishida, Saki, Itakura, Murakami, and Hara in cabin; and 74 Japanese in steerage.

### DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, for San Francisco:—Miss Luella Kelly in cabin.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Colonel and Mrs. Tennant, and native servant, Captain and Mrs. Deane and 2 children and European servant, Rev. C. Bishop, Rev. J. C. Davison, Mr. Wong-tai, Miss Ohama, Miss Olake and infant, Messrs. S. Bramwell, E. O. Smith, Okeden, W. F. Hall, S. P. Wilson, T. W. Hellyer, Leong Wing-tah, Ah Shun, Wan Kai, and T. Dailow in cabin; and 4 Chinese, and 3 children in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Tung, Miss Ho So, Messrs. E. Davis, J. Brown, Shingushi, Hidaka, Tamari, Otsuka, Amano, Yamaguchi, J. Chappell, G. Le Roy, W. G. Skipworth, and Kusen in cabin; Mrs. Inouye, Misses Hasegawa (2), Messrs. Wm. Muir, T. Uchida, Saigo, T. Ota, Iriye, and Yamagata in second class; and 10 Europeans, 3 Chinese, and 56 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Kobe:—Rev. Bishop Wilson, Rev. Collin Denny, Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Symes, Mr. Lambuth, and Mr. K. Takamatsu in cabin; 8 Japanese in second class; and 87 Japanese in steerage.

### CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Silk, for France 303 bales, and for London 14 bales; total 317 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$18,500.00.

### REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Omari Maru*, Captain Thomas, reports:—Left Fushiki the 9th September, at 5 p.m. and experienced strong N.E. winds up to Tsuruga Straits; and thence to port fresh variable winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama, the 13th September, at 5.30 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Captain Burdis, from Kobe, reports fine weather.

The American steamer *San Pablo*, Captain E. C. Read, reports:—Sailed from San Francisco on August 25th, at 2.54 p.m.; thence to port moderate to fine weather. Arrived the 13th September, at 3.16 p.m. Time, 18 days, 6 hours and 54 minutes.

The British steamer *Hampshire*, Captain Keruich, reports:—Left Hongkong the 7th September, at 5.30 p.m. and experienced strong N.E. winds with short sea to Formosa Straits; thence to Linschoten Islands N.W. winds veering to W., S.W. and S., but blowing steadily from S.E. to Matoya, with high sea; thence to port light easterly winds, with long swell, very hazy and passing fogs to Rock Island, and light N.E. winds with thick fog to Kanonsaki; thence to port fine and clear. Arrived at Yokohama the 13th September, at 2.30 p.m.

The British steamer *Southwold*, Captain Press, reports:—Left Hongkong the 6th September, at 6 p.m. and experienced fine weather with light easterly winds until the 9th, at 6 p.m., when wind freshened from N.E.; at midnight blowing strong E.N.E. and a high sea; shipping high seas fore and aft and deck constantly full of water; washing the hatches fore and aft. Gale and sea continued until the 11th, at 4 a.m. wind and sea decreased; thence fine weather with light easterly winds and heavy swell to Rock Island; thence to port light N.E. winds and thick weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 13th September, at 11.30 a.m.

The British steamer *Harter*, Captain Grandin, Hongkong, reports light winds from S. to E. and N.E., fine weather, and heavy southerly swell.

The Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, Captain Mahlan, reports:—Left Kobe the 14th September, at 10 a.m. and experienced moderate to southerly winds and fine weather to Rock Island; thence to port light southerly winds. Arrived at Yokohama the 15th September, at 5 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Captain Drummond, reports:—Left Hakodate the 14th September, at 8 a.m. and experienced cloudy weather with frequent passing showers of rain, and with slight S.W. breeze and smooth sea. Arrived at Oginohama the 15th, at 7.45 a.m., and left at 2.30 p.m. on same day; light S.W. winds and fine weather, and smooth sea. Arrived at Yokohama the 16th September at 4.20 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Takago Maru*, Captain Brown, reports:—Left Kobe the 16th September, at 10 a.m. and experienced strong easterly winds and heavy rain squalls to Oshima; thence to port fresh gale from south with rain squalls and heavy S.E. swell. Arrived at Yokohama the 17th September, at 5.20 p.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

### IMPORTS.

The Market has been very quiet indeed and transactions are again on a small scale; country buyers do not seem to be in a hurry to relieve the local speculators and consequently clearances go on very slowly. Prices on the whole are steady though in most cases nominal, but a general decline has taken place in English Yarns without leading to business.

**YARNS.**—300 bales Bombays have been sold at about previous prices or a shade better, but only 50 bales English Spinnings, for which the Market closes dull at lower quotations.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Sales are reported of 1,500 pieces Turkey Reds, 1,000 pieces Twills, and 1,000 pieces Prints, but in Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Velvets, &c., there has been nothing doing.

**WOOLLENS.**—The demand has been poor, and the only sales reported have been 1,500 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 1,000 pairs Blankets and some small lots of Italians and Silk Satins.

### COTTON YARNS.

	PER CEN.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.00 to 27.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium	27.75 to 28.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.00 to 29.75
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.25 to 31.75
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	32.00 to 32.75
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.00 to 35.00
No. 32s, Two-fold	32.50 to 34.00
No. 42s, Two-fold	35.50 to 39.50
No. 20s, Bombay	26.00 to 27.50
No. 16s, Bombay	24.75 to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.00 to 24.50

### COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER CEN.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds, 38 1/2 in.	\$1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds, 45 in.	2.20 to 2.65
T. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 32 in.	1.45 to 1.57 1/2
Indigo Shirting—12 yds, 44 in.	1.60 to 1.65
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 in.	1.60 to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black 32, 36 in.	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1 1/2 to 2 1/2 yds, 30 in.	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—2 1/2 to 3 1/2 yds, 30 in.	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—3 1/2 to 4 1/2 yds, 30 in.	1.80 to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 in.	6.60 to 7.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42-3 in.	0.65 to 0.72 1/2
Taffetas, 12 yds, 43 in.	1.35 to 2.05

### WOOLLENS.

	PER CEN.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yds, 32 in.	\$4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yds, 31 in.	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 in.	0.21 to 0.32
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yds, 31 in.	0.14 to 0.16
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yds, 31 in.	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yds, 31 in.	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 in.	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 in.	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 1/2, per lb.	0.35 to 0.45

### METALS.

There is generally a feeling of quiet perceptible in this market and very little business has been done during the week.

**IRON.**—Large arrivals from Europe and China have been landed; and buyers look for a turn of the market in their favor, especially as exchange tends upwards.

**WIRE NAILS.**—Nothing new in this department; there is a fair current demand, and some stocks which have been stored in the bonded warehouse are now offering on the open market.

**TIN PLATES.**—A few hundred boxes ex-steamer from Hongkong have been quitted at good prices.

	PER CEN.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$2.70 to 2.75
Flat Bars, 4 inch	2.80 to 2.90
Round and square up to 2 inch	2.60 to 2.80
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.60 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20 to 1.25

### KEROSENE.

Position unchanged as regards the general market. Buyers meantime are supplying themselves from the auction sales of damaged cargo ex Republic. 11,000 cases Devoe from this vessel were sold on the 13th instant, and there are more to follow.

	PER CEN.
Devoe	Nom. \$1.70 to 1.72 1/2
Comet	Nom. 1.65 to 1.67 1/2
Stella	Nom. 1.60 to 1.62 1/2

SUGAR.

The market has been quiet, and prices are on the decline for Brown, White sorts remaining as before.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1	\$7.25 to 7.30
White, No. 2	5.90 to 5.95
White, No. 3	5.60 to 5.70
White, No. 4	4.90 to 5.00
White, No. 5	4.00 to 4.10
Brown Fortinos	4.00 to 4.05

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Our last issue was dated the 10th instant, and we have now to record a falling off in the amount of business done. Nett Settlements for the week are only 100 piculs, divided thus:—Hanks 30 piculs, Filatures and Reels 3 piculs, Kakeda 47 piculs. In addition to these figures Japanese have taken about 70 piculs for Export, which are included in the usual statistics given below.

The trade has received a sudden check from the pronounced rise in foreign exchange. During the week fully 300 piculs have been taken into godown, but the Settlements are reduced to about 100 piculs by heavy rejections of previous purchases. The buying so far has been chiefly for Europe, the U.S. trade not participating. Holders are strong, and refuse to adjust their prices to the ruling exchange; so there is likely to be but a small business at present.

Arrivals continue on a grand scale, and the Stock list shows an increase of 1,200 piculs on the week. Quotations generally cannot be reduced; middlemen and brokers here see the necessity of reducing prices, but complain that they cannot get their principals up country to view matters in the same light.

There have been two mail departures during the interval, the P. M. S. *City of New York* on 11th inst. and the P. and O. steamship *Teheran* on the morning of the 12th. The former had 237 bales for the American trade and the latter 317 bales for European countries, principally France. Export to all parts is now 3,249 piculs against 3,446 last year and 5,433 piculs at same date in 1884.

**Hanks.**—Quite a revival in this department, the trade still running on *Hachoji* sorts at about \$570. One or two parcels better Silk called *Tomi-yoka* have been dealt in at \$835, but really prime hanks are held for very long prices. The business at present is entirely for Continental Europe; for this class of Silk sellers are obtaining full rates, and no reduction whatever is perceptible in current prices.

**Filatures.**—The Settlements are very meagre, and buyers deem it impossible that prices can hold. On the other hand sellers are inclined to wait and "see it out." Consequently trade languishes and the stock piles up. Among the sales we note *Shimeisha* (fine size) at \$770 with Koshu sorts at \$720.

**Re-reels.**—Trade insignificant; some few small dealings in middle class Bushu at \$675 and a foreign speculator is reported to have resold his holdings of *Five Girl* chop at the same figure. Good silk in first hands, however, is very strongly held; buyers and sellers appear to be quite five per cent. apart.

**Kakeda.**—A little spurt in old Silk, a considerable parcel being entered in the list at \$620. New staple is dear and firmly held at our quotations, which however are purely nominal at present.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	\$650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	640 to 650
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	630 to 640
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	620 to 625
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 to 3	590 to 600
Hanks—No. 3	570 to 580
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	550 to 560
Filatures—Extra	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 2, 10/13 deniers	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 2, 14/20 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	720 to 730
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	670 to 675
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	650 to 660
Kakedas—Extra	Nom. 780
Kakedas—No. 1	Nom. 740 to 750
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	Nom. 720 to 730
Kakedas—No. 2	Nom. 700 to 710
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	—
Kakedas—No. 3	—
Kakedas—No. 3 1/2	—
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2 1/2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 2 1/2	—

Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 17th Sept., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Europe	1,197	900	2,806
America	2,050	2,666	3,074
Total	3,247	3,566	5,878
Settlements and Direct	1,197	3,446	5,433
Export from 1st July	3,650	3,550	6,100
Stock, 17th Sept.	7,800	5,700	5,100
Available supplies to date	11,450	9,250	11,200

WASTE SILK.

A fairly large business recorded in this department, although during the last few days the Market seems to feel the pinch of exchange. Settlements for the week are 700 piculs, viz:—*Pierced Cocoons* 300 piculs, *Noshi-ito* 300 piculs, *Kibiso* 60 piculs, *Sundries* 40 piculs. Direct Export has also taken about 100 piculs for Marseilles.

The demand has been about equally divided between *Pierced Cocoons* and *Noshi*; but now buyers are not entering into fresh contracts, being busy with preparing recent purchases for shipment. Holders fight hard against any reduction in prices, and it looks as though we might have a quiet spell just now.

**Pierced Cocoons.**—The usual buyers for the Eastern and Western continents continue their operations at recent values. One large parcel of *Tama Cocoons* reported at \$72.

**Noshi-ito.**—Chief business in *Oshu* at \$190 and *Joshu* assorted at \$120 to \$125. *Hachoji* still commands \$160 and prices all round are firm.

**Kibiso.**—Small trade at full rates; ordinary *Filature* fetching \$155, *Oshu* \$115 and middling *Joshu* \$68.

**Sundries.**—Business reported in *Neri* at \$27 1/2 for uncleaned stock—the *Oshu* produce is not yet on the Market.

There has only been one shipping opportunity this week, the *Teheran* (12th instant), which took 59 bales *Pierced Cocoons*, 80 bales *Noshi*, 4 bales *Kibiso*, 17 bales *Doppioni*, 12 bales *Neri*—chiefly for French and Italian ports. Export to date is now 2,784 piculs against 835 piculs last year and 3,545 piculs at same date in 1884.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$130 to 150
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	180 to 190
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	190 to 200
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Bushu, Good to Best	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	85 to 80
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	70 to 60
Kibiso—Hachoji, Good	60 to 55
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low	50 to 40
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	30 to 25
Mawata—Good to Best	250 to 260

Export Table, Waste Silk, to 17th Sept., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Waste Silk	2,103	855	2,812
Pierced Cocoons	681	—	733
Total	2,784	855	3,545
Settlements and Direct	1,197	800	6,200
Export from 1st July	7,600	7,150	5,500
Stock, 17th Sept.	12,800	7,050	11,700

**Exchange.**—Foreign has receded a little from the highest point and is now quoted thus:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/2 1/2; Documents, 3/2 1/2; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/2 1/2; Documents, 3/2 1/2; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$77; 4 m/s., G. \$78 1/2; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.03; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.06. Domestic unchanged, at par with silver.

Estimated Silk Stock, 17th Sept., 1886:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	1,535	Pierced Cocoons	900
Filature & Re-reels	4,500	Noshi-ito	3,160
Kakeda	575	Kibiso	3,280
Sendai & Hamatsuki	655	Mawata	110
Taysam Kinds	245	Sundries	150
Total piculs	7,560	Total piculs	7,600

TEA.

There has been no abatement in purchases during the past week, as the volume of transactions effected reaches fully 2,600 piculs, making the total

Settlements aggregate 182,585 piculs as compared with 145,700 piculs in 1885. Business at Kobe continues to be large, the total Settlements at that port being about 107,000 piculs, against 90,000 piculs in 1885. Prices for Common to Good Medium remain fairly steady while Fine and upwards are scarce and very dear. The *Carrie Delap*, which sailed on the 16th instant, took 15,900 lbs. from Kobe for Canada. These are additional figures, not previously reported. The steamship *Port Jackson* took from Kobe, on the 4th, 113,982 lbs. for New York and 160,095 lbs. for Canada, making 274,077 lbs. The P.M. steamship *City of New York* took from Kobe 93,354 lbs. for New York, 106,065 lbs. for Chicago, and 11,210 lbs. for San Francisco, making a total of 210,629 lbs. The same steamer took from this port 343,866 lbs. for New York, 97,707 lbs. for Chicago, 131,253 lbs. for San Francisco, and 97,470 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 670,326 lbs. She sailed on the 11th instant. The German bark *Bylgia* sailed on the 13th instant, and took 77,891 lbs. for New York, 76,403 lbs. for Chicago, and 46,834 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 201,128 lbs.

Common	\$12 1/2 & under
Good Common	13 1/2 to 15
Medium	16 to 17
Good Medium	18 to 20
Fine	22 to 24
Finest	26 & up'ds

EXCHANGE.

Foreign has receded a little from the highest point, but domestic remains unchanged.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3/1 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/2 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/2 1/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/2 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	3-95
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	4-07
On Hongkong—Bank sight	4-00
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	4-00 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	72 1/2
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	76
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	77 1/2
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	76
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	77 1/2

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Yokohama, August 8th, 1885.





# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 13, Vol. VI.] YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1886. 可認局建驛 [S24 PER ANNUM.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1886.

### BIRTHS.

At No. 222-B, Bluff, on the 18th inst., the wife of the Rev. IRVIN H. CORRELL of twin Daughters.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE weather during the week has been raw and damp.

COMPLETE maps of Hokkaido are to be prepared shortly.

CHOLERA is raging with great virulence in Shio-gama, Sendai.

A NUMBER of Kobe policemen have commenced the study of law.

COUNT INOUE and party returned to Tôkyô the evening of the 17th instant.

PRINCESS SANJO, mother of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, is dangerously ill.

MR. IWAMURA, Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture, arrived in Tôkyô the 18th instant.

It is stated that a new branch naval office will be established at Izugahara, Tsushima.

MARQUIS MAEDA, who had been staying at Ikao, returned to Tôkyô the 20th instant.

COUNT YAMAGATA, Minister of State for Home Affairs, returned to Tôkyô the 19th instant.

THE total number of round fans manufactured last year by dealers in Yokohama was 3,382,800,

of which 1,353,100 were for export and 2,029,700 for use in this country.

THE fares on the Nagahama, Ogaki, and Tsuruga railway have been reduced by one-third.

A MONUMENT to the late Prince Iwakura has been erected at Kita-Iwakura-mura Nishi-Kamogori, Kyôto.

THEIR Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Arisugawa returned to Tôkyô the 19th instant from Ikao.

DURING last month 18,261 tons of coal were shipped for Hongkong and Shanghai from Kuchinotsu.

THE Naval Department has decided to use cypher telegrams in reporting the arrival and departure of men-of-war.

THE *Hikaku Maru*, belonging to Mr. Kawasaki Masazo, has been sold by public auction for 1,175 taels.

H.L.M. THE EMPEROR has granted a sum of yen 100 towards the funeral expenses of the late Viscount Toyooka.

MR. MISHIMA TSUYO, chief of the Metropolitan Police, returned to Tôkyô the 19th instant along with Count Yamagata.

COUNT OYAMA visited the Narashima reclamation works the 18th instant, and returned to the capital the following day.

It has been finally decided to proceed with the construction of a railway line between Iwamisawa and Muroran, Hokkaido.

A LANDSLIP took place at Nakamura, Ishikawa, Yokohama, the 17th instant at 1 p.m., destroying two houses, but no lives were lost.

MR. N. R. O'CONOR, C.B., C.M.G. returned to Yokohama the 15th instant from Nikko, and left for San Francisco the 23rd instant.

MR. MURATA YOSHIDUMI, newly appointed Japanese Consul at Fusan, will leave for his post about the beginning of next month.

MR. R. W. IRWIN, the Hawaiian Minister, who has been staying at Miyogisan, returned to Tôkyô on official business the 21st instant.

THE *Hidesato Maru*, which left Yokohama the 9th ultimo, carrying Kim-yo-kun to the Bonin Islands, returned the 16th instant at 8 p.m.

MR. MORIMURA YUTAKA, a well known merchant, left for San Francisco in the *Belgie* to inspect the branch office of his firm in New York.

NOTES to the value of yen 3,000,000 will be publicly burned in the compound of the Printing Bureau for four days from the 27th instant.

THE new Russian Minister paid a complimentary visit to Count Ito and to the various foreign legations the forenoon of the 17th instant.

MR. KAWAZU, who had been occupied at Nagasaki in connection with the present enquiry,

arrived at Yokohama in the *Hiroshima Maru* the morning of the 20th instant, and proceeded to the capital immediately.

It is stated that the authorities propose to confer on Mr. Mori, Admiral Enomoto and several first class senators of the Genro-in, the rank of Viscount.

ADMIRAL ENOMOTO arrived at Nagaoka, the 16th instant, and was entertained by the officials and a number of private individuals at the Gekiseki Kan.

It is stated that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha offices will be removed to the building lately occupied by the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha, about the 15th of October.

THE Naval Department proposes to purchase about 9,800 *tsubo* of land at Uraga to form a rifle range for the use of the naval forces stationed there.

A SEAM of coal has been discovered near Takatsukamura, Ikarukagori, Tamba, and application has been made to the authorities for permission to work it.

THE customs revenue collected at the port of Nagasaki during August amounted to 810,989, being an increase of 81,114 as compared with the same period last year.

THE Yamaguchi Prefecture Government have telegraphed to Tôkyô that much damage was done to the crops by the heavy storms which prevailed about the 18th instant.

THE inquiry at Nagasaki remains pretty much *in statu quo*. Mr. H. W. Denison, legal adviser to the Foreign Office, has been sent to relieve Mr. Kirkwood on the commission.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON has purchased in Tôkyô a pair of screens valued at yen 1,800, two hanging lanterns, a pair of porcelain flower vases, a number of old pictures, and 3 excellent sword blades.

MESSRS. HIRAO AND NIKI, of the Central Tea Association, who were despatched some time ago to the districts of Formosa, China, and India to report on the tea trade, returned to the capital the 21st instant.

TWO Chinamen who were apprehended by the customs authorities on suspicion, the 18th instant, at the Eastern Hatoba, were found to have a quantity of opium concealed on their persons. They were handed over to the Chinese Consulate.

THE Translating and Recording Bureau of the Foreign Office removed to new offices in the compound of the Department the 17th instant. The Commercial Bureau will be removed to the building lately occupied by the first named Bureau.

THE *Tushin Nippo* states that the total quantity of tea sold to foreign firms in Kobe by Japanese merchants since the new leaf appeared in the market, up till the 15th inst., was 1,400 cattie in April, 3,753,700 cattie in May, 3,865,000

catties in June, 1,954,100 catties in July, 1,487,700 catties in August, and 716,800 catties in September.

THE estimates of the revenue for the 20th fiscal year, which have been under investigation at the Accountants Bureau in the Financial Department, are now almost completed. It is stated that, as compared with those of the 19th fiscal year, they show a slight reduction.

ACCORDING to the present survey of the Tōkaidō Railway, the first section (Tōkyō-Numazu) is 68 miles in length, the second (Numazu-Hamamatsu) 90 miles, and the third (Hamamatsu-Atsuta) 59 miles, making a total of 217 miles—Tōkyō to Nagoya.

MR. MATSUNARI ISABURO was sentenced at the Tōkyō Correctional Court, the 21st instant, to forfeit a sum of yen 12 which he had obtained by selling 150 copies of a book entitled "Future Record of the 23rd year of Meiji" without first sending a copy for approval to the Government.

THE Japanese Consulate at Fusan, Korea, reports, under date the 31st ult., that the total value of goods brought to Fusan from Japan for the first half of this year was yen 231,466, of which yen 30,000 represented English muslins, yen 60,000 Japanese rice, and yen 10,000, a kind of gauze.

IT has been found necessary to commence repairs, which will amount in cost to over \$30,000, on the German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, which went ashore recently near the mouth of the Amoor river. Over \$20,000 was spent in getting the vessel afloat, of which \$12,000 was paid to the steamer *Feilung* for towing the *Prinz Heinrich* off the reef on 30th June last.

THE Japanese Consulate at Jinsen, Korea, reports, under date the 30th ult., that the total value of goods brought to Jinsen from Japan for the first half of this year was yen 413,433, of which yen 120,000 represented English muslins, yen 70,000 Japanese rice, and yen 50,000 a variety of gauze. The total value of goods exported from Jinsen was yen 265,720, of which yen 140,000 was for gold-dust, yen 80,000 for cattle hides, and yen 10,000 for silver dust. Of the exports, goods to the value of yen 10,250 were returned to the country.

THE total traffic receipts on the Yokohama-Tōkyō line, during August last, were yen 32,791, of which yen 26,334 were for passengers, and yen 6,457 for parcels, &c. The total traffic receipts on the Takasaki-Yokokawa line were yen 4,518, of which yen 2,915 were for passengers, and yen 1,603 for parcels, &c. The total traffic receipts on the Kobe-Otsu line were yen 42,223, of which yen 27,270 were for passengers, and yen 14,952 for parcels, &c. The total receipts on the Tsuruga-Ogaki line were yen 6,105, of which yen 3,508 were for passengers, and yen 2,596 for parcels, &c. The receipts on the Naotsu-Sekiyama line from the 15th to 31st ultimo, were yen 737, of which yen 633 were for passengers, and yen 104 for parcels, &c.

IN Imports sales have been small, though there is now a prospect of more activity. Yarns and Plain Cottons have been much neglected; transactions have been small and prices remain steady. There has been a little more business in Metals at reduced prices. Large quantities of Kerosene have been sold at quite a rise in price

and business looks encouraging. Deliveries are on a large scale and stock amounts to about 570,000 cases. The Sugar market is weak and business has been insignificant. There has been a steady demand for Raw Silk for Europe, and a considerable quantity has been taken in by American buyers within the last day or two. Holders are more inclined to do business. Arrivals have been large and stocks comprise a good assortment. A large business has been done in Waste Silk both for Europe and America. Prices are still strong, supplies are free and stocks are well assorted. Higher prices prevail in the Tea trade, and the demand runs mostly on superior grades, which are only obtainable, however, in small lots. Foreign exchange has steadily improved.

#### NOTES.

WE learn from the *Yiji Shimpō's* Nagasaki correspondence that the negotiations have been proceeding there since the 6th instant under the name of a "Conference of Commissioners of the Two Countries." The meetings were originally held at the Prefectural Offices, but they are now convened at the Kōshinkan, in the Public Park, the object of the change being to secure greater privacy. In pursuance of this principle, newspaper correspondents, who were formerly allowed to publish everything not deemed injurious, are at present carefully excluded from all access to what is going on, and several of them have left Nagasaki in a state of great disappointment. It would seem that the Commissioners have not yet concluded their enquiry into the affair of the 13th instant, and the natural inference is drawn that a long time must still elapse before any decision can be arrived at with regard to the incomparably more serious fracas of the 15th. The Chinese Commissioners, Secretary Yang, Consul Tsai and Mr. Drummond, are attended by a numerous train of followers on their way to and from the place of meeting.

Our Nagasaki correspondent confirms the intelligence previously received from other quarters to the effect that Mr. Drummond's zeal on behalf of his clients is a marked obstacle to the progress of the Nagasaki negotiations. Our correspondent, indeed, goes so far as to hint that Mr. Drummond's efforts are not inspired by any desire to bring about a speedy settlement, and it has been suggested by the vernacular press that when a man is in receipt of 200 taels daily, he becomes not unnaturally indisposed to abbreviate the period of emolument. We do not believe that any faith is to be placed in such an inference. No explanation of Mr. Drummond's action need be sought outside the fact that his duty as a barrister is to make things as difficult as possible for his opponents, and to utilize every conceivable expedient in behalf of his clients. It may, however, be safely asserted that the part he has taken shows the extreme unwisdom of importing foreigners, above all foreign lawyers, into the discussion. In a judicial enquiry such legal aid might be useful, but on a commission which can decide nothing, either diplomatically or judicially, and which can perform no function except that of collecting and recording evidence, a foreign barrister bent only upon dressing up a case, is quite out of place. If the Chinese really desired to elicit the truth and accelerate a settlement,

they would long ago have seen the wisdom of letting their foreign counsel return to Shanghai. But they are not at all desirous of hastening a decision or arriving at the truth. They must see as plainly as possible that in the end they will be obliged to confess themselves in the wrong, since their sailors, having been permitted to land contrary to the advice and desire of the Japanese local authorities, undoubtedly commenced the fight. It is natural that they should seek to postpone the evil day, but it is neither wise, just nor statesmanlike.

We should hope that Vice-Admiral Lang's back is broad enough to bear the blame laid upon it by his Chinese friends, but assuredly they seem disposed to make a scape-goat of him. Their story, it is understood, attributes to him the responsibility of disregarding Prefect Kusaka's warning. The Prefect, it is said, called upon the Consul Tsai after the affair of the 13th, and suggested that the Chinese sailors should not be allowed to land in large parties. Admiral Ting was disposed to respect this suggestion, but Vice-Admiral Lang explained that to keep the men on board would injure their health, and that by sending them ashore in sufficient numbers, all danger of a disturbance would be avoided. Thereupon leave was given to about one half of the sailors in the four ships, so that, on the evening of the 15th August, no less than six hundred Chinese liberty-men were deporting themselves in the streets of Nagasaki. Even if the Chinese expected this tale to be credited, we do not perceive what they can hope to gain by telling it. In the first place, they admit their own disregard of the Japanese local authorities' suggestion—a disregard which places them flagrantly in the wrong from the outset. In the second place, Vice-Admiral Lang's advice and their following it are two totally different things. To plead that they preferred the opinion of one of their own officers to the request of the officials of a country whose hospitality they were enjoying, is simply to proclaim their incapability of exercising discretion. Such an excuse is on a par with another contention credited to them; namely, that Prefect Kusaka ought to have adopted precautions to restrain the citizens of Nagasaki, and ought to have provided an extra force of police. That is an amusing confession of the disorder and want of discipline to be expected of their own seamen. We have never heard of such a flagrantly reckless proceeding as the granting of leave to six hundred sailors after a disturbance had already occurred between them and the police and in the very teeth of a warning from the local authorities that any such step would be perilous. It certainly is not the fault of the Chinese Admiral that Nagasaki was not sacked.

Japanese papers publish the following telegrams:—

Nagasaki, September 16th (Afternoon).

It is stated that Captain Lang has lost much of the confidence of the Chinese Government and has been reported by Admiral Ting as taking a peaceful position at the enquiry. The foreigners in the settlement say, however, that Captain Lang's view is the proper one.

With regard to the enquiry some Chinese are endeavouring to suborn witnesses in their favour.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*).

Nagasaki, September 17th, 8.10 p.m.

(Delayed in transmission).

Mr. Kin-Kaku-u, a Korean refugee who had fled to Jinsen, applied for a passage to Vladivostok on the *Takachiho Maru*, which, however, was refused.

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URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

From this date the enquiry will deal with the disturbance of 15th ultimo.

(China Shimbun.)

Nagasaki, September 17th, 8.10 p.m.  
(Delayed in transmission.)

The enquiry into the disturbance of the 13th ult. was concluded at the eighth sitting. To-day's sitting refers to the riot of the 15th ultimo.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Nagasaki, September 18th, 7.15 p.m.

During the last sitting of the enquiry Mr. Kirkwood became slightly indisposed, and the meeting was therefore closed.

(Fiji Shimpō.)

Nagasaki, September 19th, (Forenoon.)

Min-yong-ik, who went to Chefoo, en route for Tientsin, has disappeared, and therefore an official of the Korean Foreign Office is to start for China to explain the state of matters in connection with the rumoured Russo-Korean secret treaty.

Mr. Deany has left for Tientsin. Mr. Ching-ai, Chinese Director of the Chinese Telegraph office in Seoul, has been re-called to Tientsin. His return is said to be connected with the false report as to the arrival of Chinese forces at Seoul.

Admiral Ting with six men-of-war arrived at Jinsen and left immediately.

Nagasaki, September 18th, (Afternoon.)

The enquiry has been suspended meantime on account of the indisposition of Mr. Kirkwood.

Kobe, September 18th, (Afternoon.)

Mr. Kawazu left for the capital to-day in the *Hiroshima Maru*.

(Mainichi Shimbun.)

Nagasaki, September 19th, 11 a.m.

Mr. Hashiguchi, an interpreter, arrived at Nagasaki this morning.

Nagasaki, September 20th, 11 a.m.

Messrs. Kirkwood and Deura, left for the capital yesterday evening.

Nagasaki, September 20th, 6 p.m.

Owing to the return of Mr. Kirkwood to the capital the Nagasaki Prefectural Government office has been informed that Mr. Denison of the Foreign Office will be despatched to the port.

Nagasaki, Sept. 19th, 11 p.m.

Mr. Drummond has advised the Chinese Government that no Chinese men-of-war should arrive at Nagasaki until the enquiry is concluded.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Nagasaki, September 20th, 5.50 p.m.

Messrs. Kirkwood and Deura have left for the capital by order of the Government.

Messrs. Hashiguchi, a clerk of the Foreign Office, and Tei, a student secretary of the Japanese Consulate at Tientsin, attended the sitting of the enquiry as interpreters to-day.

(Fiji Shimpō.)

Kobe, September 21st (Forenoon.)

Messrs. Kirkwood and Deura left for the capital yesterday. It is stated that they have been recalled on official business relating to treaty revision.

Owing to the return of Messrs. Kirkwood and Deura, Governor Kusaka and Mr. Hatoyama will take charge of the enquiry.

The tenth sitting of the enquiry was held to-day.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

Nagasaki, September 21st, 5.15 p.m.

The enquiry has been closed until the arrival of Mr. Denison to take the place of Mr. Kirkwood.

Kobe, September 22nd, 3.20 p.m.

Messrs. Kirkwood and Deura arrived this morning from Nagasaki and leave for the capital in the *Yokohama Maru* to-day.

(Mainichi Shimbun.)

Nagasaki, September 22nd, 2 p.m.

Mr. Kirkwood has started for the capital taking with him all the minutes of proceedings, and the Chinese representatives have also transmitted copies to Li Chung-tang through the Chinese Consulate. It is stated that the points of both sides as to the enquiry have been entirely decided.

Nagasaki September 21st, 8 a.m.

At the enquiry held yesterday the circumstances attending the purchase of weapons by the Chinese sailors were enquired into.

Nagasaki, September 21st, 3 p.m.

A meeting of the Japanese representatives was held to-day, closing at 10 a.m.

It is stated that at the next sitting of the enquiry it is proposed to call and examine the persons who sold weapons to the Chinese.

Nagasaki, September 22nd, 6 a.m.

Two or three Chinese residents who assisted the Chinese sailors during the late disturbance have fled to Hongkong.

Nagasaki, September 22nd (Afternoon.)

The *Tsai-yuen* and *Nan-wei*, arrived to-day at noon. Admiral Ting has also arrived.

Nagasaki, September 23rd (Afternoon.)

Admiral Ting is in the *Tsai-yuen*. He proposes to stay at Nagasaki until the enquiry is completed. Mr. Drummond has rented for four months the building lately used as the French Consulate.

CHINA, if she opened her eyes, might read a useful lesson in Russia's recent doings in the Balkan peninsula. By a treaty to which all the great Powers of Europe were consenting parties, and by his own subsequent acknowledgment, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was a vassal, and his country a tributary, of Turkey. Yet Russia has quietly contrived his deposition, without taking any counsel of the Porte or giving herself any concern as to Turkey's rights. If that is the way the Czar's Government behave in the face of explicit European engagements, what respect are they likely to pay to China's spasmodically asserted and repeatedly repudiated claims of suzerainty in Korea? We observe that the *Hochi Shimbun* forcibly discusses the danger lurking in Korean politics—a danger constantly pointed out in these columns—that the foreign relations of the little Kingdom have come to depend upon faction feuds, and that the besetting tendency of Korean statesmen is to invite alien assistance for the satisfaction of their own personal ambitions. Since the unsuccessful *coup d'état* of Kim Yoon, the political power has fallen almost entirely into the hands of the Min family, who have China's support. The party opposed to them sees no better hope of recovering its influence than an appeal to Russia. Even without such a friend in the citadel, the *Hochi* thinks that Russia is in a manner compelled to turn aggressive eyes upon the peninsula, as much by the force of her traditional policy as by the example of England at Port Hamilton. If China desires to encourage Russian designs, she need only pursue her present fiftful tactics, disavowing all responsibility in connection with Korea, but at the same time feeding the fever of intrigue by capricious and violent interference. Her friends say that at the first genuine symptom of Russian aggression she would put her foot down with unmistakable firmness. Perhaps she might; but on what legitimate grounds? The only treaty she has ever concluded in which Korea is mentioned, explicitly deprives her of any right to send troops to the peninsula without Japan's assent. That treaty places her on precisely an equal footing with Japan so far as concerns the exercise of any armed control in the peninsula or the extension of protection to it against foreign aggression. Meanwhile, her spasmodic attempts to play the part of suzerain, combined with her persistent reluctance to accept any of the responsibilities of such a rôle, are calculated solely to promote confusion in Korea, to deceive the world and to encourage Russian designs.

Writing on the subject of telegraphic communication between Fusan and Sôul, the *Fiji Shimpō* says:—Towards the end of last month, the people of this country were suddenly surprised by alarming rumours respecting the state of affairs in Korea. It was widely believed that a mob had attacked the foreign legations and that the Korean Prime Minister had been degraded, and it was even asserted that the King had been made a prisoner. But the arrival of letters from Sôul showed us that the whole affair, about which so much excitement was produced in this country, was nothing more than a

farce played by the Chinese Representative and in the interest of Min Yon Ik and a few others. All this unnecessary anxiety and excitement would have been saved us, had there been a direct line of telegraphic communication with the Korean peninsula, secure from Chinese molestation. When we think of the dangers in the present situation of Korea, we can never feel secure so long as the peninsula is not directly connected with this country by a telegraphic line. At the time that the Nagasaki, Fusan cable was laid, it was arranged with Korea that for a period of 20 years no other country should be allowed to construct telegraph lines in the territory of that country. When, in violation of this promise, Korea permitted China to construct the Wi-ju line last year, our Government made the Korean Government agree to construct a telegraph line with their own money between Fusan and Sôul within six months, counting from January last. The line ought to have been completed before the end of June, but the period was extended to November next. Still there is no sign of the fulfilment of the pledge. If Korea is unable to execute the work herself, we must construct the line promptly with our own hands. The distance between Fusan and Sôul, is in round figures, about 100 Japanese *ri*; so that the cost of the work will be about 100,000 *yen*, while the completion of the line will hardly require many days. The expense should be repaid by Korea in yearly instalments, on the security of mining taxes or some other suitable source of income. The line should be under Japanese control. It is our earnest hope that the Government will at once take this matter into their hands.

THOUGH Greece has apparently resigned herself to the condition of affairs brought about by the intervention of Europe under Great Britain's lead on behalf of peace, she evidently does not wish to see such resignation construed as an abandonment of the hopes cherished by her people. The present quiet along the Thessalian frontier is considered only the lull before the great storm, and the organs of the Government do not cease to exhort the nation to be prepared for great immediate and future sacrifices. The *Hora*, a ministerial organ, writes:—The signs of the present state of affairs teach us that we dare not wait long, for the events themselves do not wait for us. A new storm threatens shortly to burst upon the Peninsula, and when the critical hour approaches, the nation must be ready. Greece, as a nation and as a State, must not merely take care of its internal progress and development, but its gaze must steadily be fixed upon its foreign relations, and the resolve to attain national unity must be maintained. The land will therefore hear the call for yet greater sacrifices than those already accomplished, and the Government is convinced that the nation will joyfully respond to its call. This is no doubt the position of almost every inhabitant of Greece, and for national unity and the realization of the Pan-Hellenic ideal the people will gladly spend their treasure and their lives. But the lack of credit abroad and the distrust of the people shown by their fear that money contributed to the national cause might be appropriated for purposes other than those for which it was intended, plainly indicate the necessity of caution on the part of the Government, and in this respect M. Trikoupis is likely to take warning

by the fate of his predecessor. That sooner or later there will be, as regards the Eastern question, another appeal to force, there can be little doubt, and one cannot, with this conviction, feel otherwise than sad when looking upon the heroic efforts of certain European States to preserve the peace. Turkey still owes Russia the larger part of the war indemnity stipulated at the Berlin Congress; in fact, it was not until the 1st of January, 1884, that the first instalment of it was paid. On the 1st of January, 1885, the Government at Constantinople was unable to find the part of the indemnity then due, and the Ottoman Bank, on account of Russia's importunity, helped the Porte out of the difficulty. Last January it was the old story over again. Turkey, exhausted by her war preparations, was more unable to pay than ever before, and Russia granted postponement only to urge the matter again months afterward. Thus there is in this question alone a permanent source of danger, and the Porte seems to have no other remedy to tide over financial difficulties but the ruinous and suicidal system of delivering the fiscal department of whole provinces into the hands of the country's creditors, and it is just such concessions that Russia is understood to be now asking for as the price of further patience. Surely the peace of Eastern Europe rests on a fickle basis; but its preservation and the final solution of the vexed Balkan problem seems to depend entirely upon the growing importance of the Danubian Principalities, and upon their pursuing a truly independent and national policy. An alliance, with the consent of Germany and Austria, it is said, had been effected between Roumania and Bulgaria with the object of unitedly preventing any violation of their common frontiers. Add Servia as a third ally, and secure for this triple alliance the hearty support of Great Britain and the Central Empires, and the preservation of peace is not likely to continue the Herculean task it is at present, while at the same time the first step to the much-desired Balkan confederation will have been taken. Every successful effort, therefore, to prevent war will be a gain in this direction, and the value of the ultimate object when once attained, would well repay the best efforts of European statesmen on behalf of the peaceful development of the Continent.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON SCOTT contributes to the last number of the *Contemporary Review* an essay full of regrets that manifestations of the real God-Child in art are so few and far between. He speaks, of course, with becoming enthusiasm of the revelation at Bethlehem that "united in a common heart-worship the rough untutored shepherd of the hill-side and the sage initiated into the mysteries of Eastern religion or the subtleties of Eastern thought." Greek art has given us the infant Zeus suckled by a goat, and the infant Hercules strangling serpents. But these were not objects of worship in any sense. Mr. Ruskin, indeed, says of Greek art:—"I noted you the singular defect, that it never gives you any conception of Greek children. Neither—up to the thirteenth century—does Gothic art give any conception of Gothic children; for, until the thirteenth century, the Goth was not perfectly christianized, and still thought only of the strength of humanity as admirable in battle and venerable in judgment, but not as dutiful in peace, or happy in simplicity." Probably

Cupid's occupation disqualified him for admission to Mr. Ruskin's catalogue, otherwise the chubby lad is sufficiently prominent to be called a feature of Greek art. Egypt offers no example of any "little figure representing the idea of duty conceived as perpetually born anew," and though in India we have the child-god Krishna, his title to be counted a type of happy simplicity is rather shaken by the fact that, while still an infant, he trifled with the affections of a cowherd's wife and sixty thousand milkmaids. The new-born Gautama of Buddhism, "pointing with one hand to heaven and with the other to the earth he wished to save," the baby so often seen in the arms of Kwanon, the Goddess of Mercy, better satisfies the orthodox conception. But who shall claim Kwanon and her baby as a genuine product of Buddhism? "I must not, however," Mr. Scott proceeds, "be too confident that we may not one day come across an exquisitely lovely rendering of a Bodhisatva-child by some artist of Japan, another of so many delightful surprises from the charming country which the folly or cupidity of a political faction has just delivered over to the tender mercies of Western philistinism, since the time, not very distant, when it was generally supposed that its plastic art would hardly get beyond the fabrication of grotesque monsters." We should not wonder if a Bodhisatva-child of the required pattern did turn up one of these days, but our ability to discuss the chance dispassionately is disturbed by Mr. Scott's verdict about "the folly or cupidity of a political faction" and "the tender mercies of Western philistinism." This is a new description of Japanese reformers and the result of their reforms. Poor Japan! If she veered to all these winds of doctrine she would find herself in rough waters.

Each space of four or five years in Japanese history since the Restoration has been so pregnant with events that one forgets how short a time such an interval really constitutes in the life of a nation. Thus imperceptibly and, perhaps, heedlessly we have drifted within four years of the time when a Japanese parliament, whatever may be its powers and privileges, is to sit in Tōkyō. Hitherto—we speak of the last two decades—the country has been governed by what is commonly called a bureaucracy, but is in reality an aristocracy of ability and service. Will the establishment of a parliament mark the opening of an era of government by party? Everywhere else it has been attended by such a result, and the Japanese are beginning to reflect curiously on the redistribution of political power which is likely to take place when the duty of electing representatives devolves upon the people. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has an interesting article on the subject. It dismisses as unworthy of credence a rumour recently circulated to the effect that the defunct Liberal Party (*Jiyū-tō*) is about to be revived, and devotes itself rather to answering a question which has of late assumed shape and pertinence; namely, what side will the present Ministers of State take in the new assembly. Will they sit on the right or on the left? It would seem that the advisability of some distinct declaration with reference to this point has been urged by outsiders, and that the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has also been pressed to institute enquiries and publish their result. But the editor avows that he has not the means and is under no obligation to undertake such a task.

He is of opinion, however, that party considerations will occupy an entirely secondary place in the minds of the present Ministers, and that their engrossing care will be directed to the maintenance of the national honour abroad and the peace and happiness of the people at home. At present they are intent upon framing the constitution; a task which, in point of importance, throws all questions of party entirely into the shade. The vital problem of Japanese statesmanship is how to change the empire from an old-fashioned Oriental State into a new home of western civilization; how to strengthen Japan, and enable her to support her position among the Powers of the world with credit and honour. In pursuing this great national programme, Ministers stand on a plane raised far above matters of party. Political parties may be compared to artists engaged in decorating and furnishing a house. But Japan has not yet passed the stage of construction. Her architects are still engaged upon the foundations. When these are securely laid, it will be time enough to think of minor embellishments. So long as a political party does not run counter to the fundamental laws of the State or act injuriously to the national well-being, its tenets are its own property; the Government need not concern itself about them. When they find practical expression in the parliamentary arena, it may be necessary to take them into account, but not till then. Thus the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.

ALL who are interested in aquatic sport must be gratified by the success of the sailing matches which have been got up during the present summer. We believe the majority—if not all—of the owners of the craft that have taken part in the matches have practically decided to form an association having for its object the encouragement of sailing matches. It has always seemed to us that this form of sport falls properly within the scope of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club, though it might be argued that, strictly speaking, the club has to do with rowing, not sailing. But it must not be forgotten that the first incitement to these sailing matches was furnished by a contest which took place under the auspices of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club, and for this as well as other reasons it is to be regretted that the connection of the sailing matches with the Club has not been maintained. We believe, indeed, that an attempt has been made to affiliate the present incipient sailing association with the Rowing Club, but the effort was a failure, the latter body preferring to enjoy the full amenities of the position which it has achieved. As will be seen from our advertising columns the Club announce a sailing race to take place October 2nd, which event will practically close the season.

OKAYAMA has been visited by a severe and destructive storm. The event occurred on the 11th of September, a day called by farmers *ni-hyaku-hatsuka* (220th day), and—equally with September 1st, which is called *ni-hyaku-tōka* (210th day)—much dreaded on account of the atmospheric disturbances which have constantly been associated with it. On this occasion a number of bridges were carried away and great damage was done to houses in the town of Okayama—Okayama is the capital of Bizen, a province on the Inland Sea. At villages farther inland the effects of the gale were less perceptible, but considerable injury



was done to the crops of rice and cotton, as well as to the persimmons, pears and oranges. The worst record comes from Yorishima-mura and Kashiwajima-mura. At the former place, sixty houses were submerged, ten families rendered wholly destitute and thirty junks broken up. At the latter place, all the houses except two were swept away.

From Hakodate correspondence we learn that the schooner *Arctic*, which has undergone a thorough overhaul in the yard of Mr. Thomson, was launched, the afternoon of the 13th instant. When the schooner put into Hakodate, the 31st ultimo, she was in a very leaky condition and her sails were out of order. The scarf of the keel, with the foot of the stem and the heel of the stern-post, were found in a very defective state, the trenails being all more or less started. In addition to the repairing of these parts, the chain-plates were shifted, and the sails repaired and strengthened. After taking in ballast and stores the vessel will proceed north about the end of this week. Foreign shipping in the harbour, the 13th instant, were the United States steamship *Omaha*, to leave the 15th instant, and the schooner *Mercur*, to leave for Nagasaki, the 14th instant.

THE eighth and ninth volumes of the Journal published by the Society for the advancement of Medical Science in Japan are now before the public. The Society numbers among its members many of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in Japan, and its Proceedings are full of information interesting and valuable to the student of this country's progress. The 8th volume opens with a paper by Dr. W. Norton Whitney, on the Biographies of Distinguished Japanese Physicians, being the second of a series which the writer is engaged in compiling. The essay gives a good idea of the terrible difficulties with which Japanese doctors had to contend, at the end of the last century and the beginning of the present, in their attempts to replace the Chinese system of medicine by the Dutch. This is followed by a resumé of an address delivered by Mrs. Mary C. Leavitt before the Society. Mrs. Leavitt is the apostle of temperance. Her lecture is devoted to showing that the use of tobacco and alcohol, and the practice of unchastity are fatal to the physical development and beauty of the human race. She prescribes from the 20th to the 25th year as the marriageable age for women, and from the 23rd to the 30th as that for men. It will be long, we apprehend, before these limits are observed in Japan, where a woman is considered to have passed her prime at 23 or 24. At the same time, were we asked to name the chief causes of the physical inferiority of the upper classes in Japan, we should unhesitatingly say, the inordinate use of tea and tobacco, early marriages and incontinence. Reference may be made here to the opening essay, by Dr. Whitney, in the 9th Volume of the Sei-i-kai's Proceedings. We learn there that the average height of Japanese recruits for all branches of the service, in 1883 and 1884, was 63.56 inches, and the average chest measurement was 33.17. These figures effectually dispose of the notion that the Japanese lower orders are exceptionally small men. It must be remembered that the question is of conscripts, not volunteers. In England, with voluntary service, the standard for the infantry is 64 inches of stature and a chest girth of 33 inches. The average is about 66 inches

of height and 35 of girth. In Germany, however, the average of 725 conscripts, as recorded by Dr. Whitney, was 62.23 inches of stature and 32.13 inches of chest girth—figures inferior to those for Japan. In the same table we find the measurements of 15 Koreans, who are said to be normal specimens of their race. Their average height is 70.55 inches, and their average girth round the chest 32.74 inches. The Japanese is, therefore—judging by these returns—a shorter and more powerfully built man than the Korean, whose chest measurement is entirely out of proportion to his stature. These volumes contain also reports of the meetings and discussions of the Sei-i-kai; papers on cholera in Japan; extracts from journals and medical publications, both Japanese and foreign, and various useful statistics.

A CALCULATION of an interesting character has, according to the *Choya Shimbu*, been made by the Section of Agriculture and Commerce in the Osaka Municipal Government, the object being to arrive at some estimate of the losses incurred by the inhabitants of that city in connection with the cholera epidemic. The method adopted was to compare the amounts of sales of various commodities and the profits of merchants during the same period—May 1st to August 31st—of 1885 and 1886. The figures, of course, are essentially approximate only, but they are at any rate suggestive—though we fail to see just what consideration guided the compilers in their selection of "direct losses." The following is the list:—

DIRECT LOSSES.	
SUFFERERS.	AMOUNTS. YEN.
Dealers in second-hand clothes .....	154,520.000
Dealers in rags .....	50,884.000
Theatres and other places of public amusement .....	34,700.714
Actors and others .....	61,768.500
Tea-houses attached to theatres .....	11,770.000
Total .....	322,647.114
INDIRECT LOSSES.	
SUFFERERS.	AMOUNTS. YEN.
Dealers in dry goods .....	83,809.210
Dealers in cotton goods .....	28,790.000
Dealers in imported goods .....	43,746.500
Dealers in cotton yarns .....	39,458.700
Dealers in petroleum .....	88.800
Dealers in ships' stores .....	4,517.000
Shipping houses .....	65.000
Dealers in rice and other grain .....	113,714.000
Dealers in fuel and wood charcoal .....	45,010.500
Consignees of merchandise .....	84,536.200
Land transport agents .....	904.316
Steam shipping agents .....	4,883.300
Hotels .....	15,321.900
Dealers in <i>Katsunobushi</i> , salted and dried fish .....	34,400.100
Fish merchants .....	6,906.677
Vegetable dealers .....	29,082.453
Dealers in <i>sake</i> .....	31,382.000
Dealers in <i>shu-yu</i> .....	20,974.000
Dealers in <i>kombu</i> .....	1,752.500
Dealers in <i>mechi, dango, and manjyu</i> .....	48,764.050
Restaurants .....	54,547.500
Grocers ( <i>kambutsuya</i> ) .....	50,000.000
Dealers in sugar .....	50,500.000
Dealers in tea .....	3,290.000
<i>Geisha</i> , prostitutes, etc. ....	41,470.505
Total .....	841,935.071
Grand Total .....	1,164,585.185

It has long been asserted that official secrecy is virtually unachievable in China. The thing is accounted for by the easy hypothesis that money goes a long way in the Middle Kingdom, and that silver will unlock the lips of almost any Chinaman. We imagine that the recipients of these purchased confidences are pretty often the dupes of their informants. Of this, however, they never admit the faintest suspicion, but go on with pleasant assurance laying bare the secret springs of court intrigues and political complications. They have discovered, for example, that the edict of the Empress Dowager declaring the young Emperor old enough to assume the reins of Government

and directing that a wife should be found for him, was dictated purely by feminine pique because her Ministers could not find money to re-build a pleasure garden, and because the youthful Emperor declined to vacate some apartments which she desired to occupy. In short, Her Majesty, annoyed at finding that her power was not as great as she could wish, determined to be revenged by divesting herself of power altogether. What is more, this curious method of getting even with her disrespectful subjects succeeded so admirably that, overcome with alarm lest the State should lose her wise direction, they prayed and importuned her until she consented to superintend the Government even after the young Emperor had ascended the throne. There is just one probable element in this story; namely, that by effacing herself the Empress would also accomplish the effacement of a great number of officials who owe their positions to her favour and whose hopes of preferment depend upon her maintenance of power.

MR. SEELEY, Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, has recently endeavoured to show by means of statistics that fifty years hence there will be two States so powerful by the progressive increase of their populations as to overshadow all the rest. One of these is the great North American Republic and the other is Russia, both of which will then count about 150 millions of inhabitants. In the face of such gigantic political and commercial factors, other States will individually dwindle into insignificance, and the only means to meet the danger threatening Europe will be, according to Professor Seeley, a great confederation of all other States for the purpose of mutual political and economic self-defence. Great Britain, too, will at that time, including her colonies, but leaving out of account India, count her subjects in the neighbourhood of 250 millions, but only a great federation would, according to the Cambridge *savant*, be able to develop sufficient strength to meet the stress of such a situation and to maintain English supremacy on the sea. The Irish problem might be turned to good account in this direction, and serve as a touchstone of further endeavours in the line of Federation. Should success crown England's efforts to effect a reconciliation with Ireland on a federal basis, the long-wished for Imperial Federation will be but a question of time, and the agitation in behalf of the scheme and the conviction of the wisdom of its realization will advance in proportion to the gravity of the dangers necessitating such a consummation. In France, Professor Seeley's observations have caused some sanguine Frenchmen to advocate a similar colonial union and the further establishment of a greater France beyond the sea; but a large number of their countrymen take an opposite view, and hold that Great Britain, instead of ever being able to establish such an Imperial Federation, will, as time advances, find more and more that colonies far away beyond the sea are to her a source of weakness rather than strength. There politicians predict therefore that, instead of a federal union, the future will witness the rise of three separate States in Australia, Africa, and Europe. Community of race and language, they claim, does not suffice to keep together such widely severed portions of the globe, and in confirmation of this view they point to Great Britain and her former North

American colonies, to Spain, Portugal, and other States. While they thus try to quiet the fear of their countrymen that an Imperial Federation on the part of Great Britain and her colonies would injure French interests, and while in proof of the assertion that colonies are sources of weakness rather than strength, they are able to point to the opinion of many Englishmen, notably Goldwin Smith, they admit that the danger from the side of Russia is a real one, to be speedily met, in a military as well as in an industrial sense. To meet it they propose not the formation of a French Imperial Federation, which at the best could be but a weak imitation of the English model and would be infinitely less powerful, but the organization of the "United States of Europe" exclusive of Russia. In such a confederation France would play the prominent rôle, not by force of arms, but by her spirit, by her universally known language and her literature. If the danger from Russia should ever become such as depicted by Professor Seeley, Germany and Austria as the most exposed empires of Europe would certainly find it in their interest assiduously to cultivate the goodwill of France. It is, of course, possible also that the danger from Russia will prove to a great extent imaginary. The great Northern Empire may, in the course of the next fifty years, experience such internal changes as will alter the entire constellation of the political situation in Europe. The Continent, now bristling with bayonets, may then, unshaken by wars and rumours of war, devote its time and thought to the works of peace alone, after the manner of the great and prosperous commonwealth on the American Continent.

Quite an interesting and novel exhibition of popular self-assertion appears to have taken place in connection with the scheme for disposing of the indigent residents of Osaka. The idea was to remove from the prosperous parts of the city this squalid and insalubrious element. The rural district of Nishinari-gori was selected as the future location of the poor folks, and a plan was evolved for the erection of suitable tenements there. The project looked very pretty at first and was enthusiastically supported by the representatives of the four urban divisions of the city. But when finally submitted to a recent meeting of the City Assembly, it elicited violent and determined opposition. Crowds of people came together to watch the result, among the number, on the 7th instant, being some 350 of the former *Eta* class of Nishinari-gori. The audience vociferously applauded every one who opposed the scheme, and vigorously hooted its supporters. Every village in the Nishinari-gori district sent more than three delegates to the assembly. So strong was the feeling that all the members of the Nishinari-gori Rural Assembly who advocated the measure, are reported to have subsequently sent in their resignations, fearing worse things than mere hooting. Previous to the meeting of the Osaka Assembly, the headmen and spokesmen of 135 villages in the Nishinari-gori district came together on several occasions, and forwarded petitions praying that their villages might be excepted from the scope of any measure passed in Osaka. The motion on which the project was defeated when before the Assembly was one to the effect that such a scheme constituted an important feature of the remodelling of the city, and that in view of the not distant opening of

the country to mixed residence, it would be wiser to take no step until a measure of more general character should be proposed. We do not exactly see what mixed residence has to do with the matter, but probably a pretext only was wanted. The recalcitrant folks, however, are evidently not yet relieved of an apprehension that official authority may be invoked to carry over their heads a scheme so sensible and simple. They have nominated fifteen deputies who shall form a commission of enquiry with instructions to carry remonstrances personally to Tôkiyô, if necessary. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, discussing this matter, expresses much surprise that the delegates of the four urban divisions of Osaka should have allowed themselves to be dictated to by the delegates of one rural division. But after all, the sacrifice demanded of the former was only to let things remain in their old groove, whereas the latter were asked to offer domicile to all the refuse of the city. The determination shown by the Nishinari-gori folks, and their success in making their voices heard, are evidences of what we may expect in Japan under parliamentary government.

We have received a specimen series of Longmans' New Primers and Standards, and have no hesitation in saying that in point of intelligent compilation and skilful gradation of exercises these books compare favourably with any we have ever seen. In many respects the Primers are excellently adapted for use in Japanese schools, but it must be confessed that portions of their contents would scarcely be comprehensible if separated from the nursery lore peculiar to England, or if interpreted literally. Unless a Japanese child were familiar with the exhilarating ditty of "Hi diddle diddle the Cat and the fiddle," he would be puzzled to understand an extract such as "the dish ran off with the spoon"; and to be told that "the rat has a hat in his hand" might convey to him a perplexing idea of natural history. We never could comprehend the phantasy which induces writers of primers to have recourse to nonsense where sense would serve their purpose a great deal better, any more than we can understand Ollendorff's absurd theory that to teach a man a foreign language it is necessary to prescribe his reason and fill him up with phrases which could be used only in a lunatic asylum. Unfortunately, however, there are no primers quite free from such faults, nor are there, we believe, any so free from them as Longmans'. These might fairly hope to win a firm place in Japanese schools if the educational authorities of this country had not wisely resolved to have a series of primers and standards specially prepared for Japan. From the time when the headings of copy books ceased to be strings of unconnected words and became moral maxims and aphorisms, those engaged in the instruction of the young have gradually awaked to the fact that the teaching of language may also be made an occasion for imparting general information in history and folk-lore. The Japanese, therefore, instead of going to European nurseries and archives for the contents of their Readers, have decided to exploit the rich mine of their own traditions, and we believe that the English Readers which they now have in the press will stand very high among all compilations of the kind. The time is past when primers and standards, even so

excellent as those of Longmans', might have been adopted in the schools of Japan.

It may interest our Japanese readers to know that a chapter of Longmans' Fourth Standard is devoted to a description of their country. It is a description with much milk and water in it, but such as it is, here it is:—

1. Far away from England, in a country which it takes us several weeks to reach in a fast ship, live the Japanese. Like the English their home is in a group of islands, but while the British Islands lie in the Atlantic Ocean, the Japan Islands are situated in the Pacific.

2. For many years after Europeans first visited these islands, very little was learned about the people who lived in them, for the Japanese would not allow foreigners to travel in their country. But of late years all that is changed, and instead of being unwilling to admit strangers, they now employ many English in their army and navy, they travel in European countries, and are willing to learn all they can of the civilization of the West.

3. They are a clever and ingenious people. Not only have they copied the machinery, ships, railways, telegraphs, and most of our latest inventions, but in very many ways they have improved upon what they have learned.

4. We are often apt to think that we are much superior to the nations of the East, but there are many things we can learn from the Japanese. They are a peaceful race, living mostly by agriculture, which they have brought to a high state of perfection. They have fine schools in every town, and believe that money spent in educating the people is one of the best investments a nation can make.

5. The picture shows a party of Japanese young ladies taking tea. They are dressed in loose garments which look very comfortable, and their faces betoken good temper and intelligence.

6. There are no chairs or table. Before serving the tea a thin cushion was placed on the floor for each to kneel upon. The tea service is most likely of blue and white porcelain. They do not make their tea as we do, and when they see our method they laugh and say that we spoil the tea.

7. Perhaps they are right. The Japanese ought to know, for they and their neighbours, the Chinese, used tea long before we had ever heard of it. Some English people at first thought that *tea-leaves* were good to eat. A funny story is told of an old lady who lived long ago. She had never seen any tea, and when a pound was sent to her to try it, she put it into a pudding cloth and boiled it, and then wrote to the friend who sent it, saying that she "did not think it a very nice vegetable, and preferred cabbage."

8. The Japanese grind their tea into powder as we do cocoa. They place a small quantity in each cup and then pour the hot water over it. They do not make it very strong, and it is of a pale amber colour. It is served without sugar or milk.

9. These people are light-hearted and fond of amusement. Whole families may be seen in the streets, playing a game like battledore and shuttlecock. Father, mother, and children vie with each other in keeping the shuttlecock in the air, and when one lets it fall, the others run after the unlucky wight and strike him or her with their bats.

10. They are also fond of flying kites. Not only children but men and women may be seen flying kites of all sizes, and some of them are of the most fantastic shapes, being made like birds, beasts, dragons, or any fanciful form the owner can devise.

PROFESSOR TOYAMA, in an interesting essay on the Japanese drama—to which we shall take a future opportunity of referring at greater length—repeats the opinions recently expressed in the columns of the *Fiji Shimpô* with regard to the advisability of educating a higher tone of social morality in Japan. He animadverts, especially, on the admission of *geisha* to private circles, and observes that, at M. Remenyi's concert in the Rokumeikan, women of this class were present, a fault for which foreigners, he says, were to blame. It is necessary that a reformer should have at least as much zeal as discretion. Professor Toyama is certainly not wanting in the former quality, and to this, perhaps, not less than to his high ability, are due the excellent results his efforts have already produced. But his criticism of M. Remenyi's concert, seems to us rather thoughtless. The simple fact is that the great violinist desired to be heard by all classes of professional musicians in the capital, and that, in accordance with his wishes, second class tickets were given to a few *geisha*,

as well as to other artists of the stern sex. For aught we know to the contrary, the Japanese *dansuise* may have fallen low enough to merit Professor Toyama's ban of ostracism, but to say that any public entertainment could be contaminated by the presence of these refined and modest-looking *artistes* is something very like fanaticism. What sort of ideal does Professor Toyama contemplate? Would he station censors of morals at the doors of theatres and concert halls, so as to sift the applicants for admission and exclude every questionable element from the audience? If so, he had better begin his crusade in Europe, for there is much more need of it there than in Japan. The worthiest reform becomes an object of ridicule when it is carried beyond the limits of reason.

THERE is some probability that the secrets of the Fenian organization and, perhaps, incidentally the real connection between the Fenians and Parnellites, may be exposed at a trial now pending. Mr. St. John Brennan, an ex-Fenian, has brought an action for libel against the Messrs. Ridgeways, the Rt. Hon. W. A. Smith and Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett. The Ridgeways are sued as the publishers of a pamphlet accusing Mr. Brennan of complicity in the Phoenix Park murders, Mr. Smith, as the head of the firm of booksellers who circulated the pamphlet, and Mr. Bartlett, as the proprietor of a journal which quoted copiously from it. Mr. Parnell and other Irish leaders are cited as witnesses, and an application has been made to the Government to guarantee the safe conduct to and from England of McCafferty, James Stevens, and other Fenian notoriety who are under the ban of British law. These men are to give evidence in behalf of Brennan, and their disclosures are looked for with much interest. It is possible that the real motive of the action is to establish the difference between the Clan-na-Gael and the anti-dynamite sections of the Fenian organization, and, at the same time, to show that a connection between the Fenians and Parnellites need not necessarily be disgraceful to the latter. Mr. Parnell has suddenly elected to disavow all relations with the Fenians, but as he cannot, with any show of veracity, deny that he has endeavoured, more than once, to bolster up his cause by intimations of Fenian co-operation in its worst form, and as it quite plain that if his party is to retain Gladstonian support, it must sever all real or suspected connection with dynamitards and assassins, this suit is easily attributable to a political purpose.

THE discovery announced by our Nagasaki correspondent, whose letter we published in this issue, confirms an impression generally entertained for several years back; namely, that immense and practically inexhaustible deposits of coal exist in Kiushu. Borings conducted by Mr. Iwasaki's employes prove, we are told, that virtually the whole of the island of Matsushima—some ten thousand acres in area—has a bed of coal, from 4 to 14 feet thick, lying about 300 feet below the surface. The island is only twenty miles from Nagasaki and has a small, but secure, harbour of its own, capable of accommodating three or four large colliers. In Mr. Iwasaki's hands the capabilities of the new mine are sure to be energetically developed. This discovery will probably lead to investigations among the innumerable islands lying off

the west coast of Kiushu. Many of these islands are at present almost entirely unproductive, and if it should be found that they possess deposits of coal sufficiently large and sufficiently near the surface to be worth exploiting, the wealth of southern Japan will be materially increased.

NOW that the approximate facts of Prince Alexander's deposition, restoration and abdication are before us, it is perfectly plain that Russia has again been busily engaged in those plots for which her diplomacy is notorious. The revolution was devised and carried out by her agents. It took Alexander completely by surprise. Lord Salisbury appears to have been equally unprepared for it, but whether the same can be said of German and Austrian statesmen, is another question. As for Alexander, his last act appears to us worthy of his previous career. Had he persisted in retaining power, he would have been obliged to face a civil war, in which, indeed, the greater part of the Bulgarians would probably have been on his side, but his opponents would have received strong and active help from Russia. Such a struggle must have militated seriously against the success of the union, his great object. Of course there is a good deal of jeering at England's expense. She is said to have received another slap in the face and her critics tauntingly predict that she will not fight. But what about Germany and Austria? Assuredly if these Powers can sit contented and quiet while Bulgaria and Roumelia are turned into a Russian province, there is no manner of reason why England should move. Russia's doings in the Balkan peninsula may have had some uneasy significance for Great Britain in former times, but the control of the Suez Canal has placed the problem in a new light. The only moral to be deduced is that this persistence in intrigue must have the effect of hastening the inevitable collision between England and Russia.

WE have already alluded briefly to a change recently effected in the character and cost of the *Hochi Shimbun*, but the event and its motives seem to deserve more detailed notice. Speaking broadly, the change consists in a more careful selection and sifting of news, and a reduction in price and size. The dimensions of the page are cut down from 2.09 ft. and 1.54 ft. to 1.73 ft. and 1.25 ft. and the price from 4 *sen* a copy, or 83 *sen* a month, to 1.5 *sen* and 30 *sen* respectively. The charge for advertising is also reduced to 5 *sen* a day per line of 23 characters, with a decreasing scale according to the number of insertions. This is as cheap again as the *Yiji Shimpō's* rate; 3 *sen* cheaper than that of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, and 2½ *sen* cheaper than that of the *Chōya Shimbun*. The considerations which have led to these alterations are embodied in a circular letter addressed to his colleagues by Mr. Yano Fumio, editor of the *Hochi*. Mr. Yano has just returned from a tour abroad. His observations lead him to think that the prices charged for Japanese journals are too high, and that by lowering their rates they will be able to increase the circle of their readers. If this necessitates a reduction in the size of the paper, Mr. Yano thinks that even that may be advantageous, as there is much superfluous matter published at present. A fish, he says, though rendered smaller by the operation, may be all the more palatable if its head, fins, and bones are re-

moved. He is not in favour of daily leaders, and he deprecates the habit of writing hasty editorials on every new occurrence. One innovation which he proposes is the insertion of an article specially adapted for ladies' perusal. He has also much to say on the subject of style. It should be the object of writers, he thinks, to gradually eliminate the differences between the written and spoken styles of Japan. In the columns of the *Hochi*, therefore, he purposes to limit the employment of Chinese characters as much as possible, and he promises to compile a special dictionary by the aid of which anyone will be able to read the *Hochi Shimbun*. He will have a column of notes and queries; will insert Japanese poems and occasionally offer prizes for compositions of that nature, as well as for essays on literary and scientific subjects. He takes exception to the excessively critical tone of the Japanese press in respect of Governmental proceedings, and, while admitting that this tendency may be the outcome of patriotism, desires that it should be checked, and that when approval is justly merited it should be expressed as readily as censure. Finally, he suggests the use of promissory notes in the payment of subscriptions, so as to meet the convenience of all classes. All this is doubtless very wise and well considered. Mr. Yano's ideas and their clear enunciation may have an excellent effect upon Japanese journalism generally. We venture to suggest, however, that the omission of minor Governmental notifications may be found by the readers of the *Hochi Shimbun* to be anything but an improvement.

THE much dreaded *nihiyaku-hatsuka*, or 220th day, which fell on the 11th instant, appears to have maintained its evil reputation in several of the south-western prefectures. We read in the vernacular press that official reports from Kumamoto speak of overcast and changeable weather setting in on the 8th instant, and culminating in a storm, which began to blow on the morning of the 10th, attained its greatest violence at 7.30 p.m., and subsided by 1 a.m. of the 11th. The rice, millet, cotton and tobacco crops all suffered more or less severely. In Miyasaki prefecture a strong north-easter began to blow at 4 p.m. on the 10th, and five hours later the wind-gauge registered a velocity of 38 miles. The gale then veered to the west and quickly subsided. Here also the crops were considerably damaged. In Hiroshima prefecture rain began to fall on the 10th, accompanied by a gradually rising wind. At 10 p.m. the barometer fell with a suddenness unparalleled in recent years. At 1 a.m., the following morning, the waves rose to a great height, and the storm increased in force until, at 3 a.m. on the 12th, a velocity of 40 miles was registered. After this the storm changed to the south and subsided rapidly, the weather becoming calm by 8 a.m. In this prefecture floods in the rivers and the fury of the sea caused much damage to houses and injuries to people and animals. Numbers of bridges were swept away, and the rice and cotton crops suffered to an extent which in the case of the former is estimated at 4 per cent. and in the case of the latter at 3.

WHEN the detailed comments of the home Press with regard to the new Ministry reach us, we shall doubtless find large and well-earned praise bestowed upon Lord Salisbury. So soon as the

issue of the elections could be forecast with tolerable certainty, people began to speak of the approaching crisis as the opportunity of Lord Salisbury's life—the opportunity of his life, not in the sense that it would restore him to political power, but in the sense that it would enable him to show himself superior to considerations which are supposed to be paramount with nearly all men of talent. The *Spectator* spoke thus on the subject:—"Lord Salisbury should, if he is wise, postpone his own admitted claims, and those of some immediate followers, and allow the group of Unionist officers, in spite of their comparatively insignificant following, to assist in forming a Government under Lord Hartington as Premier, reserving to himself only the Foreign Secretaryship and the Leadership of the Lords. \* \* \* It is, we are perfectly sensible, a very great thing we are asking of Lord Salisbury,—so great a thing, that our hope is by no means so strong as our conviction. It demands from Lord Salisbury and his nearest colleagues a degree of self-abnegation such as politicians are rarely prepared to show." This great thing Lord Salisbury did, and this exceptional self-abnegation he showed. It is true that his overtures to the Unionists were not accepted and that the strong Government for which the country hoped was not formed. But the credit of having made a singularly magnanimous and patriotic attempt belongs, none the less, to Lord Salisbury.

KIM YO-KUN never emerged so distinctly from obscurity as when his deportation became a point of political expediency. And through him the place of his banishment—the Bonin Islands, or Ogasawara-jima as the Japanese call them—has acquired vicarious celebrity. A gentleman who returned thence by the *Hideyoshi Maru*, which reached Yokohama the 16th instant, has sent the following account to the *Choya Shim-bun*:—"This year's crops have been considerably damaged by repeated gales. The islanders live in small huts thatched and having their sides also covered with date leaves. Their staple articles of diet are rice, imported from the mainland, tortoise and other fish. Naturalized foreigners (whoever they may be) eat Indian corn and dates. The islands are without birds or animals, with the exception of a small bird called *yagi*, and a species of fur deer. Both of these are very destructive to crops, and the authorities give fixed rewards to any one killing them; but as the islanders have no weapons they are seldom in a position to claim the reward. Tortoises are caught in two methods. One is to creep up to them while they are on the beach, and turn them on their backs. The other is to employ a female tortoise as a decoy. The climate is equable, being neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. Three crops of Indian corn are obtained in the year. The work of cultivation is much impeded by the presence of large roots of trees, but farming operations are nevertheless most lucrative. The man talked of stock-farm of Mr. Tanaka Tsurukichi, popularly called the Robinson Crusoe of the east, is very different in fact from the descriptions published by the *Jiji Shimpō*. It supports only about 800 pigs and 15 head of cattle. The sheep sold to Mr. Tanaka by the Japanese Government have all perished, on account of the flies which are so numerous as to be a pest. The few student agriculturists who were induced by the *Jiji*

*Shimpō's* glowing accounts to join Mr. Tanaka, are reported, by the *Choya's* correspondent, to be regretting their rash conduct. Mr. Tanaka is now engaged in establishing a salt manufactory, but its completion is still some years distant. The correspondent adds that Mr. Kim Yo-kun, the Korean refugee, leads a very free life so far as his personal movements are concerned. He resides in a Government building opposite the prefectural offices.

Mr. Beecher has not been an "all-round" success in England. If he could have adhered rigidly to his originally announced resolution of avoiding political expressions altogether, he would doubtless have fared better. But, unfortunately for himself, he let it be known, or his friends let it be known, that his sympathies were all on the side of Gladstone and Home Rule. The result may be traced in the following genial remarks of the *Saturday Review*:—

That quality of Mr. Beecher's "massive oratory" (we believe that to be the correct phrase), which the poverty of the English language compels us to call its humour, is marked and obvious, perhaps broad. Mr. Beecher improves upon St. Paul. "Charity vaunteth not itself," says the Apostle, though the Revisers and Mr. Beecher, with a fine disregard of rhythm and association, turn "charity" into "love." "It does not, every time it lays a golden egg, rise from the nest to cackle." Hens are sometimes accused of making too much fuss over what is, after all, only a process of nature. But we are bound to say that a hen who performed such a very remarkable feat as that indicated by Mr. Beecher would have some right to cackle, and that the owner of the hen, and therefore presumably of the auriferous deposit, would be very much obliged to her for doing so. Mr. Beecher's style is as elegant as it is witty. It "is not puffed up," says St. Paul, again of charity. "Oh, that there were some men that could be touched with a lancet," exclaimed Mr. Beecher, "how the puffed-upness would come down!" "A sudden and slight inflation of the cheek," says an admiring auditor, who communicated his impressions to the *Daily News*, "helped to exemplify the need of the operation." The worst of the greatest preacher in the world suddenly inflating his cheek is, that some people would always suspect the inflation of being caused by the insertion of the preacher's tongue. When Mr. Beecher is funny, there can be no temptation to laugh, even in a sacred place. "You have not, I believe, much experience in England of a certain hypocritical insect known to us in America as the mosquito. Well, the mosquito always says a prayer before he puts his bill in to suck your blood." Is this natural history, or is it humour? In either case it shows how solid must be a pulpit reputation which can survive such shocks unharmed. But Mr. Beecher's activity has not been altogether confined to what irreverent people call "the wood" when it is said that he is under other than spiritual guidance, being indeed, to put it vulgarly, "farmed out." Mr. Beecher has of course been asked by "a gentleman" what he thought of Home Rule and of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Beecher, with striking modesty, declines to "take any part in the canvass," which, it may be observed, he was not asked to do. Concerning the Irish Catholics, he enigmatically remarks that "they will be no more dangerous to liberty in a state of freedom than if deprived of legitimate political power; nay less so." This is one of those sentiments which have, in Macaulay's forcible phrase, the same effect upon a practical politician as a dose of ipecacuanha. As for Mr. Gladstone, he is "overthrowing the kingdom of Satan," and is invited to take comfort in the reflection that the Founder of Christianity "was charged with consorting with licentious associates." Decidedly Mr. Beecher had better stick to the pulpit, where he could perhaps "give points" to Archdeacon Farrar.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* says:—"When the Emperor William travels, every possible measure is taken to provide for his comfort. The Emperor's special train consists of three saloon carriages, connected with each other by a covered way. The Imperial carriage proper is richly hung with blue damask, and at one end there is a small compartment in which the Emperor likes to stand at the window when making short journeys. A small saloon next to this couple contains a sofa and a spring seat, opposite which is the Emperor's camp bed. Near the saloon is the study, in which stands a desk with writing materials, whose appearance shows good wear.

Upon a bracket above the desk is a small model of the Column of Victory in Berlin. Adjacent to the study is a dressing-room, fitted up with extreme care and good taste. A final room contains two small sofas, a leaf-table, and a large mirror. With the Emperor's own carriage is a carriage for his suite, and this is, of course, quite differently fitted up. It contains five or six apartments, each containing a table and two small couches. All the rooms are connected by telegraph with the Emperor's apartments. The carriages are provided with gas throughout."

ENGLAND came off with flying colours in the last international chess tournament. Her players secured both the first and second prizes, the former falling to Mr. Blackburne, of London and Manchester—who was first in the tournament of 1881 also—and the latter to Mr. Burn of Liverpool, a comparatively young performer. The third prize was divided between Gunsberg—a German domiciled in London and winner of the 1885 tourney—and Taubenhauß of Paris. The fourth prize was gained by Mason, an American residing in London; Zukertort and Mackenzie are bracketed sixth and seventh in order, but receive no prizes, a fact which, in the case of a player so brilliant and so frequently victorious as Zukertort, is regarded as one of the strangest features of the tournament. The play throughout seems to have been of a very high order. It was remarkable for its open character. The "Royal" fashion of *début* was freely adopted in contradistinction to the close games which were all in vogue some years ago. This is refreshing, because it was at one time feared that most of the great gambits were doomed to be employed in drawing-room chess only.

News has been received in Tôkyô to the effect that the terms of a convention have at length been concluded between the Hongkong Government and China for the prevention of opium smuggling *via* the colony. It was rumoured some time ago that China was likely to obtain everything she wanted in this matter, and that among the things she wanted was the privilege of establishing some sort of preventive service within the limits of the colony. Such a result seemed scarcely credible, and we are glad to say that it has not to be recorded. The arrangements agreed to are very simple. They involve nothing more than the coöperation of the Hongkong authorities. We are not at liberty to state the terms in detail, as they have not yet received the sanction of the Hongkong Legislative Council, but the gist of them is that the local authorities undertake to assist the Chinese Customs, and to be responsible that the traffic in opium shall henceforth be entirely above board. In return for these concessions, the Chinese on their side consent to remove the restrictions at present existing with regard to the carriage of foreign merchandise in junks to Kwantung. They also agree to certain fiscal modifications which are not yet public property, but of which we are free to say that their effect will be to largely facilitate the import of foreign goods into the south-western provinces of China *via* Hongkong and Canton, and to effectually discount the advantages conferred on the same trade *via* Tonquin by the recently concluded Franco-Chinese treaty. The arrangement seems to us eminently satisfactory. The duties devolving upon the Hongkong authorities are of a simple character, and the

*quid pro quo* obtained from China is very substantial. Praise is due also to the prudence displayed in eliminating this source of friction before it had begun to disturb the friendly relations between Great Britain and China, and before public opinion in England had begun to excite itself over the sentimental aspects of the question. Mr. N. R. O'Connor, whose visit to Hongkong and Canton was the proximate cause of the agreement, is to be congratulated upon the happy results which have attended his diplomacy. He was doubtless ably assisted by Mr. B. Brennan, H.B.M. Consul in Tientsin, who represented England on the Commission appointed to negotiate the question, and whose remarkable knowledge of China and the Chinese had been brought to bear on the problem for more than two months.

A CHINAMAN, if he studied his classics and obeyed their behests, ought to be a very artificial sort of person. According to Dr. Legge's translation of "The Texts of Confucianism," a properly instructed son should, on the death of his father, "appear quite overcome, and as if he were at his wits' end; when the corpse has been put into the coffin, he should cast quick and sorrowful glances around, as if he were seeking for something and could not find it; when the interment has taken place, he should look alarmed and restless, as if he were looking for some one who does not arrive; at the end of the first year's mourning he should look sad and disappointed, and at the end of the second year's he should have a vague and unreliable look." A considerable endowment of histrionic talent is needed to conform accurately to this canon, but during the centuries of reverend observance accorded by China to the precepts of her Sage, it is very possible that heredity has converted the art of mourning into an instinct and that the average Celestial now finds no difficulty in looking "alarmed and restless," "sad and disappointed," or "vague and unreliable" at will.

We read in the *Fiji Shimpō* that Kim Yo-kun has sent a letter to his friends in Tōkyō. In it he complains of the variable weather of his new abode, the heat being oppressive when the sun shines, and the temperature almost cold during rain. The water, he adds, is brackish and yellow in colour. Even during the day one is obliged to use mosquito nets, on account of the flies which fill the air, buzzing "like thunder." The letter concludes thus:—"I have rented a small patch of land on the eastern coast where I intend to raise potatoes and other vegetables for my own use. Henceforth I shall subsist on the products of my own labour, humbly entrusting my fate to the keeping of Heaven. Moreover, my old friends may well rejoice—as indeed I rejoice and laugh at myself—for I am the recipient of a certain fixed amount as a means of livelihood from the Government of Japan. Surely this is what Buddha calls 'the fathomless benevolence.'"

SOMEbody may be interested to know that the *Economiste Français* has received the following intelligence on the subject of treaty revision in Japan:—"A Tokio, on revise péniblement les Traités; d'après les on-dit, cette opération n'aboutira pas, les ministres étrangers ne voulant pas accorder la juridiction et les Japonais refusant à ouvrir le pays, ce à quoi, d'ailleurs, les commerçants étrangers ne tiennent pas autre-

ment, car ils ne s'illusionnent plus sur les avantages qu'ils retireraient de cette mesure. On se contentera vraisemblablement de modifier les tarifs douaniers pour avoir l'air d'avoir fait quelque chose." The *Economiste* has always been remarkable for the untrustworthiness of its Japanese items.

AN extensive fire raged on Tuesday morning in the vicinity of Isezakicho. The fire broke out at half-past three o'clock, in Fukutomicho, Sanchome, originating at No. 31, and was driven by the slight north-westerly wind then prevailing, over a large area of property. Most of the houses in Fukutomicho Sanchome, Nichome, and Ichome have been destroyed, amounting in number to over six hundred, and the flames all but reached Isezakicho on the south-east. The steam engine from the Yokohama police station was early brought into action, as also were a large number of hand engines, and the manual pumps of the Yokohama Fire Brigade in charge of Mr. Morgan. Mr. Walter, chief superintendent of the Brigade, was present during the morning. A plentiful supply of water was obtained from the creek which adjoins the locality on two sides.

NAVAL reform seems to be a prominent plank in the platform of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. It is said that the present Admiralty Board hold strong views on the subject, and that they will shortly submit propositions to raise money by means of terminable annuities for the purpose of bringing the navy to a state of efficiency and perfecting the defense of the empire's outlying coaling stations. Lord Charles Beresford is the head and front of this movement. With characteristic thoroughness he proposes, it is said, to destroy a large number of obsolete men-of-war, so as to save the money hitherto spent upon the useless repair of ships of this class.

OF all singular methods of interment to which the human body can be subjected, surely that of a workman lately killed in the Woolwich Arsenal is among those most fitted to strike the morbid imagination. This man was engaged with others in attending to the casting of a large steel ingot when he was caught by the molten metal and burned to a cinder, portions of his remains being incorporated in the steel as it cooled. Then the War Office authorities had to consider as to the disposal of the steel ingot in which the charred bones of the unfortunate workman were embedded. "It seemed repulsive to utilise the metal in the manufacture of ordnance, and it was decided to send the steel, which weighed several tons, to Plumstead marshes, where it has been buried."

A LONDON telegram, dated the 24th ultimo, announces that despatches from Calcutta state that the news of the demand of the Emir of Bokhara upon the Ameer of Afghanistan for the possession of the Oasis of Rhojassah has created considerable excitement throughout India, as it is feared it is the inception of another Russian *coup d'état*, which has Afghanistan for its object.

No such parody of our nineteenth-century civilization has been presented to the public for many years as the recent riots in Amsterdam. The populace were amusing themselves by a most barbarous sport. A soaped eel was tied alive to a stake, and people, sailing past in boats, tried to grasp and secure it. The eel, being tenacious of life, sometimes endures this torture

for hours, thus contributing gallantly to the enjoyment of its tormentors. It appears to have occurred to the Amsterdam Burgomaster that this traditional sport was a little degrading. The police were ordered to stop the eel-baiting, and the result was a riot in which twenty-five persons were killed and ninety wounded. Such a story, considered in outline, takes us back to any period, no matter how remote, of the world's savagery.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 18th instant, new cases, 7; deaths, 7. Sunday, new cases, 9; deaths, 2. Monday, new cases, 5; deaths, 4. Tuesday, new cases, 3; deaths, 5. Wednesday, new cases, 6; deaths, 3. Thursday, new cases, 3; deaths, 5. Friday, new cases, 3; deaths, 2. Total cases, 36; deaths, 28.

THE cholera returns for Tōkyō during last week were:—Friday, 17th instant, new cases, 125; deaths, 179. Saturday, new cases, 63; deaths, 47. Sunday, new cases, 74; deaths, 61. Monday, new cases, 65; deaths, 59. Tuesday, new cases, 49; deaths, 23. Wednesday, new cases, 74; deaths, 58. Thursday, new cases, 60; deaths, 59. Total new cases, 510; deaths, 486.

MR. H. W. DENISON, legal adviser to the Foreign Office, proceeded to Nagasaki on Tuesday, presumably to carry out instructions from H. E. Count Inouye, who is now in Tōkyō. We trust that Mr. Denison's advent will materially alter the character of the present proceedings in the matter of the Nagasaki riot.

As will be seen from our telegram the tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the mails to the East has been accepted. The contract, which will begin at the New Year, is for ten years, that is two years longer than the present contract.

KIM YO-KUN's voyage to the Bonins was in keeping with the stormy days that immediately preceded his deportation from Yokohama. The *Hideyoshi Maru* experienced such heavy weather that she did not reach her destination until August 29th, thus having been twenty days on the voyage.

THE sums spent by the Governments of civilized countries upon printing and telegraphing must be immense. We observe that the expenditure of the Indian Government on printing alone during the five years ended 1885, was £1,221,600, or an average of £244,320 yearly.

THE steamer *Carisbrooke* has been ashore in the Swatow River. She got on the Chen To Rock on the 10th instant but floated off five hours afterwards. She is believed to be very little damaged.

THE Siamese barque *Ban Lee* (Captain Martin) was lost on the coast of Annam the 22nd ultimo while bound from Hongkong to Bangkok. The *Ban Lee* was a vessel of 260 tons and had a general cargo.

THE *City of Sydney* brought the American mails for the first time under the new arrangement, concluded between the Post-Master General and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

THE telegraph lines are interrupted between Kobe and Shimonoseki, communication with Nagasaki and places abroad being in consequence suspended.



## THE ROMAJI-KAI.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE Romaji-kai has now been in existence long enough to warrant an endeavour to estimate precisely what it is doing and what it is not doing; to sum up the difficulties of which it has overcome some and is attempting to overcome others; in a word, to try and define to ourselves the precise position the Society occupies in the country.

It may be well, in order to arrive at something like an adequate notion of how the case stands, to commence by briefly stating the encouraging features of the movement inaugurated by the Romaji-kai, together with the considerations which tend to qualify the same. Among the former may be enumerated the number of persons who have joined the Society; the prominent position occupied by some of the members; the existence of various branch associations throughout the country, and the attempts that are being made to propagate the system of transliteration adopted by the Society. On the other side of the account we have several considerations. In a country where the rage for societies and associations is as great as it is here, the payment of a small subscription and the enrolling of a name among the members of a society, like that of the Romaji-kai, does not, in a large number of cases, argue any very profound interest in the objects which the Society is seeking to realize, or any certain readiness to promote those objects. Again, although there is no denying that the Society has among its members some very prominent men, yet the opportunities which they have for pressing its claims are, in point of fact, very limited. The number of those who, if not opposed to the movement, think it altogether impracticable, is so large, that the feeling of deference to the opinions and ideas of others, which constitutes such an invariable characteristic of the polished Japanese gentleman, is quite sufficient to deter several men of rank and influence who belong to the Society from advocating its cause on any but prescribed occasions. Public business is carried on in the old way. Officials in their official capacity are for the most part bound, as matters now stand, to ignore the new movement. The Chinese character and not its Roman equivalent, is the official organ of thought. These considerations, though not, perhaps, of sufficient weight to warrant the conclusion that the influence of high officials on behalf of the Romaji-Kai is nil, seem important enough to reduce that influence to a hardly appreciable minimum. Further, in a great movement such as that inaugurated by the Romaji-kai, too much importance cannot be attached to the existence of branch agencies, to act as centres of influence throughout the country. But from what we have been able to gather on

the subject, the lack of intelligent interest in the objects of the Society is even greater in the provinces than in the capital. The members attend meetings and listen to some noted Tōkyō speaker, when, on rare occasions, such a person makes his appearance among them; take a glance at the monthly magazine, and there the matter ends. If the reform is to succeed, it is essential that there should be in every large provincial town a band of men who will hold classes for explaining the system to the young, and who will in their correspondence and general business do everything that lies in their power to bring the Society into notice.

It is undoubtedly a promising feature of the movement that a considerable number of scholars connected with various Government Departments are making use of the Society's system of transliteration on those somewhat numerous occasions when Japanese names have to be written in Roman letters, and that thus, so far as names are concerned, the mode of spelling adopted by the Society bids fair to supersede all other modes. It would be easy to adduce numerous instances of this, but to call attention to them just at the present moment seems inexpedient. It is preferable to allow the work to go on, as much as possible, unobserved until it has effected something which no hostile hand can uproot.

The existence of a monthly magazine which contains articles written by prominent scholars is to be considered foremost among the attempts to make known the system advocated by the Romaji-kai.

On the other hand, opposing influences are not wanting. Side by side with members of the Romaji-kai who, as Government officials, teachers, or writers, are quietly introducing the Society's method of transliteration into the various publications of State Departments, there are a number of officials who are employing other methods. A day will come, as was pointed out in this journal several months ago, when some system of transliteration must be decided on by the Government and enforced in all the Departments. If this is done, and if the system of the Romaji-kai is felt to be, all things considered, the fittest and therefore most worthy to survive, then, and not till then, will the position of the Society be unassailable. Pending this consummation, it becomes all members of the Romaji-kai to remember that too much importunity might provoke officialdom to assume a hostile, instead of a neutral, attitude.

As a set-off to the publication of the *Romaji Zasshi*, we have to place the circulation of an opposing organ, known as the *Romaji Sinshi*, maintained by Mr. TANAKADATE and his followers; and we have to note the fact that the *Romaji Zasshi* is necessarily very little read. It contains nothing that cannot be better understood by a Japanese when written with the character to which he is accustomed. Some of the articles are on difficult subjects, and for

the sake of deciphering them busy men cannot reconcile themselves to waste time in conjectures as to the identification of homonyms. In adopting, with one or two exceptions, and these, in our opinion, not invariably happy ones, Dr. HEPBURN's mode of writing Japanese, the Romaji-kai made a good commencement. But they seem to have fallen into the error of supposing that this was all that was required of them. To imagine that Sinico-Japanese can be made thoroughly intelligible, in the absence of ideographs, by means of the present system of writing alone, is over-sanguine. With a language in which words pronounced alike often convey several different meanings, it is impossible to determine the sense precisely in every case by the context. The Japanese may almost be said to have grown up to think by means of and in connection with the ideograph; it is to them not only a means of expressing thought on paper but of developing thought in the mind, and when it is entirely absent they seem have to lost a useful land-mark. We do not say for a moment that Japanese children cannot be taught to do without the character, though the labour of teaching them, so long as the colloquial language remains impregnated with Chinese, must prove a work of much greater difficulty than many suppose. But we maintain that the system of writing adopted by the Romaji-kai is too antipodal to that which it is intended to supplant. The transition from the one to the other makes too large a demand on the patience of the adult generation. To tell a man who has been accustomed to use a separate sign for every separate idea, that he must make one sign do for a number of distinct notions or things, and that the use of the new symbols will lead to no confusion whatever, is to make a pretty large demand on his credulity. Of all systems of writing, those in which a combination of Roman letters is made to stand as a thought-symbol or ideograph, are the simplest, and those in which the Chinese characters are employed, are the most complicated. Is it not, then, a somewhat large order, to attempt to replace the most complicated system of ideography with the most simple, in one generation and at one leap, without resorting to any intermediate aids whatever? Would not those who look upon the whole movement originated by the Romaji-kai as visionary—and we must not veil our eyes from the fact that they still constitute an overwhelming majority—change their minds in reference to it, if, as the commencement of the great reform, a system of transliteration were adopted capable of making a clear distinction between words which, though alike in sound, are entirely different in meaning? There are many ways of doing this. Perhaps the simplest and least open to objection would be to number the words whose pronunciation is alike but whose meaning is different. A very small dictionary could

be prepared, which would explain briefly what the number attached to each character stood for. Thus *ki*<sup>1</sup> tree; *ki*<sup>2</sup> spirit, breath, or air; *ki*<sup>3</sup> honourable; *ki*<sup>4</sup> strange, and so on.

It is very probable that in the course of time the Japanese mind would acquire the habit of thinking without the characters, and in that case, such diacritical marks would gradually become superfluous except on occasions when great accuracy was *sine quâ non*.

It would be easy, of course, to invent a Japanese diacritical mark for every word whose meaning differs from other words having the same sound. But, even in this case, a dictionary would still be needed to explain the force of these marks, and there is this to be said in favour of numerals, that the characters might be numbered in the order of the frequency of their occurrence in general literature and that by most minds their signification would be more easily remembered than would be the case were any other diacritical marks employed. Numerals lend themselves with peculiar readiness to the forming of mental associations. A system of mnemonics, such as that elaborated by Professor STOKES, would soon enable all ordinarily intelligent Japanese minds to remember what *ki*<sup>3</sup> or *ki*<sup>6</sup> signified.

If nothing of this kind is attempted, and if the present methods are adhered to, we fear that there cannot be much doubt among unprejudiced persons, who are well versed in Japanese affairs, as to the progress of the reform aimed at by the Romaji-kai. It will be lamentably slow, if, indeed, it be effected at all. The law of all successful reform is that there must be called into existence a series of steps for conducting men from the old to the new, and it is one of the essential characteristics of these steps that their connection with the old shall be no less patent than their relation to the new. To our minds the present system of Romanizing Japanese lacks this indispensable condition of success, and therefore it is that thoughtful men who were very sanguine about the success of the movement a year ago, are beginning to feel that the difficulties in the way of rapid progress have not been fully realized even by the foremost promoters of the Society, and that, unless some practical means of combating those difficulties be devised, the purpose of the Romaji-kai can scarcely be attained.

#### A LEGAL PROBLEM.

IT is a nice question to determine how far the law should permit exhibitions which are designed solely to minister to the morbid tastes of the public. The chances were ten thousand to one that Captain WEBB'S mad swim at Niagara would prove as fatal as the most determined leap ever taken from Waterloo Bridge by an unfortunate outcast proved.

Yet while constables and watchmen are stationed to prevent the latter, the former took place unopposed in the presence of thousands of spectators. GRAHAM'S feat, the other day, belonged in a scarcely less degree to the category of almost suicidal rashness. Twenty-five years ago a strongly built steamer with engines sufficiently powerful to keep steerage way even among the swirls and rushes of the Whirlpool Rapids, started to perform the perilous voyage which GRAHAM has now accomplished. She succeeded, but when she reached her journey's end, it was found that her funnel had been broken short off; that her hull was battered almost to pieces; and that her engineer, lying paralysed by terror throughout the passage, had been saved from death only by the extraordinary courage of the steersman, whose hair the experience turned grey. That a man enclosed in a barrel could achieve the same transit without being beaten and bruised out of human shape seemed inconceivable. GRAHAM, however, was allowed to make the essay, and so, doubtless, would any lunatic who had never been medically declared *non compos mentis*. Surely that is an over-subtle metaphysical distinction which admits a man's right to hold his life so cheap as to imperil it almost to the verge of certain sacrifice for the sake of gain, but denies his right to end an existence which has become intolerably painful. LEOTARD'S incredible leaps at the Alhambra and BLONDIN'S aerial voyages at the Crystal Palace were at least as attractive for the sake of the deadly hazard they involved as for the sake of the marvellous muscular and moral control they demanded. Women who had fainted and strong men who had sat shuddering at these performances, were drawn again and again to witness them by a taste of the same class as that which attracts a crowd of abandoned roughs to an execution. Everyone knew that an accident of the most trifling character, the relaxation of a muscle, a momentary distraction, or the least failure of accord between the arrangement of the apparatus and the intention of the performer, must involve loss of life. Yet refined and highly educated people came in thousands to see how far these risks might be adventured. When BLONDIN crossed Niagara on a rope carrying a boy on his back, several moralists cried out that he did wrong to imperil the life of another, whatever liberties he might take with his own. They did not then know that to the necessary dangers of the feat there had been added the savage villainy of certain speculators, who, to save their bets, cut some of the steadying guys and thus caused the rope to swing so that BLONDIN and his companion only escaped by a miracle. Certainly it may be urged in defence of all such feats as those of BLONDIN, LEOTARD, SAM PATCH and ROBINSON that the conditions necessary to secure success are

under control. Given perfectly devised arrangements, perfectly trained muscles and an absence of unusually disturbing elements, and there is scarcely any limit to the exploits of which the human body is capable. But when there is the accompaniment of such accidents as a boiling whirlpool, or a mass of water rushing through a narrow chasm with such violence that the centre of the stream is heaped up ten feet above the level of the sides, then the risk is neither calculable nor controllable. To the same class, as it appears to us, belong the performances with lions and tigers now nightly witnessed at CHIARINI'S Circus. Into the middle of the manège there is drawn an iron cage containing three lions. They are full grown beasts of immense power. Born and perpetually confined behind these iron bars, they seem to have lost all their natural ferocity. They look with sleepy eyes at the people crowding about their cage and appear quite reconciled to their lot. Should you happen to see them, however, when the preparations for their performance are in progress, you would change your mind as to their docility. These preparations consist in unlocking the door of the cage and strewing the bottom with straw. The lions evidently know what is going to happen. They lash their tails and growl fiercely. There is no mistaking the feelings with which they regard their share in the programme. But the moment their trainer enters the cage—which he does through a low trap-door—their truculent mood is exchanged for one of sullen uneasiness. They are plainly afraid of the man, but at the same time as much perplexed as cowed by the situation. As for the trainer, he seems the picture of courage and resolution. In his hand he carries a heavy cutting whip, and from the moment of his entry to that of his exit he uses this unsparingly. Experience has doubtless shown that only the constant sting of the lash can secure the lions' obedience. Under the influence of this reminder they allow their mouths to be tampered with, crouch in corners, leap upon shelves fastened high up in the cage, and jump backwards and forwards over a bar amid the din and smoke of crackers. But their patience is sorely tried by it all. At intervals one of them retires into a corner, and with its back to its tormenter relieves its bosom by a growl half plaintive, half furious. The exit of the trainer, too, is a thrilling instant. As he steps backwards through the trap-door, he is completely at the mercy of the lions. And they are half conscious that it is so. Only they do not recognise the opportunity until the time to profit by it is past. As the iron door clangs, a sharp, angry growl announces their awakened consciousness of what they might have done. It is a fine exhibition of moral strength conquering brute force. But the chief impression you carry away is, not appreciation of this victory,

but a conviction that some time or other the beasts will have their revenge. The lash that wrings reluctant obedience from them to-day, may to-morrow fall too heavily for their patience. The slightest relaxation of this state of terror; the slightest access of blinding anger, and their savage instincts must re-assert themselves. At any instant the pain of the blows they receive may be stronger than the unnatural docility they have developed. If you care to form a weak conception how it would fare with their trainer under these circumstances, you have only to look at his comrade, who now has charge of the elephants in the same menagerie. This man used to take liberties with lions. There were two cubs and a lioness, and he had taught the latter to drag him about the cage. One day the cubs mistook their mother's mood and sprang upon the man as she held him down. Strange to say the lioness took the trainer's part and drove the cubs away, but not before they had crippled and disfigured him for life. His successor nightly escapes a worse fate by little less than a miracle. If an athlete, knowing that he can get over the ground exactly as fast as a steam engine travelling at a certain velocity, were to run before that engine every day in a place where no means of escape to either side existed, making no allowance for possible variations in his own muscular energy or in the engine's pace, the police would soon restrain his vagaries. The lion trainer's task is still greater. Between him and death there are only the stroke of a whip and the chance of three full-grown lions keeping their temper constantly under the strongest provocation to lose it. Is there a material difference between such performances and the bull fights of Spain or the scenes formerly enacted in the Roman arena? If so, we fail to detect it.

#### THE MORALS OF WHIST.

LOVERS of the unapproachable game, whist, will have read with interest Mr. R. PROCTOR's remarks on the "Peter" published in *Longman's Magazine* and reproduced recently in these columns. But that they will have fully endorsed PROCTOR'S views, we are very much disposed to doubt. PROCTOR'S position amounts simply to this—that no strategy is permissible at whist unless it be strategy which is capable of effecting something by its own strength. You may play a "Peter" in all the plain suits with twos and threes, but your devices will remain absolutely fruitless unless your partner, obtaining the lead, gives you the trumps for which you are so anxious. But when your "Peter" is played with tolerably big cards, it assumes a different character. It is then capable of deceiving the adversaries as to the state of your hand, and inducing them to lead trumps under the impression that you are

short in a suit. The latter manoeuvre is pronounced by PROCTOR to be "strictly in accordance with whist strategy," whereas the former he utterly condemns. He thus commits himself to the proposition that, if by playing a false card you can hoodwink your adversaries into doing something which you want done, you have performed a clever and perfectly legitimate artifice. But if instead of cajoling your adversaries to take a false step, you let them and your partner alike know that you wish that step taken, then you are behaving in a manner "absolutely opposed to the spirit of the established rule of whist etiquette; namely, that no information whatever, by word or gesture should be given by a player as to the state of his hand." Well, but if "no information whatever" is to be given, why should false information be given? PROCTOR approves of false information. "You may mislead," he virtually says, "but you must not endeavour to compass your end by honest play." There is no mistake about his meaning. Take his own words:—"Suppose that a player, A, who has a strong hand, especially in trumps, holds the knave and a small one in a suit which is led by the enemy, he being fourth player. If the trick is won by third player with the king or queen, A may perhaps deem it well to play the knave rather than the small one. For while the knave will fall, and most probably fall ineffectively next round, its play first round may lead the enemy to suppose A holds no more in the suit, and therefore to lead trumps lest one of their strong suits be ruffed, or lest perhaps a cross-ruff fatally injurious to them should be established. Now, supposing the enemy not thus entrapped to lead trumps, A's partner, if he is an old hand, will naturally observe A's attempt to get trumps led by the enemy, and will therefore at the first opportunity lead them himself. It would be the same if A played knave from knave ten, instead of from knave and a small card not in sequence with it, except that in this case the device, as costing nothing, would not imply quite so strong a wish for a trumplead as in the other case. In every such case, where a player obviously played a higher card when a lower one would have done as well, or—if not in sequence—even better, to induce the enemy to lead trumps, there has been an expression of a wish that trumps should be led. And this wish has been expressed in a manner strictly in accordance with whist strategy. The player has done what seemed good for his game and his partner's, and the partner, if a player, seeing what has thus been held good strategy, makes his inferences accordingly, precisely as he does from the play of his partner, or of either opponent when leading, or when second, third, or fourth hand. This is part of the game, and the issues of such manoeuvres are among the *guadia certaminis*." Now observe where this reasoning leads. If your partner, being an "old hand," dis-

covers your attempts to get trumps led by your adversary, he will lead them himself on the first opportunity, and both you and he will have behaved very prudently and properly. But if you directly attempt to get trumps led by your partner, the case is quite different. You have an undoubted right, you are told, to induce him to lead trumps by the vicarious dodge of trying to wheedle your adversaries into leading them; but you have no right to induce him to lead them by the direct device of warning your adversaries not to lead them. This reasoning is much too subtle for us. It seems absurd to say that you may signal for trumps provided your signal be made with cards of such dimensions that the order of their play becomes in itself a matter of importance, but that you must not signal with cards so small that the order of their play is unimportant except as a matter of accuracy. If the "Peter" may be flown with the knave and a small one, why not with the ten and a small one; or the nine and a small one; or the eight and a small one? The indications conveyed by single cards depend almost entirely upon the combinations in the various hands. An eight played second in hand on a two led, may convey the same and as certain information as a queen played on a king. Take an example—A holds king, knave, nine, four, and two of a suit; B holds eight and three; C, ten, seven and five; D, ace, queen, and six. A leads the two, or the four, if he is a finished player. What is B to do? He wants to get trumps led, but he dares not play the eight, according to PROCTOR'S ethics. Yet, as the cards are distributed, if B plays the eight, A will certainly conclude at the end of the round that B holds no more of the suit, so that, according to PROCTOR'S ideas, B, if he only knew, the hands, would be quite justified in signalling with his eight and three under these circumstances. Is it not evident that PROCTOR'S distinction is fanciful and illogical? It places him in another dilemma also. For if it is not right to signal with small, practically worthless cards, neither is it right to return the better of two cards remaining from a three-card suit, when the card returned is too insignificant either to help in clearing your partner's suit, or to enable him to finesse, or to get you out of his way. Failing some one of these three purposes, you do nothing but convey to him information pure and simple, when you return him the higher of your two remaining cards; and therefore, according to PROCTOR'S ethics, you are not justified in so playing. But where is the line to be drawn? How can you tell, unless you see your partner's hand, what assistance he may not derive from a six or a seven returned by you? If the whole thing is to be purely matter of discretion, then the possibility of drawing rigid inferences from the fall of the cards disappears, and whist becomes a mere game of hazard. Another

point, which cannot fail to strike anyone reading PROCTOR'S thesis, is that he tacitly advocates the playing of false cards. He finds it quite proper to try and deceive your adversary by playing a knave or a queen on his king, or by playing a knave before a ten. Now we believe that no truer dictum was ever delivered concerning whist than that of JAMES CLAY. He laid down that a false card should never be played except with a partner so bad that no regularity in your play can convey to him any information, or with a partner so weak that you cannot injure him by deceiving him. Otherwise, the practice is only pardonable in dotage or in extreme youth. Here is what CLAY says:—"I hold in abhorrence the playing of false cards. I freely admit that to this practice there is great and frequent temptation, and I find it accordingly to be chiefly the vice of the very young, or the very old whist player. Youth is too careless, and old age too feeble, to resist. I am not surprised at this, for there is great enjoyment, when your trick succeeds, in having taken in your adversary, and having won the applause of an ignorant gallery, while if you have played in the common-place way, even your partner scarcely thanks you. You have done your duty—nothing more—and he had a right to expect it of you; but he will trust you another true. Do not deceive him." It is true that, by a singular contradiction, JAMES CLAY, when he comes to consider the origin of the "Peter," seems to sanction the playing of false cards; as, for example, the knave or the queen before a small one in a two card suit when you know that the ace and king are both against you. But if CLAY deviates from his own doctrines, that does not destroy their sound sense. At all events, he does not advance the extraordinary maxim that, while it is legitimate whist to inform your partner by deceiving your adversary, it is illegitimate to inform your partner and your adversary at the same time. He admits the "Peter" as a perfectly legal development, but he advances the one solid argument against it, that it injures the game. "It has simplified the game," he says, "to an indifferent player, and greatly diminished the advantage of skill. The time for leading trumps used to be the point, of all others, demanding the greatest judgment. Now, almost as often as not, the tyro knows whether his partner wishes trumps to be played. So much is this the case, that a player of great reputation, who claims such credit as may be due to the inventor of this signal, has often said that he bitterly regrets his ingenuity, since it has deprived him of one-half of the advantage he derived from his superior play."

### THE LATEST EXPONENT OF FREE TRADE.

IN LORD PENZANCE'S essay on the Idolatry of Free Trade, the Cobden Club found facts and arguments which could not be suffered to pass in silence. They accordingly commissioned one of their most distinguished members, Mr. G. W. MEDLEY, to prepare and publish a reply. It appears in the *Nineteenth Century* for June. Lord PENZANCE employed chiefly comparative arguments. The pivot upon which his reasoning may be said to have rested was that, whether we consider the half-century immediately subsequent to the repeal of the Corn Laws, or whether we consider the decade between 1870 and 1880, the rate of development of British commerce was below the average rate of development in Europe and America. Hence he inferred that to credit Free Trade with having conferred special advantages on England is erroneous, since, so far from showing conspicuous rapidity of growth, British trade compared unfavourably in this respect with the trade of Protectionist countries.

This line of reasoning is not novel. It has been frequently followed by continental writers who, desiring to establish the decadence of English greatness, reduce the increase of each nation's trade to a percentage of its whole trade, and then compare these percentages. By such a process it is found, for example, that a country the volume of whose trade grows from 100 millions to 120 millions in a twelvemonth, progresses three times as slowly as a country the volume of whose trade grows from one hundred thousand to one hundred and sixty thousand in the same time. The rate of the former's development is 20 per cent.; that of the latter 60. From such an inference there is but a short step to the conclusion that the one country enjoys a prosperity three times as vigorous as the other.

It would be equally accurate to determine the relative value of vulgar fractions by comparing their numerators without reducing them to a common denominator. Why should we not say that the nation whose trade increased by twenty millions in a twelvemonth is more than thirty times as prosperous as the nation whose trade increased by only sixty thousand in the same interval? This then, is the weak spot in Lord PENZANCE'S reasoning. Mr. MEDLEY puts his finger on it at once. He turns from per-centages to totals, and shows the figures relating to Great Britain and her three principal rivals for 1884:—

	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	PER HEAD OF POPULATION.
Great Britain ...	685,985,000	19 8 0
France .....	303,040,000	7 18 0
Germany .....	323,285,000	6 17 6
United States ...	290,138,000	5 3 3

A significant table, this. It shows at a glance what immense corrections must be applied before a method of comparison

such as that employed by Lord PENZANCE can be accepted. Nor does the table tell the whole story. Two big items have to be added: that England owns more than the half of the effective ocean tonnage of the world, and that she has managed to make other nations her creditors to the extent of from 1,500 to 2,000 millions sterling, thus drawing from them an annual tribute of from 60 to 80 millions sterling. These colossal results have been achieved chiefly under the system of Free Trade.

Another argument of Lord PENZANCE—the staple argument of the Fair Traders—is that, though Free Trade may cheapen imports for consumers at home, it does not save our commerce from being loaded with fetters abroad. We open our own markets to foreign manufacturers, thus enabling them to compete on equal terms with British workmen, whereas British workmen are excluded from foreign markets by hostile tariffs.

This reasoning resolves itself into a double question. Do we fare worse than protected countries in foreign markets, and should we benefit by the partial exclusion of foreign manufactures from our home markets? Take the former question first. It is answered by the following tables:—

In the markets of the United States in 1884,	
Great Britain sold goods to the value of	£32,510,000.
France sold goods to the value of	14,169,000.
Germany sold goods to the value of	13,004,000.
In the markets of Germany in 1884,	
Great Britain sold goods to the value of	£25,365,000.
France sold goods to the value of	12,194,000.
United States sold goods to the value of	6,261,000.
In the markets of France in 1884,	
Great Britain sold goods to the value of	£24,652,000.
Germany sold goods to the value of	16,676,000.
United States sold goods to the value of	11,180,000.

To Free-Trade England falls the lion's share of the trade in these homes of Protection.

With regard to the latter question—would Great Britain benefit by the partial exclusion of foreign manufactures from her home markets?—the answer is contained in the fundamental doctrine of Free Trade, that a nation ought not to be taxed for the advantage of a special fraction of the population. If people are required to pay higher for their coats and their chairs in order that a monopoly of tailoring and upholstery may be secured to English tradesmen, the only result is that labour which might be more profitably employed in other directions, is unduly attracted to the business of making coats and chairs. At enhanced cost we become self-supplying in the matter of dress and furniture, and we necessarily cease to sell in foreign markets the products of the labour which has been abnormally attracted to the manufacture of these articles. To the Fair Trader there is one difficulty in this reply. It assumes that labour can always be sold; that there is no necessity to provide an artificial market for it. Lord PENZANCE and his school deny that labour is thus favourably circumstanced. "Certain trades," they say, "unless protected against foreign competition must be stifled by it.

If they are stifled, it by no means follows that the labour formerly employed by them can find a new and profitable field." A little reflection shows that if this train of reasoning be pursued to its logical conclusion, labour becomes an object of public charity. Employment is to be found for it by imposing a tax on the nation. Rather than endorse a creed so repugnant to sound sense, the Cobden Club says:—"Let labour perish which is incapable of supporting itself in the open field of Free Trade. To support it by taxes is simply to impose a disabling burden upon the people."

In order to show how British trade has developed under this wholesome system, the following table is quoted by Mr. MEDLEY:—

	1830.	1875.	Increase.
United Kingdom.....	88,000,000	601,000,000	7-fold
British Colonies.....	21,000,000	322,000,000	14½
France.....	42,000,000	368,000,000	9
Germany.....	39,000,000	319,000,000	8
Low Countries.....	30,000,000	275,000,000	9
United States.....	35,000,000	225,000,000	6½
Austria.....	12,000,000	160,000,000	13
Russia.....	24,000,000	128,000,000	5½
South America.....	14,000,000	101,000,000	7
Italy.....	11,000,000	98,000,000	9
Scandinavia.....	8,000,000	66,000,000	8
Spain and Portugal.....	11,000,000	39,000,000	3½
Turkey and the East.....	15,000,000	85,000,000	6
	350,000,000	2,787,000,000	8-fold

We are here confronted by the striking facts that the volume of the trade of Great Britain and her colonies exceeds the aggregate trade of France, Germany, and the United States, and is more than one-third of the total trade of the world.

One other table deserves to be quoted as showing results which may fairly be connected with the establishment of the system of free imports:—

Our exports averaged in the five years:—

1836-40.....	about £ 50,000,000
1841-45.....	about £ 54,000,000
1846-50.....	about £ 61,000,000
1851-55.....	about £ 89,000,000
1856-60.....	about £ 124,000,000
1861-65.....	about £ 222,000,000

We cannot do better, by way of conclusion, than quote a passage in which Mr. MEDLEY draws a graphic comparison between the condition of the representative of Free Trade and that of her Protectionist rivals:—

The fact that among the nations we are first, and by far the foremost, in trade, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, is one which in itself is most striking, and one which in reasonable minds leads to inquiry respecting the means by which such a supremacy as ours has been attained, and begets a predisposition to look with favour on any methods we may have adopted. When we do inquire, we find that between us and other nations there is in our fiscal system one feature which distinguishes it from that of any other great nation—that is, Free Imports. On the one hand Great Britain stands alone with her Free Imports, queen of the realms of commerce; on the other, grouped together we see other great nations with Protection as their system, not one of them approaching her in the magnitude of her international commerce, most of them, together with her numerous colonies, being indebted to her enterprise and her capital for the development of their resources, and owing her fabulous sums of money, from which she derives an annual tribute which, half a century ago, would have been deemed a potentiality beyond the wildest dream of avarice. To Lord Penzance and other Protectionists, however, all this goes for nothing. Free Traders are termed idolaters, and are accused of bringing their country to ruin.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

### BISHOP BICKERSTETH AND CHRIST CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have recently been inspecting the Mission of the Church of England among the Aino, and was not aware, till I returned to Hakodate on Thursday last, of the discussion which had taken place in your columns in regard to the relation of the Bishop of the Church of England in Japan to the congregation of Christ Church, Yokohama. By the mail of last Friday I addressed a letter on the matter to the Rev. E. C. Irwine, with a request that he would forward it to you for publication. I need now only repeat that the basis of the authority of the Anglican Episcopate throughout the world, with the exception of England, is purely ecclesiastical and spiritual. It rests not on law but on conscience, not on a coercive jurisdiction—which is an adjunct of establishment—but on the free recognition of what is involved in the membership of the Church, and, in the case of its ordained Ministers, on the obligation of vows voluntarily undertaken. The only penalty of its disregard is the loss of the spiritual privileges which, in the view of Churchmen, it confers. The object of the letter addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the consecration of a Bishop, to the English Churchmen in the diocese to which he is appointed, is to intimate to them that their Church has extended its full organization to the country where they reside, and again places all its ministrations within their reach.

I hope to take the first opportunity after my return to Tokyo at the end of this week to consider the whole question with the Chaplain and Committee of Christ Church. I cannot doubt that, when misapprehensions have been cleared away, a principle which has worked well in many other lands, and led in our day to the widest extension of the Episcopate which Church History records, will be found suitable for Japan.

I allude with some hesitation to another matter. The mode of signature referred to in your columns was adopted by me in accordance with the desire of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Shortly after my arrival in Tokyo Her Majesty's Minister pointed out to me in the most considerate way that the use of such a signature was liable to misconstruction in this country, and, at his request, I agreed to discontinue it till further reference could be made to the Archbishop. I received yesterday a letter from His Grace saying that he concurs in the disuse of the signature in my case.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

EDW. BICKERSTETH,

Bishop of the Church of England in Japan.  
Hakodate, September 13th, 1886.

### A NIGHT AT KOBE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The foreign settlement of Kobe is, as you know, an inviting place, fronting the sea, across which comes to it the pleasant southerly breeze that renders even the present high degree of heat quite tolerable. It has broad and handsome streets, which almost keep themselves clean; pretty and spacious houses; gas in abundance, and a Model Municipal Government, secured against all native interference. With these blessings, it enjoys a fine sea beach; a wide and well-turfed Bund; an ample Recreation Ground; good hotels, and a convenient and hospitable club, in the vicinity of which one may any evening hear that rapturous hammering of the floor which testifies that the Kobe youth is thoroughly relishing his game of billiards.

Possessing such advantages Kobe well deserves the title which the residents proudly give it of being "the finest settlement in the East;" and it is but natural that it should be regarded as offering unrivalled attractions to visitors.

And so in fact it does to all who can do their sleeping in daylight, and be content to pass their nights in observing the various activities which then break forth. For in the day time, Kobe is delightfully tranquil. Its sober merchants and festive clerks are then alike occupied at their desks; its tea-firing women are shut up with their pans; its coolies drag their carts quietly, and its innumerable dogs and cats are mostly dozing.

Nothing is easier than to sleep through the warm summer day, if one inclines and can afford to do so.

It is only when the shades of night settle over the town that one becomes aware of the real energy that lies dormant here. This is nothing short of astounding, and it is to this circumstance that your readers will owe this letter, if you consent to print it. For, after having vainly tried for the last three hours to get some sleep, I now desperately attempt to describe some of the noises that make that kind of refreshment so difficult to obtain in Kobe. It is no Walpurgis fable that I have to tell, for the mountains hereabouts are particularly orderly, and I am quite incapable of soaring above plain facts, but those who care for some zest of the diabolical may still find it in this prosaic account of an ordinary Kobe Night.

A grand cat-battle in the little garden of my next neighbour just before midnight was but a prelude, which he considerably brought to an end by the discharge of a jug of water; but when this was over, one became conscious that a good deal of similar entertainment remained. First, some dozens of dogs who have been fitfully rousing each other for hours, now find occasion to redouble their exertions. Secondly a gentleman near by who has a piano, has chosen this present hour to play on it an accompaniment for a friend who is singing the "Lorelei," in a very spirited manner, about half a tone below the pitch of the instrument, while another is whistling a somewhat similar melody in quite another key. Third, the chanciclers of some other neighbours, who affect their "own fresh eggs," are celebrating some imaginary victory over their rivals, or rehearsing their "Hail to the smiling morn," which is now not far off. Fourthly, the guests of an entertainment round the corner are now going home happy, beguiling their way and the toil of their *kurumayas*, by a strong chorus about "marching through Georgia" and "John Brown's body." Fifthly, the municipal scavengers are just starting on their nightly round, each one rattling two buckets and shouting over to his mates at every corner the measure of his success. One of these useful persons has been at the gate just opposite for the last twenty minutes pounding upon it with the end of his bamboo with such force, and declaring his object with such vigour, that the wonder is how the inmates of the compound remain insensible to his calls, especially as the neighbours generally are by this time at their windows, to see where the fire is or if some murder is not being committed. Of course, too, such dogs as had relaxed in their barking are by this incident excited to their utmost efforts. Sixthly, and in such quick succession to the bucket-scavengers as to give one a sensation of awe at the reserved forces of our energetic municipal government, there start out several huge box carts, so built that every movement they make sounds like a roar of thunder. These are the rubbish-gatherers of the settlement, which call at every gate, where the drawers demand the quota of the premises in tones of such determination that it is quite marvellous how so many people have the courage to delay them, and can withstand so long their tremendous summonses to deliver. When these fierce fellows pass on, there follow troops of tea-firing women, all in shrillest babble, looking out thus early for employment on the coming day. By this time I have, of course, surrendered all design of sleep and find quite welcome the regular *rat-tat-tat-tat*, of the watchman, whose unmoved composure in the midst of the hubbub all about him has the same soothing effect that comes to one who hears the Captain's cheery orders in the horrors of a hurricane at sea. A similar sensation follows my discovery that all the while that I have been listening with hopeless exasperation to these continuous and various disturbances of the resonant air of this summer night, the policeman of the municipality has been slowly pacing up and down these very streets, unconscious that anything whatever is amiss in them, and by his magnificent equanimity severely reproaching people like myself who find such noises troublesome. I see him now, this admirable officer, benevolently inclining his majestic head, crowned with the awful emblems of authority, from one side to the other, as if the noise-matters were his special pets and protégés, as needful as himself to vindicate the order and dignity of the town, as, indeed, they may be.

Happy Kobe, is no doubt his thought; blessed Kobe, where no one really sleeps till he goes to his final rest in the cemetery; where there are no lonely rounds for night officers; where the inhabitants keep themselves in such continual vigilance that ferocious burglars and all their kin are quite unknown. To people who like noise as much as the residents here appear to do, no place that I know of offers such a number and variety of attractions in the middle of the night. But I must now cease to sound its praises; for while I am writing, the jealous cats, the vigilant dogs, the midnight musi-



clans, the boisterous guests, the persistent scavengers, the thunderous carts, the chattering women, the placid policeman, and even the night itself, have all gone, and quiet has returned; for it is

DAWN.

Kobe, September 1886.

## FOREIGN DRESS FOR JAPANESE LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I do not often have the privilege of seeing your esteemed paper. But a friend having shewn me the numbers containing some correspondence on the subject of the adoption of foreign dress by us Japanese ladies, I venture to ask for a brief space in your valuable columns to set the question in its true light. I have not yet been abroad, but I have read English books; and I must say that the remarks made by your various correspondents (evidently gentlemen) reminded me of Mrs. Poyser's famous (and so true) remark, that "men are poor creatures." Like true men, they see the surface of the matter, but they do not even guess its inner spirit. Those who are in favour of European dress talk of the inconvenience of Japanese clothing, of its injurious effect on our health, of its want of decency. The writer of one article who is in favour of Japanese dress talks of the great extravagance entailed by the adoption of foreign dress, of how French *couturières* will fatten on the finances of Japan.

Now, Sir, pray allow me to state that these gentlemen do not understand the matter which they attempt to discuss. Perhaps they are philosophical bachelors, who have never even priced an *obi*. If they had, they would know that a really first class Japanese toilette may cost several hundreds of yen. I know a lady who, two or three years ago, spent 800 yen on her *reifuku*. A single hair-pin may cost 100 dollars; a comb may cost 150 dollars. As for indecency in Japanese clothes, there is none for any woman who knows how to walk properly. As for injury to the health, there is no item of the Japanese style of dress which can be compared for unwholesomeness with the tight lacing of our European and American sisters, which sometimes costs them their lives, and their small boots, which compress their feet almost as much as those of the Chinese. Neither are Japanese clothes inconvenient to those who are accustomed to them since girlhood. And yet hundreds of us Japanese ladies are willing to discontinue our comfortable and wholesome clothing, and endure the discomfort and unhealthiness of foreign dress for a very good reason, which we all know in our own hearts, though we do not often mention it. The reason is this:—When we are dressed in foreign clothes, we are treated as ladies must be treated. On the contrary, when we are dressed in Japanese clothes we are treated,—well, more like upper servants. I cannot indeed complain of my own husband, because he is always kind to me. Nevertheless, I could not fail to observe that it was only after I had adopted foreign dress, that he allowed me to walk before him in public places, for example, on entering the ball-room of the Roku-mei-kan. It is the same case with foreign men. Even men in the position of gentlemen look at us in an insulting manner when we are dressed in Japanese clothes. Perhaps they do not know the difference between a lady and a tea-house girl.

That, Sir, is the reason why we wish to adopt foreign dress. We dress, not for vanity, nor for healthiness, nor for any other motive, but in order to get our rights as in civilized Christian countries. Please use your valuable newspaper to help us to obtain these rights, even if it does cost a few millions of dollars sent to the Paris dress-makers. Surely it is better for our country to have its ladies properly treated, than to possess much gold and silver.

I am, Sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant.

A JAPANESE LADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—If I may do so without an air of patronizing impertinence, I should like to compliment your last correspondent, "A Japanese Lady," on the equally good English and good sense of her letter about the introduction of foreign dress. But when she goes on to say that men are poor creatures who can only see the surface of a question without even being able to guess its inner spirit, why! Sir, I feel that I really must take up the cudgels on behalf of my own sex, Mrs. Poyser notwithstanding.

I shall not, in reply to the Japanese lady's wholesale condemnation of us men's power of judgment, retort by a quotation of any of the many thousands of disparaging things that have been

said about the female intellect from the time of Adam downwards. To do so would be ungallant. It would also involve more or less untruth; for all general accusations against classes are partially untrue. How much more a wholesale condemnation of one half of the human race! But if your fair correspondent sees beneath the surface of the question, truly divining that the chief motive which makes her country-women long for European frills and furbelows is, not any minor consideration of vanity or of comfort, but the instinctive knowledge that the adoption of European dress carries with it, as if by magic, the respect accorded to ladies in Europe and America—if she sees this, I and many other foreign men see more and deeper still. We see that her opinion, though doubtless correct so far as it goes, fails to reach down to the heart of the matter. Looking at the question in its broadest light, the choice and feelings of the ladies have very little to do with it. It is really quite amusing to collect, as specimens of the unsatisfactory reasoning which satisfies certain minds, the various independent explanations that are given of the different drops in the great stream of change that has come resistlessly over Japan. The artist thinks he sees special reasons for the Europeanization of Japanese art; the architect for the Europeanization of Japanese dwelling-houses; the scholar for the spelling of Japanese with European letters, and now the Japanese ladies for the adoption of European garb. Truly these coincidences would be miraculous, if we were to suppose that each of them and of a hundred other items is settled in favour of the imitation of Europe on account of the arguments special to itself. But if the cry is (and certainly the true doctrine is) "look beneath the surface!"—then we need not look so very very long before we get to the bottom. The whole way down, from top to bottom, the stream of Japanese life is running one way, as all streams always do and must do. The Japanese could no more, by wishing it, re-establish their old government or bring back their old customs, than a river could run uphill. There are eddies, no doubt in this as in other rivers. But even the water in the eddies gets dragged along at last, and the straws on their surface get dragged along with it. In the same manner, the ladies and all the women of Japan are bound to follow the men sooner or later in the adoption of foreign costume. There is no choice for them in the matter. It is their fate. If it does not come in one day, it will come in another. The dances at the Roku-mei-Kwan last winter were the slight peg on which the change has by many been supposed to hang. But who, thinking over the matter, could suppose that so small a thing could have revolutionized the habits of hundreds, had not everything been on the brink of change already? No, ladies, you *have* to wear foreign dress. Fate insists on it. But there is just one little point, on which, as fate does not insist upon it, you should insist yourselves. Fate does not insist on your dresses fitting nicely. That depends on you. It depends on you whether you make your purchases at Worth's or in the Ginza.

I am, Sir, etc.

A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN.

September 19th.

## OBJECTIONABLE ADVERTISING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Visitors to Japan continually complain of the difficulty experienced in knowing where to go for the purchase of articles of Japanese production, and express astonishment at the apathetic neglect of advertising, the uses of which seem wholly unknown in this country. The gravity of a complaint of this character lies in the dependence of foreign visitors upon *jinrikisha*-men, so-called "guides," and others, for introduction to art collections or to the leading shops; with what result may be imagined: and as the number of visitors has been very large this year, the loss to non-advertisers has been considerable. Perhaps the public of Japan are at last awaking to the importance of advertising, for on a recent visit to Tokyo I observed in the station two large frames decorated with advertisements. This is a step in the right direction; but foreign travellers must still remain unenlightened, for the text of the advertisements is purely Japanese, unrelieved by a single clue to an explanation to the foreign mind in a language it is competent to understand. If, however, the text is obscure, care is taken to make the illustrations offensively distinct; and the Railway authorities will probably accept the well-meant hint that the illustrated advertisement now (or a few days ago) exhibited in Tokyo, ought to be forthwith suppressed for the simple reason that it ought never to have been permitted to appear.

Yours truly,

PATERFAMILIAS.

Yokohama, September 21st, 1886.

## FRENCH TORPEDO BOATS.

MONSIEUR LE RÉDACTEUR DU "JAPAN MAIL."

Le *Japan Daily Mail* a publié, il y a deux mois environ, un telegramme anglais annonçant la perte en haute mer de huit torpilleurs français, et je trouve, dans votre article du 16 courant sur les expériences de l'escadre de la Méditerranée, la phrase suivante:—"The reported loss of a number of French torpedo boats on the high sea,....."

Dans la séance du 3 Juillet de la Chambre des Députés, M. l'Amiral Aube, Ministre de la Marine, a démenti cette nouvelle dans les termes suivants:—"J'ai appris, il y a quelques instants, la nouvelle absolument fautive, je me hâte de le dire, que publie un journal du soir" au sujet de la perte en haute mer de huit de nos torpilleurs.

"Cette nouvelle, je le répète, est fautive, absolument fautive. Tous nos torpilleurs sont depuis trois jours à Toulon."

Je vous prie, Monsieur le Rédacteur, de vouloir bien publier cette rectification, et d'agréer l'expression de ma considération très-distinguée,

A. BOUGOUIN.

Attaché Militaire, Légation de France.

Tokio, 21 Septembre.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO PROFESSOR TOYAMA.

DEAR SIR,—A few days since, I chanced to take up the *Romaji Zasshi*, in which was your article on the Education of Girls and the Methods of Extending Christianity. Though knowing but a little of the Japanese language, a few lines of reading convinced me at once that a splendid mine of Japanese idioms was at hand, and, in the hope of making many of them my own, I began to study the article line by line, marking the *Zasshi's* borders black with pencil notes, and mentally thanking you for the great favour I was receiving. Then, as I read on, I gradually forgot my desire for idioms, and found myself pushing forward with intense interest through your criticisms of missionary methods to the method you frankly avow as the one most likely, not only to secure a more rapid acceptance of Christianity, but also to materially improve the condition of the women of Japan.

Though I think you are hardly just to us in some of your remarks, I cannot refrain from expressing great pleasure in your article as a whole, and I for one heartily thank you for saying what you have, and in this public manner. For your article is one of many signs that Christianity is attracting the attention of thoughtful minds in Japan, and that there are many who, though not accepting it as a personal religion, are ready to be counted as friendly to it, provided they gain also certain evident advantages. And the one you earnestly advocate is the establishment of girls' schools, well provided with foreign teachers.

This open expression of your opinion affords me the opportunity to say that, when the missionaries of the various Christian organizations of the West come to Japan, and urge the people to accept the religion of Jesus, it seems most reasonable that we should find out as rapidly as possible what methods of propagation will be most conciliatory and acceptable to you all, and at the same time will result in the widest knowledge of the truths our Great Teacher framed. The people of every non-Christian land have the right to freely say how they would like to have missionaries work, and of course missionaries have the right to listen or not to the suggestions that may be made. But if they are wise men and women they will not waste their strength in uselessly working on lines that create only a prejudice against both themselves and their religion; rather they will gladly embrace every opportunity of removing existing prejudice by encouraging the suggestions of thinking people among whom they are working.

That your suggestion is not merely the thought of an individual, but is a wide desire on the part of your people is readily shown by many facts. While writing this, a letter comes to me from a prominent city modestly asking if our mission will aid in establishing a girl's school by granting one lady teacher, and the letter asserts that the Governor and several other officials will favour such a school. Within the last few months, our mission has had several applications from inland cities for lady teachers, the requests, in some cases if not in all, being accompanied with the statement that all other expenses of a girl's school would gladly be borne by members of the community. I doubt not that every mission is taxed to its utmost by such requests, nor do I doubt but that all missionaries believe just as you have so ably said,—that one of

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the best ways to spread Christianity is to educate the girls under Christian influences.

It is also, as you say, a critical time, a time that should not be lost by any carelessness on our part. And so I would beg you to push this scheme of female education and carry it to success. With your influence you can, I believe, effect essentially in the following way all you have eloquently contended for in your article.

With the good feeling now existing between Japanese and foreigners, it seems to me the time has come for joint action in carrying out so great a project as yours. You, and cultured gentlemen like you, will never be satisfied, except as a temporary expedient, to see the children of Japan in schools under purely foreign control. However broad your views, you will always be out of sympathy with such schools, and your criticisms are so weighty that they will be able at any time you offer them to the public to affect the schools' reputation. But were you to give the weight of your name to the formation of private companies who would offer to build girls' schools, and to guarantee able and sympathetic teachers, on condition that the missionary societies would provide a sufficient number of capable lady teachers (your idea of four or five married couples for each school might have to be moderated), I believe the various societies would be greatly pleased with the offer, and would do all they could to unite with you in a movement promising so much. Knowing, as I do, that sensitive and high-spirited Japanese do not like to be wholly indebted to foreigners, I can see no way of greatly increasing the number of efficient Christian girls' schools, as you desire, except by some joint action of prominent Japanese philanthropists with missionary societies, the details to be worked out and agreed upon in mutual consultation.

I beg you to bear with me in one more remark. You ask us to give up running about the country preaching, in uncouth Japanese, sermons with little power to influence the hearers. All you say of our poor preaching is, alas, too true. I think every missionary who tries it mourns over his failure to come anywhere near his ideal. And here let me praise your people for the patience and politeness with which we missionaries are uniformly treated when attempting to use your most discouraging language. You would have us stop trying to use it, and devote ourselves mainly to female education. But did it occur to you that you were overlooking the fact that other gentlemen, cultured and gifted with broad sympathies, like yourself, are heartily asking us to go here and there, and thanking us for our painful preaching? Nay, there are those who have ranked high in foreign colleges, who do not hesitate to ask us to preach on the same platform with themselves. I am doubly glad of your public criticisms so kindly given, because they enable me to state to you and others, who naturally have fallen into the little error of thinking that missionaries are placing themselves unsolicited before the public, that I do not know of any missionary in Japan who goes to speak where he is not invited by responsible Japanese. There may be such. There were in the early days. But I am sure there can be but few such now.

As I said above, the people of Japan have the right to suggest to us the best ways of working. Only each suggester needs to bear in mind that there are many other suggesters. And the missionaries will always be glad to modify their methods in any way that promises better and more rapid results.

Hoping that at an early day your interest and future efforts in female education will lead to the establishment of many, many successful girls' schools, whose influence will be felt in the home life of all your people,

I am, sincerely yours,

J. H. DE FOREST.

Osaka, September 4th, 1886.

### THIRD SESSION OF THE JAPAN ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The third session of the above mentioned body was held in the chapel of the Philander Smith Biblical Institute at Aoyama, Tokyo, beginning the 2nd and closing the 9th instant. The past year, it was reported, has been marked by a healthy growth in all departments of the work. The native churches have been strengthened and are beginning to take hold of the problem of self-support with an earnestness that promises well for the future. New work has been opened up and the influence of the church is becoming more and more widely felt. The field of labor extends from

Otaru in the Hokkaido to Kagoshima in Kiushiu, and plans are on foot to enter the Riukiu Islands. Noteworthy among the events of the year has been the erection of the fine theological hall for the Philander Smith Biblical Institute at Aoyama, Tokyo, and the commencement of another large hall at the same place, which will probably be completed within the next six months. This new building is to be the home of the Tokyo Anglo-Japanese College. Measures were adopted looking toward the strengthening of Cobleigh Seminary, the educational institution of the Conference at Nagasaki. Two Departments—an English and Biblical—were organized, and a foreigner was placed at the head of each. In addition to its own regular educational work the Conference has, during the past year, given an instructor in the English language to Mr. Y. Fukuzawa's private college—the Keio Gijiku—and also one to the middle college at Sendai. The labours of these teachers have been followed by the conversion of many of the students in both schools. The union of the different methodistic bodies engaged in evangelizing the Japanese into one large, strong Methodist Church of Japan has long been the earnest wish of many of the foreign and native workers. This year this has in part been realized; and it is sincerely hoped that the near future will see the much needed and greatly desired union accomplished.

From the reports made to the Conference, the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan is shown to be at present 1,754, with 462 probationers or a total of 2,216. During the year baptism was administered to 800 persons, of which number 140 were children; 53 Sunday schools and 189 teachers gave instruction to 1,877 scholars. The amount of money contributed by the native membership amounted in the aggregate to yen 1,425.50. The three schools for young men under the auspices of the Conference enrolled for the academic year 1885-6 401 students, the four seminaries for young women 350. At present the two theological schools have about 30 students studying for the ministry; while the Bible Woman's training school in Yokohama has about 20 women preparing to be Bible readers and evangelists to their country-women.

The scarcity of foreign workers, both male and female, is greatly felt and a call for strong reinforcements from America was made. The following was the disposition made of the foreign force now in the field.

#### TOKYO DISTRICT.

J. SOPER, Residing Elder.

TOKYO ANGLO-JAPANESE COLLEGE.

R. S. Maclay, D. D., General Director.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,  
Philander Smith Biblical Institute.

#### INSTRUCTORS.

R. S. Maclay.

S. Ogata.

M. S. Vail, D.D.

PREPARATORY AND COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS.

#### INSTRUCTORS.

J. O. Spencer, Principal of Preparatory Department.

W. C. Kitchin, M.A. Ph. D.

Sara A. Maclay.

Jennie S. Vail.

MEDICAL WORK IN TOKYO.

H. W. Swartz, M.D.

KAIGUN JO GAKKO.

#### INSTRUCTORS.

Miss A. P. Atkinson.

Miss A. M. Kaulbach.

Miss R. J. Watson.

#### WOMAN'S WORK.

Miss M. A. Spencer.

Mrs. R. S. Maclay.

Mrs. W. C. Kitchin.

#### YOKOHAMA DISTRICT.

I. H. Correll, Presiding Elder.

L. W. Squier, Publishing Agent.

BIBLE WOMAN'S TRAINING SCHOOL.

Miss M. J. Holbrook.

Miss G. M. Rulifson.

#### WOMAN'S WORK.

Mrs. I. H. Correll.

Mrs. L. W. Squier.

#### NAGASAKI DISTRICT.

J. C. Davison, Presiding Elder.

COBLEIGH SEMINARY.

BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT.

C. Bishop Principal.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

D. S. Spencer, Principal.

KWANSUT JO GAKKO.

#### INSTRUCTORS.

Miss E. Russell.

Miss M. J. Elliott.

Miss E. A. Everding.

FUKUOKA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

#### INSTRUCTORS.

Miss J. M. Gheer.

Miss L. B. Smith.

#### HAKODATE DISTRICT.

C. W. Green, Presiding Elder.

CAROLINE WRIGHT MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

#### INSTRUCTORS.

Miss. M. S. Hampton. | Miss. E. J. Hewitt.

#### HAKODATE CIRCUIT.

G. F. Draper, Preacher in charge.

#### WOMAN'S WORK.

Mrs. C. W. Green. | Mrs. G. F. Draper.

### LETTER FROM NAGASAKI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Nagasaki, September 15th.

The importance of the coal-fields of Kiushiu, more especially those in the immediate vicinity of this port, has never been undervalued either by the Government or the people, nor has the probability of the exhaustion of the Takashima mine at a date more or less remote ever ceased to be a matter for apprehension to those whose interests centre around the coal industry of Nagasaki. But while the heavy output from that mine has been steadily maintained for so many years, the enterprising owner has never lost sight of the fact that mines are not inexhaustible, and large sums have been spent by him upon the exploitation of coal-beds on the adjacent coast and islands. And it is with much pleasure that we have to record one more instance in which the enterprise and sagacity of the Iwasaki family have conduced to the extension and assurance of the trade and prosperity of Nagasaki. Last week work was started for opening out a large colliery on Matsushima, an island situated some 20 miles to the north of this. For many years, the coal on the island has been worked in a desultory, hole-and-corner way by farmers and fishermen; but about two years ago, the Government, in order to save so valuable a coal-field from the clutches of impecunious mining speculators, closed the workings there and announced their intention of granting mining rights to persons only who were able to provide the necessary guarantees for establishing and carrying out a large and liberally conducted undertaking. Mr. Iwasaki of the Mitsu Bishi Company, having succeeded in obtaining permission to prospect and open out the field, has been, for the past 18 months, engaged in exploiting the island by means of a large staff of skilled workmen under the control of Mr. J. M. Stoddart, the well-known and experienced chief mining engineer of Takashima, and with the aid of heavy machinery belonging to the Takashima Colliery. The exploitation has been carried on by diamond drilling machines by which eight bores have been put down at various points of the island; the aggregate depth of all the bores amounting to 3,000 feet. The result of these borings has been to prove the existence of three different seams of coal at about the depth of 100 yards from the surface throughout the area of the entire island (over 10,000 acres) with the probability of their extending under the sea in several directions. The thickness of these three seams are approximately 14 feet, 8 feet and 4 feet.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Iwasaki has here met with a well-merited success, as the figures given above may be taken as considerably under rather than over the mark, the enterprise having been conducted unostentatiously and with great caution.

The colliery, for which the actual work of shaft sinking, &c., was started last week, is situated on the verge of a small, landlocked harbour on the northern end of the island. The harbour, though small, will easily accommodate three or four of the ordinary 1,000 tons steam colliers, the depth of water being about 10 fathoms up to the shore, upon which it is proposed to erect a jetty. The entrance to the harbour is clear and easy, and steamers will thus be able to come within two hundred yards of the mine mouth to receive their coal. In regard to quality, Matsushima being in the same coal basin as the well-known Takashima veins, the coal will be of the same description.

Very little is known as to the progress of the investigations by the Commissioners into the late fracas. The general impression existing here seems to be that Mr. Drummond is not in favor of a speedy settlement of the question. No effort have been spared by him to obtain respectable foreign evidence to support his case, but this will not be found an easy matter. Much is made of the assertion that many of the Chinese sailors were cut in the back, but it is merely an attempt to bolster up a weak case. When a cowardly blow falls, one does not as a rule ponder long over the manner in which the retort is to be given.

## LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 31st.

The political news of the fortnight may be summed up in a few words. Lord Salisbury has taken office, having failed to get Lord Hartington either to form a coalition, or to take office as the head of a Liberal Unionist Ministry. But the leader of the Liberal Unionists has promised the new Government a cordial support. The process of Cabinet-making is now nearly finished. Lord Randolph Churchill is Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach going to Ireland as Chief Secretary, and Lord Iddesleigh takes the seals of the Foreign Office. These were offered to Lord Lyons, who is about to retire from the Embassy at Paris, but were declined by him on account of age and ill-health. Had he accepted the post he would have been succeeded in Paris by Lord Lytton, who will probably get the Embassy ultimately if the Conservatives remain in office. A curious appointment is that of Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C. to be Home Secretary. This gentleman has just entered Parliament for Birmingham, being the first Tory who has got in for that place since 1832. He is one of the half dozen foremost men at the Bar, the leader in the Oxford Circuit, and was principal counsel against the Queen's Proctor in the recent proceedings connected with the Crawford divorce case. But he has had no official experience whatever, and was only for a short time in Parliament nearly twenty years ago. As he is a bachelor, and has been making between £10,000 and £30,000 per annum for a number of years back, no doubt he can afford to throw up a certainty for the precarious honours of politics, although how he has jumped at once into one of the highest Cabinet offices is beyond ordinary comprehension, unless it be as a compliment to the new Conservatism of Birmingham. It is said to be the intention of the Government to bring the business of the year to a close as soon as possible, and to mature a policy for Ireland before January or February next. There are symptoms that the Gladstonians will not agree to grant the remainder of the supplies without a declaration as to the Irish policy of the new ministry, but doubtless Lord Hartington will help to frustrate this scheme if it be attempted.

One may say of Sir Charles Dilke as Mr. Disraeli exclaimed of Lord Palmerston after his crushing defeat on the *Arrete* question, "There was a Dilke." Your readers will understand that there are two proceedings necessary to secure a divorce, the first is to obtain a decree *nisi*, the second, about six months later, to get this decree made absolute, and it is not until the second stage, which, in most cases is purely formal, that the divorce is effected. At either stage the Queen's Proctor can interfere to prevent collusion, and on other grounds, one of them being that at the proceedings to obtain the rule or decree *nisi* evidence having an important bearing on the case was not before the judge. This, stated in untechnical language, was the ground of the Queen's Proctor's intervention in the present case. Sir Charles Dilke was examined, so was Mrs. Crawford, and after the evidence of the latter it was at once seen that the case against Sir Charles Dilke was impregnable. His strongest witnesses were contradicted in the most absolute way by independent testimony, and no one was surprised when the jury took only a few minutes to find what was practically a verdict against him. He has taken his farewell of public life, but it is not yet quite clear that he and two of his witnesses will not be prosecuted for perjury. The Divorce Court, however, is the scene of perjury on one side or the other every week, and besides, the fall of Dilke is so great already that few would willingly see him further punished, to say nothing of letting loose again the floodgates of filth which have inundated the papers for days. He was beyond question the ablest and the most cultured of English Radicals, and was the only one of that party who had the knowledge, experience and fibre for dealing adequately with the foreign affairs of the country. So he is not the only loser by the affair. His visit to Japan left an indelible impression on his mind; he was always glad to talk and hear about the country, and a few years ago he said to a resident of Japan who made his acquaintance that he hoped one day to revisit the country and revive his old impressions. The visitor suggested that as he was in the Foreign Office he had an abundant opportunity of knowing all that was going on in Japan, but he said that was quite a mistake as he had to deal with the commercial department where they never saw a document from the Far East, and, as a matter of fact, he knew as little of what was going on there as a

man in the street. Referring to a discussion respecting Sir Harry Parkes which was then going on in the London press, he expressed much surprise that the English papers had so little news from Japan; there was no correspondence from there, and no one knew or had any ordinary means of learning how the Japanese were working out the vital political problems they had before them—most of them questions which would be of peculiar interest in England. The person to whom he was speaking hinted that if he said as much to the editor of *The Times* or of the *Daily News*, the omission would soon be rectified. Probably he never did so, as he was just then in the thick of the negotiations for a commercial treaty with France, but readers of *The Times* at any rate have no reason for complaint now on this score.

I referred in my last letter to the violence of language which has been an unpleasant characteristic of the late election. Lord Randolph Churchill, at the time I wrote, bore off the palm from all competitors in this respect, but he must now yield it to Mr. Gladstone. There was perhaps in this case the excuse of keen disappointment; the ex-Prime Minister's letters and telegrams to his supporters giving them testimonials and warm wishes for success were "thick as leaves on Val-lombrosa," and the more strongly he urged electors to vote for them, the more certain was their defeat. He showed himself especially anxious for the success of his friend the Liberal Whip, Mr. George Leveson-Gower in North-west Staffordshire, and on the defeat of the latter wrote him a letter of condolence, in which he urged him to study Irish history, and added: "I have done in that way the little that I could, and I am amazed at the deadness of vulgar opinion to the blackguardism and baseness—no words are strong enough—which befoul the whole history of the Union." It appeared to me at the time that Mr. Gladstone "gave himself away" when he wrote this letter; in other words, that it was a serious blunder, due probably to peevishness and disappointment at the succession of disasters just then befalling his friends. For he had spent his time and force prior to and during the election in proving that in questions such as this of Home Rule, the instinct of the populace leads them straight, and that *vox populi vox Dei* is in England historically accurate. But suddenly the *vox populi* is more deadness of vulgar opinion to blackguardism and baseness, and not the *vox Dei* at all! *The Times* pertinently asks what Mr. Gladstone, who has wielded such influence over vulgar opinion, and over the course of government for nearly half a century, has been doing all that time, and how it is he has only now discovered the blackguardism and baseness. Professor Goldwin Smith wants to know whether a man who can use this extraordinary language and who is in such a frame of mind that he can permit himself to talk in this fashion of the acts of a previous generation of English statesmen, is fit to deal with Ireland now. *The Pall Mall Gazette* suggests somewhat usefully that Mr. Gladstone's mind is unhinged or warped by the absorbing study of one question, and that after all it is a good thing he is going, and that the Gladstonian era in English politics is at an end. This last statement we may be permitted to doubt; there is no sign that the Grand Old Man is played out; very far from it, and I have little doubt that this will presently appear when the new Parliament meets to wind up the business of the year.

The papers are now all busy pointing the moral of the recent election. The lessons drawn by the *Spectator* are worth quoting, for this is one of the soberest and ablest journals in England. As a rule it is strongly Gladstonian, although it went against its leader on the Home Rule question. Its lessons are in brief, these: (1) and most important, the immense stability of judgment which we must attribute to the British democracy, for it is now evident that the most brilliant of all the leaders of the Liberal Party cannot carry the country with him, if he proposes any measure that distinctly alienates and alarms any substantial portion of the party of progress. (2) When any momentous change is at issue, the Irish vote counts virtually for nothing in Great Britain. (3) Under household suffrage, even within the first years of its application to the counties, the distrust exhibited by the counties of a great and sudden change is not much less than that exhibited by the boroughs; and (4) "the most unique lesson of all" is that in the most Radical of all sections of the community, there is a very real and potent Conservatism directly you come to touch on any issue which affects the strength and solidity of the State. I give these conclusions as far as possible in the words of the writer in the *Spectator*. They appear to me to sum up the less superficial results of the election better than anything else I have read on the subject.

Admiral King Hall, who commanded some years

ago in the China seas, died a few days back at his seat in Wiltshire. Another British Admiral well known in the East, Sir Henry Keppel, is as ubiquitous and popular as ever he was, notwithstanding his advanced age.

A memorial tablet to Sir Harry Parkes, with a bust by Brock, is to be placed in the crypt of St. Paul's near the monuments of Nelson and Wellington. The English subscription list has been published. Nearly all the names are familiar as household words in the East. One of the secretaries is Mr. W. G. Howell, to whose name it should be needless for many years to come to append any description in the columns of the *Japan Mail*, and whose admiration of the late Minister was as warm as his support through thick and thin (with just a stray exception when the editor went on the war-path alone, and vented his solitary indignation on all and sundry) was energetic and valuable.

A good deal has been heard about Hongkong and its ex-Governors lately. Sir George Bowen is everywhere. The colonial visitors are being taken all over the country; mayors, corporations, universities are doing their best to entertain them, and Sir George is the spokesman of their thanks everywhere. The memorial to Sir Arthur Kennedy was cast a few days ago, and his successor in Hongkong performed the ceremonial part of the work. Meanwhile, Sir John Pope Hennessy is making history in Mauritius. I cannot profess an intimate acquaintance with the politics of that colony but whatever the burning questions may be there, they appear to make a good deal of fuss. The Governor is never at a loss for literary champions, possibly because he was once a brother of the quill himself, and knows the value of that little implement in modern times. Mr. Henniker Heaton, an old Australian, and now member for Canterbury, has fought Sir J. P. Hennessy's Mauritian battle in *The Times*, which opens its columns readily to any defence of the Governor, and which on occasion will pat him gently on the back in its leading columns. Notwithstanding this, everything, I grieve to say, is not going as happy as a marriage bell in Mauritius. Here is the latest summary of news from that belated island. It has a familiar ring about it:—"Several meetings of the Council have taken place, but there is not much to be said about them, excepting that at one of them the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, had put a very simple question to the Governor, Sir J. Pope Hennessy, which was not answered. Mr. Clifford Lloyd had been very roughly handled by certain of the papers managed by some of the Governor's particular friends. On the presentation of the memorial laudatory of his administration, the Governor in thanking his friends, used very strong language against the Hon. M. de Coriolis, junior member for Port Louis, who resented it in a long letter published in the papers. The Governor had asked all the Members of Council to dinner at Kiduit, but twelve officials and unofficials refused the invitation. A levee in honour of the Queen's birthday was held at Government House, Port Louis, on May 26; 464 representatives of all classes of the community attended, and the Governor, instead of the usual bow, shook hands with one and all." It is perhaps too much to hope that this last act of graciousness will remove the successive unpleasantnesses recorded in the previous sentences. Of one thing, however, we may feel tolerably sure by past experience viz: that whatever may happen, and wherever the fault may lie, His Excellency will emerge tolerably victorious and well content from his administration of Mauritius. In these days of topsy-turvydom in politics, who knows what the future may have in store for this prominent political Irishman? It was stated that had Lord Salisbury remained in power last year, he intended availing himself of Governor Hennessy's services at home, and those who know the Governor are persuaded that when he has served the regulation period for a pension, he will give up the Colonial service for active political life at home. He will cheerfully forget (I say nothing about forgiveness) all about Hongkong and the rest, and give up to party what some colonials devoutly believe was never meant for them.

*The Times'* correspondent at Peking telegraphs that Russia threatens to occupy Port Lazareff, unless England abandons Port Hamilton, and that the Chinese fleet under Admiral Lang has left Chefoo for Lazareff. *The Times* seeks to show that there is a great difference between the action of this country and that of Russia in regard to these two Korean ports, but most people will probably be of opinion that the difference is that 'twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee. If China proposes to act vigorously in regard to Lazareff there may, however, be a difference in the result.

The difficulty between this country and China with regard to Burma has been settled by a convention signed at Peking. We agree to the decennial presents, a joint commission is to arrange the delimitation of the frontiers, and the Thibet mission is to be withdrawn for the present as the Chinese fear local disturbances. The conditions under which trade is to be conducted into south-western China in future will be specified in a subsequent convention.

### CRICKET.

Cricketing was resumed on Saturday, after the customary break occasioned by the very hot weather, by a match between teams chosen by Messrs. Mollison and Dodds. The weather was not altogether favourable, although cool, the strong wind interfering somewhat with the bowlers. A very pleasant game was obtained, however, despite the fact that there were several absentees. The enforced abstinence of Mr. Duff, who, through indisposition had to content himself with the unexciting duties of scorer, naturally militated a little against the success of the match; with this gentleman withdrawn, the sides were not at all evenly balanced.

Mr. Mollison won the toss and sent Messrs. Wheeler and Playfair to the wicket against the bowling of Messrs. Hearne and Dodds. Thirty had been made before these two were separated by a well delivered ball from Hearne sending Playfair back. In the meantime Mr. Baggallay had taken Dodd's place in bowling. Mr. Edwards joined the Doctor, but only made 4 before he was run out;—a stroke of good fortune for the men fielding which might well have been avoided, had the Doctor been more alive to the position. Mr. Melhuish followed and made a 'two' and one 'single' before being bowled by Hearne. Somewhat prior to this Mr. Sutter, who was late in arriving, relieved Baggallay at the Pavilion end. Mollison was the next to bat. Another stand was made here; runs being put on steadily. With the score at 68, Hearne bowled Wheeler, who had carefully put together thirty. Mollison, too, should have been disposed of, for he gave Hearne what seemed to on-lookers to be a comparatively easy catch. Mr. Denning followed, —only to put his first ball into Sutter's hands; Mr. Hodges also, who took his place, was caught out by Playfair, without contributing anything. There remained but Mr. Gefeney, who just managed to break his "duck's egg" before giving an easy catch to Mr. Easton. Mollison, who was playing well, carried his bat out for 25, including several free hits for 3.

Messrs. Baggallay and Easton opened the innings for Mr. Dodd's side, Wheeler and Edwards taking the ball at the Pavilion and Settlement ends respectively. Easton was caught out by Playfair off Edwards' third ball. Sutter followed. A ball from Baggallay off Wheeler was held by Edwards in the next over. Dodds joined Sutter and drove Wheeler for 3; and the Doctor's next ball took Sutter's bails. Kilby, who next appeared, had no better luck, being bowled by Edwards in the next over. Four wickets in four overs for four runs. Mr. Moss then went in, and a short stand occurred—Edwards delivering two maiden overs, before Wheeler caught Moss out off a ball of his own delivery. This brought Mr. Wileman out. A few "singles" were made, and a bare chance for a catch given Edwards by Wileman before Dodds retired, splendidly caught by Playfair. Hearne was the next to go to the wicket, Melhuish relieving Wheeler in bowling. A few more runs were put on, but after making 4, Hearne fell to a ball from Edwards. Mr. Irwine, the last to bat, helped to prolong the innings a little, Wileman driving a slow ball from Edwards for a 3, whilst Irwine himself added four "singles" before he was caught out by Dodds off Edwards. Wileman retired "not out" for 14, for many of which he might have thanked Hodges, who missed an easy catch given off the Doctor's last ball. The entire innings closing for only 37.

Mr. Dodds's team followed-on, doing somewhat better in the second innings. Sutter and Easton opened the batting, Edwards and Melhuish bowling. The latter's bowling however, was too fruitful of runs, and at the second over from the Pavilion end, Dr. Wheeler took the ball. Easton, after scoring 8, including a bold hit for 3 off Melhuish, was caught at point by Playfair, and gave place to Wileman who was run out for 1, though he remained with Sutter long enough to see the figures run up to 19. Baggallay followed, only to be caught out right away by Mr. Irwine, who was holding at the time as a substitute. Hearne joined Sutter, and made four, before being bowled by the Doctor. Playfair at this stage relieved Edwards, who did not appear to be

bowling in his usual form. Moss was the next to bat; and had not Sutter placed a ball from Playfair in Edwards' hand, a stand might have been made, for Moss hit freely and well, before being run out shortly after Irwine appeared. Dodds did not go in.

We are glad to hear that there is some talk of a match between the officers, etc., of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Teheran* and the Club.

The fielding on Saturday was fair, but most of the players evinced want of practice. Playfair's catches at point struck us as being particularly good. It is to be regretted that there was not a large attendance; one would have thought that members would show their interest in the game by being at the match re-commencing the season.

We append full score and analysis:—

FIRST INNINGS.						
Dr. Wheeler, b. Hearne.....	30	Mr. M. Baggallay, c. Ed-				
Mr. Playfair, b. Hearne.....	12	wards, b. Wheeler.....	1			
Mr. Edwards, run out.....	4	Mr. Easton, c. Playfair, b.				
Mr. Melhuish, b. Hearne.....	3	Edwards.....	0			
Mr. Mollison, not out.....	25	Mr. Sutter, b. Wheeler.....	2			
Mr. Denning, c. Sutter, b.		Dodds, c. Playfair, b. Ed-				
Hearne.....	0	wards.....	7			
Mr. Hodges, c. Playfair, b.		Mr. Kilby, b. Edwards.....	4			
Sutter.....	0	Mr. C. D. Moss, c. and b.				
Mr. C. H. Gefeney, c. East-		Wheeler.....	0			
on, b. Sutter.....	1	Mr. Wileman, not out.....	14			
b., lb. and w.....	3	Mr. Hearne, b. Edwards.....	4			
	78	Rev. E. C. Irwine, c. Sub-	4			
		stitute, b. Edwards.....	4			
		b., lb. and w.....	5			
			37			
SECOND INNINGS.						
Mr. Sutter, c. Edwards, b. Playfair.....			11			
Mr. Easton, c. Playfair, b. Wheeler.....			8			
Mr. Wileman, run out.....			1			
Mr. Baggallay, c. Substitute, b. Wheeler.....			0			
Mr. Kilby, run out.....			5			
Mr. Hearne, b. Wheeler.....			4			
Mr. Moss, run out.....			11			
Rev. E. C. Irwine, not out.....			1			
Mr. Dodds.....			0			
b., lb. and w.....			5			
			46			
BOWLING ANALYSIS.						
balls. runs. maidens. wickets. wides. no. balls.						
Mr. Hearne.....	110	26	6	4	0	0
Mr. Dodds.....	75	5	0	0	2	0
Mr. Baggallay.....	35	11	0	0	0	0
Mr. Sutter.....	71	23	5	5	0	0
Mr. Edwards.....	48	14	2	5	0	0
Dr. Wheeler.....	39	13	1	3	0	0
Mr. Melhuish.....	15	5	0	0	0	0
Mr. Mollison.....	35	11	1	0	0	0
Mr. Edwards.....	35	11	1	0	0	0
Mr. Melhuish.....	40	7	0	0	1	0
Dr. Wheeler.....	40	17	1	4	0	0
Mr. Playfair.....	20	6	2	1	0	0

### IN THE U.S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before C. R. GREATHOUSE, Esq., Consul-General.  
TUESDAY, September 21st, 1886.

#### THE FULLERT CASE.

The case of P. C. Fullert came to-day before this Court on the following motion:—

Peter C. Fullert, the above named defendant, by his counsel, Mr. John Frederic Lowder, moves on the record, and on the accompanying affidavit, that proceedings against him may be stayed pending the result of his appeal by petition for pardon to the President of the United States, and that he may be released from custody in the meantime on providing such bail or other security as the justice of the case may demand and as to this honourable Court may seem fit.

(Signed) F. LOWDER,  
Counsel for P. C. Fullert.

In support of the motion,  
Mr. Lowder said in order to the success of this motion it appeared to him that he should have to contend for the affirmative of two propositions, the first being that this Court possessed the power which it was asked to exercise; and, secondly, if so, that the case at the bar was a fit and proper case for the exercise of that jurisdiction. Now, unless the second point were answered in the affirmative it would be a useless waste of time to argue the first point and therefore he should first of all proceed to the second point, namely to support the affirmative of the proposition that this was one of those cases—that this case presented those features—which influenced the Courts at home having a similar jurisdiction to that which was now invoked to be exercised in favour of the prisoner. The motion, as his Honour would have observed, was based on the record of this Court, and also upon an affidavit. The affidavit was made by himself and was in the following words:—

I, John Frederic Lowder, barrister at law, a British subject, duly admitted to practise in this Honourable Court, having my chambers at No. 28 Yokohama, make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am Counsel for Peter C. Fullert, and have acted as such throughout his recent trial in this

Court on a charge of aiding and assisting Paymaster Watkins to desert from the United States ship *Ossipee*.

2. A petition for pardon has been addressed to the President of the United States by the said P. C. Fullert by way of appeal against his conviction on the charge aforesaid, and the same has been duly perfected and forwarded to the United States Minister in Japan for transmission to the President.

3. The said petition will be forwarded to its destination by the mail steamer leaving Yokohama on or about the 23rd day of September instant, and the grounds on which the prayer of the petition is based are such as to make it highly probable that the objections raised on behalf of the prisoner will prevail and that the same will meet with the full approval and support of the United States Minister to Japan.

4. No reply to the said petition can be received in Yokohama much under one month from the date of its despatch, and in the meantime, and ever since the early part of May last, the said P. C. Fullert is and has been undergoing imprisonment in the United States Gaol at Yokohama.

5. The said P. C. Fullert is prepared with bail for his surrender to this Honourable Court in the event of the prayer of his said petition not being granted.

(Signed) F. LOWDER.

Sworn at Kanagawa this 20th day of September, 1886, before me,

(Signed) C. R. GREATHOUSE.

Now, with reference to the third paragraph of this affidavit, that would require possibly some elaboration considering that there was there a bare statement—although it was a statement made by himself under a due sense of the responsibility he incurred in making it—that the grounds on which the prayer of the petition was based were such as to make it highly probable that the objections raised on behalf of the prisoner would prevail and that the same would meet with the full approval and support of the United States Minister to Japan. In order to elaborate that point he would read the petition itself in order that his Honour might understand the points that would come before the President for consideration. Mr. Lowder then read the petition which is as follows:—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
The petition of P. C. Fullert, humbly sheweth as follows:—

1. At the time of the happening of the events, hereinafter related, your petitioner was and still is a subject of the German Empire.

2. He has always borne a good character in Yokohama, where he has resided and followed his calling for many years past without offending against the law.

3. The *Arctic* is a small schooner built in Japan for the otter and seal-hunting trade. She is principally owned by one Miner, a citizen of the United States, who was also the managing owner of the said vessel.

4. In the month of April your petitioner accepted service as master of the said vessel, he himself having a small interest in her, and received instructions from Miner to fit her out and get her ready for the hunting season, which commences at the end of April or the beginning of May.

5. The *Arctic* was ready to leave, and did leave Yokohama on the 21st April last.

6. Some time prior to her departure Miner informed your petitioner that there would probably be a passenger going by the *Arctic* for the season to enjoy the otter hunting, which intimation caused your petitioner no surprise, as large sums are paid by sportsmen for such privilege.

7. Before leaving Yokohama, therefore, your petitioner asked Miner whether he was to have a passenger, to which Miner replied that he was not quite sure yet. Your petitioner then informed Miner that he should take the *Arctic* to Kaneda Bay, where the passenger might come on board if he joined the vessel within the next forty-eight hours, otherwise he would miss his passage.

8. All other hunting schooners leaving Yokohama stop at Kaneda Bay or some other convenient anchorage before putting to sea. This custom is necessitated by the fact that the native crews as a rule come on board in a state of intoxication. It gives them time to get sober; affords an opportunity of getting stragglers on board; and advantage is taken of the stoppage to store the provisions for the cruise, which are put on board at Yokohama just as the vessel leaves that port. The stay at Kaneda Bay, for the purposes aforesaid, is from 36 to 48 hours, inclusive of the passage down.

9. The *Arctic* was ready to sail from Kaneda

Original from



Bay on the morning of the 23rd of April last. Just prior to her departure a boat came alongside bringing one Crocker, who was well known to your petitioner as a person in the service of Miner.

10. Crocker informed your petitioner that by Miner's instructions he had brought with him the passenger aforesaid, who had come on board.

11. Your petitioner, being occupied with his duties in getting the vessel off, paid no particular attention to the said passenger; but observed that he was dressed in citizen's clothes. Crocker then left the vessel and the *Arctic* proceeded to sea.

12. Some time afterwards your petitioner asked the said passenger for his name, who replied that it was Gordon. As the vessel got farther north the weather became much colder than it had been, and, finding that the said Gordon had not brought suitable clothing with him, your petitioner lent him some of his own clothes, such as are worn by other hunters. The *Arctic* arrived at the island of Shikotan on the 1st of May last and there anchored, as is customary, for the purpose of cutting wood.

13. On the 4th of May the United States ship *Ossipee* anchored off Shikotan Island, and there, after an armed boat came alongside the *Arctic* in command of Lieutenant Sewell, who asked your petitioner whether Paymaster Watkins, a deserter from the *Ossipee*, was on board the *Arctic*, to which question your petitioner replied in the negative. Your petitioner was then without further parley taken on board the *Ossipee* and questioned by Captain McGlensy, the commander of that vessel.

14. In reply to Captain McGlensy your petitioner informed him that a passenger who gave the name of Gordon had joined the *Arctic* at Kaneda Bay; he described the appearance of the said Gordon to the best of his ability, and informed Captain McGlensy of all the particulars above set out, concealing nothing.

15. Captain McGlensy then produced a photograph of a group of officers and asked your petitioner whether he recognised his passenger in that group; whereupon your petitioner pointed to the photograph of Paymaster Watkins.

16. Paymaster Watkins was arrested on the Island of Shikotan, and your petitioner was taken out of his ship and conveyed to Yokohama by the *Ossipee* and handed over to the Consul-General of the United States.

17. Up to this time your petitioner had never heard of Paymaster Watkins; had no knowledge whatever of his intention to desert, and did not even know the name of the *Ossipee*; neither had anything happened to arouse his suspicions or to lead him to believe that his passenger was other than he pretended to be, namely, a Mr. Gordon who was taking a passage for the pleasure of the sport of other-hunting.

18. Your petitioner subsequently ascertained that he was so arrested and conveyed to Yokohama as aforesaid without any charge having been preferred against him and by virtue of a warrant issued in blank by the Consul-General of the United States, and in which your petitioner's name was subsequently inserted by order of Captain McGlensy.

19. On arrival in Yokohama, Mr. McCance, the keeper of the United States gaol at Yokohama, was instructed by Consul-General Green to make complaint against your petitioner charging him with aiding and assisting and concealing him knowing him to be a deserter.

20. Thereupon your petitioner was sent for and questioned by the United States Consul-General, whose questions he answered frankly and honestly and to whom he gave all the information above set out. But the Consul-General did not believe your petitioner and imputed to him a knowledge of certain persons on shore whom the Consul-General suspected of having planned and carried out the desertion of Paymaster Watkins, and whom he was desirous of punishing. Your petitioner protested that he had given all the information in his possession and that the only two persons whom he knew in the matter were Miner and Crocker aforesaid. The Consul-General then said that if your petitioner would give up the names of his principals he would be released, otherwise it would be the worse for him, as he would have to go back to gaol, take his trial and submit to be punished instead of his principals.

21. Your petitioner again protested, as the fact was and is, that he had no principals other than Miner and that until his arrest he had no knowledge of Paymaster Watkins or his intention to desert from the *Ossipee*.

22. Thereafter your petitioner was put upon his trial for aiding and assisting Paymaster Watkins to desert, knowing him to be a deserter. The Consul-General aforesaid presided at the trial, being assisted by two associates; found your petitioner

guilty, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2,000.

23. Your petitioner took exception, among other things, to the jurisdiction of the Court to try and punish a subject of the German Empire, and contended that the evidence adduced at the trial was not sufficient to convict him; for which and for other reasons appearing on the record he applied for a new trial, but his application was refused by the Consul-General.

24. Your petitioner then appealed to the United States Ministerial Court at Tōkyō against the refusal of the Court below to give him a new trial, but the Ministerial Court decided that it had no jurisdiction in the premises, as the judgment of the Court below, whether right or wrong, was made final by law.

25. Your petitioner humbly submits that he is undergoing punishment at the hands of a Court having no jurisdiction over him, for an offence of which he is innocent and of which he was not proved to be guilty.

26. Your petitioner is advised by his Counsel, and verily believes, that there is no remedy for the injustice complained of other than an appeal to the President of the United States for a pardon.

27. Your petitioner therefore prays that the prerogative of pardon may be extended to him by the President of the United States.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) PETER C. FULLERT,

Dated at the United States Consular Gaol at Yokohama, Japan, this 13th day of September 1886.

It is humbly conceived that the foregoing is a fit and proper case for the exercise of the prerogative of pardon.

(Signed) F. LOWDER,

Counsel for the prisoner P. C. Fullert.

The Consul-General suggested that the name of Mr. Green should be inserted after the words "Consul General" in the petition.

Mr. Lowder said he would endeavour to make that addition before the petition left. With this petition, of course, would go forward the record of the whole proceedings from the commencement to the end, and in order to bring out all the points upon which he relied for a reversal of the judgment of this Court it would be necessary for him to go over arguments which he had addressed to this Court, and very recently to the Ministerial Court, at great length; but unless his Honour wished to go over those arguments he would take it for granted that the Consul-General had read the record and had in mind the points on which his arguments were based. The points were contained in the statement and affidavit upon which the new trial was originally asked for in this Court. In this case it was necessary to prepare not only a statement but also an affidavit and in that statement would be found all the points upon which he relied in asking for a new trial, and which would be relied upon in support of the petition to the President of the United States. The statement was this:—

(1.) The evidence for the prosecution was insufficient to justify the judgment. The prisoner will refer to the whole evidence for the prosecution and to the evidence for the defence, for the purpose of showing, first that the evidence for the prosecution was insufficient to support the onus of the proof; secondly, that it was insufficient to rebut the presumption of innocence; thirdly, it should have left so strong a doubt on the minds of the Court that the prisoner was improperly convicted; fourthly, that the damages would therefore appear to have been given under the influence of prejudice.

(2.) Error in law occurring at the trial and excepted to at the time.

The following errors will be relied upon:—

(1.) That P. C. Fullert was improperly put upon his trial, he having been already "in jeopardy" for the same offence. The evidence to be relied upon in support hereof will be the judgment of the Court, dated 17th May, 1886, together with the original charge against Fullert, on which trial judgment was based.

(2.) That P. C. Fullert, being a German, was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. The evidence to be relied on in support hereof will be that part of the decision of the judge of the Court on motion made in Court on the 18th May for the discharge of the accused, which states:—"Had the accused taken refuge in his own Consulate, grave questions of international law would have arisen." Also the evidence of Fullert himself, where he alleges himself to be a German, and the statement of the Judge of the Court that he had communicated with the German Consulate asking for evidence of the nationality of the accused, &c.

(3.) That a certain advertisement contained in a number of the *Japan Herald* was improperly admitted as evidence. Mr. Pina's evidence will be relied on; also that of Mr. Weiller, and reference will be made to the arguments of Counsel and the decision of the Court thereon.

(4.) That P. C. Fullert was charged as a seaman of the United States, whereas there was not sufficient evidence in law to show that he was so at the time of committing the alleged offence. The evidence of Mr. Seidmore will be relied upon, as also exhibits Nos. 3 and 4.

(5.) That P. C. Fullert was charged with aiding and assisting Watkins "in deserting" from the U.S.S. *Ossipee*

on the 23rd day of April, 1886. Reference will be made to the evidence of Commander McGlensy and of Lieutenant Sewell, also to that of the boatmen, and of the accused, and it will be contended that it was an error in law to convict the accused of aiding and assisting Watkins to desert on the 23rd April in view of the evidence which showed Watkins to have already deserted on the 22nd April. (6.) That the judgment of the Court does not specifically find the facts necessary to support the charge.

F. LOWDER,  
Counsel for P. C. Fullert.

The affidavit was:—

In the matter of the trial of the action criminal No. 27 intitled "The People of the United States against P. C. Fullert," which took place on the 18th day of May last, and following days in the United States Consular General Court at Yokohama.

I, John Frederic Lowder, a British subject, having my Chambers at No. 28, Yokohama, barrister-at-law, make oath and say as follows:—

(1.) I acted as counsel for P. C. Fullert at the trial aforesaid.

(2.) Warren Green, Esquire, Consul-General of the United States, presided at the said trial.

(3.) Since then, and since giving notice of my intention to move for a new trial, I have been informed by the said P. C. Fullert, and verily believe, that prior to the said trial, and while Fullert was under arrest and detention in the United States Consular gaol on the charge on which he was tried at the said trial, the said Warren Green held a conversation with Fullert, in the course of which he, the said Warren Green, expressed a decided conviction that Fullert was guilty of the offence charged and that if he would not give up the names of the person or persons who were the principals in aiding Watkins to desert it would be the worse for him, the said Fullert, and he would have to suffer for them.

(4.) I further declare upon oath and say that since the trial aforesaid I have discovered evidence material for the said P. C. Fullert, and which he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the trial, to wit that on the evening of the 22nd day of April last Paymaster Watkins did not come ashore and did not take a boat from the shore as alleged by the witness Kojima Tokijiro; and further that said Paymaster Watkins is now undergoing trial by Court-martial on a charge for that he did on or about the 22nd day of April, 1886, desert from the *Ossipee* and from the United States naval service, and did remain absent as a deserter therefrom till the 5th day of May, 1886.

(5.) The trial took place without a jury.

Sworn at Kanagawa this 15th day of June before me

WARREN GREEN,  
U.S. Consul-General.

Among those points which, as he said before, he had already argued at great length, there were many, appearing on the face of the record itself, which certainly would induce any Court of Error to review the proceedings in the Court below, and he should submit, therefore, on that short statement of the facts of the case, that if this Court had jurisdiction to exercise the power he was now invoking on behalf of the prisoner there was ample in the case to show that it was one of those cases in which that power ought to be exercised. This principle was laid down many years ago in Courts in England. After quoting sections 251 and 252 of Bishop on Criminal Procedure, Vol. 1, the headings of which are respectively "When and before whom bail may be given" and "In what cases? guilt doubtful," Mr. Lowder went on to say that these clauses evidently referred to the exercise of the discretion of the judge before the defendant had been convicted and before sentence had been passed. But he would now argue this point: that notwithstanding that Fullert had been convicted and sentenced, nevertheless this Court had power to grant this motion, namely by staying proceedings and by temporarily releasing the prisoner from custody until the result of this petition to the President by way of appeal had been notified to the Court.

The Consul-General asked Mr. Lowder to explain what sort of proceedings he meant when he spoke of a stay of proceedings. There was nothing going in Court with regard to Fullert's case, that he knew of. What proceedings was he to stay?

Mr. Lowder said he took that expression from section 4,095 of the Revised Statutes which had reference to a stay of proceedings by the Minister in China or Japan. That was where he got the expression, and but for this section he should not have made use of it. He had meant to refer to this section later on but he might as well do so now. He would do so for the purpose of showing that the application, although perhaps novel in this Court and in Yokohama, was certainly by no means unknown to the law; that it was an application which he thought he was right in saying was frequently made in the United States Courts as it certainly was in the Courts of Great Britain in cases of misdemeanours, to which he was now referring, and frequently granted. And this section showed that certainly in a case where a Minister was exercising either original or appellate criminal jurisdiction he might exercise the power Counsel was now invoking. Further as showing that the principle was not unknown even to this particular law or charter which gave jurisdiction to these Courts, he presumed that the expression "stay of proceedings" meant a re-



lease from the sentence or a stay of proceedings in carrying out the sentence, whether already partially carried out or not—that the proceedings to carry out the unexpired portion—or if the punishment had not commenced, then that the proceedings to punish the prisoner be stayed. It would be seen that in the motion he was now arguing on he asked for a stay of proceedings and a temporary release from custody on providing such bail or other security as the justice of the case might demand; therefore admitting that even although the judge might be inclined to grant the prayer of the motion nevertheless it was only fair and proper and right that he should add to the decree or order a further decree providing that the prisoner should provide such other security as the Court might think fit. It was rather interesting to investigate the question of where this power of releasing a convicted prisoner originated—whether, that was to say, it was a power which could not be exercised by this or any other Court unless it be a power expressly given to the Court by statute, or whether it took its origin in the common law, whether indeed it may not be said to be the exercise of a common law discretion. He hoped to be able to show the Court that it was in its origin a common law discretion, and that although several states in the United States had legislated, and the British Parliament also had legislated, with regard to this, conferring a specific power upon the Courts, this legislation was considered expedient in order to give expression to the common law, and that it did not create a new right or privilege which had not existed many years before. If he was successful in that; if he was successful further in showing that this Court, in the absence of express legislation, ought to be governed by the principle of the common law, then he should ask his Honour to agree with him that jurisdiction would be rightly exercised in this particular case. That this Court had, unless under certain circumstances, to be governed by the common law would, he thought, be manifest from the perusal of section 4,086 of the Revised Statutes. In a Court, especially a Court such as this, of somewhat limited jurisdiction, when a question of jurisdiction arose they must in the first place look to the charter or law constituting it and under which it exercised its functions. Consequently in all questions of this nature the charter to be looked to was the original act of 1860, the further act of 1870, and the Statutes Revised, which embodied these acts under the title of "Foreign Relations." But though these acts give a Court certain jurisdictional powers and point out—in some instances more or less clearly, and in some others ambiguously,—what the jurisdiction of these Courts is, it was never intended that every power to be exercised by this Court should be found set out in detail in any one section, otherwise this section 4,086 would certainly never have been inserted. If it was found then that the power he was now invoking was not conferred upon this Court in so many words they had to go back to 4,086 and that again brought them back to this, that this Court, in the absence of express legislation, was to be governed by the common law, and this in turn brought him back to what the common law was on the point. The first case that he had been able to find was that of *Rex v. Saltash*, 2 Showers, 93, 1078 to 1095, cited in Bishop on Criminal Procedure note 1, section 255. The next case cited was Anonymous, 3 Sal. 58, from note 2, section 253; these reports extended from 1680 to 1705. The third case was *Rex v. Reader*, 1 Strange, 1; Strange's reports extending from 1716 to 1740. Before arguing on these cases he read the text of the work from which he was citing—sections 253 and 254—in which the broad proposition was laid down that the tendency of the later English doctrine in cases of misdemeanour was in the direction that if it was probable that the objections would be sustained the Courts could accept bail. But the American Courts went farther than that—

The Consul-General said he remembered one of the American cases referred to by Mr. Lowder and two similar cases had happened recently in which similar applications were made.

Mr. Lowder, continuing, said in the case at the bar there was an affidavit showing that the petition for pardon had been duly perfected and was to be sent forward by the Minister of the United States. Unfortunately there was no Court except this to which he could make this application because he could not get any Court to hear him, and if the power were not in this Court then it would follow that in all such cases, however manifestly unjust the case may be, there was no jurisdiction by means of which to afford justice. It was for that reason that he had cited at the commencement the 251st section.

The Consul-General said he had always understood bail to be some security to be given that the party would render himself up in execution and therefore the bail was generally given before the

Court of First Instance and meant that the prisoner would appear before that Court and render himself in execution of whatever the judgment might be, or when an appeal was taken to a higher Court, and then meaning that he would render himself amenable to whatever judgment might be given there. Now, in this case there was no appeal—that had been decided—and he did not know that there was any case in which the Court could give bail when there was simply an appeal to the Queen or the President.

Mr. Lowder said he had not been able to find any such case; he did not suppose a case had ever arisen. Generally the pardoning power of the executive is invoked in a case where the judge trying the case imagines or certifies that there has been a miscarriage of justice, but the appeal then went immediately from the Judge to the Secretary of State and was at once decided, in the course of a day or two. Therefore no application of this kind, so far as his researches went, had ever been made pending a petition for pardon. It had not been made, he submitted, because the occasion for it had never arisen; but clearly in the case of this Court, situated as it is out here, and with the pardoning power many thousands of miles away, if the Court could see that the power is one that is exercised by it he thought his Honour would not hesitate to say that, following that principle and if the justice of the case required it, the principle would be put into operation in favour of the prisoner rather than that he should be detained in custody when he should not be so detained, and when it was an injustice so to detain him.

The Consul-General said it was unfortunate that there was no appeal from the judgment of this Court, but in a great many cases in the United States appeals were not permitted. The judgment in this case was final by the statute.

Mr. Lowder said but for the judgment being final by the statute there would have been a writ of error. The only remedy now, however, was by a petition for pardon to the President, and that petition really assumed the form of an appeal from the conviction of this Court. If his Honour would look upon it in that light and would then apply to it the principle decided in the case he had cited he thought the Court would be able to come to the conclusion that the prisoner in this case should be released. No harm could result, he submitted, because the Court would naturally take ample security for the rendition of the prisoner at the proper time, when in the event of the pardon not being granted he could be put back into prison for the rest of his term of imprisonment.

The Consul-General here made an observation based upon what he had noticed in the English statutes and also, he was sure, in the statutes of the United States. Suppose, he said, a prisoner were sentenced to imprisonment for a year, and, having appealed, were released on bail at the end of six months, if the judgment of the lower Court were confirmed and the prisoner were again arrested he would be credited with the first six months. Suppose his Honour, however, were to discharge Fullert; that no reply were received from the United States in answer to the petition for three months, and at the end of that time he were to issue a warrant for the arrest of Fullert, he could have no judgment to show for this second arrest. Fullert might say that his punishment was under the original judgment, which stood unrevoked, unchanged and unaltered, and that judgment expired on 1st November while now it was the 1st of December. If he took that position the only record his Honour could turn to was that he had agreed with the prisoner to let him out.

Mr. Lowder said there was the security of the bailor. And besides it would be found the judgment mentioned no date of commencement or termination: it was simply imprisonment for six months. As far back as 1716 to 1740, long before there was any statute in England or the United States, the right was exercised as a common law right, in support of which he pointed to the case of *Rex v. Reader*, already cited. He should, taking all considerations into account, ask the Consul-General to make up his mind that he had the power to exercise this authority; that was to say, grant the prayer of the application and what was called in the act a stay of proceedings.

The Consul-General remarked that it seemed to him as if there should be a power of superseding to await the action of the President. It was clear, too, that as in the English statutes the Minister should have the power of pardon.

Mr. Lowder said the power to be invoked would come under the head of what Blackstone called falsifying or reversing the judgment.

In the course of further discussion, The Consul-General remarked that the judgment found Fullert to be a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Lowder said no, it found him to be an American seaman. That was one of his strongest points: that in a Court of unlimited jurisdiction everything necessary to give jurisdiction should be stated in the charge and found in the judgment. The charge stated him to be a seaman of the United States, while the evidence showed him to be employed as master of the vessel, which simply got papers from the Consulate.

The Court then adjourned.

## A RUSSIAN PRINCE MALIGNED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the *Japan Daily Mail* of July 24th, 1886, the following article appeared:—

"A story is current which shows that even Americans can be too confiding. The scene is laid in Vladivostok, whither an enterprising citizen of the United States made his way some months ago. At Vladivostok officialdom reigns supreme. Men must do exactly as they are ordered by the police or accept the consequences, which are pleasantly uncertain. Nevertheless there is room for enterprise. Those who manage to make themselves agreeable to the authorities do a roaring trade. One can understand that these conditions might tempt a speculative 'foreigner' with some command of coin. And one can understand, also, that under these conditions the patronage of an official of note might appear extravagantly valuable. This explains how the American got there, and also how he came to wish that he had stayed away. He found there a certain Russian Prince who wanted money and had many prospects to offer in exchange for it. The Amur is still undeveloped. The Prince promised sundry concessions in that region, and the American, leaving a partner behind him in Vladivostok, went home to procure \$70,000, which was sent out in hard cash, together with sundry vessels chartered for the 'development.' One thing more the Prince wanted—a somewhat difficult thing to procure, being nothing less than a steam launch capable of running thirteen knots an hour. There could be no straining at trifles. The launch was ordered and in due time shipped for its destination. Meanwhile the Prince had suggested to the partner that direct inspection of the region to be developed might be desirable, and the latter, acquiescing, set out upon his travels. While he was absent a Japanese steamer appeared upon the scene, and the Prince shipped himself quietly away. Shortly after his disappearance the original American arrived, and would have been in consternation had he not had in his possession sundry documents duly signed by the Prince. These were carried forthwith to the Governor, but, alas! people that deal with Princes are in the vicinity of danger. His highness' signature, though as an autograph very pretty and very distinguished, was for legal purposes quite valueless. It is not improbable that a thirteen-knot steam launch may be offered for sale in these markets ere long."

As I am the "confiding American" referred to, and as the Russian prince named is no less a person than Prince Ferdinand Wittgenstein, Major-General in the Russian army and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, as well as a member of the Imperial family, I deem it a duty to the Prince as well as to myself (as I am well known to be the holder and principal owner of the privileges), to state that the respectable journal has been misinformed, and in its leading columns has given place to a Münchhausen story.

The Prince is visiting Japan for his health. He has not been the author nor am I the victim, of any swindle. I beg leave to state that the valuable privileges I own were officially granted to me under contract and by special dispatch of his Excellency Governor-General Baron Kotz, Governor of Pacific Siberia, registered at the Russian Consulate in this city, and furnished me under the royal Consular seal by A. E. Olarofsky, his Imperial Russian Majesty's Consul-General here, said dispatch, partly in cipher, being No. 93, royal Siberian archives, and No. 195 series of San Francisco, 1885, dated December 23, 1885.

If a royal prince is to be called a swindler, I hope the estimable journal spoken of will be careful to verify the facts, and not use by implication the name of a man who deeply respects the princely gentleman referred to.

RICHARD H. SAYAGE.

Palace Hotel, S. F., August 23, 1886.

## LATEST TELEGRAM.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, September 19th.

## THE ST. LEGER.

- 1 ..... Ormonde.  
2 ..... Mirin.  
3 ..... Exmoor.

## THE EASTERN MAILS.

The tender of the P. & O. Steamship Company has been accepted for the conveyance of the mails to India and China for ten years.

## BULGARIA.

The Powers have replied to Turkey that no Power will occupy Bulgaria.

## THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, has stated that a withdrawal from Egypt will not take place till a complete reform has been effected.

London, September 20th.

## THE NEW IRISH BILL.

Mr. Parnell's bill has been introduced. It empowers Land Courts to abate rents, and also provides for a two years' stay of eviction when tenants deposit half the arrears in Court.

The bill has passed its first reading in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone is returning to London to take a share in the debate.

London, September 21st.

## THE BULGARIAN REVOLUTION.

The Bulgarian Assembly has adopted the bill providing for the trial of Prince Alexander's kidnappers, in spite of a Russian protest.

London, September 22nd.

## ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN MADRID.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made by the Republicans to cause a military emeute in Madrid.

## PARNELL'S BILL.

The Secretary of State for Home Affairs has opposed Parnell's Bill.

## EGYPT.

The French press are clamouring for European intervention in Egypt.

London, September 23rd.

## PARNELL'S BILL.

The House of Commons has thrown out Parnell's Bill on the second reading.

## RIOTS IN BELFAST.

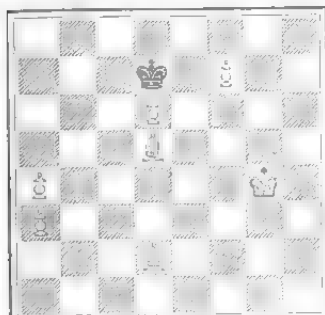
There are continued riots in Belfast. Fifteen hundred rioters have been dispersed by the military.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR THE EAST.

Russian reinforcements have left Odessa for Vladivostock.

## CHESS.

By Mr. L. GUINET. From *La Strategie*.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in 3 moves.

Answer to Chess Problem of September 18th, 1886,  
By HERR KLING.

White.

Black.

- 1.—B. to K. B. 8. 1.—Any.  
2.—R. to K. B. 6 dis. ch. 2.—Any.  
3.—mate.

Correct answer received from "TESA."

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 25th.*
From Hongkong, per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Sept. 30th.†
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. Y. K.	Friday, October 1st.
From America, per P. M. Co.	Monday, Oct. 11th.‡

\* *Fedja* (with French mail) left Kobe on September 24th.  
† *City of Peking* left Hongkong on September 23rd. ‡ *City of Rio de Janeiro* left San Francisco on September 21st.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.	Tuesday, Sept. 28th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, Sept. 28th.
For America, per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 2nd.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

\* Those marked with \* run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Utsunomiya Stations. Those marked † are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TOKYO-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uyeno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 1.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

## TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uyeno) at 9.25 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.30 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

## KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

## OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

FOR EUROPE—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Tuesday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Sunday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 20 sen.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 18th September,—Kobe 17th September, Shanghai and ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Belgie*, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 20th September,—Hongkong 14th September, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Stettin*, German steamer, 1,815, Warnkers, 19th September,—Hongkong 11th September, General.—Ahrens & Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 20th September,—Kobe 18th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 20th September,—Hongkong 11th September via Nagasaki and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. Christiansen, 20th September,—Hakodate 16th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kiorio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 236, Eguchi, 21st September,—Handa 20th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 21st September,—Kobe 20th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 21st September,—Yokkaichi 20th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer 356, Kaya, 22nd September,—Handa 21st September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 22nd September,—Yokkaichi 21st September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Fearless*, German cutter, 18, L. Gierow, 22nd September,—North Pacific Islands 19th September, Fur and 33 Seals.—Captain.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 22nd September,—Kobe 21st September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Eudora*, British bark, 1,142, Fulton, 23rd September,—Kobe 19th September, General.—Frazar & Co.

*City of Sydney*, American steamer, 3,400, D. E. Fricke, 23rd September,—San Francisco 4th September, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 23rd September,—Yokkaichi 22nd September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 23rd September,—Hakodate 21st September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Seirio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 478, Tamura, 24th September,—Sendai 22nd September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 24th September,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 346, Inouye, 24th September,—Handa 23rd September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 25th September,—Kobe 24th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 25th September,—Yokkaichi 23rd September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Hampshire*, British steamer, 1,700, Kerruish, 19th September,—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Menzaleh*, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benois, 19th September,—Hongkong, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Stettin*, German steamer, 1,815, Warnkers, 20th September,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Ahrens & Co.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 21st September,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. F. Christiansen, 21st September,—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yetchu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 684, Thompson, 21st September,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 22nd September,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 22nd September,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Belgie*, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 23rd September,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 23rd September,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Flintshire*, British steamer, 1,017, Doncaster, 23rd September.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 23rd September.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 23rd September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 24th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 24th September.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sagami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,182, Kenderdine, 24th September.—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. H. C. Maclean, E. Bancal, and Villiers in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Howard Cortland, Peter C. Walker, H. S. Bateman, M. Adler, Hara, Matsuda Kusakari, and Otakasaka in cabin; Messrs. G. E. Hay, Hawazu, and Shiraka in second class; and 60 Japanese in steerage. For Bremen: Mr. A. Krauss in cabin.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, from Hongkong:—Major Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Hogart, Surgeon R. H. Como, Messrs. Caldwell, C. Mooney, Midzutan, Lo Ham-sing, Ah Lee, Mugford, Hirao, and J. Futasuga in cabin; and 26 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, from Kobe:—Rev. and Mrs. McKim, Miss Hellyer, Mr. and Mrs. Burmeister, Mr. and Mrs. Saiki, Mr. and Mrs. Obana, Mr. Kataoka and son, Messrs. F. W. Hellyer, C. W. Fearon, Saiki, Hasegawa, Hattori, Haraguchi, Kobayashi, Kanamaru, and Kotow in cabin; 3 Japanese in second class; and 203 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, from San Francisco:—Marquis and Marchioness Hachisuka, companion and servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Abegg, Rev. and Mrs. A. Oltman, Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Cassidy, Miss Mary Prince, Miss Wintermuth, Rev. J. W. Saunby, Messrs. E. W. Fisher, A. Kerr, H. S. Harton, Stewart M. Brice, F. Kirino, L. G. McCormack, and A. Ruhl in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Y. Duer, infant and amah, Mrs. Jas. Simpson and child, Mrs. G. I. Ross, Messrs. Kirkwood, Masfen, H. E. Reynell, Doebbling, Bois, J. Riach, J. S. Southey, Mori, Kuki, Nagayama, Shigehisa, and Deura in cabin; 5 Japanese in second class; and 2 Europeans, 105 Japanese, and 2 Chinese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Menzelsh*, for Hongkong:—Mr. John Carroll and family, Messrs. W. Ryder, Dent, E. Smith, Yoshima, James Young, Edward Young, Ganaguer, Bonnelle, Le Bouch, Fahle, Girand, Gourens, Granet, Destrez, Lebon, Dubois, Theleppo Agresti, and Shaku Komen in cabin.

Per German steamer *Stettin*, for London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Horace Fletcher and child, Mrs. A. J. Marsh, Mr. H. Ahrens and servant, Miss M. Schoeck, Messrs. A. Taoge, and A. C. Bloxham in cabin; and 2 Europeans and 13 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Captain and Mrs. Bunbury, Miss Matsuko, Count Matsura, Rev. Mr. George, Messrs. H. W. Denison, T. Yoshikawa, R. Moto, S. Tsuchiya, Y. Yasuoka, S. Shibuya, K. Aoki, N. Nakayama, and K. Hashiguchi in cabin; Mrs. T. Katsu, Miss F. Nakai, Miss Yamawaki, Messrs. T. Yamawaki, N. Ishii, N. Najima, T. Inouye, and T. Furukawa in second class; and 77 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco:—Prince Louis Napoleon, Mrs. McKim, three children, and Japanese servant, Captain W. H. Parker, Mrs. Alex. Center, Master Alex. Center, Messrs. M. Levy, G. W. Marriott, G. Goward, M. Marians, John Middleton, M. Michella and servant, Jas. Russell and servant, G. S. Davis, A. G. Angier, M. Alsagoff and servant, Ed. Almeida, and N. R. O'Connor in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Menzelsh*,—Silk, for France 86 bales.

Per German steamer *Stettin*, for London via ports:—21 bales Raw Silk for London; 40 bales Waste Silk for Marseilles; 7 bales Waste Silk for London.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$9,500.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	670	370	1,212	2,252
Hyoogo	130	1,047	3,708	4,985
Yokohama	4,064	1,818	2,734	9,516
Hongkong	2,581	205	—	2,786
Total	8,345	3,440	7,734	19,522

	SILK.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	136	—	136
Hongkong	—	163	—	163
Yokohama	—	253	—	253
Total	—	552	—	552

Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, from San Francisco:—29 packages U.S. mail, and general merchandise.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$200,000.00.

## REPORTS.

The German steamer *Stettin*, Captain F. Warners, reports:—Left Hongkong September 11th, at 1 p.m. and first 3 days experienced light easterly wind and cloudy sky; midnight on 15th wind freshened from S.E. and blew a strong gale with heavy squalls of rain and a high confused sea; wind shifted to S.W. and moderated; on the 16th, at 8 a.m. wind shifted to N.W. and increased to a strong gale with heavy rain and thick weather with heavy cross sea; ship shipping heavy seas fore and aft; midnight on the 16th, gale decreasing and wind shifted to south and blew a strong breeze with a heavy cross sea and cloudy sky and continued so to Rock Island; and from thence to port strong S.W. wind and clear weather. Arrived in Yokohama, September 18th, at 10.30 p.m.

The British steamer *Belgie*, Captain Walker, reports:—Left Hongkong, September 14th, at 3 p.m. and experienced light easterly and N.E. winds and smooth sea throughout the passage. Arrived in Yokohama, September 18th, midnight.

The Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Capt. Christiansen, reports:—Left Hakodate the 17th September, 4.45 p.m. with light S.E. wind and cloudy weather, from Nuro Saki to Kinkasan moderate gale from south with rough head sea, light S.W. and N.E. wind and fine clear weather to port. Arrived the 19th September at 8.45 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Captain Burdis, reports:—Left Kobe, September 18th, at 6 p.m. and experienced light variable winds from S.W. to North and fine weather throughout the passage. Arrived in Yokohama at 4 a.m. on 20th.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Captain Drummond, reports:—Left Kobe the 20th September, at 10 a.m. and experienced overcast and cloudy weather, and north-easterly winds to Ichiyasaki; thence variable winds round Oshima till midnight; thence fresh breeze commenced to blow from east, and at daylight it became much stronger with high head sea to Rock Island; thence wind shifted to N.E., cloudy and threatening weather attended with showers. Arrived at Yokohama the 21st September, at 6.45 p.m. Passed three steamers—*Oxfordshire*, French mail boat and *Anjer Head* in the vicinity of Hinomisaki.

The Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, Captain Mahlmann, reports:—Left Kobe the 21st September, at 10 a.m. and experienced light easterly winds and smooth sea to Omisaki; thence to Sagami strong S.S.W. winds and high sea with heavy rain; and thence to port calm and overcast. Arrived at Yokohama the 22nd September, at 5 p.m.

The American steamer *City of Sydney*, Captain D. E. Friele, from San Francisco, reports moderate weather with variable winds.

The Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, Captain Swain, reports:—Left Hakodate the 22nd September, at 8 a.m. and experienced fresh southerly winds and heavy rain during the first part, and the latter part fresh variable winds and overcast sky. Arrived at Oginohama the 23rd at 8 a.m. and left the same day, at 3 p.m. with light northerly winds, southerly swell, and light rains throughout. Arrived at Yokohama the 23rd September, at 4.30 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, Captain Haswell, reports:—Left Shanghai the 18th September, at 8 a.m. and experienced light northerly winds and fine weather. Arrived at Nagasaki the 19th, at 5.20 a.m., and left at 4.20 p.m. first part fresh easterly winds and latter part calm and overcast attended with light rain. Arrived at Kobe the 22nd, at 5 a.m., and left at 9.35 p.m. on the same day, light northerly winds to Omisaki; thence to port fresh N.E. winds and light rain. Arrived at Yokohama the 24th September, at 6 a.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yarns and Plain Cottons have again been neglected and other textiles have been more or less dull, but dealers are hopeful that the advent of cooler weather with the diminution of Cholera in Tokyo may bring about the improvement that has been kept in anticipation for many weeks past. Transactions have been small; prices remain generally steady but nominal to a very great extent, whilst clearances have scarcely been satisfactory.

YARNS.—100 bales equally divided between English and Bombay form the sales for the week, and at present there are no signs of renewed activity.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—150 pieces Velvet, 100 pieces Cotton Italians, 1,000 pieces Silesias, 1,000 Dyed Shirtings, 1,000 pieces Prints, and 1,500 dozen Printed Handkerchiefs are all the sales reported, Plain Cottons being utterly neglected.

WOOLLENS.—Sales comprise 2,000 pieces Mouseline de Laine, 1,000 pieces Italians, 300 pieces Cloth, 100 pieces Silk Satins, and 4,000 pairs Blankets.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER HUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.00 to 27.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium	27.75 to 28.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.00 to 29.75
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.25 to 31.75
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	32.00 to 32.75
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.00 to 35.00
No. 42s, Two-fold	32.50 to 34.00
No. 42s, Two-fold	35.50 to 39.50
No. 20s, Bombay	26.00 to 27.50
No. 16s, Bombay	24.75 to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.00 to 24.50

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	\$1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.20 to 2.65
P. Cloth—7 1/2 lb, 24 yds, 32 inches	1.45 to 1.57 1/2
Indigo Shirting—12 yds, 44 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black 32, 31 inches	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1 1/2 to 2 1/2 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—3 1/2 to 4 1/2 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.28 to 1.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches	6.25 to 7.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42 1/2 inches	0.65 to 0.72 1/2
Taffetas, 12 yds, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Plain Orleans, 10-12 yds, 32 inches	\$4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yds, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.21 to 0.31
Mouseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.14 1/2 to 0.16 1/2
Mouseline de Laine—Tajime, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mouseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.37 1/2 to 0.45

## METALS.

More doing but at lower prices all round—the heavy arrivals from home and from China having had their effect.

IRON.—Business done at 10 cents reduction, holders being glad to accept these offers in face of recent arrivals and higher exchange.

WIRE NAILS.—Stocks are piling up and ordinary assortments are decidedly weaker. A fair amount of business at the reduction.

TIN PLATES.—Nominally the turn easier, but Stocks are not large.

	PER TON.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$2.60 to 2.65
Flat Bars, 1 1/2 inch	2.70 to 2.75
Round and square up to 1 1/2 inch	2.60 to 2.75
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.60 to 5.80
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20 to 1.25

## KEROSENE.

At last we have to record a move. About 50,000 cases Devoe 115° have been sold at \$1.77 both "spot" and "futures." In addition to these purchases there have been damages sold at auction and the trade all round looks more promising. Deliveries continue on a good scale and present stock (including vessels unloading) is 370,000 cases.

	PER CASE.
Devoe	\$1.77 to 1.80
Comet	1.72 to 1.75
Stella	None

## SUGAR.

Business has been very small and the market is weak for all descriptions.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1	\$7.25 to 7.30
White, No. 2	5.90 to 5.95
White, No. 3	5.60 to 5.70
White, No. 4	4.90 to 5.00
White, No. 5	4.00 to 4.10
Brown Formosa	4.00 to 4.05

EXPORTS.  
RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 17th instant; since that date we have had a fair amount of business passing, and Settlements for the week reach 345 piculs, divided thus:—*Hanks* 22 piculs, *Filatures* and *Reels* 300 piculs, *Kakada* 23 piculs. Besides the trade done by foreign houses, the Doshinsha has exported 70 bales by yesterday's mail for New York.

The steady demand for Europe has continued; but American buyers kept aloof until a couple of days ago, when they took in a considerable quantity of Silk, very little of which is yet weighed-up. Holders now show a little more disposition to be moving; they find that sterling exchange does not again drop to the very low quotations of last month, and are inclined to do business at some reduction upon recent values.

Arrivals continue upon a good scale, and there is now a fine assortment on offer from nearly all producing districts. The Stock-list gives a total of 8,500 piculs—principally *Filatures* and *Re-reels*, the staple from Oshu province not having come to hand very freely at present. Quotations for all kinds except *Hanks* show some reduction.

There have been three mail departures during the week: French mail 19th, German mail 20th, and American mail 23rd. The *Menzel* carried 80 bales for France; the *Stettin* 21 bales for London and the *Belgie* 253 bales for New York. Present export to all parts is now 3,620 piculs against 3,485 last year and 5,547 at same date in 1884.

*Hanks*.—Principal Settlements in *Hachioji* at \$570; there has been a lull for some days but at closing considerable transactions are reported as being under consideration.

*Filatures*.—Quite a sudden demand arose, and on the 21st several important parcels were taken into godown. These have not been definitely settled, but the wires are at work; and either weighing or rejection may be looked for in a few days. Among the figures mentioned are *Yone-dawa* \$800, *Hakuduru* \$740, *Koshu* \$710, \$700, \$600, with *Mino* and *Bishu* at \$680.

*Re-reels*.—Buyers are reported to be in treaty for several large parcels including *Tortoise* at \$600, *Satomi* \$670, with other *Yoshu* and *Bushu* kinds at \$660 and \$650.

*Kakada*.—Some few attempts at business, "Red Horse-head" being entered in the list at \$690 with a fragment of old staple at \$650.

In other *Oshu* sorts and *Taysam* kinds no transactions as yet.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	\$650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	640 to 650
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	630 to 640
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	620 to 625
Hanks—No. 2 to 3	590 to 600
Hanks—No. 3	570 to 580
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	550 to 560
Filatures—Extra	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	700 to 700
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	710 to 720
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	660 to 675
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	640 to 650
Kakadas—Extra	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 1	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 1 1/2	720 to 730
Kakadas—No. 2	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 2 1/2	700 to 710
Kakadas—No. 3	—
Kakadas—No. 3 1/2	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2 1/2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 2 1/2	—

Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 24th Sept., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Europe	1,304	612	2,925
America	2,303	2,618	3,072
Total	3,607	3,230	5,997
Settlements and Direct	3,620	3,485	5,547
Export from 1st July	4,050	3,650	6,700
Stock, 24th Sept.	8,500	6,500	5,300
Available supplies to date	12,550	10,150	12,000

## WASTE SILK.

Again a large business to be recorded here, buyers for both Europe and America making play. Settlements for the week are 800 piculs, divided thus:—*Cocoons* 210 piculs, *Noshi* 500 piculs, *Kibiso* 50 piculs, *Neri* 40 piculs. The Export Kaisha are said to be contemplating further shipments immediately.

Demand has run strong upon *Cocoons*, *Noshi*, and *Kibiso*, chiefly for Continental Europe. Prices generally are strong and quotations cannot be changed from last week; it is probable, however, that the rising exchange may soon have some effect in this respect. Supplies come in freely and stocks are well assorted in most departments.

Both French and German mails had cargo; outside steamers have also taken something. The *Menzel* carried 145 bales various Waste chiefly for Marseilles; the *Stettin* 47 bales for various European ports, the *Oxfordshire* 18 bales *Mawata* for New York, and the *Port Adelaide* has 20 bales *Cocoons* on board for the same destination. Total Export is now 3,394 piculs against 950 piculs last year and 4,233 piculs at same date in 1884.

*Cocoons*.—The trade in these goes on steadily at quotations, business being done in all grades down to *Tama*, *Doppioni* and *Waste cocoons*.

*Noshi*.—Large settlements in *Foshu* (assorted) at from \$127 1/2 to \$120, *Hachioji* at \$162 1/2, *Mino* \$158 with *Oshu tegawa*, *hosuri*, etc. at \$155.

*Kibiso*.—Some business in Medium *Yoshu* at \$72 1/2 but prices generally in this department seem to be more than buyers can stand.

*Mawata*.—Nothing done.

*Neri*.—About 40 piculs uncleaned at very high prices; at lower values there would be a much larger trade.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$130 to 150
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	180 to 190
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	190 to 200
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Boshu, Good to Best	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	90 to 105
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	70 to 85
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good	60 to 50
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	50 to 40
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	30 to 25
Mawata—Good to Best	250 to 260

Export Table, Waste Silk, to 24th Sept., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Waste Silk	2,618	950	3,294
Pierced Cocoons	776	—	939
	3,394	950	4,233
Settlements and Direct	6,000	900	7,400
Export from 1st July	8,300	7,800	5,000
Stock, 24th Sept.	—	—	—
Available supplies to date	14,300	8,700	12,400

*Exchange*.—Foreign has steadily improved in sympathy with better prices ruling for silver on the London Market. Present quotations are firm as follows:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/24; Documents, 3/24; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/31; Documents, 3/31; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$77 1/2; 4 m/s., G. \$79; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.06; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.10. Domestic unchanged, Kinsatsu being nominally at par with silver yen.

Estimated Silk Stock, 24th Sept., 1886:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	1,650	Pierced Cocoons	700
Filature & Re-reels	5,050	Noshi-ito	3,500
Kakada	875	Kibiso	3,500
Sendai & Hamatsuki	605	Mawata	140
Taysam Kinds	260	Sundries	160
Total piculs	8,500	Total piculs	8,300

## TEA.

The past week possesses no new features beyond the Settlement of 2,460 piculs at higher prices. The demand runs on fine and upwards. It is reported that these descriptions are in good demand in the United States. Tea in stock consists entirely of Common to Fine. Finest and upwards are only obtainable in small lots. The same condition prevails at Kobe, where there is a good demand for high grade Teas with higher prices. The usual Tea shipments from Japan are as follows:—The steamship *Galley of Lorne*, which sailed from Kobe on the 17th instant, took from that port 190,601 lbs. for New York and 31,086 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 221,687 lbs. The Suez Canal steamer *Lennox*, which sailed from Kobe

on September 21st, took 164,810 lbs. as follows:—112,107 lbs. for New York and 52,703 lbs. for Canada. The O. & O. steamship *Belgie*, which sailed from Yokohama on the 23rd inst. took 76,660 lbs. for New York, 133,618 lbs. for Chicago, 8,090 lbs. for San Francisco, and 93,395 lbs. for Canada, making a total of 351,761 lbs. from Kobe.

Common	\$13 & under
Good Common	14 to 15
Medium	16 1/2 to 18
Good Medium	18 1/2 to 20 1/2
Fine	23 to 25
Finest	27 & up'ds

## EXCHANGE.

Foreign has improved in sympathy with the rise in silver at home.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3/24
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/23
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/24
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/24
On Paris—Bank sight	4.02
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	4.14
On Hongkong—Bank sight	4 7/8 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	4 7/8 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	7 1/4
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	7 3/4
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	77 1/2
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	78 1/2
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	77 1/2
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	78 1/2

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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 14, Vol. VI.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.  
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 2ND, 1886. 可認局選第 [S24 PER ANNUM.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to name; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1886.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 25th September, 1886, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Yokohama, and afterwards at Christ Church, by the Rev. E. C. Irvine, M.A., HENRY STEELE, Esq., Yokohama, to FLORENCE EVA, third daughter of the late C. A. Fearon, Esq., of Shanghai and Chislehurst.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

COUNT KAWAMURA arrived in the capital on Thursday.

MR. ISHII, Governor of Mie Prefecture, arrived in the capital the 27th ultimo.

MR. ORITA, Governor of Yamagata prefecture, left for the capital the 27th ultimo.

THE accounts of the Yokohama Choral Society show a credit balance of \$135.

TOKYENO experiments took place the afternoon of the 21st ultimo at Ichikawa.

ADMIRAL ENOMOTO arrived at Yokohama the 26th ultimo, proceeding to the capital the same day.

LOT of land at Awoyama has been lately purchased by the War Department at a cost of yen 53,485.

MR. ANDO TARO, Japanese Consul at Hawaii, has been permitted to receive and wear a decoration conferred on him by H. M. the King of Hawaii.

H.I.H. PRINCE ARISUGAWA, Field-Marshal and President of the General Staff Office, was ap-

pointed to the command of the Imperial Bodyguards the 28th ultimo.

FOLLOWING the lead of the *Hochi Shimbun*, the chief journals of the capital have reduced their prices.

THE mother of Count Okudaira died in Tôkyô the 24th ultimo at the age of 76 years, after a long illness.

ACCORDING to official investigation, the total number of medical practitioners throughout the empire is 34,210.

THE sum of yen 3,500 was obtained from the Mitsui Bank the 25th ultimo by means of a forged deposit receipt.

MR. TAKAHIRA, Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* at Sôul, who has been recalled, will shortly leave his post for Japan.

MR. MORIOKA, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, returned to the capital the 26th ultimo along with Admiral Enomoto.

A SAILING VESSEL named the *Manchu Maru*, loaded with coal, went ashore off Haneda during the gale of the 24th ultimo.

CHOLERA seems to have all but disappeared from Yokohama, no new cases, and only one death, being reported on Wednesday.

OWING to signs of cholera spreading in Utsunomiya, all Government and private schools have been closed for a week.

COUNT INOUE, who returned recently from Hokkaido, attended the Cabinet Office for the first time, the 24th ultimo.

PRINCESS SANJO, the mother of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who was reported to have been dangerously ill, has recovered.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OSEKO NAOHISA has been permitted to receive and wear a decoration conferred on him by H.I.M. the Czar.

MR. AOKI NOBUTOKA, President of the Hakodate Court of Appeal, was attacked by cholera the 24th ultimo, and died the same day.

REMOUR says that all the troops of the Tôkyô Garrison (except the Imperial Bodyguards) will in future be stationed in suburban depots.

MR. MATSUKATA SHOSAKU has been permitted to receive and wear a decoration conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain.

MR. NAKAYAMA JOJI has been permitted to receive and wear a decoration conferred on him by H.M. the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

COUNT SANO, who arrived at New York the end of last month, visited all the dockyards and iron-founding establishments in the neighbourhood.

THE Naval Department has made arrangements with the Railway Office for the construction of a branch line from Fujisawa to Yokosuka. Of the estimated total expense of yen 400,000,

the Department has decided to pay yen 250,000, the Railway Office defraying the remainder, yen 150,000.

MR. MISHIMA Tsuyo, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, who had been confined to his residence by indisposition, attended office the 28th ultimo.

MR. R. W. IRWIN, the Hawaiian Minister, visited the Palace the 24th ultimo and presented his credentials to His Majesty as Minister Resident.

JUDGE IKEDA YAICHI, President of the Criminal Section in the Taishi-in, will, soon it is said, be promoted to the post of President of the Hakodate Court of Appeal.

MR. SUGIURA MATAZO, of the Educational Department, has been ordered to accompany Mr. Fenollosa, who is expected to leave shortly for Europe on official business.

THE *Manchu Maru*, which was reported to have gone ashore off Haneda, was floated off and arrived at Yokohama the evening of the 27th ultimo in tow of a small steamer.

MR. YOSHIKAWA, vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs, has had a conference with Governor Takasaki, on the subject, it is believed, of harbour improvements for Tôkyô.

H.I.H. PRINCE KOMATSU and suite had a farewell audience of the Emperor, and paid farewell visits to members of the Imperial family and to the Foreign Representatives, the 28th ultimo.

A number of field officers now in the capital gave a farewell entertainment, the 25th ultimo, at the Korakuen, Koishikawa, to H.I.H. Prince Komatsu, who is to leave for Europe to-day (2nd instant).

PREPARATIONS are now being made in Osaka Arsenal for the casting of one 29 centimetre gun three 28-centimetre guns and one of 24 centimetres. When finished they will be mounted on the fort at Kanonsaki.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER, accompanied by Messrs. A. de Speyer, W. Boukhovetsky and other officials, visited the Palace the 24th ultimo at 11 a.m. and presented his credentials to H.I.M. the Emperor.

MAJOR FUKUSHIMA, who was despatched some time ago by the General Staff Office to India, to report on the state of the military forces and on the topography of that country, returned to Tôkyô the 25th ultimo.

MR. BOKU KI-EI and two other Koreans, who accompanied the present Ambassador to Japan, left for Korea, the 28th ultimo. Mr. Li Gen-kyo, the Ambassador, will remain with Mr. An Kei-shu in the capital, for some time.

VISCOUNT MORII TADAHUMI, and Messrs. Fujita Tokuro, and Nakayama Kakichiro, student secretaries of the Japanese Consulate at Hawaii, have been permitted to receive and wear decorations conferred on them by H.M. the King of Hawaii.

THE steamer *Tonoura Maru*, plying between Tôkyô and Yokosuka, was sunk in the latter

harbour about noon on the 26th ultimo, by fouling her anchor. No lives were lost, and it is expected the vessel will be floated.

THE annual general meeting of the Yokohama Choral Society took place on Monday. Mr. J. T. Griffin was re-elected President, and Mr. O. Keil, vice-president, and the report of the committee was adopted, but, in consequence of a difference of opinion among the members as to the purchase of a piano, the meeting was adjourned for a week.

THE discussion as to the relations between Bishop Bickersteth and the minister and congregation of Christ Church, Yokohama, has been settled. The Rev. Mr. Irwine, in acknowledging receipt of a letter from H.B.M. Consul, enclosing copy of a circular from the Hon. Sir Francis Plunkett, intimates that he "will now cheerfully submit to Bishop Bickersteth in all matters of spiritual jurisdiction."

A DISPUTE has arisen between Messrs. Mourilyan Heimann & Co. and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, as to the rejection of a quantity of tea which the former firm alleges is not up to sample. As the result of correspondence between the buyers of the tea in question and the Yokohama Tea Brokers' Association, a meeting of foreign tea buyers was held on Wednesday, at which it was resolved to appoint a committee to act with Japanese delegates in the arbitration of disputes between foreigners and Japanese. A committee of three was elected to bring the question before the Japanese brokers.

FOR the most part the Import Market is very dull, dealers manifesting little inclination to operate, and holders being content to wait for a change. Yarns, Cotton Piece Goods and Woollens have been moving very languidly at unaltered prices. In Metals rather more business has been done. Arrivals are large and prices show a downward tendency. The demand for Kerosene continues, purchases for the week aggregating 25,000 cases at the previous week's quotations. Sugar prices, especially for Formosa sorts, have been stimulated by business to the extent of about 5,000 piculs; White descriptions, however, have benefited very slightly. In Raw Silk the demand has increased and full prices have been paid for suitable parcels; arrivals are free, and, notwithstanding the large volume of business transacted, Stocks have increased to over 8,700 piculs. There has been pretty heavy buying in Waste Silk, and prices remain strong. A slight decrease has taken place in the volume of Tea transactions, prices ruling firm all round. Exchange has made a further advance.

#### NOTES.

READING the various criticisms written about the Nagasaki affair, it seems to us that there is much misunderstanding abroad. The critics appear to lose sight of the fact that the original wrong-doers—we speak on the strength of the evidence thus far published—were not civilians but man-of-war's men. Had the Japanese police arrested the Chinese sailors *flagrante delicto*, they (the police) must have handed over their prisoners to the Chinese Consul, who, in turn, would have sent them on board their ships. It would then have rested with the Admiral to determine whether the men should be tried by military law, or whether they should

be arraigned before the civil authorities—*i.e.* the Consular Court. The fact that no arrests were made does not materially alter the situation. The Japanese still occupy the position of complainants, and the decision as to the place and form of trial still rests with the Chinese Admiral. But the wrong-doers, not having been seized, have to be identified, and that may be a matter of some difficulty. It is now known that there were 600 Chinese sailors on shore, the evening of the riot. Of these about 400 had returned to their ships before the fracas occurred. It may well be embarrassing to determine who had returned, or were on their way, to the ships, and who were still ashore when the disturbance broke out. This, however, by the way. What we desire to emphasise is that the normal course of procedure after the trouble would have been the arraigning of the Chinese sailors, either in the Consular Court or before the Naval authorities, at Japanese instance; while the Chinese, on their side, if they thought they had any cause of complaint against Japanese civilians or police, should have entrusted the duty of collecting evidence to their Consul and brought their case into the Japanese local courts. No one seems to have yet divined what good purpose is to be served by the Committee now sitting and we confess that we share the common perplexity.

WE gather from expressions in the Japanese press that Mr. Kirkwood's recall to Tōkyō from Nagasaki while the Commission of which he was a member is still sitting, is regarded in some quarters as an indication that the line taken by him did not meet with approval. Such an inference would be both untrue and unjust. We have reason to know that Mr. Kirkwood's action was entirely approved throughout, so much so that a strong desire to retain his services was officially expressed by the Nagasaki Local Authorities. The simple fact is that Mr. Kirkwood has other duties which necessitated his return to Tōkyō. He is a member of the Law Commission, which had its first meeting at 3 p.m. last Friday. The labours of this Commission, being an essential preface to the approaching Conference on Treaty Revision, take precedence of everything else, and naturally could not be allowed to suffer interruption for the sake of the Nagasaki street brawl.

A very comical correspondent of the *North China Daily News* who signs himself "Neutral," proposes that the result of the investigation now in progress at Nagasaki should be made an *experimentum crucis* as to "whether either, neither, or both, of the nations concerned are becoming fitted to enter fully into the comity of nations." This gentleman, despite the title which he has assumed, is plainly prejudiced against the Japanese, for he lays much stress upon the fact that, although "the examination is going on with closed doors, the local press, *pendente lite*, declares by inference that the case cannot go against the Japanese." The truth is that no trial is going on at all, but only a conference which may or may not be followed by a trial. Apart from that, however, we recommend "Neutral" to turn to the columns of the English press during the negotiation of any international question. He will then see whether the attitude of the Japanese press is unprecedented or unbecoming. Perhaps, also, he might do well to examine the Chinese press, such as it is, in order to make

himself acquainted with the gross falsehoods which it has ventilated with reference to this very affair. Fortunately it is not necessary to satisfy all the sententious critics who constitute themselves judges of Japan's and China's national status.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* infers that Japan and China are not yet prepared to run alone, since they have thought it necessary to employ foreign Counsel in the Nagasaki negotiations. The inference is natural, but in Japan's case scarcely justified. In China, so far as we know, there are no barristers, properly so called, and if Admiral Ting desired legal advice, it was inevitable that he should rely on foreign aid. But both the Japanese negotiators are duly qualified barristers. Mr. Kusaka, Prefect of Nagasaki, is a barrister of the Inner Temple, and Mr. Hatoyama, his associate, is a Master of Law of Yale College. Either of these gentlemen would have been perfectly competent to deal with all the legal phases of the question without any foreign assistance. It was only when China employed Mr. Drummond that Japan thought it expedient to send Mr. Kirkwood, who is now relieved by Mr. Denison. Our own opinion is that no such step was necessary on Japan's part; but it is at all events certain that China took the initiative in introducing a foreign element, and that Japan only gave a Rowland for an Oliver.

THERE is a rumour—in this case apparently founded on truth—that the Chinese Consul at Nagasaki has disavowed the most important of his declarations in connection with the Nagasaki affair. In the minutes signed by himself and his colleagues and published in Tōkyō, it is recorded that he acknowledged the affair to be simply a local disturbance, and denied that either the Chinese officers or the Chinese officials had any connection with it. This was the natural and sensible course. But it is said that he now repudiates the minutes, on the ground that the proceedings were conducted in English and that their import was not fully interpreted to him. The rumour, indeed, goes so far as to assert that in this view of the matter he is not contradicted by his English associate, who thus voluntarily accepts the position either of subserving his own judgment wholly to that of the Chinese Consul, or of resorting to a subterfuge not particularly creditable. Inconceivable as is this *volte-face*, its purpose is still more puzzling, for assuredly every assumption of official responsibility in connection with such an affair, is simply so much additional disgrace.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—According to the *Chinsei Nippo* of September 18th, the Nagasaki enquiry seems to have entered upon the affair of the 15th August, after the sitting of the 17th ultimo, for on that day the policemen Sakamoto and Kawamura, who were insulted by the Chinese sailors at Hirobaba immediately before the breaking out of the row of the 15th, were summoned for examination. The Nagasaki journal of the 19th ultimo says:—"The Chinese are usually called an unpatriotic people, but recent events cause us to modify somewhat this opinion of their character. Notwithstanding that the question of culpability in reference to the disturbance of the 15th ultimo is settled beyond all doubt, they are still hopefully endeavouring to discredit the conduct of our constables and inhabitants.

On the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., they assembled at their Buddhist temple and held a secret conference, at which they are reported to have decided that they must bribe Japanese as witnesses, and that for this purpose those living at Hirobaba and Shinshi would be the most suitable, as they are dependent for their livelihood on the patronage of the Chinese residents. It is rumoured that many of the Chinese residents are assiduously engaged in collecting evidence, and among these may be mentioned Tai Shogo, Tai Toku-go, Toku Tai-go, Hio Kiojo, and Son-Shiki.

Japanese papers publish the following telegrams:—

(*Nichi Nichi Shinbun.*)

Kobe, September 24th, 2.50 p.m.

Mr. Denison arrived this morning and left again for Nagasaki in the *Tokio Maru*.

(*Mainichi Shinbun.*)

Nagasaki, September 24th, 1 p.m.

The *Ching-yuen* and *Nanzui* brought a number of sailors, who are to appear before the enquiry as witnesses.

Governor Kusaka has requested the Chinese Consul to retain the Chinese sailors in the ships for the present.

Nagasaki, September 27th, 2 p.m.

Governor Kusaka has requested the authorities to send more officials to Nagasaki as the present staff find it difficult to get through the business.

(*Choya Shinbun.*)

Nagasaki, September 24th, 6 p.m.

The *Nan-sui*, which arrived lately, is of 2,400 tons and 2,400 horse-power, carries 8 Armstrong guns and has a crew of 250 men.

(*Fiji Shimpō.*)

Matsuyama (Iyo), September 25th.

Afternoon (Delayed in transmission).

The heavy rains, which have prevailed since last night, have caused the rivers to overflow destroying some dwelling houses.

Kanazawa, September 25th (Afternoon).

Strong southerly winds during last night destroyed much property in the shape of houses and trees.

About half-past five this morning the gale moderated and rain fell heavily.

Fukui, September 25th (Afternoon).

(Delayed in transmission.)

Strong winds prevailed last night, and much damage was caused to property.

Wakayama, September 25th (Afternoon).

The instruments used in the Meteorological Observatory here were destroyed by the storm of last night. A number of junks have been damaged.

Shizuoka, Sept. 25th (Afternoon).

Postal communication has been interrupted owing to floods in the east and west caused by the storms of last night.

Awomori, Sept. 25th.

A southerly gale prevailed about 10 a.m. this morning and destroyed a number of houses. The storm moderated, however, about 2 p.m.

Hakodate, Sept. 26th (afternoon.)

A number of vessels in the harbour have been lost. Eight or nine persons have been killed or injured. Half of the houses in town have been almost destroyed. The wind has now moderated.

Nagasaki, September 26th, (Afternoon.)

Count Matsuura Sen and Mr. Denison arrived this morning in the *Tokio Maru*. The Count has come here on his way to Hirado, which was the possession of his family in feudal times.

(*Mainichi Shinbun.*)

Nagasaki, September 29th.

The Japanese representatives have handed to the Chinese Consulate minutes of the proceedings previous to the arrival of Mr. Drummond in accordance with a request made by the Chinese Consul. It is stated, however, that the documents were returned with a note to the effect that they were incorrect.

Governor Kusaka and Mr. Hatoyama received a letter of instruction from Count Inouye to-day.

Nagasaki, September 30th (Afternoon).

The Chinese Consul sent a private letter to Governor Kusaka to-day. It is stated that the

letter contained a statement of an unpleasant character.

(*Fiji Shimpō.*)

Nagasaki, September 30th (Afternoon).

The 10th and 11th sittings of the enquiry were held yesterday and to-day.

THE *Tōkyō Foron Shinshi* publishes the following information in regard to the criminal law of Korea, furnished by a gentleman who has studied the subject. The Korean criminal law, says the *Foron Shinshi*, according to our authority, is made up of well established usages, and has suffered little or no modification, beyond slight changes made some years ago in adopting the Chinese code of the Min dynasty. Legal documents are kept in the hands of the Minister of Justice, Chief Judges, Governors, and other judicial personages and no other officials, much less private citizens, are allowed to see them. The punishments for criminal offences are divided into 7 classes: (1) executions in the street (2) simple execution, (3) exhibition of the criminal's head to public view, (4) exile, (5) beating, (6) imprisonment, and (7) confiscation. The first three kinds of punishment should be carried out only after the Minister of Justice has obtained the King's warrant by a written application. But a custom prevails of reporting the execution to His Majesty after it has taken place. Various iniquitous judgments are delivered by Chief Judges and Governors under the influence of bribes. Sentences of death are carried out every year in the months of September and October. There are four kinds of exile, the first of which is banishment to a solitary island, and all the others, though different in name, resemble each other in meaning; that is to say, banishment to some remote place on the continent. Punishment by beating is of three different kinds: beating with a small rod, beating with two large rods, and beating with small rods over the whole surface of the body. It usually happens that criminals undergoing the last two kinds of flogging die before the process is over. Imprisonment is not regulated in duration by the nature of the crime but by the amount of the bribes offered. The treatment in prison is very cruel, the criminals not being allowed to wear a sufficient quantity of clothing or to have proper supplies of food. The last mentioned punishment, confiscation, has many very cruel aspects in execution. When an offender receives sentence of confiscation, the property personal, movable, and immovable, of all the rest of his family, is likewise confiscated, which reduces the whole family to beggary on account of the offence of one of its members. Bribery prevails so universally that even those sentenced to death may be dismissed, if a sufficient amount of money be paid to all the law officials concerned in the trial of that particular case. When the amount paid is not sufficient to warrant dismissal, the degree of the penalty is lessened in proportion to the amount. Moreover, a man can prosecute his neighbour and subject him to any punishment by bribing the law officials. It is very common to see rich merchants and farmers sentenced to death, exile or confiscation for no other offence than that they have excited hatred or avarice in the minds of their neighbours or of the law officials by their riches. Therefore all moneyed people take care to keep the judicial authorities of the district friendly by skillfully bribing them. These corruptions are regarded in Korea with little wonder, for they are of constant occurrence.

We think it necessary to refer to a matter which, though of little interest to our readers, concerns our own veracity. For many years it has been the custom of H.B.M.'s Legation to publish the Consular Trade Reports in this journal. The proofs of these Reports are corrected at the Legation, with the exception of the Kanagawa Report, which can be submitted without inconvenience for its author's revision. After publication by us the Reports are copied by our local contemporaries. A certain number of bound copies have also to be supplied to H.B.M.'s Legation, and it has hitherto been our habit to prepare a few such copies for sale, though the operation is rather a labour of love than a source of profit. This year the *Japan Gazette* has conceived the idea of competing with us by selling on its own account the Reports copied from our columns. We have nothing to say against this, except that it will prove a barren enterprise. We deemed it, however, within our right to warn the public that only the Reports published by the *Japan Mail* had been revised at H.B.M.'s Legation. To this warning the *Japan Gazette* replies thus:—

*Merchants and others are informed that the British Consular Trade Reports issued from this office have been carefully revised and corrected by H.B.M.'s Consuls in Japan, the gentlemen who compiled same.*

It has been already stated that, except in one instance, the Reports are not revised and corrected by the Consuls, their authors, but by a member of H.B.M.'s Legation. Unless, therefore, in the interval between copying the Reports from our columns and issuing them in pamphlet form, the *Japan Gazette* took steps to forward them to the various ports and have them specially revised by their compilers, its assertion is plainly incorrect. If it did not take such steps, it has placed itself in an equivocal position.

MR. KIM KAK-U, one of the principal Koreans whose names are connected with the recent complications in the peninsula, appears to have attempted flight to Vladivostock. According to a telegram received from Nagasaki and published by the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, he applied for passage to Vladivostock by the N.Y.K.'s *S. Takachiho Maru*, which was then lying at anchor in the port of Ninsen. His application was refused, in accordance, doubtless, with official instructions. What became of him subsequently seems to be unknown; but inasmuch as the fate of Kim Yo-kun would deter him from coming to Japan, while to go to China would mean immediate arrest, and inasmuch as he has neither means nor knowledge for travelling to Europe or America, it is presumed that he is still hiding in Korea. In that case the Chinese can easily lay hands on him, and by examining him clear up the mystery of the secret treaty with Russia. Failing some such investigation, the *Nichi Nichi* thinks that the truth of the Russian treaty will never be discovered. Russia, indeed, denies the existence of any such document, but our Tōkyō contemporary finds it impossible to believe that there can have been so much smoke without some fire. The attempted flight of Kim Kak-u to Vladivostock is a corroborating circumstance. It must be remembered, too, that a similar relation between Russia and Korea was said to have been established, or nearly established, in Mr. Möllendorff's time, and that in conformity with the agreement then made, Russia sent, but subsequently recalled, men to organize the Korean army. All this also was denied by Russia, and perhaps

with perfect truth. Different minds are differently endowed with credulity, and will take different views of the matter. If China causes Kim Kak-u to be arrested, there may be new histories to record. But when she has found out the truth, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* pertinently asks what she is going to do. "We would advise her," concludes the Tōkyō journal, "not to invite perils by proceeding to too great lengths."

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The *Choya Shimbun* takes a curious line with regard to this affair of Kim Kak-u. It regrets very much that the conduct of the Government towards Kim Yo-kun has effectually closed Japan's doors to Korean refugees. Most people would be disposed to regard this as distinctly a subject for congratulation, but the *Choya* has an idea of its own. It thinks that if Japan purposes adopting a vigorous policy towards China and Korea, occasions will certainly arise when the presence of men like the two Kims would be very useful. When Kim Yo-kun was ordered to leave Japan, many persons apprehended that he might proceed to Russia and cause endless trouble. Again, if Kim Kak-u had effected his escape to Vladivostok, he might have become the means of causing serious injury to Japanese and Chinese interests. "If," concludes the *Choya*, "it is the purpose of our Government to leave Korea to China's tender mercies, well and good. But if not, does it seem wise to compel Korean refugees to turn from our doors and seek shelter in Russian territory?" On the whole it appears fortunate that the *Choya Shimbun* has not a controlling voice in the foreign policy of this empire.

It has become such an essential duty with the newspaper reporter to impart a sensational hue to his "facts" that one is disposed to largely discount everything one reads. But after allowance is made for exaggeration, the intelligence received by the last American mail goes to show that the relations between Great Britain and Russia are decidedly strained. We speak, remember, of a period prior to the Bulgarian coup. That must have contributed materially to the state of tension. But things were bad enough already. Russia's action with regard to Batoum was at once clumsy and defiant. It was altogether unlike her usually dexterous and prudent policy to put a needless and bitter slight upon a great rival. She knew well that England would not be mad enough to fight about Batoum, and knowing that, her method of procedure looks very like pure wantonness of insult. The full text of Lord Roseberry's remonstrance has not been published, but it is understood that the reproaches conveyed therein of bad faith were vigorous and unanswerable. Russia's reply was stiff and unsatisfactory, so that the incident left a rankling sore on both sides. It was followed, at a very short interval, by the withdrawal of the British Afghan Frontier Commission. Report, indeed, has it that the latter step was a direct consequence of the Batoum affair; was, in fact, Lord Salisbury's method of adjusting England's policy to the declared character of her *vis-à-vis*. The Conservative Premier is a master of diplomatic formulae, and we can well imagine that he utilized the opportunity to convey some very unpleasant truths to Russia. Whether he took the line that it was futile to prolong the work of the Commission in the presence of an evident

unwillingness on the part of the Russian Commissioners to conclude the delimitation; or whether he professed his inability to discover the advantage of continuing the negotiations when one of the contracting parties had, in effect, claimed the right to repudiate agreements at its individual convenience—whether he took one or both of these lines, the correspondence cannot have terminated very happily for Russia. Add to all this the Bulgarian complications and their result, unquestionably due to Russian intrigue. Such a series of unpleasantnesses cannot but create a perilous temper on both sides.

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One of the inexplicable elements of Russia's recent doings is that M. de Giers is her Foreign Minister. It is hard to believe that a statesman so wise and pacific can be privy to a policy so feverish and aggressive. The explanation accepted by a large section of the public is that the Czar has virtually taken into his own hands the control of the foreign affairs of his empire. Probably there is not an unhappier man in Europe than the Czar of all the Russias. He lives by stealth, in constant danger of dynamite, and engaged in a deadly struggle with a large number of his subjects. To a ruler thus circumstanced at home the prospect of daring and successful campaigns abroad must present many charms. Some, indeed, go so far as to assert that the conspiracies of which His Majesty is the frequent object, working on a mind already shocked by his father's awful and most unmerited fate, have developed a morose restlessness almost beyond control. Such stories are easily credited by the world. If they are true in this instance, both the Czar and the vast empire over which he rules become objects of deep sympathy. But whatever be the truth, it is certain that England and Russia are drifting dangerously near to the point where a collision becomes unavoidable.

The *Kiushu Maru*, which has been for some time undergoing a thorough overhaul at the hands of Messrs. Kildoyle & Co., by whom she was acquired from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, left the harbour on Friday for Yokosuka to be docked and cleaned. The *Kiushu Maru* is a vessel 207 feet long, 28 feet 5 in. beam, and 20 feet in depth, her cargo capacity being 1,400 tons or 1,000 tons besides bunker coal. She has three decks, hurricane, main and orlop, the hurricane deck extending the whole length of the ship, while the main deck is clear fore and aft for the accommodation of steerage passengers. The *Kiushiu* is fitted with compound surface condensing engines, her high pressure cylinder being 24 inches in diameter and the low pressure cylinder 44 inches, with a 30 inch stroke. The engines are of 140 horse-power nominal. They are supplied with a feed-water heater, and in other respect are very complete and efficient. The boiler is 13 feet in diameter, and 10 feet in length, having three 3-foot furnaces with 206 3/4 inch tubes, the shell of the boiler being of 3/4 inch iron. The 8 1/2 inch crank, thrust, and propeller which arrived in the *Cambodia* yesterday, are of Siemens's steel, all the other parts of the engines, including the low pressure cylinder, the casting of which we described not long ago, being supplied from the Creekside Engine Works. The *Kiushu* will average 9 1/2 knots per hour on a coal consumption of 9 tons per day. In the saloon there are four commodious

cabins for first class passengers, the captain and deck officers being lodged in the upper decks and the engineers on the 'tween decks. The *Kiushu*, as we have said, has undergone complete renovation, new engines and a boiler of the latest type having been substituted for those previously in the vessel, while the decks have been practically renewed.

His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu and suite leave by the mail steamer to-day for San Francisco. The Prince is accompanied by H. I. H. the Princess, by Mr. Sannomiya, Secretary of the Imperial Household, and Mrs. Sannomiya, and by Lieut.-Colonels Tatsumi and Bojō, of the Imperial Body Guard. Count Arima, brother of Princess Komatsu and ex-Daimio of Chikugo, goes with the party unofficially. The Prince, as has already been announced, is the bearer of the insignia of the First Class of the Chrysanthemum, for presentation to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. As the discharge of this function constitutes His Imperial Highness's principal business abroad, no unnecessary delay will be made in America, and the party will probably cross the Atlantic about the middle of November. The Princess, it is understood, does not look forward with much pleasure to the prospect of a long sea-voyage, and for her sake it is to be hoped that the passage of the Atlantic may be accomplished before the storms of winter set in. Prince Komatsu has already visited England. He spent two years there—from 1870 to 1872—his object at that time having reference only to study. The distinguished party will probably be absent from Japan until the close of next year.

It was very significant that Lord Salisbury, in speaking with reference to the Address to the Throne, should have ostentatiously broken his silence on the general subject of England's foreign policy by a specific declaration that the integrity of Turkey must be preserved. Read by the light of recent events in the Balkan Peninsula, this announcement seems to mean a great deal. Lord Salisbury returns to office just in time to take up the tangled skeins of the web which he had so materially helped to weave, and already his resolute hand seems to be restoring order. Should the union between Serbia and Bulgaria indicated by a late telegram be accomplished, Russia will have to restore her influence by force, or resume her manoeuvres in the Balkan Peninsula entirely *de novo*, with the memory of several previous failures to hamper her efforts.

A MEETING of the foreign residents of Shanghai was held the 21st ultimo, called by the Chamber of Commerce at the request of the Municipal Council, to discuss the postal arrangements of the settlement. It was resolved:—"That whereas the present mail service at this port is satisfactory to the community, and whereas it is feared that any change in the system by which the carrying or control of the mails would be entrusted to the Chinese will not be an improvement but may be the reverse, therefore resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the withdrawal of the Foreign Post Offices at this port is not to be desired." Another resolution to the effect that the local post office should remain under the control of the Municipal Council was also adopted.

DURING the evening of the 31st August distinct shocks of earthquake were experienced at numerous points on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The disturbance, it was early evident, originated in the Appalachian range in South Carolina; and as, at points outside the limits of greatest violence, much commotion had been felt, the absence of all news from Charleston, South Carolina, gave rise to grave apprehensions. On September 2nd communication was established with Charleston, and it soon became known that a tremendous disaster had visited the city. Shortly before ten, the evening of the 31st August, a terrible earthquake shock was experienced, which destroyed many houses, including the chief buildings of the city, hundreds of persons being rendered homeless in a few seconds. By this first shock, it is estimated that more than forty people were killed outright while many more must have been injured. To add to the horror of the scene, numerous fires broke out in different parts of the city, which, the fire engines being unable to traverse the streets owing to the ruins of fallen buildings, were allowed to burn themselves out. During the remainder of the dreadful night shock succeeded shock at irregular intervals up till ten the following morning; these later disturbances, though much less severe than the first, having the effect of working further devastation on already tottering walls, and driving the inhabitants, especially the negroes, into a perfect frenzy of terror. Scarcely a house in the city escaped damage and all the railway approaches were wrecked. The loss is estimated at \$500,000,000.

We observe that the question of a tramway to facilitate access to the seven Hot Springs of Hakone is again on the tapis. The scheme seems difficult to carry out; but however that may be, its discussion reminds us that tramway enterprise in Japan does not show the vitality which might have been anticipated. It is now several years since the Tōkyō tramways were brought into working order, and by all accounts they have proved a very profitable undertaking. But the example of their projectors does not find imitators. We are disposed to think that officialdom might advantageously interest itself in this matter. A recent return of the Glasgow Street Railways confirms the idea. These railways were constructed in 1871 by the Glasgow Corporation with money borrowed for the purpose. When finished, they were leased to the Glasgow Tramway Company for a term of 23 years, the Company undertaking to pay the interest on the capital; to pay 3 per cent. on the actual cost to form a sinking fund for wiping out the Corporation's debt by the expiration of the lease; to pay 4 per cent. for a renewal fund, and finally, to pay a rent of £150 per annum for every mile of tramway in actual use. The upshot of it all is that the lines are a source of income to the Corporation, and that the money borrowed to construct them is being gradually wiped out, so that, at the end of the present lease, the city will be in possession of a valuable property that has not cost the citizens a penny. Meanwhile the Tramway Company is paying dividends which have averaged 6 per cent. in the past 15 years. This is a precedent which might be advantageously followed in several Japanese cities.

To anyone watching the progress of the present cholera epidemic in Japan, it has been almost

impossible to escape the conviction that atmospheric conditions must exercise a large influence on the degree of virulence of the disease. Most of the phenomena observed in connection with the plague may be explained by the hypothesis that a crop of the *Comma Bacilli*, which after all, are only fungi, germinates, grows, reaches its point of maturity and then decays in the stricken districts, and if this be the case, it is evident that the state of the climate may be of as much account as it is in respect of any vegetable development. Very interesting in their bearing on the problem are Dr. Miquel's conclusions, recently recorded in the "Septième Mémoire sur les Organismes Microscopiques de l'Air et des Eaux." They are as follows:—

(1) An increase in the number of bacterial organisms contained in a cubic metre of air generally takes place when the barometrical pressure is high; this rule is not absolute, but the exceptions are rare. (2) Temperature does not cause such sudden increments; very often, it is true, a large increase in the number of microbes present in the air takes place in summer, but it is important to note that a sustained high temperature causes a manifest lessening in their number. The thermometer is capable of explaining certain seasonal variations, but not the weekly variations. (3) The maximum number of bacterial organisms present in the air corresponds almost always with a low hygrometric condition of the atmosphere; this is explained by the fact that the degree of humidity is always very high during rain, and when the superficial layers of the soil are soaked in water, periods during which the air is always very poor in bacteria. (4) It would appear *a priori* that the number of bacteria should increase with the strength of the wind, but observation negatives this assumption. A maximum number of microbes is found frequently during periods of calm—when the velocity of the wind is only 5-10 kilometres per hour—and minima have been observed during periods when the velocity of the wind was more than 30 kilometres per hour. (5) The direction of the wind exercises a considerable influence at Montsouris. The greatest number of maxima are noted when the wind is N.E., and the greatest number of minima when the wind is S.W. (6) When the amount of ozone in the air is large, the number of microbes present is small. The north winds blow over from Paris and contain but little ozone. They are rich in microbes. The presence of ozone in the air appears to have the power of destroying bacterial organisms, and, on the contrary, absence of ozone and humidity of the air—unless rain is falling—allow of an increase taking place in their number.

From observations at Montsouris, extending over a period of five years—1880-84—the average number of bacterial organisms in a cubic metre of air is stated to be: in winter 200, in spring 495, in summer 650, in autumn 380; the annual number being 445. In February the air is poorest in bacteria [the average of these five years is 165]. Towards the middle of summer the maxima present themselves [July 700].

Observations have also been conducted for a period of four years—1881-84—on the state of the air, as regards bacteria, in the centre of Paris. These observations were made on the air of the Rue de Rivoli, and afford a marked contrast in the number of micro-organisms to the purer air of Montsouris, a suburb of Paris, and where, it is important to remember, the Observatory is situated in the centre of a park. The average of these four years' observations shows that the air of the Rue de Rivoli contains 3,480 bacteria per cubic metre. The seasonal fluctuations are nearly the same as at Montsouris, the minimum being in February (1,700) and the maximum in July (5,010). The average number of bacteria present in a cubic metre of air, for the year 1881, was 6,395, whilst the average number for 1884 was only 1,830. This enormous decrease—which is observed in the intervening years to a slighter extent—is attributed by Dr. Miquel to the better drainage and scavenging of the city, and to the better cleansing of the gutters and watering of the streets in dry dusty weather, in 1884 than in 1881. The death-rate from zymotic diseases—in which are included typhoid fever, small-pox, measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, diphtheria, dysentery, erysipelas, puerperal fevers, and choleraic diarrhoea of infants—has also fallen very considerably—27 per cent., if increase of population is taken into account—during this period.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimban* that by the arrival of the *Takachiho Maru* at Nagasaki, the 17th ultimo, news was received about the movements of the Korean Kim Kak-u, who figured so conspicuously in the recent complications. It appears that while the *Takachiho* lay at anchor in Gensan, Kim applied personally to one of her officers for a passage to Vladivostok, pleading that on his way from Sōul

he had been robbed of his money and that his only hope of procuring funds lay in a voyage of Vladivostok, where he had friends. The officer declined to grant a passage, inasmuch as the Company's regulations gave him no such discretionary power. Mr. Kim was thus unsuccessful in his immediate purpose, but he put into the officer's hands letters to three of his friends in Vladivostok. Questioned as to whether a secret treaty existed between his country and Russia, the fugitive declared that that rumour had no shadow of truth but was fabricated by the Chinese Resident, Yuen, whose jealousy had been roused by the action of Kim and his party with regard to telegraphic and other affairs which they—Kim's party—desired to exclude from Chinese interference. Kim remained at Gensan until the beginning of this month, but his present whereabouts is unknown.

THERE have already been ominous indications of a split in the Tory-Unionist camp. Lord Randolph Churchill's inexperience appears to be "the little rift within the lute." His lordship's speeches in the House were interpreted to signify a programme of vigorous assistance to Irish landlords who might be unable to collect their rents, and of wholesale evictions in the event of prolonged resistance on the part of tenants. Such methods being entirely opposed to the policy enunciated by Mr. Chamberlain last April, the Conservative leaders were asked to explain. They succeeded in doing so, but the incident left the impression that the bond between them and the Unionists may easily be broken. The Gladstonians, on their side, criticise Lord Randolph's proposals severely, calling them open Socialism. They say, too, that the expenditure he contemplates for public works, drainage, compensation to landlords and so forth, will aggregate a sum in excess of that estimated for Mr. Gladstone's land purchase schemes. Lord Randolph has apparently contrived to make himself the central figure of the new administration, but the effort, it is said, has cost him so much physically, that he requires the support of brandy and water to make a speech in the House.

THE good people of Shanghai are once more tormented by the old bugbear of a poll tax. It appears that the levying of a registration fee has hitherto been of a somewhat perfunctory character in the model settlement. Previous to 1874, indeed, persons neglecting to register were fined. But after that date individual option settled the question. Those that chose to pay five dollars to have their names inscribed in the Consular books, paid it; those that didn't choose, didn't pay. This happy state of liberty is eulogized by the *North China Daily News*. "We supposed," says that journal, "that the common sense which is not altogether absent from our Consular officials had at last prevailed, and that, when freed from the pressure which the Supreme Court brought to bear on them in former times, they would content themselves with an annual notification that the registration fee was due." But the present Acting Consul General has inaugurated a new system. He has taken to summoning people who neglect to pay the fee; and, what is worse, the Magistrates are evidently in collusion with him, for they impose fines and order costs to be levied. The first victim was Mr. How, an old and well known resident. The defence he set up was interesting. He showed that he had never registered



since 1874; that his omission to do so had never been officially noticed; that out of a British population of from 700 to 800 in Shanghai, not more than from 80 to 100 had registered in 1879 and 1880; and that not one of the officials charged with collecting the fee and imposing fines for neglect to pay was registered. Considered by the light of these facts, the whole thing may well have been deemed a farce. But we cannot see why the Consuls should receive any blame, unless, indeed, it be for their failure to carry out their instructions. Their "common sense" has nothing to do with the question. They are ordered to levy certain fees, and they have no right to exercise any discretion. In Japan the registration rule has always been uniformly enforced, and the Consuls are properly regarded as mere instruments, without any power to grant exemption. As for the fee, the only defence that can be set up is that British residents at the open ports of China and Japan contribute nothing in the way of taxes to the support of the officials engaged in protecting their interests. Against an impost levied for that purpose they could scarcely protest. But when they are told that without the payment of an arbitrarily fixed sum, they will forfeit their rights as British subjects and cease to have any claim to privileges which the treaties confer on all Englishmen, they naturally rebel. The trouble is that their rebellion does not take any more tangible form than fitful grumbling or senseless resentment towards the Consuls. They have never summoned sufficient energy to formulate a united protest, and the plain inference is that the grievance does not cause them much concern.

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* has the following very sound editorial comment on the recent complications in Korea:—"The Chinese Government are exceedingly distrustful—and rightly so—of Russian movements in Korea, and they have at the same time no confidence in the Korean Government. Probably, but for fear of arousing Japanese jealousy, they would ere now have taken very decided steps to control Korean foreign policy. As it is they have meddled and muddled to a considerable extent, and it is to be feared they may repeat the process. The best plan would be to come to a clear understanding with the Japanese Government on the subject, and then relieve the Korean Government alike of all responsibility and control of the foreign affairs of the kingdom. It is evident that the Seoul Authorities are not to be trusted, and are liable at any moment to become the dupes or the prey of a scheming or aggressive Power. Russia may disclaim to-day any intention of taking Korean territory, but unfortunately events have taught that Russia cannot be trusted, and the mingled folly and weakness of the Korean Government render it peculiarly open to insidious attack. Left to itself Korea might no doubt be wheedled into accepting a Russian protectorate, and certainly could be induced to cede a harbour or strip of territory for pecuniary consideration. This being the case, it is the interest of China, and scarcely less so that of Japan, to adopt a policy that will effectually prevent any further coquetting with Russia by the Korean Government."

THE *North China Herald*, in an article which, with seeming truth, attributes the recent complications in Korea chiefly to the impudence

of the Chinese Resident, Mr. Yuen Shi-kai, makes the following statement:—"Within Seoul, itself, and among the country and the coast people near the capital Mr. Yuen Shi-kai created such a strong anti-Chinese feeling, that when Li Hung-chang sent over a body of soldiers—somewhere between three and five hundred men—the Korean population refused to allow them to land, and they were taken back to Port Arthur, the place from whence they had come. Thus, the intolerable Chinese representative, who had threatened the King with dethronement by Chinese arms, had to see the force he had called for sail homewards, without being allowed to land on the shore of a country which his Emperor claims as a tributary." We have seldom read anything so comical as this. The notion of the "Korean populace" refusing to allow the Viceroy Li's soldiers to land, is only one degree less absurd than the hypothesis that Li's soldiers would pay any attention to the Korean populace. These, however are questions of common sense. What is more important is the *North China Herald's* evident belief that the landing of Chinese troops in Korea is a question to be decided by the Korean populace and the senders of the troops. Has our Shanghai contemporary altogether forgotten the Li-Ho convention of 1885, by which Japan and China pledge themselves not to despatch an armed force to Korea without mutual consent? If the Viceroy Li did what the *North China Herald* describes, he was guilty of a deliberate and flagrant breach of treaty. Is that credible?

In applying the title of "Resident" to Mr. Yuen Shi-kai, we are not without reason. Hitherto it has been the custom to call that busy official "Chinese Consul-General" or "Chinese Representative" in Seoul. But it is a matter of fact that when the Viceroy Li was about to nominate Mr. Yuen, the question of title came up for official discussion. The Viceroy was asked by a certain English official what term might be properly employed in addressing Yuen. He answered by enquiring what title Great Britain gives to her representatives at the courts of her Indian dependencies. "Resident" was the reply. "Then Yuen's title is Resident" said the Viceroy, and so that matter was settled. Of course this is another evidence of China's round-the-bush policy. She employs all sorts of mild devices to reconcile the world to the position which she wishes to be credited with occupying towards Korea, but she has not the honesty or the courage to declare herself plainly, or to accept the responsibilities which necessarily devolve upon a sovereign State. Meanwhile the only result of her shilly-shallying is to keep Korea in a condition of suspense and agitation, to encourage intrigues, and to invite foreign interference.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* vigorously pursues its recommendations with regard to the necessity of bringing Japan's defensive strength to a point proportionate with the wealth of the empire. It is explicit as to the advisability of keeping a defensive purpose only in view, but it insists that no time should be lost in bringing the Riu-kiu Islands within the range of that purpose. On the authority of a report compiled by Mr. Tashiro Yasusada, who has been exploring the islands since last year, the *Fiji* gives the following interesting account:—"The Miako and Yaeyama groups are collectively called

"Sakishima." They comprise 18 islands, of which nine belong to each group. In each of the principal islands, officials of the Okinawa Prefectural Government are stationed. Mr. Tashiro had not time to survey the Miako group accurately, and he puts the circumference of the main island at 30 miles (English), whereas it is in reality fully 50 miles. The inhabitants of this group number 30,000, living in 3,600 houses. In the Yaeyama group, the island lying nearest to China—200 miles from Formosa—is called Yonakuni-shima. The whole circumference of this group is 217 miles. The largest island is Nishi-omote-jima, with a circumference of 80 miles. Ishigaki-jima comes next, with a circumference of 77 miles. None of the remaining islands, Yonakuni-shima excepted, has a circumference over 10 miles. The population is computed at 13,800, with 2,640 houses. The best harbour in the Miako group is Harimizu, situated between the main island and Nagarabe-jima. The Yaeyama group has two fine harbours, Ishigaki and Funauki, situated in Ishigaki-jima and Nishi-omote-jima respectively. Of the two Funauki is said to be superior. In shape it resembles the harbour of Nagasaki but is somewhat larger than the latter. In the neighbourhood of this port seams of coal crop out on the surface of the ground. The quality of the mineral is said to be excellent, closely resembling that of Karatsu. The north-western portion of this island—Nishi-omote-jima—is entirely a coal bed, and mining is already going on. The presence of coal in the group was first discovered by Hayashi Tasuke of Kagoshima, some ten years ago. It appears, also, that the celebrated fabric called "Satsuma jōfu" is in reality woven by the Riu-kiu islanders out of flax grown on the spot. From both an industrial and a military point of view there is no gainsaying the importance of the islands to Japan. The *Fiji Shimpō* expresses surprise that a harbour so fine as Funauki, with an abundant supply of coal lying on its shores, should have escaped the keen eyes of western navigators. But our contemporary seems to have forgotten the explorations of Commodore Perry, upon whose maps the existence of coal deposits in the islands is distinctly marked. Commodore Perry's dream was to annex "Lew-Chew," and he was intensely chagrined when his Government refused to sanction the project. The *Fiji Shimpō* concludes by again urging the necessity of securing Riu-kiu either by means of a garrison or by stationing men-of-war there. It also recommends the laying of a line of telegraph from Kagoshima *via* Miako and Okinawa.

WRITING on the cholera epidemic, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—"The number of cholera patients in the capital, which at one time rose to over 300 a day, has now gone down to the insignificant total of 60 or thereabouts; and, proceeding at this rate, the epidemic will probably disappear from the metropolis within a week or two. The disease has shown this year a degree of virulence unprecedented in recent years, and probably approaching to that in the period of Ansei. As we have repeatedly warned our readers, it must not be supposed that we can be free from the visitations of this frightful epidemic in future years. Now that the disease is beginning to lose its activity for the present year, we must by all means take every necessary step to meet it in future. It is maintained in certain influential quarters—and this opinion

has affected in no small degree the carrying out of preventive measures—that, until the true nature of the disease and the mode of its treatment shall have been revealed, it will be useless to spend labour upon such measures as prevention, disinfection, and the establishment of cholera hospitals. But to hold such an opinion is to leave the inhabitants of the capital at the mercy of the disease. The zealous efforts of our police authorities and sanitary officials cannot be too highly spoken of; but we may say, without detracting aught from their merits, that they have pretty much gone on the principle of closing the stable door after the steed was stolen. It is their duty to make all necessary preparations beforehand to meet emergencies in future. Many, also, of the complaints against the treatment of patients are no doubt reasonable. In future, the authorities ought to be constantly prepared to afford all possible assistance to the poor sufferers. For this purpose, the arrangement of hospitals, and the appointment of epidemic physicians should be fixed beforehand, so as to be at any time ready. Further it would be highly desirable to instruct officials connected with sanitary matters as to the nature of the disease, its symptoms, various stages of development, the action of acids, the object of disinfection, etc. The construction of a disinfection office, which was rejected at the extraordinary meeting of the City Assembly, but is to be carried out under the veto power of the Governor, ought to be speedily undertaken with judgment and forethought. We are of opinion that at whatever cost and under whatever difficulties the disease must be stamped out. We hope that the municipal authorities will submit the required measures for the purpose to the consideration of the City Assembly, at its ordinary meeting shortly to be convened.

The following Circular Letter has been addressed by H.B.M. Minister to H.B.M.'s Consuls in Japan:—

[COPY.]

Tōkyō, September 24th, 1886.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,—In pursuance of telegraphic instructions received this day from H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have to inform you that the Circular Despatch of the Earl of Derby, dated the 1st of March, 1875, is hereby cancelled, and that the spiritual superintendence of the Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, over the Ministers and Congregations of the Church of England in Japan, which was therein notified, was annulled by the appointments of the late Bishop Poole and of Dr. Bickersteth as Bishops of the Church of England in Japan.

I have to request that you will take such steps as may be necessary for notifying this fact to any Ministers of British Episcopal Congregations established in your District, and you will act in all respects towards the Bishop of the Church of England in Japan as you were instructed to do by the Circular Despatch above referred to, towards the Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, giving to the Bishop, when he visits your district, such due support as he may require.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

F. R. PLUNKETT.

H. M. Consul.

THERE must be heavy losses upon Japanese teas this year. Their selling price in New York was never before so low. It is strange that while the price of Chinese and Japanese teas shows a steady tendency to decline in Western markets, that of Indian and Ceylon teas goes slowly but surely upwards. This fact, taken in conjunction with the largely increased production of India and Ceylon, seems to indicate that Japan and China may one day or other be completely ousted from their monopoly of the fragrant staple. Perhaps we should limit the prediction to China,

for Japan has the good fortune to possess the *entrée* of the United States markets, where black tea is not popular. We learn from an interesting article in *Bradstreet's*, that the Anglo-Saxon race are eminently tea-drinkers. The annual consumption of tea in the United Kingdom rose from 1.4 lbs. per capita, in 1840, to nearly 5 lbs. last year, and the Australasians consume 7.44 lbs. per head. It was only in 1850 that tea began to be cultivated in India for export. The out-turn in that year was 216,000 lbs. In 1885 it was 75,941,247 lbs, of which 72,500,000 went to the United Kingdom—a quantity equal to one half of the supply received there from China and Japan. In Ceylon, the development of this industry has been still more remarkable. The production in 1879 was 95,969 lbs; at present it is 6,750,000 lbs, and it is expected to reach 30,000,000—or nearly as much as the total export from Japan to America—by 1888-89. In short, experts predict that if India, Ceylon, the Cape and Fiji develop their tea production during the next decade at the rate of its development during the past five years, the source of the world's tea supplies will be entirely changed. *Bradstreet's*, after noting that the capital employed in the tea industry in Ceylon and India is all procured from Great Britain, and that chiefly Europeans are managing directors of the plantations, deduces the following moral, which strongly supports our constant contention that a new era will dawn upon Japanese industries in the day when foreign co-operation becomes legal:—"One peculiarly interesting truth has been demonstrated by the growth of a tea industry in India and the British colonies, and that is the superiority of Anglo-Saxon management and direction over that of the Chinese and Japanese. With the advantage of experience both these countries have been beaten in their own peculiar industry, which was regarded as an impossibility even by the men who were first engaged in it. The development of the tea industry in the past seven years has been so phenomenal that now even the Chinese and Japanese themselves admit that their export trade is in danger, and that it is just possible that they may lose the greater part of what trade they have left."

THE Prussian Parliament in session from January to July has passed a number of important measures materially affecting the interests of the country. By its ecclesiastical bill a great step has been taken towards the final reconciliation between the Vatican and the Government. The Polish bills, proposed by the Government, were carried by large majorities, and the buying up of large Polish estates in the eastern half of the Kingdom, and their distribution in small lots to German colonists, has in consequence been begun. By additional legislation, a larger measure of local government has been granted to the western portion of Prussia. Another bill provides for the payment of taxes on the part of officers of the army also for municipal purposes; and lastly, a number of measures were passed providing for the construction of canals throughout the country. Of these the most noteworthy are the North-Sea—Baltic Canal—important both for military and commercial reasons; the Dortmund-Ems Canal, intended as a means of easy communication between the industrial and coal regions of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia and the various North sea ports of Germany, while the Oder-

Spree-Elbe canal is to serve a similar purpose connecting Silesia by a cheap waterway with the ocean. The various Silesian industries look to this Canal for an improvement of their present depressed condition caused by the fiscal arrangements of Austria and Russia. The Government, by construction of canal, and by cheapening railway freights, since the railways became State property in Prussia, has done all in its power to enable German industry to compete successfully with its rivals. The result for the government, however, has been a decreased income from its railways, and for a time it was believed that freights would be raised again; but any such intention has been disclaimed. The recent policy of the government has been to give prominence to industrial or other questions affecting the material well-being of the people, and thus it has strengthened its hold upon its majority in the Russian Parliament, while in the Reichstag the Opposition, though in the majority, has often found itself compelled to waive political considerations and to vote government measures proposed by Prince Bismarck, sometimes with remarkable unanimity. With regard to socialistic agitation, a repressive policy has been vigorously continued throughout the empire, and meetings of striking workmen, as soon as they assumed a socialistic character, were generally dissolved at once. While it has been known that the official programme of social reform would be carried out as rapidly as the Reichstag sanctioned the bills introduced to this end, it has also been generally known that any attempt to hasten that programme by rioting would be promptly and severely dealt with. For the rest, the Government continues to maintain that whatever rights have not been expressly granted Parliament by the Constitution, are still reserved for the Crown, a position which, owing its present policy, the Government has of late been rarely called upon to defend.

DESCRIBING the new torpedo boat sent from Germany to the order of the Chinese Government, the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 20th instant says:—"The German torpedo boat, No. 60, left here for Foochow on Saturday (18th) afternoon, and at the commencement of the voyage occasion was taken to test her capabilities in the presence of a number of gentlemen in the colony. She left her buoy at about 2.40, with a party on board who had been conveyed there by launch. As the little vessel flew through the harbour she attracted much attention, and, once clear of the thickest of the traffic, she was sent ahead full speed. The engines at that time did about 330 revolutions to the minute, and the vessel accomplished a speed stated to be about 22½ knots, but she was not tested by the log, the speed being estimated. It was also stated that her bottom is now somewhat foul, and that when she is thoroughly clean she can do about two knots more. The engines are triple expansion. The deck is arching, and of steel with a rubber covering. Every inch of space is made the most of possible. There is a fore-castle in which the crew of over a dozen sleep—rather close quarters. Aft that comes some storage accommodation, then the bunkers with the coal, and the boilers and engines. Aft the engines is a small wheelhouse fitted with Thompson's patent compass, of which kind there is another forward with a supplementary wheel. The wheelhouse is also the entrance to the saloon, a narrow companion

passing down from it to the officers' quarters—a neat little saloon, prettily decorated, with sleeping accommodation, pantry, and lavatory. The apparatus for ejecting the torpedoes is forward, there being a shoot for ejecting the deadly missiles on each side of the stem above water. Those on board the vessel were surprised at the small amount of vibration felt while she was tearing through the water at her full speed. Aft, in the vicinity of the propeller, there was of course, a considerable amount of motion felt, but from amidships forward, there was scarcely more vibration than in any ordinary launch in the harbour. The vessel is larger than anything of the kind we have here, and is of the sea-going class, constructed to act independently, and not as part of the equipment of some larger vessel. She carries now three pole masts, which have been put in for the purposes of the voyage out. Her captain and officers speak very highly of her sea-going qualities, and say she is fit to face almost any sort of weather. She is thoroughly closed in, so that water can wash over her and find but few obstructions to vent its force upon. After proceeding as far as Stanley Bay the vessel waited for a launch to come up which had been passed on the way out, and having drunk success to the little war vessel the party were transferred to the launch, which brought them back by Cape D' Aguilar, while the torpedo boat proceeded on to Foochow."

THE strangely imprudent utterances of *The Times* with regard to Port Hamilton have not passed unnoticed in Japan. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, while noting the fact that the strong comments of the English and German press have elicited a denial of the aggressive designs attributed to Russia, declares its inability to appreciate the distinction which the London journal seeks to set up between England's occupation of Port Hamilton and Russia's supposed intention to annex Port Lazareff. "The writer of the article in *The Times*," says the *Nichi Nichi*, "seems to be ignorant of the circumstances attending the Port Hamilton affair. In occupying that place, England neither consulted Korea nor sought the acquiescence of China, but relied solely on her own superior power. With what shadow of reason can her action be distinguished from that attributed to Russia in intention? How can it be denied that Great Britain's example has not sharpened Russia's desire for a naval station in the peninsula?" The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* proceeds to remark that the attitude of England and Germany has probably emboldened China, and that her recent arbitrary proceedings in Korea are probably to be attributed to this cause. For the safety of the peninsula our Tōkyō contemporary thinks that it should either be recognised as an independent state or declared neutral territory. But in the latter case, who is to guarantee its neutrality? Can England, Russia, Germany, or France be relied on to co-operate with Japan and China in carrying out such a scheme? The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* acknowledges its inability to answer these questions.

Looking at the quotations for hops in the London *Economist*, we are reminded of the often discussed capabilities of Yezo. Hops flourish splendidly, it is said, at Sapporo, where the Government has several gardens, the produce of which is used at the local brewery. The brewery is one of the few official enter-

prises which covers its expenses and even shows a small margin of profit. But hops this year are scarce in England at 40s. a lb., and if they were produced in Yezo in sufficient quantities for export, some thousands of tons might have been sold at a magnificent profit. The public looks for some results from Count Inouye's visit to Yezo, but we fail to see what even Count Inouye can do until the conditions of Japan's foreign trade are radically altered.

It would seem as if some steps were necessary in order to safeguard the lives of people attached to ships that go into dock at Yokosuka. On Monday morning one of the firemen of the *Wakanoura Maru*, now under repairs, was found lying dead in the dock, into which he must have fallen the previous night before ten o'clock. The dock is particularly dangerous, as it is close to the main road and the yard is very poorly lighted with kerosene lamps which in weather such as that of Sunday night soon give out. It is stated that a short time ago a man from the *Gembu Maru* was lost in the same way at this spot.

ACCORDING to a report of the Metropolitan Police Office, the number of head, the quantity of flesh in pounds, and the value of cattle (native, foreign, and mixed breeds), sheep, and swine killed in the five months since April last, were as follows:—

MONTH.	NUMBER OF HEAD.	QUANTITY OF FLESH, LBS.	VALUE, Yen.
April .....	1,236	399,602	5,820.514
May .....	1,228	379,030	3,004.709
June .....	1,192	385,135	2,832.532
July .....	1,433	470,666	22,859.073
August .....	1,082	572,038	42,398.616

—Official Gazette.

THE typhoon of the 29th August appears to have been terribly destructive in the south. The steamship *Celbes*, of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, while on the voyage from Hongkong to Saigon, encountered the full force of the typhoon, and sustained extensive damage, arriving at Singapore in an almost disabled condition. The Norwegian barque *Batvid* also suffered from the violence of the weather and had to put into shelter at Hainan Island with masts and rigging gone, and in an otherwise helpless state.

THE following announcement in the London *Gazette* will be read with pleasure by Mr. J. F. Lowder's numerous friends in Japan:—

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto John Frederick Lowder, Esq., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Rising Sun of the Fourth Class, which His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services while actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's dominions in his Imperial Majesty's service.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Choya Shimbun*, in obedience, doubtless, to the example of the *Hōchi Shimbun*, have reduced their price from three sen per copy and sixty-five sen per month to two sen and fifty sen respectively. If the effects of the *Hōchi's* enterprising initiative be equally marked in other journalistic quarters, the Japanese public will owe a debt of thanks to the *Hōchi*.

THERE are two remedies recommended by modern science for cold feet. One is to rise gradually on tiptoe so as to pull all the tendons of the feet at full strain, and having attained that pleasant position, to keep it as long as possible. The operation has to be repeated several times. It involves no hopping or jumping, but is said

to have the result of setting up a lively circulation. The other remedy is to wear a heavy pair of woollen socks over thin cotton ones. Pursuing the sequence of ideas, a third remedy suggests itself; namely, to warm one's feet at a fire.

WE learn that during a heavy gale which prevailed on the west coast about the 18th ultimo the steamship *Takado Maru*, from Hakodate to Sado, went ashore at Iogashima and was wrecked. A hundred lives were lost, only one person being saved.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 25th ultimo, new cases, 5; deaths, 3. Sunday, new cases, 2; deaths, 3. Monday, new cases, 6; deaths, 4. Tuesday, new cases, 9; deaths, 5. Wednesday, death, 1. Thursday, new cases, 4; deaths, 2. Friday, new cases, 3; deaths, 3. Total cases, 29; deaths, 21.

THE cholera returns for Tōkyō during last week were:—Friday, 24th ultimo, new cases, 46; deaths, 51. Saturday, new cases, 68; deaths, 59. Sunday, new cases, 52; deaths, 43. Monday, new cases, 59; deaths, 45. Tuesday, new cases, 86; deaths, 75. Wednesday, new cases, 84; deaths, 59. Thursday, new cases, 57; deaths, 48. Total new cases, 452; deaths, 380.

THE following subscription to the fund for relieving the families of sanitary officials, received at the Kanagawa Kencho, is acknowledged with many thanks:—

Already acknowledged .....	Yen 1,488.50
Mr. N. L. T. C. .....	1.70
	Yen 1,490.20

AN TUCK, a godown man in the employment of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., and his wife, were found dead on the morning of the 24th ultimo in their house at No. 81, Settlement. The deceased had been indulging over freely in opium.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has followed the lead of the *Hōchi*, *Choya*, and *Fiji Shimpō*, and reduced its price from 4 sen per copy and 85 sen per month to 2½ sen and 50 sen respectively.

WE are informed that the Messageries Maritimes steamship *Menzaleh* with the mails from Marseilles to 29th August, left Hongkong for this port yesterday at 8 a.m.

*L'Echo de Shanghai*, of the 19th ultimo, says that Mr. Yuen, the Chinese Resident in Korea, has been recalled, and names Mr. Wang Tsao, a member of the Hanlin, as his successor.

THE third engineer of the steamship *Propontis*, a man named Todd, committed suicide by jumping overboard in Hongkong harbour on the evening of the 21st ultimo.

WE are informed that the P. & O. steamer *Teheran* left Nagasaki for Yokohama via Kobe at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th September.

YOKOHAMA was visited by a heavy gale on the night of the 24th ultimo, the wind developing cyclonic violence, and a heavy rain-fall taking place.

WE learn that Countess Ito has graciously accepted the dedication of a waltz composed by M. Sauvlet.

BISHOP BICKERSTETH has appointed the Rev. H. Maundrell of Nagasaki to be Archdeacon of the Church of England in Japan.

## A NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

THE celebrated, ought we not to say notorious, Order in Council of 1881, has undergone a change, which will be best understood by placing side by side the original paragraph and that now substituted for it:—

Original Second sub-section of Section 47.—(b.) Provided, that the foreigner first obtains and files in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court directs, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform the decision to be given either by the Court or on appeal.

Sub-section now substituted for the preceding:—Provided that the foreigner (i) first files in the Court his consent to the jurisdiction of the Court; and (ii) also, if required by the Court, obtains and files a certificate in writing from a competent authority of his own Government to the effect that no objection is made by that Government to the foreigner submitting in the particular cause or matter to the jurisdiction of the Court; and (iii) also, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, to such reasonable amount as the Court directs, by deposit of money or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, damages, and expenses, and to abide by and perform the decision to be given by the Court or on appeal."

It will be seen that consent by a competent authority of the plaintiff's nationality is no longer an essential preliminary, but is left to the discretion of the Court, and that such consent has reference only to "the particular cause or matter" at issue. This modification is in the proper direction. Take the case of a Japanese suing a British subject in H.B.M.'s Court. The Treaty establishes his absolute right to bring suits in that Court. That British jurisdiction is substituted for Japanese in such cases is purely a concession to foreign convenience, and Her Majesty's Government, as it seems to us, are not justified in barring Japanese access to their Consular or other Courts by provisions which did not exist when the Treaty was concluded. Until 1881 there never was any question of a Japanese plaintiff in a British Court having to furnish himself with an official undertaking that he would consent to the jurisdiction of the Court. It was, indeed, more than doubtful whether such an undertaking could be lawfully given. For its obvious effect would be to extend the jurisdiction of the Court to cases not contemplated by the Treaty. If the official pledge had any meaning at all, it meant that the plaintiff would submit, not to the judgment in the particular suit brought by himself—that was a matter of course—but to whatever judgment might be delivered in a cross-suit brought by the defendant in the same Court. Thus the positions of plaintiff and defendant might practically be reversed, and a Japanese might find himself arbitrarily deprived of rights which the Treaty had explicitly reserved to him; might be obliged to submit to the ruling of a foreign tribunal questions which he was really entitled to bring before his own judicial authorities. Further, the official guarantee of submission, unless it

was to be regarded as a mere mockery, must carry with it an engagement to enforce, as well as to submit to, the ruling of the foreign tribunal. Is any Japanese authority competent to give such an engagement? In other words, is any Japanese authority competent to enforce, as against Japanese subjects, the judgments of a foreign tribunal in cases where jurisdiction has been arbitrarily assumed by that tribunal? We think not. British Courts exist in Japan by virtue of the Treaty, and they have no title to institute, of their own motion, a form of procedure which not only exceeds the privileges granted to them by Treaty, but also infringes the rights reserved to Japanese by the same instrument. During the five years which have elapsed since the Order in Council of 1881 was issued, the Japanese Courts have never attempted to retaliate by requiring British plaintiffs to procure a corresponding engagement from their own authorities. It is to their credit that they have not done so, though, perhaps, such a course would have been best adapted to expose the impropriety of the Order. Even now we are strongly of opinion that the discretion left to H. B. M.'s Courts cannot be reconciled with the provisions of the Treaty. If it is intended, as the language of the Order appears to imply, that the consent of the plaintiff's Government shall concern only the actual suit brought into Court, then it must be confessed that the purpose of the provision is decidedly obscure, since such consent goes without saying. But if it is intended that the consent shall include all the possible issues and cross-suits arising out of the original case, then a condition is prescribed which can scarcely be defended. Things are not as bad as they were, but they might be a great deal better.

The question of security for costs is an unfortunate feature of our legal methods. In the eyes of a Japanese, the enormous expense—quite out of proportion to anything which he has to pay in his own Courts—of bringing a suit before a British tribunal is generally deterrent. And since it cannot be reasonably expected that he should appreciate the tortuous processes and complicated mechanism which the refinements and perplexities of justice have gradually evolved in the West, we need not be surprised that he considers our Courts virtually closed to him. Yet that portion of the Order in Council which refers to security for costs seems almost inevitable. The expense of litigation in England is a species of guarantee for the sincerity of litigants. A man thinks twice before he incurs a heavy, or even ruinous, outlay by bringing a frivolous suit. The broad principle that a plaintiff should himself be prepared to accept whatever risks he requires a defendant to run, is especially applicable where suitors of different nationalities are concerned. Therefore, while we regret, and understand the bad impression conveyed by, the general fact that

British justice is not accessible without extravagant expense, we do not see how discretionary power to require a Japanese plaintiff to find security for costs could properly be withheld from Her Majesty's Courts in Japan. Hitherto the utmost consideration has been shown in exercising that power. Japanese suitors cannot complain that the difficulties of the law have been increased for them by the manner of its administration, neither can they justly expect that legal relief should be made easier for them in British Courts than it is for British subjects.

## PORT LAZAREFF.

A Narticle in the *Fiji Shimpō* on Russia's policy reflects the general uneasiness caused by recent events. The gist of the *Fiji's* statement is that, notwithstanding the rumours persistently circulated at the time of England's occupation of Port Hamilton with regard to Russia's intention to follow this precedent, nothing happened to justify the apprehension until quite recently, when the movements of Russian ships off the Korean coast and the negotiations carried on by her representative at Sōul for the acquisition of a port, recalled public attention to the question. Her attitude towards the peninsula is now watched with keen interest and suspicion. "The other day," says the *Fiji*, "we heard a gentleman, well acquainted with European and Asiatic affairs, argue that Russia is too much engrossed by her domestic troubles to pay much heed to foreign policy. In support of this opinion he alluded to her quiescent attitude during the Franco-Chinese complications, and also to the fact that, while she has the example of England to excuse her, she does not acquire a naval position in Korea. He further stated that the occupation of Port Lazareff would confer little advantage upon Russia, as the place is separated by a vast tract of land from St. Petersburg and has few inhabitants. Viewed cursorily, this opinion seems plausible, but statesmen's minds are very difficult to decipher. When they appear to mean one thing, it is equally probable that they mean another. The course that Russia contemplates towards Korea remains a riddle to us."

One cannot be surprised that the arguments of its foreign friend did not convince the *Fiji Shimpō*. The distance of Port Lazareff from St. Petersburg or the number of its inhabitants can have very little to do with its importance to Russia as a naval station. Port Lazareff, too, is not the only place, or by any means the most desirable place, that the Korean seaboard offers for Russian occupation. This by the way, however. What we desire to note is a fact that seems to escape Japanese commentators altogether; namely, that from a Chinese point of view the occupation of Port Hamilton by England

and the occupation of Port Lazareff by Russian are two wholly different things. We do not mean for a moment to endorse the utterly false statement that the former proceeding had the consent of China. That is another question altogether. The dangers of such a precedent were not necessarily diminished in China's eyes because it was established by a friend. But it has to be remembered that, in the view of the Orient, Great Britain and Russia stand to each other in the relation of antagonists. Not only has China nothing to apprehend from the former, but she may, and probably does, count on British coöperation to restrain the latter's aggression. England occupied Port Hamilton in view of an imminent war with the great Northern Power, whose movements the possession of such a station would materially assist her to check. To China the act may have suggested uneasy forecasts, but its import as an anti-Russian measure was not to be mistaken. Without going so far as to say that anything like an offensive and defensive alliance exists between Great Britain and China, we do feel justified in asserting that, as between Russia and Great Britain, China's choice must have been definitively made ere this. In Russia she sees a perpetually advancing Power, a part of whose boundaries has already become one with her own; who is steadily pushing on to wider and more dangerous contact; who has robbed her of regions precious less for the sake of their intrinsic value than because they are the cradle of the Tartar emperors, and who now directly threatens a State the foreign occupation of which would permanently menace the integrity of the Middle Kingdom. It has been often said that Russia is China's nightmare, and certainly the repose of the Celestial was never more disturbed by this incubus than it is at present. In England, on the other hand, China sees a Power pledged by fate to hold the lists against Russia. Among Japanese critics the *Fiji Shimpō* is conspicuous for re-iterated and bitter allusions to England's occupation of Port Hamilton. We would ask the *Fiji Shimpō* to reflect, as Chinese statesmen have doubtless reflected already, whether so much as a shadow of aggressive design against Japan, China or Korea can reasonably be attributed to Great Britain. England does not desire a foot of territory in these regions. She is interested solely in guarding the vast possessions she has acquired. We do not advance any claim of scrupulosity or unselfishness on her behalf. That would be absurd. All we say is that in this part of the world there is nothing to excite her ambition. Equally with China and Japan she is interested in preserving the *status quo*, and in pursuing a policy which shall confirm the independence and promote the prosperity of these two empires. That, we believe, is the light in which she presents herself to intelligent Japanese eyes also. Have we not, then,

reason to say that a British occupation of Port Hamilton to restrain Russia, and a Russian occupation of Port Lazareff as a step to further advances, are events presenting a wholly different complexion for China and Japan?

It may possibly appear to some that we are condoning now what we formerly condemned; that, whereas we originally denounced the occupation of Port Hamilton, we to-day find reasons to extenuate it. The difference is simply in our point of view. For its effects upon Great Britain's reputation in the East, we can never regard her method of occupying Port Hamilton as anything short of a grave political blunder. By it she needlessly lowered herself to a moral level with Powers whose policy had begun to place her own in favourable contrast. But the danger of the precedent she established depended altogether, and still depends, on the continuity of her policy. If the occupation of Port Hamilton was to be a mere fitful demonstration, followed by a lapse into too familiar methods of passive deprecation, then indeed both China and Japan might well look anxiously to the results of her arbitrary example. But if the raising of the Union Jack at Port Hamilton implied a settled resolve on Great Britain's part to range herself beside China and Japan as a bulwark against that southward movement to which Russia's circumstances and the temper of her officials condemn her, then indeed the two Eastern Empires could only congratulate themselves on the acquisition of such an ally. And the event depends very much on themselves. They may be sure that England will stand her ground if she can count on their honest coöperation. Everything, as it seems to us, clearly indicates who should be the occupants of the different camps in the impending struggle. The statesmen of Japan and China have it in their power to prepare a coalition which will render security as certain as anything human can be certain.

#### A NEW DEPARTURE IN JAPANESE ART EDUCATION.

THE Educational Department has taken a step which will be applauded by all friends of Japan's art industry. It has been decided to send to Europe a commission of enquiry consisting of Mr. E. F. FENOLLOSA, Mr. HAMAO, formerly Vice-President of the Tōkyō University, and Mr. OKAKURA. The object of the commission is to examine and report upon the various art schools in Europe, with a view to the establishment of a similar institution in Japan. It has long been felt by those who take the trouble to look about them, that an almost illimitable field exists for the profitable exercise of Japanese art industry. All the adjuncts necessary to development in this direction are present to an unique degree in Japan—raw

materials, traditions which have become instincts, artist artisans whose talents are available at ridiculously low figures, and an established reputation. But during the past twenty years these talents have virtually been frittered away. There has been no serious attempt to place any of the country's art industries upon an economical basis, or to adapt its products to a really public demand. Enterprise has been inspired by a spirit of the veriest opportunism. It has been thought enough to produce whatever satisfied the fancy of the moment, or attracted the attention of the handful of travellers and dilettanti who still comprise the total of Japan's foreign clientelle. The idea seems to have remained unconceived that this country, if only its resources and endowments were properly utilized, might become one of the world's greatest centres of decorative and ceramic art. Not the smallest attempt has been made to invite the attention of painters and sculptors to the immense field offered by the industrial branches of their art. The splendid examples of glyptic genius which adorn the friezes of Japanese temples or lie neglected among their relics, show plainly what a power was once possessed and exercised. It still exists, more or less dormant, perhaps, but not yet incapable of speedy re-invigoration. To our own knowledge there can be found in Tōkyō to-day more than one sculptor capable of climbing almost, if not altogether, to the greatest heights attained by his predecessors. How are these men engaged? In repairing the works of inferior but older masters; in roughing out cheap deities for way-side shrines, or, worse than all, in carving conventional arabesques and geometrical patterns on the legs and backs of foreign furniture. Among Western collectors there have been a few who detected the uses to which the grandly modelled votive tablets and friezes of Japanese religious structures might be applied in European decorative architecture. But their conception did not extend beyond the acquisition of whatever specimens in this line were to be found in bric-a-brac shops. It never occurred to them that the art whose accidental productions are thus available, might achieve almost infinite results were it turned into a properly directed decorative channel. So it is with ceramics also. The old methods survive under new conditions. In every one of the great pottery districts, the conservatism of domestic industry is still unshaken. The vitality of enterprise is paralysed by the memory of ancient patronage. Domestic industry was respectable and sufficiently efficient so long as the head of a family received a pension from the patron who claimed his best productions. He could conveniently and profitably enlist the otherwise unengaged services of the members of his household, and thus the pieces which he placed upon the open market represented la-



hour saved from unproductiveness, while the specimens which he offered to his patron were genuine toils of love. He still clings faithfully but most foolishly to these traditional methods, although the patronage which made them practicable is a thing of the past. His eyes are not opened by the competition of wiser rivals. He and his *confreres* have each his own kiln and each his own little staff of workmen, and every process of these disassociated industries involves as great a waste of time and material as though there were no lessons to be learned from the rush and rivalry of the world's keenest witted age. Look again at Owari, the chief centre of the porcelain industry in Japan. The material principally used there is a porcelain stone locally named *Ishiko*. The composition of this stone varies within wide limits. Some specimens are found to contain 72 per cent. of felspar, 25 per cent. of quartz and 3 per cent. of clay-substances, while in others the corresponding figures are 54, 40 and 6. It is plain that a potter using such dissimilar materials can never be sure of his results. The Owari keramists naturally find their industry seriously hampered. However uniform may be the temperature of the ovens, the condition of the baked ware can never be predicted. Warped plates, distorted bowls and decrepit vases are just as likely to emerge from the furnace as perfect specimens. Ornamental tiles for example, might be a largely profitable product of the Seto industry. In that line Owari might defy competition, for nowhere else, outside Japan, is art labour available on terms so easy that the decoration of every tile might be an independent conception. But the Owari tiles are practically valueless. The majority are too crooked to be employed in any symmetrical structure, and to use only those with even surfaces entails the rejection of so many that the price become prohibitive. So it is with plaques, table-tops and other large, flat objects which the workmen of Seto and Imari are fond of producing as *tours de force*. These, when they do succeed, are decorative and imposing; but the percentage of failures is absurdly large and the cost proportionately high. Yet the potters of Owari have not even conceived—so far as we can learn—the necessity of such a combination as would enable them to overcome these difficulties by devising special means for the analysis, and, if necessary, the procuring and distribution of the raw material. It would be easy to multiply examples of a similar want of industrial apprehension, but we have said enough to illustrate our proposition. Our own belief is that the radical remedy for this state of things will be found in the combination of foreign expert experience with Japanese artistic capabilities. But the Government must also assist. We have repeatedly in these columns lamented official indifference

to the country's gradual denudation of art treasures, and pointed to the fact that no museum exists where an artisan can place himself *en rapport* with the great schools of national thought. The tendency of the directors of the *Hakubutsu-Kyoku* and of the organisers of recent pictorial exhibitions is to encourage the development of a purely imitative spirit, and to put a premium upon servile obedience to misinterpreted canons. We regard the despatch of the mission alluded to above as an indication that the Educational Department, under Mr. MORI's liberal and intelligent direction, has resolved to emerge from this slough of self-satisfied bigotry. Every member of the mission, above all Mr. Fenollesa, has been for years an ardent student of Japanese art, tracing its gradual development and learning to distinguish such of its features as are really typical of the national genius. Approaching the study of European art schools with this knowledge already garnered, the commissioners will be exceptionally competent to detect the points of contact and divergence of the two arts, and to recommend a system of education which will be at once conservative and assimilative. Their labours are expected to occupy about a year, and will, we trust, eventuate in the establishment of a school for leading Japanese art into directions where its genius will find wide fields for profitable exercise and intelligent development. To some this method of procedure may seem too slow and tentative. But most of the failures hitherto made by Japan in her progressive efforts have been due to over-zealous precipitancy. From the preliminary prudence of the present movement we argue its ultimate success.

#### A RADICAL VIEW ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

(COMMUNICATED).

BY Professor TOYAMA'S essay, published first in the *Tōkyō-gaku-gei-zasshi*, and reproduced in the *Romaji-zasshi*, an epitome of which was given in these columns a few days ago, it will be seen that the theory propounded is entirely new, and that, taken in the sense undoubtedly intended, namely, as a purposed measure of reform, it is radical to the core. Many of Professor TOYAMA'S general remarks on the need of change in the mode of educating Japanese ladies are only too true; and that their truth has been felt is evidenced by various attempts made by the Government and by private individuals during the past few years to effect the required change. Still, it seems to us that the essay, taken as a whole, is open to criticism.

Professor TOYAMA is of opinion that purely Japanese customs should be indiscriminately replaced by foreign. He would have the Japanese lady, as well as the gentleman, in his own words "rejoice

at what gladdens a foreigner, deplore what a foreigner deplores, and be ashamed of what a foreigner considers shameful." In a word, foreign customs are to be imitated and practised, and not until the Japanese lady is well versed in them, will she be qualified to mix with her Western sisters on equal terms. The civilized air which the foreign lady breathes, her Japanese sister must inhale; the thoughts the former thinks the latter must endeavour to think; the emotions that stir the one should not fail to excite the other. Professor TOYAMA would have no difference between an Eastern and a Western lady beyond that of physiognomy.

Now it seems to us that Professor TOYAMA starts with a wrong premise when he takes for granted that all existing Western customs are worthy of being introduced into this or any other Eastern country. He speaks of them *en masse* as civilized customs. But is not this a very unphilosophical way of dealing with them? There are persons, doubtless, who flatter themselves that the commonplaces of modern life in the West are to be looked on as highly civilized customs, on account of their being persistently and strictly adhered to by nations who, in their own opinion and in that of others, are most advanced in so-called civilization. Such a view shows great lack of discrimination. It is well known to all thinking persons that some of our usages and fashions originated in a barbaric or a semi-civilized age, and that they are often found incomparably inferior to the corresponding practices of some Eastern countries. To argue, then, that Western customs and modes of life are to be introduced wholesale into this country is to take for granted that Occidental usages are invariably superior to Oriental. In the matter of learning and the modes of acquiring the same, Professor TOYAMA'S premise may be admitted. Western learning is the result of an enormous amount of observation and reasoning power brought to bear on the various subjects of study. But who pretends that the fashions of society, the mode of arranging the hair, or of bowing to a friend, or of partaking of food at the table, have been settled by reason? It comes to this, then, that some of our customs are extremely irrational, though they are steadfastly conformed to, and that an undiscerning imitation of everything foreign will certainly involve the introduction of the bad with the good. We deprecate anything of the sort. There is another view that may be taken of the matter. Many of the customs of a country have grown out of its history, and as connecting links with the past and mementoes of the stages of progress through which a nation has passed, are rightly held sacred. That a people should discard all these for the sake of anything foreign is a calamity. As there are in every individual characteristics which the community needs, and

which, therefore, it is most desirable should be nourished and preserved intact, so in every nation there are traits of character which constitute elements of strength or beauty, and which it is to the interests of the nation itself as well as of the world at large to keep free from disintegration. The carrying out of Professor TOYAMA'S proposed reform would, we fear, denationalize Japan. It seems to us that instead of proposing such sweeping measures, he would have done well to have defined carefully the particulars in which the lives and customs of Japanese ladies need reform, and to have then discussed how far, without running the risk of denationalizing themselves, they do well to adopt the customs of our Western ladies. As the essay now stands, no one could suppose that the ladies spoken of are those charmingly graceful and highly refined persons, the privilege of whose acquaintance and society Japanese-speaking foreigners know how to appreciate. For what, we ask, are these exquisite and perfectly unaffected manners to be given up? Side by side with them the brusqueness or self-consciousness of some persons who pass for ladies in the West appear pure barbarism, and even the chaste refinement of those Occidental ladies who truly deserve the name, does not exceed, if indeed it equals, the Japanese type. We lay stress on this point because it is the customs (風俗) and fashions that Professor TOYAMA says stand so much in need of reform. It is foreign customs that he would see introduced throughout the breadth and length of the land, and to teach these he desires to have the daughters of ladies of rank and influence educated under the care of the missionaries.

We see no chance of Professor TOYAMA'S theory ever being carried into practice in the way proposed. Missionaries obtain their money from societies. These societies are supported by religious devotees whose object is propagandism. No large sums of money are allowed to be appropriated to the carrying out of any semi-secular scheme, such as that proposed by Professor TOYAMA. The whole tenor of his essay shows that the ultimate object he has in view is to familiarize Japanese ladies with foreign domestic life, and not to spread the Christian religion. The title of the essay is calculated to convey the impression that female education is the means, and the spread of the Christian religion the end in view. But a perusal of the writer's scheme at once dissipates such a notion. Professor TOYAMA, in common with many of his fellow countrymen, holds that the adoption of Christianity would do no harm and might do good to the *women* of Japan, but that the *men* do not need it. This, we must not overlook, is a remnant of the line of thought the Professor wishes to supplant. It involves the hypothesis that the inequality of the sexes is irremediable, and that doctrines and dogmas

which to the *man* appear puerile, may be offered to the *woman* as suitable food for her poor, weak intellect.

All other things apart, we feel sure that could Professor TOYAMA'S proposal be acted on, the training received by Japanese ladies in such strictly religious institutions as missionary schools, superintended as they would be by ladies who are remarkable for their straight-laced notions on most subjects bearing on life and manners, would scarcely attain the objects which Professor TOYAMA contemplates.

As for the children of Japanese Christian ladies growing up to receive all the doctrines of orthodox Christianity without questioning their authority, after the blind fashion of so many Western youths, the thing is impossible so long as the husbands of these ladies and the bulk of the Japanese nation adhere to the position they have assumed in reference to religion.

We agree with Professor TOYAMA when he asserts that school education is insufficient for man or woman, but rather than set the limits he proposes to the instruction received and the experience to be gained by the Japanese lady, we would advocate freer intercourse between native and foreign ladies generally, and one or two thoroughly worked government institutions to teach foreign cooking, dress-making, and the like. As for making the daughters of the land conform to all the minutiae of foreign customs, we repeat that we should be sorry to see them thus spoiled. We are acquainted with several Japanese married ladies who have been educated in Mission Schools and we have had the history of many others related to us. It appears that, as a rule, they find the habits they have contracted at the school too expensive, or in other ways unsuitable to the married life they are called upon to lead. Things must move together. It is of no use trying to introduce even those foreign customs which are actually essential to the general progress of the nation till the surroundings make it possible for them to be observed with comfort and convenience. One thing introduced often makes another necessary and that other a third; and when almost everything in the house has been exchanged for something else, it is found that the construction of the building itself is unsuitable to the furniture it contains. All this requires money, and money takes time to make. The moral is that reform, even where absolutely necessary, is complicated and expensive, and must therefore be effected gradually and cautiously, lest those who are the subjects of it should experience rather the pain it causes than the comfort it confers.

If asked what the Japanese lady needs, we reply—a sound school education, good food, plenty of exercise on horseback as well as on foot, greater freedom in social intercourse with her friends, both male and female, rights of property and of living independently of the assistance of rela-

tives; slight modifications in her dress and domestic arrangements. Give her these and she will be in a position to take her place in mixed Society with dignity and self-respect, but as a Japanese and not as a foreign lady. Thus equipped, the fact that she has preserved those graces of behaviour and mien which are her national characteristics will constitute a far higher title to foreign esteem, than if she had spent her youth in trying to mimic a set of manners and a mode of behaviour, which, though in their general aspects distinctive marks of a person who has come from a civilized country, are not on this account for a moment to be identified with civilization itself, but are, on the contrary, frequently most antagonistic to the spirit, and most obstructive to the progress, of civilization—manners and behaviour whose origin is to be traced to individual whim and caprice, or to the example of unreflecting coteries, not to the mature deliberations of the wise and good; manners and behaviour whose prevalence is accounted for by men's apish tendency to do as their predecessors did, or as their neighbours do.

We venture, therefore, to think, after a very careful perusal of Professor TOYAMA'S essay, that, as a measure of proposed reform, it is far too sweeping and would involve a large amount of denationalization, which the most thoughtful Japanese should be sorry to see taking place. Further, it is certainly impracticable, so long as missionaries are situated as at present.

#### GERMAN & BRITISH MERCHANTS.

“FOR many years past, during my residences on the River Plate, in Brazil and the United States, I have been painfully impressed by the conviction that English merchants are indeed being driven out of the field by Germans, but that the latter attain this superiority, not by protection from their authorities, but by their own unaided and independent energy, by the greater economy of their establishments, and by downright hard work on the part of both chiefs and subalterns.” That is what Sir EDWARD THORNTON wrote to Lord ROSEBURY last May. His opinion, not at all novel to observers in this part of the world, is endorsed independently by Sir SPENSER ST. JOHN, who, writing from Mexico at about the same time, says:—“There can be no doubt that, up to the present time, the English commercial community have shown the utmost apathy and indifference to the trade of this country, and have left to the Germans, French and Spaniards the management of a commerce a fair share of which would fall to them if they would show the same qualities of thrift and industry which have distinguished their competitors. In the course of a very long experience I have noted that the average English commercial man of the

present day is unfit to compete with the thrifty and industrious German. The former is bent on the pursuit of pleasure, whilst the latter gives himself no leisure until his future is assured." Again, Consul-General MICHELL, in a Memorandum dated "Hull, April 30th, 1886," says:—"The luxurious standard of living in Great Britain, and the consequent high remuneration of all descriptions of work performed within exceptionally fewer statutory or customary hours of labour (frequently like wages regulated by strikes) combined with a decidedly defective education in regard to the practical acquisition of foreign languages, undoubtedly places the modern British merchant and manufacturer at a disadvantage in relation to his foreign, and principally his German, competitor." Then we have Consul JOEL, writing from Cadiz, under date April 29th:—"British merchants do not evince that amount of enterprise and self-reliance, nor do they appear to take that interest in the requirements of foreign markets which is shown by their French, German and Belgian competitors. Agents or travellers for French and German firms are continually visiting Cadiz, and they are enabled to give their employers valuable information, resulting from their knowledge and experience in their respective trades, while British merchants seek to extend their business through the medium of information derived from the Consul, who, however desirous he may be to facilitate British commerce generally, cannot go into every particular case as though he were an expert in every trade comprised in the commerce of the world." Finally, the evidence of Consul BRACKENBURY from Lisbon is:—"It is in respect of their commercial travellers, and not in the quality of their Consular Reports, or the aid given to commerce by their Consular officers, that the French and the Germans, but especially the latter, are so far in advance of us. Their commercial travellers are men of considerable education and linguistic acquirements; they are active, vigilant and enterprising, and they bring home to the foreign tradesman or shopkeeper, by the exhibition of patterns and of carefully drawn out price-lists, the advantages in point of design, fabric and cheapness possessed by their wares over those of their rivals."

All this is unpleasant reading for Englishmen, and would probably be contemptuously denied were the weight of testimony less formidable. But there is no gainsaying such an array of intelligent opinion and varied experience. Neither is the recent history of commerce in the Far East wanting in corroborative instances. A striking case is that of the coal-carrying trade between Nagasaki and China. In the field of maritime enterprise, if anywhere, the British merchant might be expected to hold his own. But he has been ousted by his German rival for reasons a clear statement of which

can be obtained by any enquirer. The German works harder, is content with smaller profits and behaves with much greater amenity than the Englishman. The latter will not have his routine deranged or his leisure disturbed. He resents everything that interferes with his independence or curtails his own estimate of the consideration due to him and the comforts he merits. The former, figuratively speaking, is always cap in hand. Deference to the convenience of employers is a principal item in his programme for winning custom. We are not expressing an opinion of our own but merely repeating the verdict of those with whom lay the choice of marine carriers in this particular instance. Besides, reasoning by analogy, something of the sort might have been predicted. For a considerable time—exactly how long we cannot say, since the beginnings of such things are seldom perceptible—we have been watching the progress of a gradual rapprochement between Japanese and Germans. The latter have appreciated the prudence of coming out of their shells and cultivating more intimate contact with the former. Consul-General Bernal, in his Commercial Report for 1885, says:—"One thing is certain, that in these days of fierce and energetic foreign competition, backed up by protection, it is quite useless to sit quietly in a counting house, and expect customers to drop in of their own accord." It would seem as though this principle, enunciated by a British official, had been instinctively translated into practice by the Germans. To them it appears worth while to cultivate the ability of making themselves intelligible to the Japanese, and to be at the pains of seeking access to the social circles of their native clients. Repeatedly during the past six years we have urged the necessity of such a course, but our recommendations have invariably been met by the rejoinder, dictated partly by sentiment, partly by indolence and chiefly by prejudice—three moods which ought not to have much influence with practical men of business—that the Japanese trader is not a fitting associate for his British colleague; that foreign merchants can get on very well without knowing anything of the language of the country in which they live and trade, and that outside the counting house there cannot be anything in common between them and the Japanese. The Germans think differently, it would seem, and the results are making themselves too plain to be misinterpreted. In our opinion there cannot be the least doubt as to the place which foreign men of business will eventually occupy in this country. They will be the associates of the Japanese. Not here alone, but in every region where commerce has felt the subtleties of civilization, conclusive indications are discernible that the days of the costly middleman are past. He is becoming incompatible with modern conditions. Already there is some-

thing startlingly incongruous about his lingering survival, a relic of the soon-to-be-forgotten era when imperfect and untrustworthy communications necessitated an almost equal distribution of judgment, enterprise and irresponsibility at every point in the field of a commercial undertaking. This thought, doubtless, was present with Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT when, in his despatch of last May, he predicted that "the days of 'foreign settlements' and 'enforced tariffs' are rapidly passing away," and that unless home manufacturers look to native agents to promote the sale of their goods, "they will find themselves beaten out of the field by the Germans and other foreigners." The truth, if seldom pleasant, is always wholesome. The prospect of the demise of our own particular settlement, or rather of its translation into a new existence, has not an exhilarating influence upon conservative instincts. But unless we are to disappear with the catastrophe, we must prepare ourselves to be among the survivors by selection. The method seems plain enough. Call it by any name you please, even that of making to ourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness that when our old functions fail they may receive us into their companies. It is not perhaps, an altogether congenial prospect, but we must accept it or its alternative. The feature of the future is a commercial association of foreigners and Japanese, in which the former will discharge the rôle of direction and the latter that of subordinate management. When the restrictions which at present forbid such associations shall have disappeared, the first to profit by the more liberal conditions will not be those who have previously held farthest aloof from their future partners. It is much to be wished that British merchants would take these things seriously to heart. Even the evidence accumulated at the beginning of this article fails to convince us of their comparative incapacity so long as they decline to give themselves equal chances with their rivals. When it has been shown that they lack ability as well as disposition to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances of the era, it will be time enough to admit that the day of their supremacy is past. For our own part, we fully believe in their ability and would fain arouse the disposition to utilize it. But as years go by we grow less and less able to combat the apprehension that, after all, the epitaph of this stubborn procrastination may be "too late."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

## FRENCH BIMETALLISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It appears to me that the two articles on silver published in your weekly edition of 4th instant completely dispose of all that your recent correspondents advanced on the other side, and I write now mainly to compliment you on their soundness and clearness. I notice but one flaw in them, and that is a needless concession to our opponents.

One of them stated that France demonetized silver in 1850, and you have incautiously adopted that error.

The fact is that France has *never* demonetized silver, which remains to this day as full legal tender for all French debts as it ever was; a circumstance, by the by, which should lead people disposed to denounce Americans proposing to pay their debts in silver (such debts being on precisely the same original footing as French debts are), to ask themselves why that should be disgraceful in America which is never spoken of as dishonourable in France.

No Frenchman of any eminence as an economist, except Chevalier, has ever, so far as I know, proposed the demonetization of silver in France, and certainly no such proposition has been entertained in that country. Chevalier, in 1857, when his authority was very great, urged France to demonetize *gold*, and he was powerfully supported, both in France and abroad (notably by Mr. Cobden, who translated his elaborate treatise on the subject). But his arguments wholly failed in France though they seem to have induced Germany about that time to revert to the single standard of silver. Later the same Chevalier, thinking only of the interests of the creditor class, advocated with equal eloquence gold monometallism. But France herself kept the double standard which she had established in 1803, and she still retains it.

All that she ever did against silver was to suspend its unlimited coinage in her mints after 1874, and her object in that measure was mainly to prevent her German enemies from drawing away her gold and substituting for it their discarded silver at a full gold price. It is very questionable if even this action, founded, as it was, on a bitter sentiment, was not a grave mistake; for by it France ranged herself among the nations destined to suffer from scarcity of gold instead of remaining among those destined to prosper from the abundance of silver.

The monetary change which occurred in France after 1850, and which is probably what your correspondent mistook for demonetization, was this: Before that date gold, which had for many years been the relatively dearer metal, was but little used in France, and her currency consisted chiefly of silver. But soon after that date, owing to the increased supplies of gold, silver became the dearer metal, and commanded such a premium for export to the East, that the shrewd French people rapidly sold out their stock of silver and used the cheaper gold money in its stead, making a very handsome profit by the operation. France did not adopt gold, as England and Germany have done, for the shallow reason that golden money, like silken cloths, comports best with the grandeur of rich and powerful nations, nor for the still shallower reason that gold is prettier and more portable than silver; for her people are a very sensible people, in money matters, and experience had assured them that one metal was quite as good as the other for monetary purposes. But she adopted it because her alternative standard allowed her to do so without any inconvenience, or any disturbance of contracts, and because the change gave

her a good and solid profit. That she was able thus easily and advantageously to adjust her affairs to the new circumstances of that time is, of itself, an excellent illustration of the benefit which the alternative standard confers on those who maintain it.

Chevalier and his comrades did their utmost to raise an alarm over this operation, crying out in horror about the deluge of gold which was pouring into France, and about the grievous loss of her precious silver, which they then thought, (and, be it remembered, this was only 30 years ago) would never come back again; and would leave the country without the only standard of value of any proper steadiness. But the wiser French people (for the Government had nothing to do in the matter) calmly disregarded all this theoretical clamour, sold away their silver, pocketed their profits, and used the cheaper gold instead, so that by 1860 gold was almost the only money in France.

If it had not been for the war with Germany and its rankling results, which made the French people eager to defeat any German project at whatever sacrifice on their own part, it is probable that these same shrewd Frenchmen, after 1874, would have simply reversed their former operation, selling off gold and getting back silver with another handsome profit, and would now be exempt (as all silver using countries practically are) from the depression and distress which are everywhere driving the gold standard countries into distraction and disorder.

In my view it is very unfortunate for France and for all who followed her example, that this natural feeling of spite against Germany so misled her people in their last monetary action, and I look forward confidently to the day when they will awake to their mistake, recover their ancient common sense, and let those who want to buy their gold at a high price take it to their heart's content. It seems to me unlikely that so analytical a people can long continue under the delusion that it makes any serious difference to them whether their money, their measure of value, be made of yellow metal or of white, it being easily demonstrable that the latter is as useful as the former for monetary purposes, and, in the long run, far steadier as a standard of value.

Meantime it is to be observed that France holds firmly on to her stock of silver, uses it as money, pays her debts with it whenever it suits her to do so, and stands ready to assist general remonetization whenever her neighbours emerge out of the gold mania which is now racking their strength. This "expectant attitude" is perhaps all that can be looked for on her part while such mad confusion on monetary matters rages all around her.

But I shall be disappointed if she does not some day break boldly away from it all, and firmly resume that practical and profitable course which, until recent times, made French finance the admiration of the world, and insured the prosperity of the French people in spite of the most erratic politics on the part of their rulers. French industry and frugality have never failed of success except under the regimes of paper and of gold; and as they long ago emancipated themselves from the one, so, I believe, they will finally emancipate themselves from the other, and prove to the world that the alternative standard is as efficient for good now as it was during the first 70 years of this century, and has advantages over monometallism, in ensuring steadiness of prices and justice between debtors and creditors that no other system can pretend to.

I have cherished a similar hope with regard to America, which has at least equally good reason to return to the alternative standard, from which she ought never to have departed. But, as in England, the creditor classes are there exceedingly powerful, and the sweets of holding obligations which have appreciated in value some 30 per cent. since they were acquired, (and which are still rising), and of drawing incomes in a metal whose purchasing power daily increases, are too much to their taste to be easily resigned; while the injustice done to those who have to pay this crushing excess in all debts, seems not to move them.

But how honest men can defend such injustice, or rail at those who denounce it, is more than I can understand.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, T. W.  
September 17th, 1886.

[We had not intended to speak of the demonetization of silver by France, but only of its displacement by gold.—Ed. J. M.]

## LOOK AT HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—You formerly commented with severity on the plagiarism of an Anglo-Japanese journal which had embodied in one of its own leading articles, without acknowledgment, a considerable portion of the text of a Shanghai newspaper's

remarks. The following extracts will show you that the Anglo-Japanese journal, were it now in existence, might plead at least equality of wrongdoing with an English contemporary:—

EDITORIAL NOTE, PUBLISHED AS ORIGINAL MATTER, IN THE LEADING COLUMNS OF THE "JAPAN GAZETTE" OF SEPTEMBER 23RD:—

Her Majesty's ship *Dragon*, Commander Anson, which arrived at Plymouth last month, has had a long and eventful commission. She was originally commissioned at Devonport in February, 1879, and has ever since been employed on the East Indies station. She was at first actively employed on the East African division of the station in keeping up communications between Zanzibar, Tamatave, and Mauritius when Tamatave was being blockaded by the French. She was subsequently ordered to the Persian Gulf where a large number of slaves were surrendered to her by the Arab chiefs on the pirate coast, and these slaves were taken to Muscat and condemned in the prize court there. The *Dragon* afterwards traversed 700 miles of the Arabian coast, calling at many ports hitherto unvisited by ships of war, and was stationed at Trincomalee during the Russian scare last year. While here more than a hundred cases of fever broke out in the ship, and she was ordered to Colombo. Arriving on the coast of Africa in June of last year, Commander Anson took up the slave trade so actively that in less than three months the *Dragon*, together with the *Kingfisher*, captured no less than four slave dhows, containing a large number of slaves. During her commission she has covered a distance of over 60,000 miles under steam and sail, and has visited over a hundred different ports and anchorages. Five officers and thirty-nine men have been severely ill, and there have been three deaths. The officers and crews have become entitled to a large amount of prize-money.

Lord Randolph Churchill will be the youngest leader that the House of Commons has had since the days of Pitt, who first accepted the post at the age of twenty-three. Peel was called to the same responsibility at forty, Russell at forty-two, Disraeli at forty-seven, Palmerston at seventy. Happily the nation is unfettered by any hard-and-fast rule of age in respect of such appointments. Had Lord Randolph been a citizen of Republican Rome he must have waited another six years to be legally eligible for the consulship. Under the French constitution of 1875 he could not be chosen a senator for three years to come. On the other hand he has added two years to the thirty-five which an American must have lived before he can hold the Presidency of the United States. No doubt a majority of the men who have made history had shown the measure of their capacity at thirty-seven. Bismarck was just thirty-six when he became Minister at Frankfurt and his aggressive personality began to assert itself. Gambetta entered on his thirty-third year the acknowledged dictator of France outside Paris. Gordon had just completed the third decade of his life when he assumed the command of the "ever-victorious" army.

Those who have followed the obstreperous career of Sir John Pope Hennessy in the government of British Colonies will be amused, though hardly surprised, at the telegram announcing that he has quarrelled with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, his deputy. As it was on the Gold Coast, at Labuan, at Barbados, at Hongkong, so it is at Mauritius. There never was a secretary, or a treasurer, or a deputy yet with whom Sir John Pope Hennessy was able to agree. Discord attends his steps wherever he goes. Three-quarters of the world have already been witness to the talent of this astonishing Irish consul for disturbing the peace. We may track him through every colony he has governed by the heap of smouldering, unsmothered, but smouldering embers of civil dissension, social tumult, and intestinal wrangling he has left behind. With Mr. Clifford Lloyd a fight, sooner or later, was certain to come only and it will be interesting to watch the issue of a struggle in which is reflected so much of the character of the Irish political situation.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

September 25th, 1886.

FAIR PLAY.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

## ARTLESS GABBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I remember that you once compared the writing of one of your local contemporaries to Mrs. Flora Finch's artless gabble, "which never came to a full stop." Nothing, surely, could better illustrate the aptness of that comparison than the following extraordinary sentence of 284 words, which was presented to the public of this Settlement on Thursday last, and which deserves reproduction in your widely read columns as a unique specimen of "English as she is wrote."

Nor is it that newspaper men alone who suffer from the famine of topics that mostly prevails here; distressed Ministers, more amply furnished it may be, with paper on which to state their views, than with facts or ideas to put upon record, when the obligation is felt to be pressing to manufacture a despatch to forward by the next outgoing mail to head-quarters, and the *Herald* fails to furnish them with material for the purpose,—which we regret to say is often the case,—then, in such dire emergency, they may almost claim to be forgiven, if they indulge either in some questionable notions of their own, or what is much better, refrain, if they are wise enough to put a rational constraint upon themselves, from not writing at all, to the relief, and we might almost add the joy of the usual recipients of their communications, because unfortunately, they have the responsibility of glancing through them to see if there be anything at all in them requiring attention or reply, before relegating them to that vast limbo, to which fate has preordained that they shall most of them be committed, there perhaps to lay faded, musty, and as forgotten as most of their authors will then be, until some curious antiquary shall obtain permission, a dozen generations or so hence, to search the archives to make excerpts for the "Dryadist Publication Society" of the period; or some historian of that day, may perhaps assist in the resurrection, with the object of proving how completely the course of events in Japan falsified the hopeful predictions of the men who made them, and who half believed in them as likely to come true.

Yours faithfully,

ANGLICANUS.

Yokohama, 25th September.

## EPISCOPAL JURISDICTION IN JAPAN.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence:—

[Copy.]

British Consulate, Kanagawa (Yokohama),  
September 28th, 1886.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose for your information and guidance copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister to my address, advising me of the receipt of telegraphic instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the spiritual superintendence over clergymen and congregations of the Church of England in Japan.

The superintendence hitherto exercised by the Bishop of Hongkong is now vested in the Bishop of the Church of England in Japan, and in effect, the spiritual jurisdiction exercisable by the Bishop of Hongkong may be said to have ceased on the appointment of the late Dr. Poole as Bishop of the Church of England in this country.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON,  
Consul.The Reverend, E. C. IRWINE, M.A.,  
&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]

Christ Church Parsonage, Yokohama,  
September 28th, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date with its enclosure from H.M.'s Minister to your address, notifying that a previous circular from the Foreign Office on the subject of the spiritual superintendence of Church of England clergymen in Japan was annulled, and that such spiritual superintendence now vests in the Bishop of the Church of England in Japan.

In reply I beg to state that I will now cheerfully submit to Bishop Bickersteth in all matters of spiritual jurisdiction.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed) E. CHAMPNEYS IRWINE,  
Chaplain.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Yokohama.

## THE REGISTRATION REGULATIONS.

## REGISTRATION LAW.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the annexed Law relating to Regulations of Registration, and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign Manual]  
[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 11th day of the 8th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of State;  
Count YAMAGATA ARITOMO,  
Minister of State for Home Affairs;  
Count MATSUGATA MAMAYOSHI,  
Minister of State for Finance;  
Count YAMADA AKIYOSHI,  
Minister of State for Justice.

## LAW.—NO. I., RELATING TO REGULATIONS OF REGISTRATION.

## SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. I.—Any person desiring registration of the sale, purchase, transfer by gift, mortgage, or hypothecation of lands, buildings, or shipping, should, in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Regulations, apply, in the case of land or buildings, to the Registering Office of the locality where the objects in question are situated, and in the case of shipping, to the Registering Office of the locality where the object lies at anchor.

Art. II.—Registration of the sale, purchase, transfer by gift, mortgage, or hypothecation of lands, buildings, or shipping will be under the control of the Chief Judge of a Court of First Instance.

Art. III.—The business of registration will be conducted at a Peace Court; and in localities far removed from any such court, it will be conducted at the Town or District Office, or at any other place to be fixed by the Minister of State for Justice.

Art. IV.—The location and territorial limitation of each Registering Office, will be determined by the Minister of State for Justice.

Art. V.—Registration officials will, in the discharge of their duties of registration, be subject to the control of the Chief Judge of a Court of First Instance.

Art. VI.—Any sale, purchase, transfer by gift, mortgage, or hypothecation of lands, buildings, or shipping which has not been recorded in the registry-book, will be devoid of all legal value to the third party.

Art. VII.—The particulars to be registered in connection with the sale, purchase, transfer by gift, mortgage, or hypothecation of lands, buildings or shipping, are as follows:—

1. In the case of land: the name of the rural or urban division, and of the *machi* and *mura*, the local name (*asana*), the number and special name of the lot, its area in *tan* or *tsubo*, and its value as expressed on the title-deed.
2. In the case of buildings: the name of the rural or urban division, and of the *machi* or *mura*, the local name (*asana*), the number and special name of the lot, the style of construction, the area occupied by the building in *tsubo*, and whether or not the building is provided with *zōsaku* (such accessories as doors, final plastering, etc.).
3. In the case of a ship built on a foreign model: whether a steamship or sailing vessel, the name and number of the ship, registered tonnage, nominal horse-power, variety of engine and boiler, and number of boats and other accessories.
4. In the case of a ship built on the Japanese model: the name and number of the ship, the capacity in *koku*, dimensions in *ken*, and number of boats and other necessary accessories.
5. Reasons for registration.
6. The amount of money.
7. In the case of mortgage or hypothecation: the period and rate of interest.
8. The names and addresses of the owner and the person for whom the registration is made.
9. In the case of sale, purchase, transfer by gift, mortgage, or hypothecation is confined to a portion of land or of a building, the circumstances must be stated.
10. In the case of hypothecation for a second time or thereafter, or mortgage of a hypothecated object, or hypothecation of a mortgaged object, the circumstances must be stated.
11. The era, year, month, and day of registration.

Art. VIII.—When any person applies for registration, a registration official should instantly

look through the particulars described in the preceding article, and insert them in the registry-book. After showing or reading the record to the applicant, the latter should be made to sign his name and put his seal on it; after which the registration official should also sign his name and affix his seal.

Art. IX.—The retention, provisional retention, keeping in lien, provisional keeping in lien of, or provisional action in reference to, lands, buildings, shipping, or the retention of the profits of lands or buildings, should be recorded in the registry-book, according to the instructions of the Law Courts.

Registration of the foregoing particulars can not be annulled, without the instructions of the Law Courts.

Art. X.—Excepting in the cases provided Art. XV. (2nd clause), Art. XVI., Art. XVII., and Art. XVIII., no process of registration or alteration, or of annulment should be made without either the request of both parties to the contract or the instructions of a law court.

Art. XI.—Any person desiring to see a copy, extract, or a summary of registration, may apply in person at a Registering Office.

Art. XII.—Any person having any complaint respecting the conduct of business by registration officials may appeal to the Court of First Instance of the district.

Art. XIII.—The process of registration and the forms of the registry-book shall be determined by the Minister of State for Japanese.

## SECTION II.—SALE, PURCHASE, AND TRANSFER BY GIFT.

Art. XIV.—In applying for registration of the sale, purchase, or transfer by gift of lands, buildings, or shipping, both parties to the contract must present themselves at the office and produce the documents necessary to complete the transfer.

When, in the foregoing case, the object in question is in mortgage or hypothecation, the purchaser or person to whom it is given should acknowledge the circumstances, and request that the act be registered.

Art. XV.—In applying for registration of lands, buildings, or shipping in connection with a bequest of estate, both parties should present themselves at the office and produce all documents relating to the transfer.

In case the applicant for registration should inherit land, buildings, or shipping left by a deceased person, an outlaw, or a person who has been divorced, a document signed either by his relatives, or, if he has no relatives, by more than two heads of families in his neighbourhood, should be presented, and if there be any documents of testamentary value, they should also be produced.

Art. XVI.—In case the applicant for registration has obtained his right of ownership in land, buildings, or shipping by public sale (*Kōbai-shobun*) at an executive office, a note of acception of the offer and a receipt for the price in full should be produced.

Art. XVII.—In case the applicant for registration has either purchased, or received a free gift of land, buildings, or shipping in possession of the Government, either the original copy of the Government's sanction, or the note of transmission should be produced.

Art. XVIII.—In case land, buildings, or shipping in the possession of a private individual or individuals is transferred to Government, the office receiving the new property should request its registration, by exhibiting the particulars mentioned in Art. VII.

Art. XIX.—When the right of ownership in lands, buildings, or shipping has been obtained, by purchase at an auction, or through a tender in accordance with judicial action, the registration shall be made by order of the law court.

Art. XX.—Any person desiring to apply for, or to request modification of, a title-deed of land, or a certificate, after registration, of lands, buildings, or shipping, should receive from the Registering Office a note testifying the registration.

## SECTION III.—MORTGAGE AND HYPOTHECATION.

Art. XXI.—In applying for registration of a mortgage or hypothecation of land, buildings, or shipping, both parties to the contract should attend in person and produce the documents completing the transaction.

[The foregoing provision applies to the case of mortgage or hypothecation of lands, buildings, or shipping, contracted not for the purpose of procuring money, but as security for the fulfilment of certain obligations.]

Art. XXII.—In applying for registration of the hypothecation of lands, buildings, or shipping, already in hypothecation, the second creditor should testify his knowledge of the circumstances. The same rule applies to the mortgage of land which has been in hypothecation and to the hypothecation of land which has been in mortgage.

Original from



Art. XXIII.—In applying for registration of the cancelling, in whole or in part, of, or modifications in, a contract of mortgage or hypothecation, both parties to such contract should attend in person and produce the documents completing the transaction.

Art. XXIV.—When several registrations have to be made as to the same lands, buildings, or shipping, their order shall be fixed according to the dates of the applications.

### SECTION III.—FEES OF REGISTRATION AND COMMISSION.

Art. XXV.—For registration of the sale or purchase of lands, buildings, or shipping, the purchaser should pay fees for each registration at the following rates, calculated on the price of the sale or purchase:—

PRICE OF SALE OR PURCHASE.	FREE OF REGISTRATION.	PRICE OF SALE OR PURCHASE.	FREE OF REGISTRATION.
YEN.	YEN.	YEN.	YEN.
under 5	0.05	400 to 500	5.00
5 to 10	.10	500 to 750	6.00
10 to 25	.25	750 to 1,000	7.00
25 to 50	.50	1,000 to 1,500	8.00
50 to 100	1.00	1,500 to 2,000	9.00
100 to 200	2.00	2,000 to 3,000	10.00
200 to 300	3.00	3,000 to 10,000	12.00
300 to 400	4.00		

Beyond the last mentioned sum the amount of the fee increases by *yen* 2 for every additional *yen* 5,000 or under.

Art. XXVI.—For registration of the transfer by gift of lands, buildings, or shipping, the donee should pay the fee of registration for each object registered at the rates mentioned in the foregoing Article, according to the price estimated by both the donor and the donee in view of the then general rate of prices.

Art. XXVII.—For registration of the mortgage or hypothecation of land, buildings, or shipping, the mortgagor or hypothecator should pay for each object registered, one-half the amount of the fee of registration as mentioned in Art. XXV; but the amount of the fee for each object registered should not be less than *sen* 5.

Art. XXVIII.—For registration as mentioned in the second clause of Art. XXI, the fee of registration should be paid at the rate provided in the foregoing Article according to the estimated price.

For registration, mentioned in the first clause of Art. IX, the fee of registration should be paid at the rate fixed by the preceding Article, according to the price in the case of an object the price of which is fixed; and in the case of an object the price of which is not fixed; according to the price estimated in view of the then general rate of prices.

Art. XXIX.—For registration as mentioned in Art. XV, the fee of registration should be paid for each object registered at the rate of one-fifth of the amount mentioned in Art. XXV, according to the price estimated in view of the then general rate of prices. But the amount of fee for one object should not be less than *sen* 5.

Art. XXX.—In the following cases, *sen* 5 shall be charged as commission:—

1. Per object, in the case of the annulling of registration or the registration of modifications.
2. Per leaf, in the case of application for a copy or for extracts of registration.
3. In the case of application to see a registration.

Art. XXXI.—In the following cases, neither the fee of registration nor commission is required:—

1. Registration at the request of a Government office.
2. Registration connected with public schools and hospitals, parks and asylums.
3. Registration connected with shrines, temples, and grave-yards.
4. Registration connected with grounds occupied by sewage, ponds, embankments, wells, or ditches, in the common possession of the public, and public roads.

Art. XXXII.—When a Registering Office deems improper the price estimated according to Art. XXV, Art. XXVI, Art. XXVIII. (second clause), and Art. XXIX, three disinterested persons shall be appointed as Assessors to fix the price.

Art. XXXIII.—When the price fixed by the Assessors exceeds the price originally stated, the expenses connected with the assessment shall be charged to the payer of the fee of registration. When the price fixed by the Assessors coincides with, or falls below the price originally stated, the expenses of assessment shall be borne by the Registering Office.

Art. XXXIV.—Any person appointed as Assessor should not refuse such appointment without due cause.

Art. XXXV.—Assessors shall be paid each from *sen* 20 to *sen* 50, according to the discretion of each particular Registering Office.

### SECTION V. PUNITIVE RULES.

Art. XXXVI.—Any person who evades by deception the payment, or pays less than the proper amount, of the registration fee, or who has connived with such an offender, is liable to be fined in a sum of not more than 100 *yen* and not less than 2 *yen*.

Art. XXXVII.—Any persons who may be convicted according to the present law shall not be allowed the benefit of those precedents of criminal laws relating to doubtful cases, mitigation, second offence, or the discovery of several offences at the same time.

### SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Art. XXXVIII.—The Rules of Procedure for the Sale, Purchase, Hypothecation or Mortgage of Ships, proclaimed by Imperial Proclamation No. XXVIII of the 10th year of Meiji; the Rules for the Sale, Purchase, or Transfer by Gift of Lands, proclaimed by Imperial Proclamation No. 111 of the 13th year of Meiji; the Rules as to the Stamp Tax on Title Deeds of Land, proclaimed by Proclamation No. XXX of the 14th year of Meiji, and all other statutes and regulations contradicting the provisions of the present law, shall be cancelled from the date at which the present law comes into force.

Art. XXXIX.—The Minister of State for Finance shall determine the mode of procedure in all matters relating to the granting or modification of title-deeds of land, such as the sale, purchase, or transfer by gift of land, the reclamation of waste lands, the period of cultivation of reclaimed lands, etc. He shall also fix the amount of commission for any such granting or modification of title deeds of land.

Art. XL.—In applying for registration of lands, buildings, or shipping which have never been entered in the registry-book of a Registering Office, the certificate of the headman of the place where, in the case of land or buildings, the subject is situated, and, in the case of shipping, it lies at anchor, should be produced to show that the applicant is the real owner of the subject and that it is free from disabling conditions.

Art. XLI.—The present law shall come into force on and after the 1st day of the 2nd month of the 20th year of Meiji.

### YOKOHAMA CHORAL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama Choral Society took place on Monday evening, in the Public Hall. Mr. J. T. Griffin, president of the Society, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of the members chiefly ladies.

The CHAIRMAN, having explained the object of the meeting, asked whether the minutes of last meeting should be held as read.

This was agreed to, but a suggestion by Mr. Crane that the report of the Committee and the statement of accounts should also be held as read was not so favoured, and Mr. Griffin therefore read the report and afterwards intimated his readiness to answer any questions that might be put to him for fuller information.

Mr. CRANE asked how it was proposed to carry on the dual arrangement referred to in the report. Would there be two meetings a week, or would both be on the same day?

The CHAIRMAN said it was not intended to have both on the same day. He thought it would be quite possible to have two meetings a week, as was the case last season when the "Pirates of Penzance" was in full rehearsal. The Monday meetings were taken up by Mr. Keil for the "May Queen," and the "Pirates of Penzance" went on as it suited the convenience of those taking part in it.

Mr. CRANE presumed certain set days would be fixed.

The CHAIRMAN said certainly.

Mr. CRANE then moved the adoption of the report which was as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Pursuant to Article II. of the Constitution, we have called this meeting, and now proceed to lay before you a report of the Society's operations, during the short experimental season which expired on the 30th June.

Following the General Meeting of 20th March, we began work at once; and the first weekly practice was held on the 5th April. On that occasion, Professor Sauvet (who had been engaged as Conductor for the three months, April to June) selected the "Pirates of Penzance" for rehearsal; and performances of that opera were eventually given on 14th and 18th June. These performances, while fairly successful from a musical point of view, did not rouse much enthusiasm with the public; and the financial result was not encouraging. While there was actually no loss upon these ventures, the heavy expenses incurred in their production re-

duced the profit to so small a sum, that we had to call up the subscriptions for May and June to enable us to provide new music for the coming season.

A list of music suggested by the Committee was circulated among the members during July; those works which met with general approval were at once ordered from abroad, and should be here during next month or by the beginning of November.

The Treasurer's report shows Disbursements \$735.82 against Receipts \$871.35, leaving a balance in hand, towards paying for the music just referred to, of \$135.53.

The list of members now stands at 84, and we hope for some new recruits when the rehearsals recommence. We found that during the past season a large and influential section of the Society preferred more serious work than Comic Opera affords. To meet the views of this section we arranged (with the kind assistance of Mr. Keil as conductor) practices of Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen." These practices were held regularly from the 17th May; and, had it not been for the great delay in producing the "Pirates of Penzance," a performance of this Cantata could have been brought off before the end of June.

We recognise the fact that in so large a body of members there are diversities of taste, and suggest that in future two works, of different *genre*, be placed in rehearsal simultaneously—so that all the members may find congenial employment during the whole season. By this dual method of procedure we think there should be no difficulty in giving frequent concerts and performances: thus keeping alive the interest of the community in the work of the Society.

It is necessary to take into consideration the fact that the pianoforte used by the Society last season is no longer available; and that some fresh arrangement must be made in this respect. A fine new concert-grand pianoforte has recently arrived in the settlement; and we recommend that the members go to work with renewed vigour, so that we may acquire, by purchase, this valuable instrument for the Society's own special use and benefit.

With a view to meeting the financial question, we propose that, for the ensuing season, no paid Conductor be engaged; but that the post of Musical Director be filled by one of the members, as in former years. By following this course we believe that the work of the Society may be carried on successfully and profitably; that we shall be able to pay our way without continual calls for subscriptions (beyond the \$2 per annum provided for in Article IV. of the Constitution); and that we can earn sufficient funds for the purchase of a pianoforte besides furnishing all necessary books, music, and properties for current use.

For the Committee,

JOHN GRIFFIN, President.

### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

1886.	RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.
April.....	Subscriptions for this month.....	60.00
June.....	Tickets sold, Pirates 1st performance.....	561.50
June.....	Tickets sold, Pirates 2nd performance.....	100.20
August.....	Subscriptions (May and June).....	120.00
August.....	Dress account (one uniform sold).....	6.55
		<b>\$ 871.35</b>

1886.	DISBURSEMENTS.	\$ cts.
June.....	Balance due former Treasurer.....	9.19
June.....	Rent and Gas.....	170.00
June.....	Fees to Professor Sauvet.....	135.00
June.....	Dress Account (Pirates of Penzance).....	114.25
June.....	Security & Decoration (Pirates of Penzance).....	90.15
June.....	Retirements (Pirates of Penzance).....	53.23
June.....	Music bought (Pirates of Penzance).....	15.75
June.....	Printing, advertising, etc.....	85.10
June.....	Piano hire and tuning.....	40.00
June.....	Sundries.....	17.15
Sept. 1st.....	Balance in hand.....	135.53
		<b>\$ 871.35</b>

E. & O. E. F. TOWNLEY,  
Yokohama, 1st September, 1886. Hon. Treasurer.

### PROPERTIES ON HAND.

Eleven shares in the Yokohama Public Hall Association.  
Dress Account—22 yards cloth.  
Dress Account—Pirates and Police uniforms.

### MUSIC ON HAND.

Sullivan's—"Patience."  
Sullivan's—"Sorcerer."  
Sullivan's—"Trial by Jury."  
Sullivan's—"Pirates."  
Sullivan's—"Pirates of Penzance."  
Bennett's—"May Queen."  
A few Part-songs and sundries.  
Music ordered from abroad.  
Gilbert and Sullivan's latest Opera.  
Barnett's—"Ancient Mariner."  
Mendelssohn's—"Elijah."  
Two Cantatas for ladies' voices.  
Two Cantatas for men's voices.  
Two Cantatas for mixed voices.  
Sacred Cantata—"Ruth and Naomi."  
Part Songs, Glee, &c.

C. MARSHALL MARTIN,  
Yokohama, 17th September, 1886. Hon. Sec.

Mrs. HANNEN seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The next business was the election of office bearers, and in making this intimation,

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that all the office-bearers of the past year were willing to return to office; but it would be necessary to elect a lady in place of Mrs. Irwine, who had gone home.

While the scrutineers (Messrs. Cameron and Andson) were busy, the Chairman remarked that he would be glad to hear observations as to the pianoforte, on which it would be necessary to take some action at once. The one the Society had last year was no longer available, having been sent home for repairs, and so they must look out at once for another instrument. The one now in the settlement was a fine large concert grand pianoforte, specially built—he was going to say for this climate—but specially built for this settlement by Hopkinson, the noted pianoforte builders in London. Mr. Keil, who was ever generous and open hearted in his operations, brought it out at his own expense. There was some talk of the Bluff Recreation Club taking it, but it seemed that the Recreation Club were not now in a position to take anything. Mr. Keil therefore placed the piano at the disposal of the Society; he did not want the money at once but would wait till the Society could earn it.

In reply to one of the ladies, the CHAIRMAN said the price would be somewhat over \$1,000 at the present price of silver. Mr. Keil observed that the total amount would be \$1,020 to \$1,025.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought they should pledge themselves to take this piano and pay for it; it could easily be done in one season, he believed.

The result of the ballot for office-bearers was here announced, last year's members (Mr. Griffin, president, Mr. Keil, vice-president, Mr. Townley, treasurer, Mr. Martin, Secretary, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Hannen, and Mrs. Lowder) Mrs. J. C. Hall being selected to take the place of Mrs. Irwine.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the members for the honour they did him in re-electing him and would do his best to properly discharge the duties of the office. He would now like to hear the views of the members as to the pianoforte.

Mr. TOWNLEY suggested that it should be put in the form of a resolution.

Mr. GILLET remarked that at present there was nothing before the meeting at all.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the report of the Committee had been passed recommending that the piano should be purchased. In further reply to Mr. Gillett the Chairman said unless some instructions were given by the members at this meeting the Committee as directors of the society would certainly pledge themselves to purchase the instrument. He had been all the time asking some one to make a motion on the subject.

Mr. TOWNLEY proposed that the Committee be authorised to purchase the piano owned by Mr. Keil.

Mr. KEIL remarked that Mr. Griffin had gone just a little too far. He should certainly want to have a definite arrangement of some kind instead of an understanding that he should wait for the money. He pointed to the fact that in one season they had earned \$800, of which over \$500 were spent on this building; and remarked that so far as that went there was no reason why they could not earn the money even in the present season, if matters were properly arranged.

The CHAIRMAN said there was this further to take into consideration that some money would be made by lending the piano to people giving concerts. Of course they had always the power to refuse to lend it to people who they thought might damage it. That, however, was a question for after consideration. He thought, in spite of Mr. Keil's protest, that gentleman's bark was worse than his bite, and that though Mr. Keil was right to make a guarded speech, he (the Chairman) had correctly described the state of matters.

Mr. CAMERON here seconded Mr. Townley's motion, and a ballot was about to be taken, when,

Mr. GILLET remarked that it would be unfair to Mr. Keil to leave this matter in any doubt, and such an arrangement as that they should pay for the piano when they could earn the money was unsatisfactory and unbusiness like. If the society assumed the responsibility of paying for the instrument they must pay for it. He thought and probably some others there were of the same opinion, that the Society was not at present in a position to take any such responsibility. They had just started the Society and finished one season fairly successfully, and paid their way but as they knew by experience here it was usual for a society after getting on its feet to rush into all sorts of expenses and then to come to grief. They had seen nearly the same thing in this very building. Where would the instrument be kept?

The CHAIRMAN said in the Public Hall or wherever the Society should practise.

Mr. GILLET—Keep it here during the whole year?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes.

Mr. GILLET said he did not know very much

about pianos but he should think this was no place for a piano. He protested against the Society taking upon its shoulders this incubus, when they could have no difficulty in hiring a suitable instrument. He moved as an amendment that the Society should hire a piano when one was required.

Mr. WIRGMAN seconded.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that in some of their past performances, notably in "Pinafore," they had netted as much as \$750 by one performance, and there was no reason why they should not do so again. There was difficulty in hiring a good instrument, and there was always the chance, if they did get one that was suitable, of some body coming along and buying it.

On a ballot being taken 15 voted for the motion to purchase and 14 for the amendment.

Mr. GILLET thought in the circumstances the matter should be left in the hands of the committee. They wished to begin work as soon as possible, and if they rejected this offer they might have to wait for a month to hire a suitable piano.

Mr. GILLET again protested against such an instrument as this being kept in such a dismal hole as the Public Hall. He asked would any one owning a piano care to keep it there. At of no great expense they could hire a piano for ordinary practice, and hitherto there had never been any difficulty in hiring instruments for the performances. The very narrowness of the voting showed that there was much feeling about the matter, and it would be very questionable policy to order the piano against the wishes of the 14 who had voted against it.

The CHAIRMAN said he had hoped to begin next Monday but if matters were left in that unsatisfactory state there was no telling when they could begin. In answer to Mr. Gillett, Mr. Griffin said the Committee were unanimous as to the purchase of the piano.

Mrs. HANNEN said the ladies were not unanimous.

The CHAIRMAN said copies of the report were given to all, and there were no dissentients. Mr. Griffin then referred to the minutes of the Committee meeting, which stated that "a proposal was submitted as to purchasing a new piano, which was put to the meeting and all present assented to this course." He remarked that they should be very much indebted to Mr. Keil for offering them such terms. If the Society wished, then, it should not go to work and should die out again, but if they wanted to work and make success then let them go in and work.

Mr. GILLET asked was it necessary to buy a grand piano.

The Chairman said that was as Mr. Gillett liked but if he imported the tin kettle he had before spoken of, some of the members would not attend practice. To do good work they required good tools. The piano would stand in the green room, where there was a fire place, and the temperature would be carefully regulated. Besides that Mr. Keil allowed his own piano to remain here for six months at a time, and as vice-president of the Society they might be certain he would look after the Society's piano.

Mr. GILLET asked if it was understood that they could not hire a piano for ordinary practice.

Mr. GILLET thought they could not.

Mr. GILLET then moved that the meeting be adjourned to give the Committee an opportunity of ascertaining whether pianos suitable for ordinary practice could not be obtained on the hire system.

Mrs. JAMES seconded.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a lady, said he thought the society should practise on the same instrument that they had for their performance. Mr. Griffin put the motion to the meeting and declared the meeting adjourned for a week, remarking that if a piano for hire were found the members need not be surprised if one at least of the Committee tendered his resignation at the same time.

#### MEETING OF TEA BUYERS.

A meeting was held on Wednesday, called by the following circular:—"Members of the undermentioned firms, interested in the tea trade at Yokohama, are invited to meet at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, the 29th September, at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, to discuss the question of 'rejections,' and steps that it may be advisable to take to facilitate the settlement of disputes between buyers and sellers." This circular was addressed to twenty firms. Among those present were Messrs. A. H. Groom, Harris, Dross, Barnard, Hunt, Mollison, H. Baggallay, Hellyer, Varnum, Wylie, Low, Bazing, Melhuish, and Gordon.

Mr. J. P. MOLLISON was called to the chair.

On the motion of Mr. BARNARD, seconded by Mr. VARNUM, it was decided that the meeting should be open to reporters.

The CHAIRMAN, after reading the circular calling the meeting, stated that the occasion in reference to which the meeting had taken place was a dispute that had arisen between Messrs. Mourilyan, Heiman & Co. and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—a dispute similar, he thought, in nature to that which all present had had to undergo from time to time with Japanese. He considered the subject to be a most important one, thoroughly deserving the notice of such a meeting. The Chairman then asked Mr. Groom to explain more fully the nature of the dispute.

Mr. GROOM remarked that he did not propose to say much about the dispute with Mitsui. He hoped that some good would come out of the matter. He believed it would be necessary to work in connection with the Japanese association, which it was to be hoped, would fall in with their views, as their aim, of course, was to facilitate the buying and selling of tea here. At present there were endless cases of dispute, and great necessity was felt for an arbitrating committee; and he thought it would be a good plan to ask the Tea Association to assist them with their views. He suggested that a sub-committee should be appointed at this meeting to draw up a letter to be sent to the Tea Association, inviting them to give their views and to coöperate. Mr. Groom then read a resolution that he had drawn up providing for the appointment of a committee of reference, and remarked that, though this committee would have no legal status, both sides would transact business on the understanding that any disputes would have to be referred to the committee, by whose decision they would agree.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the resolution should be divided.

Mr. HUNT observed that except in cases like the present, occurring in the off season and exciting some special interest, people would in most instances prefer to send the tea back rather than have the trouble of referring to the committee. He believed it desirable that something in the shape of a foreign tea guild should be organised in order that buyers could on occasion unite in their attitude towards the Japanese. He thought the views of buyers should be obtained as to the formation of such a body, with perhaps a consultative committee such as Mr. Groom proposed, to take special cases into consideration.

The CHAIRMAN thought Mr. Groom's proposal practically embodied this idea, as each tea firm would have a vote in the election of the committee.

Mr. GROOM expressed the opinion that in a case of emergency, such as an attempt to boycott any foreign firm, buyers would stand by that firm. But he pointed out that, all being commission houses as one might say, it would sometimes be impossible for firms to enter at the time into a combination, as they had other interests besides their own to consider. He thought, if this committee were appointed, and the Japanese met them in a similar spirit, that they might work harmoniously together.

Mr. GROOM then, after some discussion, altered his proposal, and put the first part of it in the following motion:—"That a committee of three be appointed now to invite the cooperation of the Japanese tea brokers with a view to forming a joint committee, to which disputes between buyers and sellers could be referred. The result to be communicated to a subsequent meeting."

Mr. VARNUM seconded and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. C. P. LOW suggested that some indication should be given to the committee as to the policy they were to pursue.

Mr. GROOM then read the second part of his original proposal as a motion embodying instructions to the committee.

On this some discussion took place.

Mr. HELLYER suggested that no number should be specified for the committee.

Mr. GROOM then put his motion as follows:—"That the proposition to the Japanese tea brokers be that a committee of reference be appointed, to be composed of equal numbers of Japanese and foreign experts, to be elected by ballot amongst those brokers and firms engaged in the trade, and that this committee be elected annually in April."

Mr. LOW seconded, and the motion was adopted unanimously.

In the course of further discussion which took place,

Mr. GROOM pointed out that it would be highly advisable that all should sign the letter that would be drawn out by the committee. He could speak on behalf of one or two other firms, Messrs. Paul Heinemann & Co., Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Smith, Baker & Co., which fully sympathised with the motion, and would be prepared to go with them to a certain extent.

The ballot then took place for the election of the

committee, resulting in the appointment of Messrs. Mollison, Groom, and Wylie.

This was all the business.

The following is the correspondence that took place between Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. and the Yokohama Tea Association:—

(A.)

Yokohama, 24th Sept., 1886.

To the firm No. 33.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to the failure of the negotiations between the parties concerned, with respect to the dispute arising between the two firms in regard to the difference between musters and cargo of tea brought in to your office by the Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha on the 7th inst., the committee of Tea brokers at this port, Messrs. Otani, Okano, Hori, and Chiujo offered themselves to mediate between the disputants, but your reply to the committee was that if you would accept their suggestion it would give rise to an endless practice on the part of the Japanese teamen of withdrawing their goods whenever there has been any difference discovered between muster and cargo, and that as this would entail endless trouble, you could not undertake to return the goods.

You state also that we must be aware that when similar troubles occurred between foreign residents and Japanese import traders, they did not carry on transactions as before, and that your request is not unreasonable; and you further reply was that unless we provided proper rules which may prevent such abuses in future, you would not return the cargo in question, and that you should require us to reply to you on the subject after the Yokohama tea guild has been duly consulted.

The above, having been communicated, was reported to us by the committee. We have duly discussed the matter, and have decided that as, during many years past, we never met with such a dispute as the present one, and as we have had indeed trouble for the first time with no other firm but yours, we feel very certain, if we meet such trouble in the prosecution of every contract with your firm tea-brokers should no longer bring samples to your office, so that if you want to buy you will have to come down to their offices and inspect both musters and cargo at the same time, which latter will be delivered to you, if you like, in exchange for cash. This we believe will be equitable, as by so doing our transactions with your firm may be conducted in the same manner as between foreign merchants and Japanese import traders. If you agree to this, we will at once report it to our brokers, and the affair will be at an end. We should like to be informed as to what you are going to do with regard to the dispute arising between you and the Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha.

Respectfully awaiting your reply,

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
(Signed) YOKOHAMA TEA ASSOCIATION [Seal].

(B.)

Yokohama, 25th Sept., 1886.

THE JAPANESE TEA BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIRS,—We are in receipt of your reply to our request that you would give us your ideas on the subject of the question of "rejections," upon which we wished to arrange a dispute between the firm of Mitsui and ourselves, and we would point out that you have put an entirely different interpretation on the whole matter. The dispute between Mitsui and ourselves, as you must be aware, was the principal question under discussion. We informed you that it was not a matter of returning, or keeping 40 piculs of tea, but that as you threatened to dictate terms, we would refer the question to all the tea buyers at the port, so that the question of "rejections" might be once and for all determined fairly.

You must bear in mind that so little stress was laid upon the Mitsui bargain, that we offered to abide by Chiujo's decision.

Our reason for not giving up the tea upon Chiujo's non-acceptance of the position of arbitrator, was simply to bring about this discussion.

A meeting of Tea buyers will take place early next week, and the result will, in due course, be communicated to you. It will be our endeavour to suggest such an arrangement as will meet with the support of both buyers and sellers.

As it is not our wish or intention to let the present contract for a small lot of tea lead to farther trouble, and our object of raising the question of "rejections" has been gained, we shall return the tea to Mitsui on application, it being understood that this action on our part is not to form a precedent.

We are, Sirs, yours faithfully,

MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & CO.

(C.)

27th September, 1886.

GENTLEMEN, No. 33.

SIRS,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your

letter. We note that you say the import of our letter under date of 25th instant is entirely at variance with your proposal. To ascertain further on the subject, we have again inquired of the committee as to what was discussed with you, and we have been told by them that your letter (of this date) is contrary and different in character from your original statement which items we shall state hereunder, viz, the committee's calling at your office was not to demand your decision upon the dispute about Mitsui's cargo.

It would be, of course, though their action was to endeavour to mediate in the dispute for the advantage of both you and Mitsui, as it is not desirable to have such an endless, profitless dispute between the two; and also your letters declare Chiujo refusing to interfere, &c., &c. But they never said so, because they were to have voluntarily tried to negotiate this matter with you. At the end of yours, you say that your keeping the cargo was in order to bring up the question of breaking contracts or rejection. It seems very strange and doubtful because, if so, we cannot avoid deeming that your action was simply to bring up the new question of breaking contracts, and not for the difference of muster and cargo.

As said in above, the committee's calling at your office was not to demand your decision on the cargo, and therefore we presume you will arrange the present dispute in your own proper way.

Simply stating our views on your letter, we remain.

Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

(Signed) YOKOHAMA TEA BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

(D.)

Yokohama, 28th September, 1886.

TO THE YOKOHAMA TEA BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIRS,—In reply to your letter of the 27th inst. we beg to say that although the Committee from the Tea Brokers' Association professed to interview us, as mediators between the firm of Mitsui and ourselves, they took up quite a different position, and informed us that they, being friends of Mitsui, would advise us to give up the cargo if we wished to avoid trouble with the Japanese Tea Association.

The Committee, if mediators, should we think have looked at the tea in dispute, and not have silently acquiesced in Mitsui's refusal to compare our sample with the cargo, on the plea that because the sample held by them was the same as the cargo delivered, they could not admit a comparison between our sample and the bulk. It was after this veiled threat that we informed the committee that it would be better for buyers to discuss such an important question, so that similar unpleasantness, and, possibly, lengthy litigation might be avoided in future, and that we would let them know, as soon as possible, what proposition Tea buyers could suggest to facilitate transactions between buyer and seller that would be acceptable to both.

We also invited the committee to give us their views after full discussion, which they promised to do when taking leave, and which we shall still be pleased to receive.

We are, Sirs, yours faithfully,

MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

## FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

### A HISTORY OF THE CURRENCY.

(Continued from 11th September.)

Owing to the above causes, namely, that on the one hand, the Shōtoku and Kōhō currencies were, owing to the scarcity of bullion, insufficient to meet the wants of the nation, while, on the other hand, there was no proper standard of comparative value between the different coins, the inferior money drove out the better coinage altogether from the market. The first year of Genbun, 150 years ago, corresponds to the year A.D. 1736. Previous to this, in the various foreign countries the relative values of gold and silver were, subsequent to the year 1640, on an average 13.51 of silver to 1 of gold; and subsequent to 1700 the relative values were 14.01 of silver to 1 of gold. At that time the trade between our country and foreign nations was confined to the single port of Nagasaki to which place a limited number of Chinese and Dutch merchant vessels came every year. Even supposing that on account of the excessive strictness of the laws regulating this trade the outflow of gold coins did not take place to any very large amount, still our consumption of foreign goods increased every year, and as a natural result, the mercantile firms in our large towns came to understand the enormous difference

there was in the relative values of gold and silver in Japan and abroad, and consequently carefully stored up their *kobans*. The chief cause, however, of the disappearance of the Kōhō gold *kobans* and 1 *bu* pieces from the market is to be found in the increasing quantity of Clan paper.

Although, as we have mentioned previously, the Shogunate, in the 4th year of the period of Hōei (1707), prohibited for a time the circulation of the Clan paper which was issued, in their territories, by the Daimios of Echizen and Kii, and afterwards by the Daimios in the South-west, yet, after all, this prohibition did not continue in force for long. When, in the 4th year of the period of Kiōhō (1719) the Shogunate held private deliberations upon the question of attempting an issue of Government silver notes in the single province of Yamashiro, the Governor of Kyōto had actually to make enquiries of all the money changers in the city as to the advantages to be derived from such an issue. From this fact we may infer how hard it was to stop the issue of the paper notes current among the various Clans. Accordingly in the 5th month of the 15th year of the period of Kiōhō (June, 1730) the Shogunate issued a fresh edict to all the Clans, stating that, although the circulation of gold, silver and *sen* notes had been previously (in 1707) prohibited, their use would be henceforth permitted in the case of all those places where they had formerly circulated. In places where such paper money already existed and where the rice assessment of the Clan was 200,000 *koku* or more, a limit of 25 years would be placed on the period of circulation; and where the rice assessment was less than 200,000 *koku* a limit of 15 years would be imposed. If, at the end of these periods, it was still desired to keep these paper notes in circulation, notice was to be given to the Chief Financial Officer of the Government. On this account the area in which the money coined in the periods of Shōtoku and Kiōhō circulated was very limited in extent, and it was extremely rare for them to be used in the Provinces west of Osaka or in districts where means of transport were difficult (such as the provinces of Echizen, Kaga, Noto, Echū and Kishū). In these provinces Clan paper formed the great bulk of the currency, and, therefore, whenever gold *kobans* reached those localities they were either at once put away in the godowns of the *daimios* to serve as a fund for military purposes, or they were hoarded in the godowns of wealthy merchants, and thus disappeared from circulation. Such being the state of affairs, it was impossible for the gold and silver coinage of Kiōhō, such as the *kobans* and *ichibu* pieces, to fulfil, for any length of time, the purpose for which they were minted, and a recoinage became absolutely unavoidable in the 1st year of the period of Genbun (1730).

To sum up briefly what we have said before we find that, although the financial system of the Shogunate was thrown into great confusion by the changes that took place in the periods of Genroku and Hōei (1688-1710), yet that this disorder was remedied for a time by the good reforms carried out in the periods of Shōtoku and Kiōhō (1711-1735). However, this remedy ceased to be effective after a little over 20 years, and with the change that took place in the 1st year of Genbun (1730) our financial administration was again thrown into disorder. After this, in the periods of Bunsei, Tempō, Ansei and up to Man'yō<sup>22</sup> there were frequent re-issues of coinage, but each only increased more and more the confusion existing in our monetary system.

These frequent re-mintages were nothing more than an attempt on the part of the Tokugawa Government to meet its financial difficulties by debasing the currency.

Below we give the amounts of gold and silver money recoinced on each occasion during, and subsequent to, the period of Genbun (1730-1740).

In the period of 83 years from the 1st year of Genbun (1730) to the 1st year of Bunsei (1818), the amount of Genbun gold coined was about 17,435,711 *ryo*; while the Man'yō silver (coined during the same period amounted to about 525,465,900 *kwanme* (=5,254,659 lbs. Troy).

In the 2nd year of Meiwa (1765), when the 10th Shogun, Iyellaru, was in power, the silver called *Go-momme gin* was coined for the first time, and the amount coined up to the 1st year of Anyei (1772) was about 1,800,400 *kwanme* (=18,064 lbs. Troy).

In the 1st year of Anyei (1772) two *shu* silver pieces were first coined, and these were known as *ko-ni-shu gin*. From the 1st year of the period of Anyei (1772) to the 7th year of Bunsei (1825) the amount of this *ko-ni-shu gin* coined was 5,933,000 *ryo*. (See "Table of Old Coins.")

At the beginning of Bunsei, when the 11th Shogun, Iyenari, was in power, there was a

<sup>22</sup> Bunsei (A.D. 1818-1829); Tempō A.D. 1830-1843; Ansei A.D. 1854-1859; Man'yō (A.D. 1860-1910).

recoinage of gold *kobans*, one *bu* pieces, and of *chōgin* (silver bars) and *mameitagin* (slugs), while two *bu* gold pieces, known as *shimmon*, were coined for the first time, but the standard of fineness was gradually lowered. From the 1st to the 11th year of the period of Bunsei (1818-1829), the amount of gold *kobans*, 1 *bu* gold pieces, and of the new coinage of two *bu* gold pieces recoined, was 14,029,382 *ryo*; and the amount of silver bars (*chōgin*) and silver slugs (*mameitagin*) recoined between the 1st year of Bunsei and the 8th year of Tempō (1818-1838) into the new *Monji* silver, mentioned previously, was about 224,981,000 *kwamme* (= 2,249,819 lbs. Troy). (See "Table of Old Coins.")

In the 7th year of the same period (1825) one *shu* gold pieces (*issshukin*) were for the first time coined, and the two *shu* silver pieces (*nishugin*) were recoined. The amount of this *Bunsei nishugin* coined between the 7th year of Bunsei and the 1st year of Tempō (1825-1837) was 7,587,000 *ryo*. (See "Table of Old Coins.")

In the 11th year of the same period (1829) two *bu* gold pieces, known as *sōmon*, were for the first time coined, and in the 12th year (1830) *issshu* silver coins were likewise coined for the first time. In the space of 5 years between the 11th year of Bunsei (1829) and the 3rd year of Tempō (1833) the amount of *sōmon* two *bu* gold pieces coined was 2,033,061 *ryo*; and from the 12th year of Bunsei to the 5th year of Tempō (1830-1838), a space of 9 years, the amount of *issshu* silver coined was 8,744,500 *ryo*. (See "Table of Old Coins.")

If we compare this gold and silver recoinage of the period of Bunsei with the gold and silver of the period of Gemmei (1776-1790), we find that the standard of fineness of the former was even inferior to that of the latter. This Bunsei coinage is the so-called *Bunsei* gold and new *Monji* silver.

This was the 7th change in our monetary system instituted by the Shōgunate.

In the 3rd year of Tempō (1832), while Ieyoshi the 12th Shōgun was in power, two *shu* gold pieces were coined. The amount of this *kōni-shu kin*, as it was called, coined between the 3rd year of the period of Tempō and the 5th year of Ansei (1832-1858), a period of 27 years, was 12,883,700 *ryo*.

Afterwards, in the 8th year of Tempō (1837), 5 *ryo* gold pieces and 1 *bu* silver pieces were for the first time coined. The amount of these *koichibu* silver pieces, as they were called, coined between the 8th year of Tempō and the 1st year of Ansei (1837-1854), a space of 18 years, was 19,729,100 *ryo*. Comparing the standard of fineness of the Tempō gold and silver (recoined from *kobans* and one *bu* gold pieces, and from the *chōgin* and *mameitagin*) with that of the gold of Bunsei, we find that this new coinage was inferior even to that which preceded it. This new coinage is the so-called "Tempō gold and silver."

This was the 8th change in our monetary system instituted by the Shōgunate.

(The amount of Tempō gold *kobans* and 1 *bu* gold pieces coined between the 8th year of Tempō (1837) and the 5th year of Ansei (1858) was 8,120,450 *ryo*; the number of *ban* was 1,887 coins; while, in this period of 22 years, the amount of *chōgin* and *mameitagin*; that is to say *Hōji* silver, recoined was about 182,008 *kwamme*, equivalent to 1,820,080 lbs. Troy.)

A reference to old records<sup>22</sup> shows that on the 11th of September, 1843, an investigation was made by the Government, from which it was found that on that day the total amount of the six denominations, viz., 5 *ryo* pieces, *Tempō kobans*, 1 *bu* gold pieces, 1 *shu* gold pieces, *Tempō shūan* and 1 *bu* silver pieces in circulation with the people was about 15,153,802 *ryo*. Besides these there were old gold and silver coins (the circulation of which was then prohibited by law) still in circulation, the value of which was as follows:—gold, about 9,538,085 *ryo*; silver, about 2,518,597 *ryo*, while the old *chōgin* and *mameitagin* amounted to about 230,795 *kwamme* and 400 *me* (= 2,307,954 lbs. Troy).

In the *Kahē Hiroku* the book from which the above facts are obtained, the evil effects of the disorder which existed in our financial system at that period are thus recorded:—

"In the recoinage of gold and silver, the *deme-osame* (by which was meant the profits accruing to the Government from recoinage), was from the commencement of the period of Bunsei denominated *On-yekiosame*, or Government Profit. This was a base deception, by narrow minded persons, of all classes of the nation; for few could the debasing of the standard, the lightening of the weight, and the lowering of the denominations be called 'profit'? It is just as if we were to divide one *koku* of rice into ten portions of one to each and add nine to of rice-bran to each of these heaps, and then, when each portion became just one *koku*

(or ten *koku* in all) to say that the nine *koku* were 'profit made.' On every occasion that coins are re-minted a certain loss in weight, what is known as *fuki-kake*, takes place; in point of fact, therefore, there is loss and not gain in such operations. For this reason the term 'profit made' (*yeki-osame*) was not heard of prior to the period of Gemmei (A.D. 1736-1740).

"Below we give the proceeds realized by the Government, and termed *deme-osame* or *yeki-osame*, in each of the eleven years between 1832 and 1842 inclusive:—

1832—more than	819,000	1835—more than	1,075,350
1833—more than	540,000	1836—more than	697,745
1834—more than	470,150	1837—more than	694,600
1835—more than	600,000	1838—more than	1,155,000
1836—more than	409,744	1839—more than	591,445
1837—more than	629,393		

"Total for 11 years, over 7,558,043 *ryo*; average 'profit' during 11 years, over 687,094 *ryo*."

This statement shows that the profits made out of the recoinage of the currency at that time were very large, but that these profits were not legitimate. As above stated, the standard of the currency was debased by trickery, and, although nominally the amount of currency was increased, in reality this increase was just as if we were to add nine *koku* of rice-bran to 1 *koku* of rice and were then to speak of the result as ten *koku* of pure rice, and as therefore so much profit. There is nothing, therefore, surprising in the fact that the confusion in our monetary system grew gradually worse.

Prior to this, in the middle of the period of Kōhō, the Shōgunate had introduced reforms into the administration, but afterwards, on a change in the Shōguns taking place, decay again set in. In the 5th year of the period of Miwa (1768) the two *daimios* of Mito and Sendai were permitted to coin and issue cash for the space of five years in their own territories, and again, the periods of Arcei (A.D. 1772-1781) and Tenmei (1781-1789), the *daimios* of Mito and Sendai were permitted for several years to issue as before in their own territories the cash they had coined.

Although in the year 1730 the issue by all the clans of gold, silver, and cash notes had been sanctioned, subsequently, in May 1755 an edict was promulgated prohibiting the issue of any new gold notes of this kind by the clans, and later on, in 1759, by another edict, this prohibition was extended to silver notes, while the circulation of all gold and *sen* notes, which had previously been issued, was stopped. In the 7th year of the period of Tempō (1836) the clans were forbidden to issue even silver notes, not to mention gold and *sen* notes, in their territories without the permission of the Government. There prohibitions, however, existed only in name, and, in reality, in all of the large clans and also in all clans which occupied a middle position between large and small (with the exception of those in the north-east) the notes (gold, silver and *sen*), which were issued subsequent to the period of Kōhō (1716-1735), instead of diminishing continued to increase every year until, ultimately, throughout the whole of Shikoku, Kishū, Chikoku, and the provinces of Kaga, Noto, Echizen, and Etchū (in the Hokuriku circuit) clan paper, the circulation of which was limited to the territory of each clan, became the regular currency. The people in these localities with the exception of a very few, certain mercantile firms for instance, only knew of the existence of clan paper notes, and not only were they ignorant of what sort of thing a *koban* was, but they had never in the whole course of their lives even used any gold or silver coins at all.

Thus, as stated above, while on the one hand, owing to the disorder which existed in the quality of gold and silver coins and to the difference in the weights of coins of various issues, the good money was driven out of the market by the inferior coinage, on the other hand there was a confused mixture of clan paper of various kinds, each of which was only current in the territory of the particular clan which had issued it. And so it was that the seeds of confusion already sown in the middle period of the Shōgunate began to take root, and with such rapidity did this confusion increase during and after the period of Tempō (1830-1843) that when the last days of the Shōgunate arrived our currency was, as we mentioned in the first paragraph, in an indescribable state of confusion and disorder.

The monetary system of the period of Tempō (1830-1843) lasted for about twenty years, and then, in the 1st year of Ansei (1854) there was a further change. This was the ninth change in our monetary system instituted by the Shōgunate. The system of Ansei (1854-1859) lasted for only a few years, and in 1859 another important change took place. This was the tenth change in our monetary system made by the Shōgunate.

As these ninth and tenth changes have a direct and special bearing on our present coinage we will describe briefly the causes which led up to them.

The financial embarrassment of the Shōgunate and its anxiety to meet the deficiencies in the public exchequer were of course the reasons which led to the recoinage of 1854; but this financial embarrassment again was aggravated by the entry into the Bay of Yedo in 1853 of the men-of-war which carried the American Envoy. Prior to this, and subsequent to the issue of the prohibitive edicts in the 18th year of the period of Kanyei (1641), with the exception of a limited number of Chinese and Dutch merchant ships which plied to and from Nagasaki, foreigners of all nations were prohibited, for over two hundred years, from visiting and trading in Japan. During this long period our country had been entirely free from trouble, all classes of the people had become accustomed to habits of luxury and ease, and all military preparations, from fortresses and war vessels down to all the hundred other appliances of war, had been neglected. Such was the condition of affairs during the period between 1818 and 1853. But when once the men-of-war of the American Envoy had entered the Bay of Yedo all classes became alarmed, and feeling that it behooved them to lose no time in making good the deficiencies in their military preparations they set to work at once. Owing, however, to the long peace and abundant ease which the country had enjoyed, the national coffers were empty, and a recoinage of the currency was the only plan which presented itself for dealing with the emergency. It was probably due to this that from the first year of Ansei (1854) new 1 *shu* silver pieces, made from the old silver coins, were first coined and issued. In 1855 an edict was issued ordering the exchange of old gold and silver coins for the new coins, and, by offering a premium on the exchange, the Government sought to buy up the old gold and silver coins; but, as the premium they offered was insufficient, the number of those who obeyed this decree was very small. The reason of this was that the amount offered at that time for 100 *ryo* of the *Keichō* and *Kichō Kobans* and 1 *bu* pieces was only 107 *ryo* of the currency of the day (i.e. the *Ansei* currency); while, if we compare the true value of the old gold money with that of the currency of Ansei, we find that the former was at the very least at 180 per cent. premium.

Again, another reason for the urgency of this recoinage lay in the fact that, when the American Envoy arrived with his men-of-war and expressed his wish to conclude a treaty of friendship and commerce, the Shōgunate named the 5th year of Ansei (1858), and promised the Envoy that they would then be prepared to sign the treaty; and as the time for the opening of the ports and the establishment of trade came to be very close at hand, the impending change had an effect on the relative market prices of gold and silver. Prior to this, from A.D. 1837 to A.D. 1848, the relative value of gold to silver was about 1 to 5, but by the year 1854 market prices underwent a change, and to 14 of silver became equivalent to 1 of gold. The cause of such an extensive change in the relative prices of gold and silver in our markets was simply this, that in foreign markets already, for two hundred and eighty years, gold and silver had had relative exchange values of about 1 of gold to 14 of silver, and that subsequently from the commencement of the 19th century, the ordinary exchange value of gold as compared with silver was 1 to over 15. It was easy to see, therefore, that when the day came for the opening of our ports and for the mutual exchange of commerce, the relative values of our gold and silver would at once undergo a great change, and would be governed by the natural tendencies of the commercial world. This was the reason why, as the time for the opening up of the ports, etc., came nearer, fluctuations occurred in the comparative values of gold and silver and the necessity for a recoinage was hastened on. But the quality of the gold *kobans* and 2 *bu* pieces and of the new 1 *shu* silver pieces recoined between A.D. 1854 and A.D. 1858 was inferior to that of the gold and silver of the period A.D. 1830 to 1843, and the relative values, as legally fixed, of these gold coins as compared with the silver, and of the silver again as compared with the copper coins of the same currency, were disproportionate, the price of silver as compared with that of copper being extremely high, while that of gold as compared with the price of silver was absurdly low. This was the principal cause which led up to the really great loss our country suffered after the opening of the Ports, and it was also this cause which necessitated the further great change in our monetary regulations of 1859 (the 6th year of Ansei).

By Articles II. and VII. of the Treaty of Friendship concluded at the port of Kanagawa on the 31st of March 1854, between the Shōgunate and Perry, the United States Plenipotentiary, Americans were allowed to pay for Japanese goods purchased by them in American gold or silver.

<sup>22</sup> The *Kahē Hiroku*, in possession of the Treasury.



Afterwards, by Article III. of the Treaty of the 17th of June 1857, it was distinctly stipulated that, in the settlement of accounts between Americans and Japanese, the coinage of one country should be exchangeable for an equal weight of the coinage of the other country, gold for gold and silver for silver.

(The stipulations relating to coinage in the Treaties of Friendship concluded in 1854 and 1857 between the Shogunate and Russia are to the same effect as those of the Treaties concluded with America).

In the new Treaties of Friendship and Commerce concluded in 1858 between the Shogunate and the five countries, America, England, France, Russia, and Holland, it was stipulated that the coinage of each of those countries should pass for its corresponding weight in Japanese coin of the same description; that, as the Japanese people were not yet accustomed to foreign money, for the period of one year after the opening of each port the Japanese Government were to give Japanese coin in exchange for foreign coin, whenever application to this effect was made by a foreigner, and without making any charge for mintage; and that all kinds of Japanese coins, except copper, might be exported.

As we have already frequently stated, the relative values of our gold and silver, as fixed for purposes of exchange, were extremely disproportionate, and these Treaties were concluded at a time when the price of our gold coins was excessively low. Consequently the astute foreigners saw what an excellent thing for them this treaty was and what a capital opportunity was afforded to them by the disorder in our monetary system, and accordingly by exchanging one dollar for three silver 1 *bu* pieces, and again exchanging three silver 1 *bu* pieces for one *koban*, or for two gold 2 *bu* pieces, or again for eight half *bu* gold pieces, they bought up and exported our gold coins in large quantities. Moreover, at Hongkong and other convenient places they melted down dollars and from them coined counterfeit 1 *bu* silver pieces, which they brought over and exchanged for our gold coins. These operations were carried on to such an extent that our gold continued to flow out from the country without ceasing. If this state of things had not been stopped by a change in our monetary system, in a very few years the limited quantity of gold coin in our country would have been exhausted.

The Government, being at that time unacquainted with the history of the currency of modern times in all countries of the world, were unable, before the opening of the ports, to carry out a prompt and energetic reform, and even after the opening of the ports they still hesitated and could not decide upon a plan of action. But Mr. Harris, the American Minister at that time resident in Japan, seeing that, from the confusion that existed in our monetary system, and more especially from the disproportion in the relative values of gold and silver as legally fixed, we had continued to suffer heavy loss ever since the opening of the ports to commerce, and that, in consequence, a tremendous national disaster was imminent, found himself unable to pass the matter by in silence.

(To be continued.)

## KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sŏul, August 21st.

The first sign of trouble in connection with recent event was given by the call of the Tai-wŏn-kun on the Chinese Minister here and then his audience with the King. The King soon after received a telegram from China. This was on July 14th and 15th, I think. On the 16th, four officials of rank who were connected more or less with foreigners—one having been in the United States Legation as interpreter for more than a year—were seized and thrown into prison. They were condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted and they were sent into banishment. During the whole of the 16th the city was intensely excited and fears of another riot were entertained by many. Rumour had it that China's war-ships were ordered to Chemulpo and that her soldiers would soon enter the capital.

On the 17th instant, the city was still full of war rumours, and the excitement ran high. The news developed that Russia intended to insist on the independence of Korea, a small point China is likely to dispute, but which the other nations would like to see decided definitely and permanently. On the 19th, word was passed around, "everything is settled," and immediately the excitement began to grow less.

The affair is "settled" by Min Yong-ik going

to China on the 25th as a special ambassador to implore forgiveness "this once." What for? No one seems to know. But the hot haste with which he is despatched is indicative of "pressure" brought to bear upon Korea by China. This special mission is looked upon with much disgust by the foreigners here. It shows that Korea is afraid to think and act for herself.

August 25th.

The late rumours afloat in this city, which resulted from the banishment of four young Korean officials, are not entirely assuring. The affair is by no means ended. Japan will not allow China to dictate to Korea as to who is dangerous in Sŏul and who is not. Russia resents with indignation the allegations made that she intends to shield Korea in case China should prove false in the hour of need.

Yesterday five Chinese men-of-war arrived at Chemulpo. The United States steamship *Ossipee* also arrived a day or so ago. Several of the high officials among the foreigners did not attend the dinner last night at the Foreign Office given in honour of His Majesty's birthday.

The telegraph wires between Sŏul and the outside world were "broken" for several days for despatches from Sŏul, but all right for despatches from China. The Japanese authorities here and at the port outwitted the Chinese. The Koreans, or rather a few merchants, have been buying a small steamer to be used on the Han river. They had difficulty in raising the money, so the steamer was lying at Chemulpo, flying the Japanese flag of course. The Japanese officials pressed this boat into their service and sent her to sea with sealed orders.

Judge Denny leaves Sŏul this afternoon for Cheloo. Whether he will return or not is unknown.

Sŏul, September 17th, 1886.

The smoke from the "latest Korean" brawl has cleared away. The foreigners here generally believe the thing was cut from whole cloth. As stated in my two previous letters, the disturbance was caused by Chinese interference. There was much excitement, and for several days an outbreak was feared. The men banished were not the Mianshis of the Right and Left, but Chusabis, intimately connected and identified with foreigners. Against these the plot, from whatever motive, was directed, and it resulted in their removal; but the reaction speedily followed and they were recalled. As suddenly as the excitement arose it subsided by the mission of Prince Min Yong-ik to China to eat a piece of humble pie.

At present there is considerable talk of his long absence, and some even go so far as to say that the Prince will stay away from Korea—thinking no doubt his life is worth more in some foreign country than at home.

Judge Denny, who is putting forth honest and earnest efforts for Korea's independence, went to Tientsin to enquire whether Mr. Yuen had instructions from head-quarters in his late course, or whether he acted upon his personal authority. The great question: What is China's policy in Korea? must soon be decided. A few more high-handed moves like the last will help materially in the solution of this vexed problem. Even at this late day, foreigners are at a loss to account for the bold action of Mr. Yuen.

There is much talk among the Koreans about Russia and China, and about the probable fate of Korea in case of a war between those two. The difficulty is not settled, though the excitement may be allayed for a while.

## LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, August 31st.

The *City of Sydney*, of the Pacific Mail line, sails to-day for Yokohama with the American mails. It was announced from Washington that the new contract between the Post Office Department and the Pacific Mail Company would not go into effect till to-morrow, but neither Government nor Company could afford to stand upon a day, and you should receive this letter in due course on or about 16th September. Eighteen months hence, if reports come true, you will have much more frequent communication with this coast. Sir John A. McDonald, the Canadian Prime Minister, gave in a recent speech a full account of his negotiations for a new British line to the Pacific. Sometime last winter, when Lord Salisbury was in power, Sir John visited him and pointed out the advantage which England would derive from the establishment of a line of swift and powerful steamers plying between Asia and British Columbia. He reminded the Premier that England's enemy, by sinking a vessel at a particular spot in the Suez Canal, might

close that avenue of transportation between England and India. His views commended themselves to Lord Salisbury's approval, and his Lordship promised to lay them before the Cabinet, which was done at the next meeting, with the result that Sir John was assured that the Government would forthwith ask Parliament for "a large and satisfactory subsidy" for the line in question. Before the application could be made, the Conservatives went out. Lord Salisbury left a memorandum for Mr. Gladstone recommending the project to him; but the Liberals have never been partial to subsidies, and the matter went over. Now Salisbury is again in power, and Sir John McDonald says that since the Tory leader took office, he has renewed his assurance that he will bring the subject before Parliament. This is confirmed in private letters which I have received from Liverpool—where it seems, the amount of the subsidy, and the plans of the ships are already subjects of general discussion. Sir John says that the line should be at first fortnightly, then weekly; that the first vessels should sail about 1st January, 1887; that the ships are to be "of the first speed known to modern navigation, and of the last magnitude," capable of being converted into men-of-war if necessary. These prospects are contemplated by the owners of the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental lines with an uneasiness which is undisguised. At some day, in the distant future, the maritime intercourse between the western shore of North America and the eastern shore of the continent of Asia will probably not be less active than the intercourse between our eastern shore and Europe; but what with our restriction acts, our tariffs, and our torpor, it looks as though our English neighbours to the north of us would enjoy a much larger proportion of the coming commerce than their fellow countrymen, to the east of them, enjoy of the commerce now existing.

We are in the midst of the opening of the fall campaign. Political conventions are meeting in every State, and ground is being occupied for the November battle. In this State the Republicans met at Los Angeles last week, and nominated for Governor, John F. Swift, who was one of the Commissioners to China in 1880. The only striking feature of their platform was a resolution calling upon Congress to abrogate the Burlingame treaty with China. At the time that treaty was made, nearly twenty years ago, California wanted population, and people thought Burlingame did a particularly bright thing in getting from the Chinese Government permission for a few score thousand labourers to come to this country. Now, California wants population worse than ever, but the labouring class already here know when they have got a good thing and don't propose to divide with anybody. If they dared they would ask Congress to prohibit immigration from Germany and Ireland. The Democratic convention will meet as the *City of Sydney*, with this letter on board, casts off her hawsers. It will endeavour to out-do the republicans in abuse of the Chinese; but it won't matter.

In the East regattas and yachts divide public attention with politics. After a series of races the new sloop yacht *Mayflower*, built at Boston, has been selected to race the *Galatea*. New York is in despair, and Boston is in the seventh heaven. The following description of one of the preliminary races—the one for the Goelet Cup—from the pen of a young lady friend, appears to me so vivid, that it may interest your readers:—

On the *Luckenbach* the judges were ready for action. No peril, charm she never so wisely, is let aboard the *Luckenbach*. All is stern reality there. Most of the judges stood on the upper deck, leaning against the bottom of the life-boat making entries in their note-books. Under a gauzy awning in the stern a curly-headed waiter, palpably French, even at a distance, was setting a table. He had spread the cloth and was bringing on the glass—such lots of it as there was—long-stemmed glasses for sherry, flat-bodied glasses for champagne, green ones for sauterne, little, fat, white ones for claret, round ones for burgundy, and tiny, crystal thimbles for a chateaufort. But all the wines in France and Italy—the blushing Hippocrene itself—could not charm the judges at that point, for with the firing of a gun from the *Luckenbach* and a tolling of bells from the lightship, the pride of the fleet swept into view from Newport. The *Puritan* and *Mayflower* took the lead, the *Atlantic* and *Priscilla* followed. They were a noble sight as they came bowling up toward the lightship, the waves crisply sizzling under their bows, not a crease in their smooth expanse of canvas, not a loose end of rope on their decks, not a flick on their hulls. Stately and swift they showed among their comrade yachts, careering, plunging, burying their noses in the foam, like young thoroughbreds in a paddock full of hacks. As they passed the judges' boat there was no sound, interest was for the moment too intense for words. One old sea-dog, rough and weatherstained, the hero of a hundred cruises, watching them keenly as they swept by, heaving to the stronger wind, shaking the spray off their bows and coming about with a sudden flash of sun on flapping sails, voiced the thoughts of the other passengers when he said: "I'll be hanged if I can see how the *Galatea* can stand a show with them." The rest of the fleet streamed by hurrying in their wake.



Close under the steamer's rail the *Miranda*, a crack English cutter, and the *Ruth*, the newest sloop in the Eastern Squadron, bowed merrily along in the freshening breeze. The *Miranda's* deck, every inch of which was visible as she heeled to the breeze, was about bare. Her racing-sails, like balls of cotton, lay piled up near the bow; and crouched in the lee of the cabin roof, rolled in plaids and ulsters and shawls, lay two women, with the wet salt breeze tearing at their wrappings and whisking the loosened ends of their hair across their faces.

The course was the well-known triangular one from Brenton's Reef Light-ship to the Sow and Pigs' Rocks, then across to the Hen and Chickens, and from that home again to Brenton's Reef. At the rounding of the Sow and Pigs' light-ship, the excitement, which had given place to hunger or seasickness, roused an hundred-fold. The cry went over the boat: "The *Mayflower* ahead." The steamer hove to near the squat, yellow hulk of the light-ship, the crowd surged to one side, climbed on the railing, stood on the camp-stools, swarmed up the hurricane-deck, and gazed with hungry eyes as the four single-stickers drew toward the Sow and Pigs. Boston was to the fore. The white sloops were far ahead, the *Mayflower* leading by a good half-mile, heeling to the wind till the end of her boom touched the wave crests, and we could see the pot-leads on her hull. Then the peerless *Puritan* fled by like a phantom, her crew huddled together on the cabin roof, her great spinnaker and balloon jib lying in huge snowy piles on the deck. Away they bounded like coursing greyhounds, for the Hen and Chickens, every sheet straining, every stitch of canvas drawing. The Commodore's yacht, the *Electra*, came plunging along just behind them. It was when the Hen and Chickens light-ship was passed, and the yachts entered on the home-stretch, whizzing along straight before the wind, that excitement really grew fierce. New Yorkers turned away as they watched the black sloops beating up toward the light-ship, with the *Sarkis* and the *Grayling* ahead of them, and the Boston beauties booming along before the wind. It is astonishingly waked as hilarious as is admissible with perfect good breeding, and leaped against the rail eyeing with stolid triumph the stately march of the *Mayflower* goalward, and the sudden flash of billowing canvas as the *Puritan* swooped round the Hen and Chickens. She had hardly set her head for home, when suddenly, soft and snowy, like the bursting of a cloud across her bow, out swelled her spinnaker. Then came the balloon jib. There was no flapping, no one moment when it hung limp and wrinkled; as it gradually unfurled, it slowly filled and belled out round, till it covered the whole bow with one sheet of curving whiteness. The *Mayflower* broke out her spinnaker and balloon jib at almost the same time, but not so skilfully. Her huge jib hung limp for a moment before it caught the leakage of wind which poured out between her staysail, jib, and topsails. Her spinnaker did not loom out from space with the sudden, cloud-like puff of the *Puritan's*, but as the wind filled them, every wrinkle was gradually smoothed, and, with no hull visible, presenting to the spectators nothing but great white bosses and cool blue shadows, she bore down on Brenton's Reef, amid shouts of frenzied enthusiasm. As she swept between the *Lutetian* and the light-ship she was a goodly thing to see. Behind her, in Indian file, stretched the fleet, the *Puritan* bending under a slanting tower of canvas, the *Grayling* with every sail drawing, the *Priscilla* with her spinnaker and balloon jib billowing out on either side like giant wings, the *Atlanta*, two great white dashes against a hovering sky, far back as the eye could reach they stretched, till they dwindled to tiny white flecks where the gray sky and the gray sea met.

The impression is general that the *Galatea* is going to be beaten—which some people are sorry for, as Lieutenant Henn has made hosts of friends. He has challenged the fleet to sail a race round Bermuda, which will test the sea going qualities of the single stickers, and will settle the limit of the area of canvas that a racing sloop may venture to carry.

Our relations with Great Britain are again going to be strained. By orders of the Treasury Department the revenue cutter *Corwin* has seized three British fishing schooners for the offence of catching seals in Behring's Sea, or Kamtskatka Sea, as it is called on some of the maps. To understand the seizure it is necessary to go back sixty years. In 1825, Russia made a treaty with Great Britain defining the boundary between the British possessions and the Russian possessions in North America. In that treaty Russia claimed that the sea which lies between East Siberia on one side and Alaska on the other, was a closed sea—wholly Russian—and that no one could fish therein without permission from St. Petersburg. England did not acquiesce in the claim, but neither did she positively reject it. So matters rested for over 40 years, until Russia sold Alaska to the United States. The treaty of cession defined the Western boundary of Alaska as running from the most westerly island of the Aleutian group to a point midway between that island and Copper Island, and thence running north-eastwardly to a point in the centre of Behring's Straits, and so on into the Arctic Ocean. The Russian contention was that all the waters lying between this line and the coast of Alaska were a closed sea; and the United States, as the grantees of Russia, inherited this contention, and so far reasserted it that they ceded to the Alaska Commercial Company a monopoly of the right of fishery in that sea.

The English schooners which have been seized, together with an American vessel which has also been seized for catching seal in that sea without leave from the Alaska Commercial Company, now raise the point that Behring's Sea or the Kamtskatka Sea—by whatever name it may be called—is not a closed sea, but is a high sea, an open sea,

free to all the world for purposes of fishery; and certainly every one who is familiar with the doctrines which this country maintained in the controversies over the Sound Dues and the claim of Nova Scotia to the ownership of the Bay of Fundy, must agree with them. We shall see, when the controversy gets into the newspapers, whether Mr. Bayard had his usual bad luck in grappling with it. The American people are not prepared, at this time of day, to reverse their traditional policy on the subject of high seas and closed seas, merely for the benefit of an American trading company.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

["SPECIAL TELEGRAM" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, September 25th.

#### THE BULGARIAN SITUATION CRITICAL.

A discussion arose in the House of Commons as to Bulgaria, in reference to which Lord Randolph Churchill said the situation was serious and critical, and, therefore, he should refuse to discuss it.

London, September 26th.

#### THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

A meeting has been held of exhibitors in favour of reopening the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of the past year.

#### PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Parliament is prorogued till November 11th.

#### THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

A Russian ultimatum has been presented to Bulgaria which demands an adjournment of the elections and the release of the plotters.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is endeavouring to secure the union of Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey.

London, September 27th.

Bulgaria, fearing Russian occupation, has appealed for Turkish protection.

London, September 29th.

There has been a resumption of friendly relations between Serbia and Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Regency has refused to yield to the Russian demands. The Assembly for the election of a Prince has been convoked for October 24th.

London, September 30th.

#### FRANCE'S POLICY.

M. Freycinet states that France desires peace consistent with dignity, but, where French interests are concerned, will act vigorously.

[FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

#### THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The following telegram was received yesterday (21st September) by the Government from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

London, September 20th.

Referring to suggestion already communicated as to permanency of present Exhibition, I now propose that memorial of Queen's jubilee should take the form of a permanent Imperial Institution of Colonies and India, comprising display of Colonial and Indian resources. Contributions in aid of institution to be solicited from Governments and public here and all parts of the empire, to be vested in board trustees appointed by the Sovereign under permanent presidency of the Heir Apparent to the Throne.

Shall be glad to be favoured with your views by cable and to hear whether your Government are prepared to recommend annual grant for certain number years, or if preferred sum down.

PRINCE OF WALES.

### CHESS.

Answer to Chess Problem of September 25th, 1886.  
By Mr. L. GUINET.

White.

Black.

1.—P. to K. B. 8 becoming a R. 1.—K. takes P.  
2.—K. to Q. 8 ch. 2.—K. moves.

3.—mate.

Correct answer received from "TESA."

### MAIL STEAMERS.

#### THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Sunday, October 3rd.\*  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. Y. K. Friday, October 8th.  
From Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co. Friday, October 8th.†  
From America, per P. M. Co. Monday, Oct. 11th.‡

\* *Fiberan* left Nagasaki on September 30th. † *Minaichi* (with French mail) left Hongkong on October 1st. ‡ *City of Rio de Janeiro* left San Francisco on September 1st.

#### THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. Y. K. Tuesday, October 5th.  
For Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co. Saturday, Oct. 9th.  
For America, per O. & O. Co. Wednesday, Oct. 13th.

### TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

#### YOKOHAMA-TOKYŌ RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYŌ (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Teurumi, Kawasaki and Omori Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

#### TOKYŌ-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYŌ (Uyeno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m., and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m., and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.25; Third-class, yen 1.14.

#### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

#### TOKYŌ-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYŌ (Uyeno) at 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 12.25 and 4.55 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

#### UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 9.55 a.m. and 4.40 p.m.; and NASU at 7.35 a.m. and 2.40 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 1.10; Second-class, yen 74; Third-class, yen 37.

#### SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

#### KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.5, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.5, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

#### OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

FOR EUROPE—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Tuesday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Saturday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

#### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 20 sen.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Volga*, French steamer, 1,583, Du Temple, 25th September.—Hongkong 16th and Kobe 24th September, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Massalia*, German steamer, 1,263, Pearlsen, 26th September.—Hongkong 18th September, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Hampshire*, British steamer, 1,700, Kerruish, 27th September.—Kobe 25th September, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Rapido* (5), Italian corvette, Captain F. Grevalt, 27th September.—Hakodate 24th September.

*Glamorganshire*, British steamer, 1,840, D. Davies, 28th September.—Hongkong 23rd September, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Cambodia*, British steamer, 1,968, Wildgoose, 30th September.—Hongkong 22nd September, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*City of Peking*, American steamer, 5,080, H. C. Dearborn, 30th September.—Hongkong 23rd September, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Kamchatka*, Russian steamer, 702, Ingman, 30th September.—Otaru 27th September, Coal and General.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

*George*, British bark, 600, MacDougall, 1st October.—Victoria, B.C., 1st August, Spars and Sawm Timber.—Takado & Co.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 1st October.—Yokkaichi 30th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 1st October.—Kobe 30th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*City of Sydney*, American steamer, 3,400, D. E. Priele, 26th September.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Port Adelaide*, British steamer, 1,228, West, 27th September.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Ada*, British schooner, 65, Pyne, 28th September.—North Pacific, General.—P. E. White.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 28th September.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 28th September.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hampshire*, British steamer, 1,700, Kerruish, 29th September.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Southwold*, British steamer, 1,205, Press, 29th September.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 1st October.—Hakoda, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kiyokawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 148, Emada, 1st October.—Shimizu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 1st October.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 1st October.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*City of Peking*, American steamer, 5,080, H. C. Dearborn, 2nd October.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. Nakajima, Takaya, Petit, Fukushima, Tanouchi, Reynaud and 5 Japanese.

Per British steamer *Glamorganshire*, from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Botelho, and Mr. Norwood.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong:—For San Francisco: Messrs. T. Clayton and Choy Tuen in cabin; and 1 European and 235 Chinese in steerage.

Per Russian steamer *Kamchatka*, from Otaru:—Mr. Philippeus.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Imai, Miss Ikeda, Messrs. J. Samson, J. H. Scott, James Valentine, Edward Clarke, N. Schlessler, Raiston, Inouye, Kamitani, Tokuhiko, Yamaue, and Ishida in cabin; Dr. Mathewson, Messrs. Murabayashi, Kano, and Uyeda in second class; and 2 Europeans, 2 Chinese, and 113 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. North, two children, and two Chinese servants, Messrs. Sakamoto and Yamawaki in cabin; and 51 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hellyer, Admiral and Miss Shufeldt, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Haumen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Steen, Mrs. L. G. Ross, Rev. Page, Rev. McKin, Messrs. H. E. Reynell, L. C. Alastin, K. Mozumi, L. D. Abraham, R. Isaacs, T. Matsuda, Takamura, N. Tarabara, H. Shioda, C. A. Tonus, R. C. Sharmon, E. Byrnie, and E. Popp-Sharini in cabin; Mrs. Matsumoto and two children, Messrs. Hasegawa, T. Sawaba, Ujiye, Takahashi, and Ikeda in second class; and 3 Chinese and 97 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Mrs. Barrie, two children, 2 infants, and ayah, Colonel and Mrs. Tennant and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Macleish, three children, and ayah, Rev. D. S. and Mrs. Spencer, Lieutenant F. J. Foley, R.N., Dr. Hungerford, Captain and Mrs. Bunbury, Miss K. Sada, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. J. H. Smith, three children, and governess, Messrs. H. P. Easto, G. Caldwell, C. Fletcher, M. Wallace's two sons, E. Mooney, M. Legg, Lock Hing, and Wing Hing Loong and 1 child in cabin; and 6 Chinese and 2 children in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, for Kobe:—Bishop Bickersteth, Messrs. T. Mizoguchi, A. Yanagiwara, H. Ishigami, N. Hasegawa, and G. Nakagawa in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Silk for France 104 bales.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.		SILK.		TOTAL.
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	
Shanghai	446	1,771	—	1,075	3,217
Hyogo	75	1,227	—	1,444	2,740
Yokohama	3,593	384	—	1,498	5,385
Hongkong	55	10	—	—	65
Total	4,079	3,392	—	4,017	11,488

	SILK.		OTHER.		TOTAL.
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	
Shanghai	—	84	—	—	84
Hongkong	—	54	—	—	54
Yokohama	—	481	—	—	481
Total	—	619	—	—	619

## REPORTS.

The German steamer *Massalia*, Captain Pearlsen, reports:—Left Hongkong the 18th September, at 11 a.m. and experienced light easterly winds and calms with a heavy N.E. swell until the 21st; thence experienced a strong northerly breeze and heavy N.E. swell; at midnight wind veered round S.S.E. and a heavy sea came up from S.S.W.; blew a fresh gale until the 23rd; at 4 a.m. weather moderated and wind shifted to N.N.E.; at 8 a.m. wind increased to a heavy gale with heavy cross sea, ship shipping large seas fore and aft, until 24th; at 4 a.m. gale and weather moderating; at 3 p.m. wind increased to a strong gale and overcast sky varied from N.N.E. to W. with a heavy cross sea, ship rolling heavily and shipping heavy water over all. Had to throw over board deck cargo for safety of ship, at 11 a.m. on the 25th moderate weather and wind shifted to S.W. blew a fresh breeze to Rock Island; and thence to port fresh northerly wind and thick weather with light rain. Arrived at Yokohama, the 26th, at 8 a.m.

The British steamer *Cambodia*, Captain Wildgoose, reports:—Left Hongkong the 22nd September and experienced strong north to easterly winds and overcast sky during the first part, and during the latter part strong N.E. winds, heavy rain, and heavy easterly swell to Cape Sagami; and thence to port, calm and overcast. Arrived at Yokohama, the 30th September, at 7 30 a.m.

The American steamer *City of Peking*, Captain H. C. Dearborn, reports:—Left Hongkong the 23rd September, at 3 p.m. and experienced strong N.E. winds and sea, and fine weather throughout the passage.

The Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, Captain G. W. Conner, reports:—Left Shanghai the 25th September, at 8 35 a.m. and experienced calm weather. Arrived at Nagasaki the 27th, at 2 a.m. and left the same day at 4 p.m. with light northerly winds and fine weather. Arrived at Shimonoseki the 28th, at 5 57 a.m. and left the same day at 7 55 a.m. and experienced light N.E. breeze and fine weather. Arrived at Kobe the 29th, at 5 40 a.m. and left at midnight; had fresh N.W. breeze to Omi-saki; thence to Sagami light N.E. airs and fine weather; and thence to port fresh northerly breeze and clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 1st October, at 8 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Captain Brown, from Kobe, reports light N.W. breeze and fine weather throughout the passage.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The general condition of the Market could hardly be worse, as business has almost come to a standstill; quotations are unaltered but quite nominal in most instances, dealers showing not the least inclination to operate at present beyond trifling orders, and holders appearing satisfied to wait in turn in the tide.

**YARNS.**—Sales for the week do not reach 50 bales of all kinds; dealers are said to have been accepting lower prices from the country buyers.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Sales have been limited to 1,000 pieces Indigo Shirtings, 1,500 pieces Twills, 350 pieces Cotton Italians, 1,200 dozen Handkerchiefs, and a few cases Velvets.

**WOOLLENS.**—1,500 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 1,000 pieces Italians, and 1,800 pairs Blankets comprise all the sales reported.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.00 to 27.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium	27.75 to 28.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.00 to 29.75
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.25 to 31.75
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	32.00 to 32.75
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.00 to 35.00
No. 42s, Two-fold	32.50 to 34.00
No. 42s, Bombay	35.50 to 39.50
No. 10s, Bombay	26.00 to 27.50
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	24.75 to 26.25
	23.00 to 24.50

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirtings—81 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	\$1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—91 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.20 to 2.65
T. Cloth—71 lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.45 to 1.57 1/2
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—12 to 24 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—24 to 36 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—36 to 48 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.28 to 1.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.25 to 7.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.65 to 0.72 1/2
Taffetales, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER POUND.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.21 to 0.31
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.14 1/2 to 0.16 1/2
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.37 1/2 to 0.45

## METALS.

The better feeling continues without leading to much actual trade. Dealers however seem more inclined for business and are on the look-out for their favorite brands.

**IRON.**—Considerable arrivals by each Canal steamer. Prices are not strong and holders must make some reduction to effect sales of any magnitude.

**WIRE NAILS.**—Quotations unchanged, but weak for anything but special lines.

All other kinds without variation from last week, although buyers look to reap some advantage all round from the steady rise in foreign exchange.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$2.60 to 2.65
Flat Bars, 1 inch	2.70 to 2.75
Round and square up to 1 inch	2.60 to 2.75
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.60 to 5.80
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20 to 1.25

## KEROSENE.

The regular autumn demand continues; and purchases for the week are about 25,000 cases at last quotations. The sales at auction of damaged cargo have continued and good prices have been realised for some "part empty" and *fale quails*. Deliveries are fair and present Stock in harbour and godown is 540,000 cases. The *Utrecht* sails for Hakodate in a few days and will take up 5,000 cases to the northern port.

	PER CASE.
Devos	\$1.77 to 1.80
Comet	1.72 to 1.75
Stella	None

## SUGAR.

There was no business done during six days of the past week, but on the seventh a large demand set in and 5,000 piculs changed hands, which

stimulated prices all round for Formosa sorts. White descriptions are not much in demand, and consequently they continue to rule weak.

White, No. 1	7.25 to 7.50
White, No. 2	6.50 to 7.00
White, No. 3	5.50 to 5.70
White, No. 4	4.95 to 5.40
White, No. 5	4.60 to 4.75
Brown Formosa	4.05 to 4.10

#### EXPORTS. RAW SILK.

Since our last issue of the 24th September there has been much more business doing in this Market. Settlements for the week are quite 1,000 piculs, divided thus:—*Hanks* 200 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 710 piculs, *Kakeda* 40 piculs, *Sendai* 20 piculs, *Sundries* 30 piculs. No "Direct" Export at present although the *City of Peking*, now loading, is expected to take something for New York on Japanese account.

The demand for Europe has increased and full rates have been paid for suitable parcels. Buyers for America have also been active and the outgoing steamer should have a considerable quantity for that quarter. It would seem that foreign markets are slowly coming up to our level; and, in spite of the continued rise in exchange, the natives are quitting their stocks freely at a small reduction on the highest prices paid a month ago. As a matter of fact *Hanks* are even dearer than they were at the beginning of September and there are willing buyers at current rates.

Arrivals continue upon a free scale: and the total of the Stock-list has increased to 8,750 piculs notwithstanding the large transactions of the week. Quotations from last week cannot be altered, and for some grades are distinctly strong.

There has only been one shipping opportunity during the week, namely the *P. & O.* steamship *Thibet* on the 28th instant. This vessel carried 104 bales for Lyons; and the total Export is now 3,719 piculs, against 3,501 piculs last year and 6,245 piculs at same date in 1884.

*Hanks*.—A current business for Europe at prices which not only are well maintained, but even show a hardening tendency. Holders have all through been very strong and now appear likely to reap the reward of their persistency. Among the transactions we notice *Toniyoka* \$650, *Annaka* \$617½, *Hachioji* \$580.

*Filatures*.—A large trade both in *Shinshu* and *Koshi* Silks; buyers for Europe and America being actively engaged. A small parcel *Utsunomiya* has again notched \$800. *Rokkusha* has fetched \$770, *Hakunuru* \$740, *Nansinsu* \$740, *Kameisha* \$735, *Tueisha* \$725, *Tokusha* \$710, while many large parcels of good *Koshi* *Filatures* have been done at or under \$700. *Mino*, *Bishu* and *Hikone* noted at \$680.

*Re-reels*.—Considerable demand but most buyers cannot afford the prices asked by dealers. Some parcels of *Tortoise* and *Five Girl* reported at \$690 with *Shinshu* (Helmet chap) at \$710. Some inferior qualities of *Yoshu* and *Bushu* have been taken to account at about \$660 but these Silks seem dear at the price when compared with the better grades.

*Kakeda*.—The Settlements consist of one parcel Old staple at \$640. New produce from this district is very strongly held at quotations, which buyers appear quite unable to pay.

*Oshu*.—At last some little demand and a few piculs *Sendai* have been taken into godown at prices ranging from \$540 to \$595.

*Sundries*.—In *Taysam* kinds two or three lots *Yechisen* and *Nagahama* at \$485 to \$530.

#### QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	\$650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2 (Yoshu)	640 to 650
Hanks—No. 2½ (Shinshu)	630 to 640
Hanks—No. 2½ (Yoshu)	620 to 635
Hanks—No. 3	590 to 600
Hanks—No. 3½	570 to 580
Hanks—No. 4	550 to 560
Filatures—Extra	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 1½, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	710 to 720
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 1½, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	660 to 675
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	640 to 650
Kakedas—Extra	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 1	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 1½	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 2	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 2½	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 3	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 3½	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 4	Nom.
Oshu Sendai—No. 2½	—
Hamatsuki—No. 2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sendai—No. 2½	—

#### Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 1st Oct., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	BALES.	BALES.	BALES.
Europe	1,408	964	2,925
America	2,393	2,666	3,739
Total	3,801	3,631	6,664
Settlements and Direct	5,050	4,050	7,700
Export from 1st July	8,750	7,500	5,600
Stock, 1st October	13,800	11,550	13,300

#### WASTE SILK.

Another heavy week, foreign buyers purchasing 990 piculs (*Cocoons* 200 piculs, *Noshi* 500 piculs, *Kibiso* 240 piculs, *Neri* 50 piculs) and direct Export shipping 168 piculs besides. Indeed the native Export-Kwaisha is reported to have bought about 1,000 piculs altogether, and this large quantity will probably be shipped during the present month.

*Cocoons*, *Noshi*, and *Kibiso* have again been eagerly bought for European Markets. Prices are strong in spite of the continued rise in foreign exchange. Supplies have not equalled sales and the Stock is reduced to 8,000 piculs not deducting the purchases on Japanese account remaining unshipped.

The English mail steamer *Thibet* of 28th instant carried 285 bales various *Wastes* and *Waste Cocoons* for Europe. Total Export present season to date is now 4,304 piculs against 1,123 piculs last year and 4,314 piculs at same date in 1884. The *Harter* has also 100 bales of *Cocoons* for New York which are not included in these figures.

*Cocoons*.—Business continues at late rates and the stock of *Pierced* is now getting small. A considerable quantity of *Waste* and *Tama Cocoons* yet remain to be disposed of.

*Noshi*.—Large transactions in *Yoshu* assorted at from \$120 to \$125, *Oshu* \$190, *Mino* \$157½, and *Shinshu* at \$150. Holders firm and apparently plenty of buyers at full rates.

*Kibiso*.—Considerable business at prices which show no decline on recent quotations. In *Filature* kinds *Koshi* district has been done at \$140 to \$150 and best *Shinshu* is held for \$160. Ordinary *Yoshu Kibiso* has brought \$70 and common *Mino* \$75.

*Neri*.—Several parcels sold up to \$28 for rough uncleaned stock.

#### QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$130 to 150
Noshi-to-Filature, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-to-Filature, Good	100 to 170
Noshi-to-Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-to-Oshu, Good to Best	190 to 200
Noshi-to-Shinshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-to-Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-to-Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-to-Bushu, Good to Best	160 to 170
Noshi-to-Yoshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-to-Yoshu, Good	120 to 130
Noshi-to-Yoshu, Ordinary	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Yoshu, Good to Fair	85 to 90
Kibiso—Yoshu, Middling to Common	70 to 65
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good	60 to 50
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	50 to 40
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	30 to 25
Mawata—Good to Best	250 to 260

#### Export Table, Waste Silk, to 1st Oct., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk	3,528	1,123	3,313
Pierced Cocoons	776	—	1,001
Total	4,304	1,123	4,314
Settlements and Direct	7,150	7,400	9,000
Export from 1st July	8,000	8,000	4,800
Stock, 1st October	15,150	9,400	13,800

*Exchange*.—Foreign has further advanced in sympathy with better prices ruling for silver on the London Market. Present quotations are firm as follows:—LONDON, 4 m/s. Credits, 3/3½; Documents, 3/1½; 6 m/s. Credits, 3/3½; Documents, 3/1½; NEW YORK, 30 d/s. G. 879; 4 m/s. G. 880½; PARIS, 4 m/s. fcs. 4.14; 6 m/s. fcs. 4.17. Domestic unchanged, Kinsatsu being nominally at par with silver yen.

#### Estimated Silk Stock, 1st October, 1886:—

	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	1,680	1,680	Pierced Cocoons	600
Filature & Re-reels	5,140	5,140	Noshi-to	3,400
Kakeda	985	985	Kibiso	3,700
Sendai & Hamatsuki	670	670	Mawata	180
Taysam Kinds	275	275	Sundries	120
Total piculs	8,750	8,750	Total piculs	8,000

#### TEA.

Business in this department has somewhat abated

ed during the past seven days, the volume of purchases only aggregating 1,595 piculs, against 3,200 piculs for the corresponding period in 1885. Prices continue to rule firm all round, and as Finest is in limited supply, quotations for that description are withdrawn from this date for the season 1886-87. It is estimated that there are about 33,500 piculs more Tea to arrive from the producing districts as follows:—Ise and Mino 9,000 piculs, Suruga and Inshu 11,000 piculs, Hachioji 3,500 piculs, Shimosa 3,500 piculs, Kiushu 2,500 piculs, Echigo 2,500 piculs, and various, 1,500 piculs. The above is divided thus under various grades:—Fine and upwards, 7,000 piculs; Medium and Good Medium, 10,000 piculs; Common to Good Common, 13,000 piculs; and Bancha 3,500 piculs. Total Settlements for Yokohama 186,845 piculs and Kobe 119,500 piculs, making 306,345 piculs, against 251,625 piculs, last year. The *O. & O.* steamship *Belgie*, which sailed from this port on the 23rd instant, took 495,679 lbs. from Yokohama as follows:—139,762 lbs. for New York, 156,544 lbs. for Chicago, 193,913 lbs. for San Francisco, and 5,460 lbs. for Canada. The Suez Canal steamship *Port Adelaide* which left on the 27th instant, took 269,734 lbs. for New York and 46,936 lbs. for Canada. Aggregating 316,670 lbs. from this port.

Common	\$13 & under
Good Common	14 to 15
Medium	16½ to 17½
Good Medium	18½ to 20½
Fine	24 & up'ds

#### EXCHANGE.

Foreign has seen a farther advance.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3/2½
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/2½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/3½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/3½
On Paris—Bank sight	4.07
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	4.09
On Hongkong—Bank sight	100/100 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	100/100 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	73
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	78
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	79
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	78
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	79

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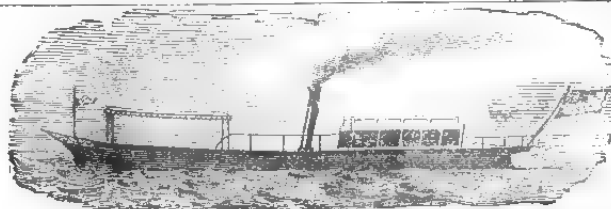
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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

NO. 15, VOL. VI.]

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YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 9TH, 1886. 可認局通驛 [\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAISCE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1886.

### BIRTH.

At No. 21-3 A, Pluff, on the 4th instant, the wife of H. Moss of a Daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

October 5th, at the residence of Dr. J. C. Hapburn, by the Rev. Wm. Ingle, D.D., the Rev. R. B. GREENAN, of Virginia, U.S.A., to Miss LUISA ARLINA LEETE, only daughter of the late Charles E. Leete, Esq., of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Naval College was opened the 4th instant.

A scheme for forming large sugar plantations in the Riukiu Islands is mooted.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank proposes to establish a branch office at Shanghai.

VICE-ADMIRAL ITO left for Shiohara, Yashu, the 1st instant, to recruit his health.

MESSRS. FUJITA & Co. of Osaka have decided to work the silver mines at Omeri, Sekishu.

MR. SHIBUYA RICHIE, Vice-President of the Aichi Local Assembly, sent in his resignation the 30th ultimo.

THE remains of H.I.H. Princess Isako were interred at the Toshimaoka the 4th instant at 3 p.m.

THE Extradition Treaty between Japan and the United States of America has been ratified and published.

MR. SHIBAYAMA, Governor of Yamagata Prefecture, arrived in the capital the 30th ultimo on official business.

IN consequence of the decrease in the number of cholera cases in Osaka the authorities have

removed the restrictions on the trade in rags, second-hand clothing, and waste paper.

GOVERNOR TAKASAKI, of the Tôkyô City Government, removed to his new official residence at Shiba Park the 3rd instant.

THE number of banks in Kiushu is estimated at 22, with a total capital of yen 3,315,000 and yen 2,268,000 of notes issued.

THE Conference on treaty revision, which was to have been resumed early this month, has been postponed till the 20th instant.

MR. SOMESAKI NOHUFUSA, editor of the Tôkyô *Hiri Shimbun* or *Illustrated News*, died the 27th ultimo at the age of 69 years.

THE telegraph authorities are said to be enquiring with a view to the construction of a line from Hakodate to Soya in Kitami.

THE total number of Japanese residents at Sôlu is 131, of whom 94 are males, and 37 females, the total number of houses being 26.

THE total number of Japanese residents at Fusan is 1,807, of whom 918 are males, and 889 females, the total number of houses being 431.

ENGINEERS have reported that the supply of water to be obtained from the Mino Falls will not be sufficient for the city of Osaka.

MESSRS. MASUJIMA, OKAYAMA, SHIBUYA, and ENRI have assumed charge of the Yokohama Law School, which was opened the 1st instant.

H.E. COUNT SAIGO, who is at present staying in London, will return to Japan, after visiting various foreign countries, in April next year.

THE Tôkyô City Government contemplate the construction of a bridge near Komakatacho for the convenience of residents in Asakusa and Honjo.

At a large meeting of officials and leading residents at Fukuoka, it was decided to begin at once the formation of the Kiushiu Railway Company.

THE total number of notes burned in the Printing Bureau from the 28th ultimo to the 1st instant was 3,837,401. The total value represented was yen 3,036,883.

IN August last the total number of Japanese residents at Gensan was 281, of whom 186 were males and 95 females, the total number of their houses being 76.

MR. ISHII, Director of Imperial Telegraphs, left the capital the 4th instant to visit the localities in Kiushu where it is proposed to establish branch telegraph offices.

It is stated that the residents of Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Saga Prefectures have decided to apply to Government on the subject of the construction of a Kiushu Railway.

AN adjourned meeting of the Yokohama Choral Society was held on Monday, at which it was

decided by a majority to hire a piano for the practice of the society and to ask M. Sauvlet to again take the office of conductor.

THE total number of passports issued to Japanese who applied to the Foreign Office for leave to travel in foreign countries during September last was 41.

THE plans of seven fish-shaped torpedo-boats, which were recently completed in the Naval Department, were submitted to the Marine Bureau the 2nd instant.

THE autumn races of the Kyôdô Keiba Kaisha, which were fixed to take place at Ueno the 23rd instant and two following days, have been postponed till the 3rd proximo.

MIURA BUNJI, KOBARI SHIGEO, and KOTOBA IWAMATSU, who were arrested in connection with the Kabasan riot, were hanged at the Ichigaya Branch Prison the 2nd instant.

SINCE the opening of the market at Shanghai, 35,000 bales of raw silk have been imported from Japan, 21,000 bales changed hands, and 20,330 bales were exported from Shanghai.

IN future the results of floods, &c., will be reported to the Central Government by the governors of prefectures or their secretaries who will come to Tôkyô for that purpose.

COLONEL ABU has been appointed to the office of President of the *Kyôdoden* School, in place of Colonel Watanabe, who has been gazetted acting commandant of the 4th Army Corps.

H.E. COUNT INOUE KAORU, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, received permission the 30th ultimo to accept and wear a first class decoration conferred on him by the Prince of Montenegro.

MR. NAGAOKA YOSHIYUKI, Commissioner of the Board of Auditors, who was promoted the 4th instant to the rank of 5th class of first grade, by special orders, died the same day after a long illness.

MR. TÔJÔ ICHIRO, secretary of the Japanese Legation at Vienna, received permission the 30th ultimo to accept and wear a third class decoration conferred on him by H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria.

SINCE the return of their Excellencies Counts Inoue and Yamagata from Hokkaido, the vernacular press speaks of great reforms as likely to be made in connection with the administration of the place.

MR. KIMURA SOHEI, who resides at Mita, has applied to the Tôkyô City Government for permission to purchase the cattle-rearing establishment of the Agricultural and Commercial Department at Mita, for yen 50,500.

THE total traffic receipts on the Ueno-Mayeabashi and Shinagawa-Akabane line during August last were yen 59,215, of which yen 36,819 were for passengers, and yen 22,395 for parcels, &c. The total receipts on the Taketoyo-Kisogawaline



during the same period were *yen* 1,976, of which *yen* 1,850 were for passengers, and *yen* 126 for parcels, &c.

An experiment with torpedo apparatus took place at the Naval Arms factory the forenoon of the 5th instant. Rear-Admiral Ito, Superintendent, and M. Bertin, adviser, of the Naval Construction Bureau, were present.

MR. YOSHIDA, Vice-Minister of State for the Agricultural and Commercial Department, who had been for some time confined to his residence by illness, left for Isobe the afternoon of the 30th ultimo to recruit his health.

It is stated that the site of H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa's former residence will be added to the Nagata Park at Nagata-machi, Kojimachi, the present park being very small as compared with other places of public recreation in the capital.

THE CHINESE MINISTER, accompanied by Mr. Loo Yung Ming, Japanese interpreter of the Chinese Legation, visited the Foreign Office the afternoon of the 2nd instant, and had a conference with Count Inouye and Mr. Aoki in connection with the Nagasaki affair.

THE total number of visitors to the museum at Ueno during last month was 3,939, of whom 3,754 were adults and 185 children. The total number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens during the same period was 6,669, of whom 5,935 were adults and 734 children.

THE Tōkyō City Government Office is said to contemplate the purchase of the site of the residence of Marquis Hosokawa, at Hamacho, Tōkyō, with the object of forming a Park. The ground is highly suitable for that purpose, and the total extent is over 36,520 *tsubo*.

MADAME SUGI, wife of Mr. Sugi, High Chamberlain of the Empress Dowager, who since her accident had been staying at the residence of Mr. Takashima Kaemon, at Kanagawa, under medical treatment, returned to Tōkyō in a *kago* the evening of the 4th instant. Madame Sugi's health is greatly improved.

THE quantity of rawsilk exported from Yokohama during September last was 1,438 bales; 4,991 bales were sent to foreign firms; 1,058½ bales rejected, and 9,178 bales came in from the country. Of waste, 6,793 bales were sold to foreign firms, 7,524 bales arrived from the country, and 99 bales were sent back.

THE opening of the new line of the Nippon Railway Company between Utsunomiya and Nasu took place the 1st instant. H.E. Count Matsukata, Messrs. Inouye, Director of the Government Railways, Narahara and Kitagawa, President and Vice-President of the Nippon Railway Company, and other gentlemen were present.

THE total amount of the Hokkaido products sent to Shanghai during September last was 3,439,418 catties of *kombu*, showing an increase of 1,390,723 catties against the previous month; 71,569 catties of *bêche de mer*, or an increase of 17,273 catties; 106,239 catties of *surume* (a species of dried cuttle-fish), or an increase of 43,847 catties; and 23,770 catties of dried sea-eel, or an increase of 11,268 catties.

OPERATIONS in Imports have scarcely been equal to expectations, transactions all round having been on a smaller scale than is usual at

the time of year. But little inquiry has been made for Yarns, though during the past two days certain spinnings were in good request at an advance on recent rates, whilst other kinds were only saleable at easier prices. Cotton Piece-goods and Woollens moved off to a small extent only, and without improvement in values. No change can be reported in Metals, and Kerosene is quiet. A small demand only has to be noted for Formosa and Manila Sugars, and White kinds are scarcely looked at. A large business has been done in Silk, principally for Europe, and prices are higher with the prospect of a further advance. Holders are very firm, and, if a demand should come from America, will be able to dictate any terms they please. Waste Silk has also been largely dealt in, and transactions would have been still more extensive if sellers and buyers were not so far apart in their ideas of values. The Tea trade continues active, all grades participating in the demand; and though no change has occurred in prices, the market closes slightly weaker for common and medium sorts. Foreign exchange is steady.

#### NOTES.

THE recent Korean complications have not ceased to cause concern to Japanese journalists. A telegram, dated at London, the 23rd ultimo, and published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* a few days ago, has renewed the feeling of uneasiness. Its import is that "Russian reinforcements have left Odessa for Vladivostok." Nothing is said as to the nature of the reinforcements, and our Tōkyō contemporary is disposed to conclude that a strengthening of the Russian fleet in these waters is alone contemplated. It must be remembered, however, that of late China has been slowly but steadily augmenting her frontier garrisons until her strength *vis-à-vis* Russia amounts almost to a menace, and there is quite as much reason to attribute these reinforcements to that circumstance as to connect their despatch with Korean affairs. Yet the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes uneasily. It sees in Kim Kak-u's attempt to escape to Vladivostok evidence of an intrigue the existence of which may be confirmed rather than denied by Kim's strenuous disavowal of anything like a secret treaty with Russia. If Kim's asseverations be trustworthy, it would follow that the Russian scare was a mere pretext, devised by Min Yon-ik and too easily credited—if indeed it was really credited—by the Chinese Representative, Yuen. Some confirmation of this view is furnished by the fact that Min, instead of proceeding at once to Tientsin to offer explanations to Viceroy Li, as was supposed to be his intention, stopped at Chefoo *en route*, and thence journeyed to Shanghai. Rumour says that the Viceroy Li, having vainly waited for Min's arrival, telegraphed to Sōul reprimanding Yuen's tardiness in sending the Korean politician to Tientsin. In our opinion, already more than once expressed, Min's proceedings appear to indicate that he is responsible for the whole intrigue, and that, to achieve the downfall of his rivals, the Kims, he made a mere cat's-paw of the Chinese Representative. But in truth it is scarcely possible to find one's way through the labyrinth of political plotting and international vacillation which make up the sum of Korea's present history. Two things only are certain; namely, that there is a strongly

developed disposition on the part of some Koreans to throw their lot in with Russia, and that the fitful, suspicious policy of China is gradually creating an intolerable situation.

Suppose, for a moment, that Russia is innocent of all designs upon the Korean peninsula and that she has taken no part in the intrigues attributed to her, what, under those circumstances, must be her feelings towards China? Even a humble individual does not find it pleasant to be unjustly suspected, and the Government of a great empire may well be indignant at such evidences of distrust as China has of late shown in her attitude towards Russia. We do not pretend to say whether or no the statesmen of the Middle Kingdom have reason on their side, but we do say that even if they were absolutely certain of their facts, their conduct has exhibited very little sagacity. They have proclaimed to the world that they regard Russia as an unscrupulous Power, always on the watch to extend the sphere of her aggressions. Russia, indeed, seems to take it all very quietly. But that her resentment is aroused there need not be much question. Korea has proved a most unfortunate field for Chinese statesmanship. Seldom has there been anywhere displayed a policy of such conflicting elements—timidity and boldness, vacillation and firmness, repudiation and presumption.

DURING the absence of their Excellencies Counts Inouye and Yamagata in Hokkaido, a rumour was published by one or two Japanese newspapers to the effect that the steamer by which the Ministers travelled had violated the quarantine regulations at Hakodate, and entered that port without undergoing the prescribed processes of disinfection. This story was taken up by an English local contemporary, and converted into a circumstantial statement, supported by the reputed evidence of "numerous correspondents," and embellished by an assertion that the Governor of Hakodate had expressed great indignation at the contumelious behaviour of the two high officials. We ventured to point out that the whole tale was a fable; that the *Satsuma Maru* had been duly disinfected at Ogi-no-hama, *en route* for Hakodate, and that a repetition of the process at the latter place would have been quite superfluous. Our contemporary, so far from accepting this correction, which we made "by authority," re-iterated its previous romance with renewed assertions of indisputable testimony and with all the mien of indignant veracity. We are now in possession of the detailed facts as related by the "high officials" themselves. The *Satsuma Maru* and all her equipage were duly disinfected at Ogi-no-hama, Counts Inouye and Matsugata and their party proceeding, after the process, overland to Onna-hama. When the *Satsuma* reached Hakodate she was kept waiting some time at the Inspection Station owing to the somnolent habits of the sanitary officer on duty. When that gentleman came on board, he seemed doubtful how to proceed inasmuch as the disinfection of a ship from Yokohama at Ogi-no-hama was a novelty to him. Presently the Governor of Hakodate visited the *Satsuma*. He too acknowledged some uncertainty in view of such a departure from the ordinary routine. On the other hand, the notion that a ship coming directly from a non-infected port where it had undergone disinfection and been furnished

with all the necessary certificates, should be again disinfected at Hakodate merely because the officials at the latter place were not familiar with such a case, must have appeared a little ludicrous to the passengers in the *Satsuma*. Count Yamagata, however—who as Minister of State for the Interior might be supposed to know the rules enacted by himself—did not insist, but merely referred the Governor to the naval physician who had accompanied the *Satsuma Maru* from Yokohama, promising that, if after consultation with that officer the Governor still felt uncertain as to his duty, the *Satsuma* should remain at the Inspection Station until telegraphic instructions had been received from the Sanitary Bureau in Tōkyō. A few words from the naval surgeon sufficed, however, to enlighten the Governor. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and the ship proceeded to her moorings. It will be seen that these incidents were just sufficiently unusual to furnish materials to ignorant outsiders. The *Tōkyō Independent* will now, perhaps, see the expediency of repudiating its too easily credited story.

CHIARINI'S circus is drawing better than ever. Since the cholera ceased to deter visitors and the hot weather disappeared, the accommodation afforded by the big tent is taxed nightly to the very utmost. The clown, Mr. Godfrey, has become a great favourite with the people. His merry antics elicit shouts of laughter, though, of course, the dialogue that sometimes accompanies them is unintelligible to ninety-nine in every hundred among the audience. A trait very characteristic of the artistic instincts of the Japanese must have impressed foreign visitors. Among the performances is one in which a boy-dressed as a girl with long flowing locks, stands upon two bare-backed ponies and drives two others before him. As the four animals career round the arena, the rider turns his body parallel to the course and, shading his eyes with his hand, strikes an attitude of great picturesqueness. As an equestrian feat the thing is nothing, but as an artistic *coup* it appeals at once to the Japanese, who immediately burst into vehement applause.

The lion show, which is certainly the least pleasing item in the programme, has not yet been attended by any accident. But it is plain to every one who has visited the circus at intervals of any length, that the largest lion of the three grows nightly less docile and more disposed to resent the indignities to which he is subjected. The tamer, Mr. Frame, however, expresses entire confidence in his ability to manage the tawny beasts. Kindness, he says, succeeds better with them than cruelty, and though he seems to use the whip freely, he denies that he does so wantonly, or that the lions ever fail to connect their punishment with some conscious fault. Certainly his theory is borne out by results, for there is at least one of the lions so much attached to him that it receives his caresses with all the mien of a pet kitten. The case of the tigers is different. Their temper is pronounced to be treacherous and untrustworthy in the extreme. At present they do not perform, as the largest of the three is indisposed, and, under the influence of fever, has scratched a deep gash in his own face. Over this animal Mr. Frame acknowledges that his control is imperfect. Twice during his seven months' association with the circus, he has been struck down by

the brute's paw, and received wounds which would quickly have been multiplied to deadliness but for the interference of the other two tigers. These, fortunately, being on bad terms with their big comrade, are generally ready to interrupt his proceedings, especially when he betrays any symptoms of ill temper. But it is a precarious business. The tamer's only resource—a slender one at best—lies in a heavily loaded stick which an attendant holds ready to hand him, at any moment, through the bars of the cage. With this he avows ability to fell any of the tigers, but the blow would have to be delivered with unimpaired force and the precision of unshaken nerves. If the tiger should happen to strike home first with its claws, however lightly in respect of its full capabilities, would the felling process be likely to come off successfully? We doubt it, and, having observed the decidedly repellant lions' show, we have not the smallest desire to witness the still more perilous performance with the tigers.

A VERY significant feature of Mr. Mori's administration at the Educational Department, is the disposition to utilize foreign ability in fields which seem naturally adapted to native research. The appointment of Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain to be Professor of Japanese is one case in point. Mr. Chamberlain, whose remarkable proficiency as a sinologue needs no comment, is now engaged in investigating and comparing the dialogues of Japan with a view to the philological and etymological deductions which their collation may be expected to suggest. For such work as this a Japanese scholar would certainly have been appointed by a Minister who did not possess Mr. Mori's great breadth of view and freedom from prejudice. Another scarcely less remarkable instance is the appointment of Mr. E. F. Fenollosa to what must be termed, we suppose, a chair of Japanese Art. Mr. Fenollosa's mission to Europe for the purpose of compiling a report on Western art schools in relation to Japanese art, is a public acknowledgment that Japan is prepared to submit her canons and traditions to the light of foreign research, and to benefit by intelligent foreign judgment in matters which her virtuosi, not without apparent reason, have hitherto claimed the exclusive right to regulate. Such facts as these do not accord with the inference so often deduced of late years, that Japan's leading purpose is to dispense with foreign aid altogether. Independent ability she certainly aims at acquiring, but that she does not underrate the value of talented foreign coöperation and is not unprepared to avail herself of it, seems pretty evident.

THERE is nothing novel in the advice which, according to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, M. Bertin is credited with having given to the naval authorities in regard to the necessity of aiming at greater uniformity in the armament of the Japanese navy. More than fourteen years ago the same recommendation was made with, we venture to say, at least equal earnestness, and though the authority of the officer making it was far inferior to that of M. Bertin, the reasons which he advanced in support of his counsel were doubtless identical with those which actuate the distinguished Frenchman. Then, too, it would have been comparatively easy to take the necessary steps, whereas now the problem is much more difficult to solve. It need not be

supposed, indeed, that the armament of the Japanese navy is of an exceptionally varied description. Perhaps Japanese ships are even better off in this respect than the British. But, in the first place, there is no valid reason why a country which does not make its own guns but simply takes its choice of those manufactured elsewhere, should furnish itself with a miscellany of weapons. The present condition of the Japanese naval armament represents, not the changes which the manufacture of ordnance undergoes as science progresses, but the uncertainty of the Japanese authorities as to the most serviceable weapon; and, in our opinion, no such uncertainty need have existed. If Japan were self-supplying in the matter of ammunition, there would be less cause for uneasiness; but so long as she depends on England, Germany and France simultaneously for her projectiles, her ability to fight cannot be regarded with much confidence. M. Bertin will have rendered this country a great service if he assists the naval authorities to adopt a system pointing to complete uniformity of armament, and to the development of thorough ability to be self-supplying in the matter of ammunition.

HER MAJESTY'S Speech at the opening of Parliament was singularly laconic:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—I have summoned you to meet at this unusual season of the year for the transaction of indispensable business. The Session of the last Parliament was interrupted before the ordinary work of the year had been completed, in order that the sense of my people might be taken on certain proposals with regard to the government of Ireland. The result of that appeal has been to confirm the conclusion to which the late Parliament had come. The provisional nature of the arrangement which was made by the last Parliament for the public charge of the year renders it inexpedient to postpone any further the consideration of the necessary financial legislation.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Estimates which were submitted to the last Parliament, and were only partially voted, will be laid before you.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—At a period of the year usually assigned for the recess, and after the prolonged and exceptional labours to which many of you have been subjected, I abstain from recommending now, for your consideration, any measures except those which are essential to the conduct of the public service during the remaining portion of the financial year. I am confident that they will receive your prompt and careful attention.

Perhaps the truest moral to be drawn from this brevity is that a session has been wasted. The last Parliament encountered the Irish barrier at the very outset of its legislative path, and fell in the attempt to surmount it. The new Parliament meets at a time when all possibility of legislative achievements is at an end. Her Majesty has, therefore, nothing to recommend for the future, and nothing to applaud in the past.

MR. JUSTICE FIELD'S artistic instincts seem to have been shocked by the curiosities which came under his notice in the case of Ahrens v. White. Messrs. Ahrens & Co. had been acting as agents in Japan for Messrs. White & Co. the bulk of the business transacted by the former being the purchase of various articles of Japanese art industry and their transmission to London. Cheapness appears to have been the great desideratum in selecting these goods, for we find that 5,000 porcelain figures at 1d. each were among the consignments, and that cloisonné vases at from \$4 to \$6 each were much affected by Messrs. White & Co. Perhaps it is not wonderful that, in giving judgment for Messrs. Ahrens & Co., Justice Field was betrayed into saying:—"I think they ought to get their money in their pockets to go on dealing with, and to buy more of these horrid monsters. I hope they will not send them to England."

A curious point was raised in connection with this trial, namely, whether the description

"gold lacquer" should be interpreted to mean that the surface of the lacquered object is all gold, or whether spots of gold only are necessary. We should have imagined that the matter did not admit of much doubt. The technical term for lacquer spotted with gold is, not "gold lacquer" but *avanturine lacquer*. By the former we should certainly understand lacquer having a ground entirely of gold.

JAPANESE papers publish the following telegrams:—

(*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*).

Nagasaki, October 1st, 6.25 p.m.

The enquiry by the Japanese and Chinese representatives has been held daily. The Chinese Consul has commenced the preliminary examination of persons concerned in the late disturbance, and officers and men from the ships at present in harbour being called.

(*Mainichi Shinbun*).

Nagasaki, October 1st, 1 p.m.

The Japanese representatives received a telegram from Mr. Kirkwood to-day containing suggestions as to the future conduct of the enquiry.

Nagasaki, October 1st, 3.15 p.m.

The Japanese representatives have requested the government to despatch Mr. Motoyama Masahisa to assist them in connection with the enquiry, but no decision has yet been come to by the Tōkyō authorities.

Nagasaki, October 2nd, 11 a.m.

Governor Kusaka was asked by Count Inouye as to the question of whether he had suspended the movement of small junks during the disturbance of the 15th. It is stated that this message is required for the conference with the Chinese Minister in Tōkyō.

Nagasaki, October 2nd, 7 p.m.

A long telegram from the Chinese Minister addressed to the Chinese Consul and Mr. Drummond arrived to-day. Presumably it is a message containing the minutes taken at the conference which was held in Tōkyō with Count Inouye on that date.

Nagasaki, October 3rd, (Noon).

With regard to the alleged suspension of the movement of small boats, Governor Kusaka has replied to Count Inouye that these steps were taken because of the conduct of the Chinese sailors. In the event of boats being required by foreigners, or Chinese not concerned in the disturbance, he gave the necessary permission to use the boats on being satisfied that such was advisable. Further, it was in accordance with custom to stop the movement of small boats in order to the arrest of offenders.

The Chinese representatives asked the Japanese representatives as to the rules governing the landing of men from ships. The latter replied that it was the custom to receive permission from the Governor on landing men from men-of-war for the purpose of marching or drilling in the settlement or in Japanese town, but on other occasions such permission was not necessary.

Nagasaki, October 2nd, 2 p.m.

Since the Chinese Consul added a postscript to the minutes contradicting their tenor, the representatives on both sides have had some ill-feeling. The Japanese representatives asked the Chinese representatives to alter and sign the minutes to suit themselves, intimating that if this were not done the Japanese version must stand as the record.

Nagasaki, October 5th, 1 p.m.

It has been decided by the authorities to report minutely in future to the Tōkyō Government the arrivals and departures of passengers in the mail steamers plying between Nagasaki and Korea.

Nagasaki, October 5th, 4 p.m.

Admiral Ting, who started for Korea yesterday morning in the *Nansen*, returned to Nagasaki to-day.

It is gratifying to learn that the efforts made to secure a regular pastor for the Union Church are likely to prove successful. At a meeting of the congregation held a few days since, the officers of the church announced that a letter had been received from Mr. Monroe of New York, acknowledging receipt of the Church's communication and expressing his willingness to see what could be done in the way of interesting the Christian Associations of London and New York in the movement. This gentle-

man, who was here not many months since, was in London at the time of writing, but he expects to arrive in New York before the year closes. It was stated at the meeting that there is some prospect of procuring the services of Dr. Draper, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and after some interchange of opinion on the part of several present, Dr. Hepburn moved that measures should be at once taken to secure Dr. Draper's services if possible; which motion was seconded and unanimously adopted. We hope that the measures taken will have the desired result, for in Dr. Draper the church and the community generally will, we believe, gain an efficient help. If we are rightly informed, Dr. Draper commenced life as a lawyer, but relinquished a legal career to be ordained; and was not long in rising to a position of considerable eminence amongst the clergymen of America. His health failing, he proceeded to Europe, and accepted the pastorate of the American Church in Geneva. Returning to America, he resumed ministerial work in New York; but, his health again shewing signs of failing, he returned to Europe and became pastor of a church in St. Petersburg, succeeding by his labours in greatly reviving the church and largely increasing its membership. Dr. Draper is at the present time in London, acting as pastor of a large non-conformist church there. We trust the Union Church will be fortunate enough to succeed in securing the reverend gentleman's services.

On Thursday morning Tōkyō witnessed another of those imposing pageants which mark the sepulture of Japanese notables. The deceased, on this occasion, was the mother of Marquis Yamanouchi, formerly Daimio of Tosa. She died at noon of the 30th, at the residence of the Marquis in Hakozakicho, Nihonbashi, and the interment took place in the family cemetery at Oimura, Minami-Shinagawa. The ceremonial was according to the Shinto ritual, and as its nature has been described more than once in these columns, we need not speak of it again further than to say that the procession was nearly a mile in length, and that some of the bouquets carried before the catafalque were about 15 feet high and as many in circumference. The road taken by the cortège had been traversed a few days previously by the funeral procession of the grandmother of Count Okudaira, formerly Daimio of Nakatsu, in Buzen. This lady died on the 24th ultimo, and was buried on the 2nd instant in the cemetery of Tokaiji at Shinagawa. Among the numerous friends and former vassals of the Nakatsu clan who followed her remains to the grave, Messrs. Fukuzawa and Obata were conspicuous.

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The closing days of September were fatal to several persons of rank in the capital. The family of the Marquis Hachisuka was particularly unfortunate. That nobleman's mother, as well as his elder sister, were both taken ill on the 26th, and expired on the 28th. These ladies had come from Awa to welcome the Marquis on his return from Europe, and there is only too much reason to conjecture that their illness was contracted on the journey and was of a choleraic nature.

We believe it has now been definitely decided to form a Yacht and Boat Sailing Association for Yokohama, the first step having been taken in the calling of a meeting for that purpose. So

far as appears from the circular which has been issued to those interested, it strikes us as a somewhat bold measure to include among the proposals suggested for consideration a provision confining the objects of the association strictly and severely to sailing. "There must be nothing of the nature of a club," say the projectors; "no question as to the social position of members can be permitted to enter to disturb the harmony and menace the success of the association." It is certainly reasonable to hope, in view of the enthusiasm manifested in connection with this sport during the summer, that the proposed association can be carried on successfully. No money is to be expended on club or other premises—at any rate that is the suggestion made. Except for special and important purposes, the members will not be called together, and when afloat all class or other distinctions will be ignored. Any person may become an ordinary member, but we suppose the right of voting and taking part in the conduct of the association will be dependent upon some such condition as ownership of a boat, or willingness to present a prize for competition. The following are the general principles that are suggested as those which should be observed in the formation of the Association:—

1. The object of the Association should be to promote Sailing and Sailing Races, and not to facilitate social intercourse, or for any other purpose.
2. Social position, nationality, or class prejudices of any kind have nothing to do with the object of the Association.
3. Qualification for membership should not depend on the ballot, but everyone who has the necessary enthusiasm to become the owner of a sailing boat, or to show in some other practical way that his object in joining the Association is to advance the purpose for which it is formed, should have a title to the privilege of becoming a member, with a right to vote.
4. The value of a member to the Association depends entirely upon the amount of enthusiasm he displays in the object of that association, and upon nothing else.
5. The members of the Committee hold that honourable position by virtue only of their representing the opinion of the majority of the members—that being the true object for which they are appointed. For instance: any proposed alteration of rules, or other measure of any importance, should be submitted to the members by the Committee, and if such proposed important measures be rejected by a majority of the members, such action should be considered as a vote of want of confidence, and the Committee should resign, and a new Committee be appointed which might more nearly represent the opinion of the Association.
6. The expenditure of money on such things as Club Premises, or other property incurring material responsibility to the members, is unnecessary.

In addition to these the following suggestions are made:—

1. That it is unnecessary to extract heavy subscriptions from members; an annual subscription of \$2 for active and \$1 for honorary members would probably be enough to cover all expenses for stationery, Club colours, and incidental expenses.
2. That entrance fees for races should be as light as possible; they should rarely exceed one dollar at the most. Entrance fees should be devoted to the purchase of prizes, but, on the other hand, the object of the Association being to promote races for the sake of racing only, pot-hunting in any form should be particularly discouraged.
3. That any Sailing Rules or such details should be carefully collated by the Committee from the best sources obtainable, and adapted to local requirements, and then submitted to the members for final approval.
4. That as much as possible the calling of meetings of members should be avoided, but that members should be invited to express their opinions by some such means as "return post-cards," thus avoiding the danger of measures being adopted by a meeting which may perhaps not be representative, owing to the unavoidable absence of many of the members.

Doubtless the democratic spirit displayed by the framers of these proposals is very admirable under certain aspects. But we have some apprehensions as to the success of an association so ostentatiously designed to bring together persons of all classes in the pursuit of a common pastime. Why not expunge all this talk about social distinctions and so forth? The enforced levelling down process may be as distasteful to some as the levelling up will prove irksome to others, and under any circumstances it appears to us that intentions of this sort are better understood than expressed.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THERE is a very matter-of-fact Japanese gentleman living in Hamburg. The *St. James's Budget* gives the following account of his doings:—A Japanese gentleman in Hamburg went to see the "The Mikado" there, under the impression that it pretended to be a native production imported from Japan. Full of his discovery that it is no such thing, he has written a long "exposure" of it to a Hamburg newspaper. The names Nanki-poo, Ko-ko, Pooh-bah are not Japanese. "They have more resemblance with the Chinese." The embroidery of the dresses is what in Japan they embroider bed-clothes with. The girls open their mouths too widely; but one is so exquisitely beautiful that "if she were only to procure a somewhat more exact belt, she would look quite like a real Japanese." For the son of the Mikado, Nanki-poo "kisses the young girls too much." Very suspicious is the embracing, as "that fashion is not known with us in Japan." Most damning proof of all, "The Mikado" is fanciful; and in Japan all plays are prohibited that do not stick to facts. Mr. Gilbert has been found out. His play is original.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg newspaper, the Marquis Tseng has been using "very energetic language when speaking about Korean affairs. He declares that Korea ought to be considered an inseparable part of the Chinese Empire. Any attempt upon it would, therefore, he says, meet with the most determined resistance from the Chinese. He further expresses his conviction that China would be supported by the other Powers should such an attempt be made. The Marquis Tseng has two great advantages over the majority of Chinese statesmen—he understands what he is talking about, and knows his own mind. We have not the smallest doubt of the truth of his prediction as to the "determined resistance" which any foreign attempt upon Korea would encounter at China's hands. But while China is playing fast and loose with the status of the peninsula, she may wake up one fine morning to find that the Koreans have made themselves over to some other protector, and that her own disavowals of responsibility in the past preclude her from making any justifiable opposition in the present. There are no black flags in Korea to act as a Chinese vanguard, and we venture to entertain some uncertainty as to the figure which even the Viceroy Li's troops would cut in the rôle of invaders.

AMONG the prefectures that have recently suffered from storms, Hiroshima and Kôchi present the worst records. In the former prefecture, the results of the storm of the 10th and 11th September are stated as follows:—Human lives lost, 75; persons injured, 43; cattle killed, 4 head; houses demolished, 1,720; houses injured, 1,370; walls and fences damaged, in 110 places; shrines demolished, 18; temples injured, 2; public primary schools injured, 5; work-rooms attached to penitentiaries demolished, 4; police stations injured, 3; competitive exhibition buildings damaged, 3; stores injured, 5; granaries demolished, 96; granaries injured, 163; barns damaged, 77; epidemic hospitals injured, 3; abattoirs damaged, 3; roads damaged in 155 places; bridges swept away, 8; bridges injured, 20; embankments injured in 217 places; cultivated land injured, 479 *cho 6 tan*; landslip, one; sea embankment damaged in 13 places; steamship lost, 1; Japanese junks lost, 199; wharfs injured in 2 places. In the latter prefec-

ture, the damage done by the storms of the 20th and 21st September was as follows:—Loss of life, 2; persons injured, 3; horse drowned, 1; dwellings and accessory buildings demolished, 2,523; dwellings and accessory buildings swept away, 396; embankments destroyed in 1,788 places (total extent, *ken 32.474*); roads damaged, 1,235 places (total extent, *ken 18,666*); land devastated, 433 *cho 2 se 30 bu*; bridges destroyed, 398; junks lost and injured, 171; trees blown down, 9,804; grain destroyed by flooding, 1,035 *koku*; sake and other liquors lost, 66 *hoku*; *shoyu* lost, 125 *koku*; mills damaged, 35; landslips in 144 places; and walls and fences damaged in 66 places.—*Official Gazette*.

ACCORDING to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, the representatives of one rural and the four urban divisions of Osaka met, the 3rd ultimo, at the Municipal Government offices to discuss the scheme, proposed by the local authorities for removing the poorer classes from the city, about which so much has lately been said. The number of families to be removed is 2,700, or an aggregate population of 8,100. The localities over which they are now distributed are as follows:—In Minami-ku, Nippon-bashi-suji (from 3rd to 5th street), Okura-ato-machi, and Takatsu-machi (from 3rd to 9th street); in Nishi-ku, Honda-samban-cho, and Honda-machi; in Kita-ku, Kihata-machi, and Iwai-machi Nichome; and in Nishinari Gun, Kamikushima-mura, Shinofukushima-mura, and Namba-mura. These poor people are to be removed to Mamba-mura, where new and good houses are to be constructed to accommodate them at the common expense of the four urban divisions and the one rural division. The rent of these buildings will range from 5 *rin* to 8 *rin* per day according to the depth of frontage. The explanation given by the authorities in submitting this scheme to the consideration of the assembled representatives shows that the energetic efforts of the city Government to protect the inhabitants from the visitation of various dreadful epidemic diseases, particularly cholera, have failed, principally on account of the presence of the small, filthy, and crowded houses of the poorest classes of the population side by side with those of the rich and well-to-do classes, and the consequent impossibility of keeping the city in a healthy condition. Perceiving the defective mode of house construction adopted in the case of *nagaya* (houses for the poor), the city authorities some time ago promulgated sound regulations applicable to the erection of that class of buildings, and, shortly after, they also published rules for the regulation of wells. But, considering that the improvement of the *nagaya* buildings cannot, for more than one obvious reason, be speedily accomplished, they have decided to remove the poor from the quarters in which their presence is so dangerous to the health and happiness of the rest of the population. The municipal authorities hope that, by this means and by the vigorous enforcement of regulations as to the construction of *nagaya* and for the management of wells, already alluded to, it will be possible to make the city of Osaka a very clean and healthy place. The expense of carrying out this project is to be borne in equal proportions by the one rural and the four urban divisions, which are to be benefited by the measure.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* comments upon

the above project as follows:—We congratulate the people of Osaka on the energetic and highly desirable measure of sanitation which their representatives have been called upon to discuss. Should this scheme be approved of by the delegates, the city of Osaka will be happily freed from the presence of the squalid dens, which have become so dangerous to the welfare of the place since the appearance of cholera in this country; and with the improvement of the water-works which is already being considered by the citizens, the great emporium of the west will take first rank among the cities of the Empire on considerations of health. Turning to the city of Tôkyô, we grieve to say that, while its sanitary condition is far worse than that of Osaka both in point of house construction and also on account of the presence of the poorest and most destitute classes in the very heart of the city, its inhabitants generally manifest a feeling of indifference to measures of sanitation. Nowhere in the whole world is there, we fancy, such an unhealthy capital as Tôkyô. Its sewerage arrangements are bad, and in many places it is scarcely drained at all, while in the construction of houses a more deplorable system could not be conceived, and the general sanitary conditions of the place are injuriously influenced by the fact that the rich and the poor live close by each other. We cannot afford to wait the execution of the great work of city improvement; we must in the meantime carry out those measures of sanitation which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the health of the inhabitants, but particularly the enactment of rules as to the construction of *nagaya* buildings. We hope that those connected with municipal administration will not suffer the Osaka people to monopolize the honour of instituting improvements in sanitation.

ONE would suppose, from reading the correspondence recently carried on between the Foreign Office in London and British firms and Chambers of Commerce, that the only information supplied to Her Majesty's Government by its Representatives and Consuls abroad, in regard to commercial affairs, is confined to Consular Trade Reports or despatches published in blue books. But a moment's reflection will show that the communications which, from motives of prudence, cannot be laid before the public, far out-number those actually submitted for general inspection. It may be confidently asserted that whenever diplomatic pressure has been brought to bear upon an Eastern Government by foreign officials in respect of trade, all the facts of the case have been carefully forwarded by British officials for the instruction of the Foreign Office in London. Despatches of this character must of course be treated as confidential, but to conclude that they are not received simply because the public does not see them, would be a silly inference. Mr. Gladstone, when he had been only a very few months in opposition, was ridiculed by ignorant people because he avowed his inability to express a definite opinion with regard to a burning question of foreign policy until he had renewed access to the archives of Downing Street. But Mr. Gladstone knew thoroughly what he was talking about. He knew that what the public sees is only a small fraction of the information really collected for the benefit of the various State Departments. British merchants and Chambers of Commerce might have recollected this, one would fancy,

before they desired that Her Majesty's Diplomats and Consuls should be urged to obtain and transmit intelligence already in the possession of the Foreign Office.

STATISTICS recently published in the United States convey a startling idea of the rapid growth of the Great Republic's wealth. The following table speaks for itself:—

YEAR.	TOTAL VALUE OF NATIONAL PROPERTY.
1790 .....	750 millions of dollars.
1800 .....	1,072 millions of dollars.
1810 .....	1,500 millions of dollars.
1820 .....	1,882 millions of dollars.
1830 .....	2,653 millions of dollars.
1840 .....	3,764 millions of dollars.
1850 .....	7,131 millions of dollars.
1860 .....	16,160 millions of dollars.
1870 .....	30,069 millions of dollars.
1880 .....	43,642 millions of dollars.

Distributed throughout the population, the last sum gives \$870 as the average property of each unit of the nation. The items which make up the grand total of forty-three hundred millions are as follow:—

	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
Farms .....	10,197
Houses and fixtures .....	9,881
Railways and their material .....	5,536
Telegraphs and ships .....	419
Animals and tools .....	2,406
Movables, pictures, books, clothes, jewels, provisions and fuel .....	5,000
Mines, petroleum wells, quarries .....	781
Annual products of agriculture and industry and imported merchandise .....	6,160
Fixtures not taxed .....	2,000
Coin .....	612

It is worth noting that whereas the real property of the nation was valued at over forty-three hundred millions of dollars in 1880, the taxed property only amounted to \$16,903; or 38.73 per cent. of the real property. This is a striking example of the difficulty of levying direct taxes.

WHEN Dickens reduced Krook to the cinder of a small charred and broken log of wood sprinkled with white ashes, he was obliged by hostile criticism to parade his authorities for the incredible theory of spontaneous combustion, and after all very few people believed him. But we read in the *Standard* that Sir W. Gull recently testified before a Committee of the House of Lords to a case of intemperance which goes far to show that Dickens had reason on his side. "A large, bloated man, who was suffering from difficulty of breathing and great distention of the venous system, died at Guy's Hospital. At the post-mortem of the following day there was no sign of decomposition and the body was believed to be distended with gas. 'When punctures were made into the skin,' said Sir William, 'and a lighted match applied, the gas which escaped burned with the ordinary flame of carburetted hydrogen. As many as a dozen of these small flames were burning at the same time.'"

"THE imperial drum-beat follows the sun from the United Kingdom to Bermuda, Halifax, Esquimalt, Port Hamilton, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements." So says the *St. James's Budget* in an article entitled "Vladivostok and Esquimalt." The latter used to be Great Britain's only naval station in the North Pacific. It is now supplemented by Port Hamilton, Esquimalt, which lies at the southern extremity of Vancouver's Island, is about to be fortified. The Ottawa Parliament has voted £20,000 for the construction of earthworks, and the Imperial Government contributes £30,000 for armaments. As for Port Hamilton, we do not know when its defences are to be undertaken. The Rus-

sian Minister of Marine, Admiral Chestakoff, visited the islands a short time ago. It is related that when he found himself in their neighbourhood he was seized with insomnia, which could only be cured by going ashore. Of course he was courteously received by Admiral Hamilton, who showed him everything "except the forts, to which," explained the gallant Irishman, "I am not permitted to introduce visitors." Admiral Chestakoff probably understood the joke and fully relished the invisibility of the forts. But neither he nor any one else can mistake the fact that the inevitable duel between England and Russia is to be fought in the North Pacific. Russia's Amoor provinces would speedily become sources of immense wealth in English hands. Their acquisition would be easy after the reduction of Vladivostok and a few other positions on the Pacific seaboard. China, also, wants those provinces, or a part of them, very badly. If their partition with her were to be the object of war, she would readily become England's ally against Russia. A provident belligerent does not wait until bullets are flying to choose his campaigning ground. The annexation of Port Hamilton and the fortification of Esquimalt indicate as plainly as possible where England means to strike some of the blows she would aim at Russia in the event of war. The present Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs is reported to have said, two years ago, that when England and Russia fought, the sound of their cannon would be audible in Japan. The tendency of events is to verify his prediction.

A GREAT, perhaps a morbid, interest attaches to those relics of grey antiquity which are occasionally unearthed from Egyptian tombs. Two of these were examined recently, in the presence of a distinguished company, and their condition faithfully recorded by Professor Maspero. They were the mummies of Sekeven-ra Ta-âken, who headed the great national rising celebrated in Egyptian history as the War of Independence (circ. B.C. 1850), and of Seti I., father of Rameses II., who flourished thirty-two centuries ago. Until Ta-âken's mummy was examined, it had not been known that he died on the field of battle. Not only this fact, but also the manner of his death, were clearly shown by the condition of the mummy. "A large wound running across the right temple, a little above the frontal ridge, was partly concealed by long and scanty locks of hair. The lips were wide open, and contracted into a circle, from which the front teeth, gums, and tongue protruded, the latter being held between the teeth and partly bitten through. The features, forcibly distorted, wore a very evident expression of acute suffering. A more minute examination revealed the position of two more wounds. One, apparently inflicted by a mace or a hatchet, had cloven the left cheek and broken the lower jaw, the side teeth being laid bare. The other, hidden by the hair, had laid open the top of the head a little above the wound over the left brow. A downward hatchet-stroke had here split off an enormous splinter of skull, leaving a long cleft, through which some portion of the brain must have escaped. The position and appearance of the wounds make it possible to realize with considerable certainty all the circumstances of this last scene of the King's life. Struck first upon the jaw, Ta-âken fell to the ground. His foes then precipitated themselves upon him,

and by the infliction of two more wounds, despatched him then where he lay, one being a hatchet-stroke on the top of the head and the other a lance or dagger wound just above the eyes." Professor Maspero adds that, "to judge by what remains of the muscles of the shoulder and thorax, Ta-âken must have been a singularly powerful man." He says of the second mummy, that of Seti I., that the removal of a mask of fine linen blackened with bitumen, showed "the most beautiful mummy head ever seen within the walls of the museum. The sculptors of Thebes and Abydos did not flatter the Pharaoh when they gave him that delicate, sweet, and smiling profile which is the admiration of travellers. After a lapse of 32 centuries, the mummy retains the same expression which characterized the features of the living man. Most striking of all, when compared with the mummy of Rameses II., is the astonishing resemblance between the father and son. The nose, mouth, chin, in short, all the features, are the same; but in the father they are more refined, more intelligent, more spiritual than when reproduced in the son. Seti I. is, as it were, the idealized type of Rameses II."

THE *London Spectator* has an excellent article on the question of German *versus* English trade as illustrated by the contents of a lately published volume of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade. The Commissioners, as we know, addressed a number of queries to British officials abroad. The answers received from Japan are not quoted in detail by the *Spectator*, but their gist may be gathered from the following passage:—"While in China there has rather been a standstill than a retrogression in British trade, in Japan there has been a marked falling-off. The total European import trade has dropped in value from £6,800,000 in 1880, to £5,400,000 in 1884; and British imports, from three millions to under two and a half millions. Here, again, it is the inevitable German, and, to a lesser extent, the Belgian, who has beaten us. It appears there is now a "ring" in the iron trade by which orders are divided in the proportion of five-tenths to England, three-tenths to Germany, and two-tenths to Belgium. England still retains the lion's share; but the lion's share a few years ago would have been more like nine-tenths than five-tenths, and the lion would have regarded a proposal for such an arrangement as equal division between himself and the rest of the world as an insult. Nor is it only in iron, but in woollens and cottons, and in shipbuilding, that the competition not only exists, but is driving the British productions from the field. Again, the chief reason assigned is the lack of energy and adaptiveness of the British manufacturer and merchant, his ignorance of Japanese tastes, and his contempt of them and of small business, notwithstanding that small business leads to large business. We cross the sea, and alike in the Western Pacific and in the South American Republic of Ecuador, the ubiquitous, irrepressible German is there, driving out by his energy, his knowledge, and his adaptiveness, the slow, old, high and mighty British trader."

THE fertility of invention displayed by old Mr. Chuzzlewit in applying terms of opprobrium to the fallen Pecksniff, is almost equalled by the *St. James's Budget* in its abuse of Mr. Gladstone. Each week that respectable journal



regales its readers with some ingeniously new assault upon the Grand Old Man's morality and statesmanship. Its latest utterance on the subject is this:—"The resignation of the last Gladstone Government makes no stir; partly, no doubt, because it occurs in the midst of a 'sensation' as noisome as its own existence has been. And this is the very last of the Gladstone Governments, as well as the worst. Of unworthy origin, it was contemptible in its composition, crazy in its purposes, disorderly in its conduct. Whether there was more arrogance than servility, more madness than mediocrity in it, the future historian will have some difficulty in deciding; but he will have no hesitation in saying that the sum total was greater than any on record. However, it is gone. The brief frenzy of its existence is over; and while file away all its members into the shadow of a deep disgrace and some into limbo beyond, it becomes the business of more sober and unselfish men to remedy the enormous mischief it has done, if that be possible."

MR. PHILIPPE DARYL'S views of Ireland, which we find republished by a local contemporary, show him to be a critic of extraordinarily keen vision. We only regret that he is not more explicit, for it can scarcely be supposed that the characteristics which struck him so forcibly will be made evident to others by his mere *ipse dixit*. How is one to know, for example, that because a lady has "a pale face and black hair," there is "not a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in her veins," or that a gentleman in a grey ulster whose tailor is evidently English has "flesh and bone of different origin." The nationality of a man's blood and the parentage of his flesh and bones are not in general analysable at a glance. But Mr. Philippe Daryl's glance is of no ordinary power. Arrived in Dublin he found "the statues all of Irish patriots, the signboards of the shops Irish, and the goods all labelled Irish." The most conspicuous statue in Dublin is Nelson's, and as for the signboards being Irish and the goods labelled Irish, it is pure fiction and very foolish fiction at that. The labels and boards may be Irish in the sense that they were made in Ireland, but if they were carried to London and used there, we venture to say that Mr. Daryl would find them distinctly English. How long will it be, we wonder, before the public discovers that a traveller paying a flying visit to a country has to draw on his own imagination if he seeks to describe the national characteristics.

"THE Dicky Bird Society" has come to be an organization of considerable size and importance in England. It was started nearly ten years ago by the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, the idea being to enrol children who were willing to pledge themselves that they would be kind to all living things, protect them to the utmost of their power, feed the birds in winter and never take or destroy a nest. This programme soon attracted numbers not only from the United Kingdom but from all parts of the British dominions and even from America. The names of the little associates were entered in a "Big Book" and printed, as they came in, in the columns of the *Weekly Chronicle*. They now number one hundred thousand, and some four thousand more are waiting to be enrolled. The editor of the *Chronicle*, who for the purposes of the Society is known as "Uncle Toby,"

receives and prints, in the "Children's Corner" of his journal, letters from the members, some of whom are granted the titles of Captain and Companion according to the zeal and interest they show in the purposes of the association. It is a very pretty and practical idea, and might be acted upon advantageously in other countries besides England.

*Vanity Fair* has the following with reference to recently conferred orders of knighthood:—

The public is not at all adequately aware of the great distinction of the public servants it possesses in its Foreign Office. Three or four years ago we possessed exactly the same men, three or four of them writing C.B. after their names; but it never occurred to us to look on them as distinguished at all. Now, however, in the Foreign Office alone we have Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., C.B., Sir T. V. Lister, K.C.M.G., Sir Philip Currie, K.C.B., and, lastly, Sir Francis B. Alston, K.C.M.G., not to speak of such minor lights as Mr. Kennedy, C.B. (perhaps in reality the most distinguished man in the Office), Sir Percy Anderson, K.C.M.G., Mr. Sanderson, C.B., Sir Edward Hertlet, Knight, C.B., Mr. Cartwright, C.M.G., and Mr. Beigne, C.M.G. This is pretty well for an Office which includes in all less than seventy individuals, even if we take into account all the subordinates of the Librarians, the Chief Clerks, the Commercial, and the Treaty Departments, numbering twenty-six persons, who do not belong to the political establishment, but which (excluding these) is composed of only forty individuals, counting the Secretary of State.

It is as if in one regiment the Colonel, the Lieutenant-Colonel, both the Majors, the Surgeon, and one-half of the Captains were all decorated. In the midst of such a galaxy Sir James Fergusson will feel himself quite small. We remember in the pages of *Amids* reading an anecdote of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, who had bestowed somewhat promiscuously the decoration of the Osmanieh upon his Ministers. During that they were too much inflated thereby, he one day thought it would do them good to let down their pride a little. Telling an attendant to fetch him a "master" from the harem, he formally invested the bird with the ribbon and collar of the Order in the face of his assembled Cabinet. In like manner it would not surprise us if some day Lord Didsdaleigh, finding his titled clerks somewhat above their business, were to administer a gentle rebuke to them by sending, say, for the hall porter or the chief attendant, and duly investing him with the K.C.M.G. It is coming to this.

Seriously speaking, Lord Rosebery has been a great deal too free in the bestowal of the above four letters. The power to bestow them is a public trust which ought not lightly to be played with. As we understand it, the decoration of this Order was extended to the Diplomatic Service to be granted for political services. Lord Rosebery is a young man whose judgment may not have attained its maturity. Has he ever asked himself what political services have been rendered by Sir F. Alston, who for the last twenty years has had nothing to do with anything but accounts? As well might the decoration be bestowed on any West-End banker or army agent. Sir F. Alston would have been a very proper recipient for a simple Knight Bachelorship, such as has been bestowed on Mr. Kortright formerly Her Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia. In explanation of this nomination it is stated that Sir C. Kortright performed considerable services while at Philadelphia. No doubt he did. Being a very wealthy man, he freely entertained visitors to the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876. If this be his reward, seeing that he retired from the service in 1878, we can only say that his admirable dinners have taken somewhat long in digesting.

Turning to the Diplomatic Service, has Lord Rosebery ever reflected that, in conferring lightly a decoration for mere nominal service, he detracts considerably from the value of the same decoration when bestowed for very real service? For instance, our Ministers in Persia and Japan were recently made K.C.M.G. respectively for service involving long exile and very skilled diplomacy. How will these gentlemen look on their valued decoration on reading that the same had been bestowed on Her Majesty's Ministers at the Hague, Brussels, and Copenhagen respectively for absolutely no service beyond the act of living? Not counting Ambassadors, of our seventeen Envoys Extraordinary, no fewer than eleven are now Knights of St. Michael and St. George.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 2nd instant discusses the policy of the Japanese Government in regard to Yezo on the one hand and the southernmost islands of the Riukiu Group on the other. The visit of Counts Inouye and Yamagata this summer to Yezo at once attracted public attention to questions connected with the former island, but a similar visit paid by the latter minister to the Riukiu islands earlier in the year was allowed to pass almost unnoticed. Yet the relative importance to Japan of Yezo and the Riukiu islands is not such as would appear from the measure of public interest accorded in each case. If Yezo is the northern key of the Empire, the southernmost Riukiu islands are equally the southern key, and strategically the latter are even more important than the former. For just as Tsushima has a value of its own as the point from which the movements of

China, Russia, and Korea can be controlled, so the geographical position of the Yayeyama, Ishigaki, and Miyako groups of islands, forming as they do a continuous chain midway between Formosa and Riukiu, is one of the utmost importance; and this importance has now been much increased by the colonizing activity displayed by Western nations, whose recent acquisitions in the South Pacific are gradually bringing them nearer to Japan. If these outlying islands are held to lie beyond the sphere of Japan's active interests there is no more to be said. But if, on the contrary, it is recognized that, on grounds of military and financial policy, these islands cannot be relinquished by Japan, then they must be garrisoned with troops, and they must be connected with the rest of the Empire by a telegraph cable and a regular steamship service.

It is commonly said that Yezo has great sources of wealth, and this is not impossible, but certainly in this respect the Riukiu islands are far superior to Yezo, although in point of size there is no comparison between the two. Nevertheless, during the last ten years or so, more than 20 million yen have been spent in developing the resources of the former, and an annual sum of 2,000,000 yen is devoted to the same purpose, while on the other hand not a 10th part of this sum has been spent during the same period upon the latter. It is probably inability to understand the motive for this marked difference of treatment which leads people, when speaking of the Yayeyama and Miyako groups of islands, to say that, as the Government formerly, in accordance with General Grant's advice, entertained the idea of ceding these islands to China in order to obtain a definite settlement of the Riukiu question, they may very likely do so now, and to the same reason we may ascribe the suggestion that the Government have taken no active steps to develop the resources of the Riukiu islands because they were afraid of exciting local ill-will. Such erroneous notions require to be corrected. The idea of ceding these groups of islands to China did certainly at one time form part of the Government's policy—and the circumstances under which this idea was entertained were as follows. The basis on which negotiations were conducted with China was that Japan should cede these islands to China, and by thus relinquishing the sole control of this passage to Eastern waters should give proof of her friendly feeling towards that country, and that as a counter-concession China should revise her Treaty with Japan before the date fixed for such revision and should place the latter country on the footing of the most favoured nation. Negotiations were concluded on this basis, and the agreement was on the point of being signed when a difference of opinion occurred in the councils of the Peking Government. China abruptly broke off the negotiations, and the agreement became waste paper. Now, the date for revising the Treaty between the two countries has already arrived, and there is therefore no reason for making any concessions on this point to China. Therefore, whether there was or was not any proposal at that time to cede these islands to China, the position at present is this—that the negotiations in question fell through and that consequently there is an end of the matter. Under no circumstances whatever can we now surrender these islands to another Power; their importance to Japan is too great. The article

concludes by rejecting as absurd and far-fetched the notion that great precaution must be exercised in carrying out any progressive measures in the Riukiu islands lest the people's feelings should be alienated and they should be induced to look to China for sympathy. The duty of a Government is certainly to conform as far as possible to popular sentiment, but not to subordinate its action to that feeling so far as to abandon all its other duties. If the Government has not exerted itself in the welfare of the Riukiu islands because its hands are too full of other and more pressing business, let the fact be acknowledged, but the more probable reason for its inaction is that public opinion has not forced the matter upon its attention; and if this be the true explanation, the press should remedy the omission without delay.

AN extraordinary story comes from Newark, U.S.A. It recalls some phases of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* exposures. A real estate agent, by name M. L. Darby, who to all appearances lived a staid sober life and was the repository of every trust, is charged with having played, for years, the role of a wholesale seducer. Darby is described as a "middle aged man of fine appearance, above the medium height, his hair tinged with grey and his grey mustache partly concealing a row of even white teeth." He appears to have been an universal favourite with young girls of the lower classes, who addressed him familiarly as "Matt," and were fond of accompanying him to skating rinks. The evidence thus far collected indicates that Darby had a regular organization for procuring victims. Girls from 13 to 18 either came to his office or were brought there, their ruin following in every case easily and surely. Darby's foreman, indeed, speaks of "frightful and heartrending screams" issuing from his master's private room immediately after the arrival of young girls, but as this worthy citizen and his companions confined themselves to throwing iron against the floor of the room from below, or to yelling and pounding the partition, the horrors they describe are a little out of proportion to their demonstrations of indignation. Moreover, from the evidence of the girls who have already spoken, it seems that they went to the office again and again of their own free will, and gladly received the fifty cents with which Darby was wont to reward their visits. The whole thing may, and probably will, turn out to be a gross exaggeration. At present the inference it suggests is that in Newark young girls have no very deeply rooted prejudice against immorality.

STRONG hopes of an approaching revival of trade in this country are expressed by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. That journal thinks that, but for the prevalence of cholera, considerable improvement would already have been witnessed. Reports from all parts of the country announce an exceptionally abundant rice harvest, not excepting the districts visited by the recent storms, since the crop there was too far advanced to be seriously injured. In former years a plentiful harvest meant such a fall in the price of grain that the farmer often suffered severely. Now-a-days, however, improved transport facilities at home and access to new markets abroad obviate any such danger. Sericulture, also, has given excellent results this year. The quantity of silk produced has increased largely, and as yet there have been no indications of a fall in its price

abroad. Moreover, owing to the constant appreciation of gold, the silver price of silk shows, this season, a rise of from 20 to 30 per cent. The consequence is that the people of the silk-producing districts, Kōzuke, Iwashiro, and so forth, have remained virtually beyond the range of the depression caused elsewhere by cholera. Arguing from all this, the *Nichi Nichi* infers that the coming winter will witness a marked revival of trade. It is true that the increasing difference between gold and silver enhances the price of imported goods and thus checks demand. But against this has to be set the increased purchasing power of the farmer, which is in itself sufficient, our contemporary thinks, to compensate for an appreciation of 20 or 30 per cent. in the price of foreign goods. Further, the rapid development of a taste for Western dress and modes of life will operate in favour of the import trade.

QUITE a flutter has been caused among the old ladies of London by the behaviour of the police. In June last the Chief Commissioner gave notice that constables should "deal according to law" with any "mad dog or dog suspected of being mad" which might be found in the streets of the metropolis. This left the police a good deal of discretion. They were to be guided by their own suspicions, and they were to interpret what was meant by "dealing according to law." It is not asserted that extravagant exercise was given to their suspicions, but only that their definition of lawful dealing is to beat a dog to death. A case in point was the spaniel of a lady living in Baker Street. At half-past eight one morning the little animal paid its matutinal visit to its mistress, ate its breakfast, and having been muzzled, was turned into the streets to take the air. Some boys came along, bullied it a little and displaced its muzzle. A lady, seeing this, came and re-fastened the muzzle, and the dog lay down on the steps of an adjoining house in the sun. The police now arrived upon the scene and proceeded to lasso the spaniel. The lady of the house, recognising the dog, was coming out to rescue it, when "she heard the first thud of a truncheon on the poor creature's spine and a piteous cry." She remonstrated, received an insolent answer and the spaniel's spine was again pounded for her edification. Then followed more remonstrances, more pounding, and we next find the lady sitting crying on the stairs. Still the sound of the "thuds" and the moaning of the spaniel reached her. She once more remonstrated vehemently; was once more insolently repulsed; ran upstairs; poured out her indignation on the policeman in the shape of a pitcher full of water; was summoned before the Magistrates and fined £8.8s. Meanwhile the little spaniel, "still breathing and covered with wounds, was strapped on a water cart and removed to be finished at the station." Need we say that a faithful record of this horror has been drawn up, signed by five ladies and forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen.

It is pleasant to hear that General Grant's family will derive a larger income from the General's publications than had at first been anticipated by the most sanguine. The General himself, with his characteristic modesty, had estimated the probable proceeds from his work at \$30,000, and when he was told, twenty-one days before his death, that orders had already

been received securing him a profit of \$280,000, he could scarcely believe the statement. Since his death the rapidly with which the book is being sold has still increased. No less than \$200,000 have been paid over to Mrs. Grant; \$200,000 more are due, and the entire proceeds from the work, so far as they will go to the General's widow, are more than half a million of dollars, and may probably reach the sum of \$600,000.

As an example of the vicissitudes of official life in China the following account furnished by a correspondent of the *North China Daily News* is interesting:—

Last evening between 7.30 and 8 p.m. a fire broke out somewhere in the southern suburbs of the City of Rams. During the fire it appears that General Hsü Chên-piao, lately Commander of the Chinese gunboat *Hai Tung Tsing*, barricaded his house to prevent thieves from getting into it. The Chiefs of the local Fire Brigade, however, called on General Hsü, in the name of the Companies, to open his door and allow the engines to draw supplies from his wells, as is customary in all parts of the city, I believe. The General however refused to listen to them, although the local gentry offered to form a guard for the especial purpose of guarding the General's family and property from violation by the mob. The General, however, still refused to be persuaded that he and his household would not be molested, and as the fire was increasing and argument unsuccessful as well as difficult, some of the firemen attempted to effect an entrance into the house, despite the General's determination that they should not, and his threats to shoot any one who attempted it. The threat of shooting put the Cantonese firemen on their metal—the General is a native of Szechuan—and they then tried hard to break into the house. General Hsü, who was on the roof of his house, or on the wall, I do not know exactly which, opened fire on the storming party of his besiegers; a fireman dropped, and revenge for his life was demanded by his fellow firemen. Meanwhile the fire was fortunately being subdued without the aid of General Hsü's water, or of the firemen who were trying to get into his house; so the number of besiegers increased and the violence of the firemen was being worked up to the highest pitch. Ladders and other appliances of the hook and ladder companies were brought to bear on the General's house, all sorts of missiles were brought into play, and firearms were not wanting, whilst pikes and halberds were as common as usual at any Chinese fire here. All this only determined the General to hold out firmly against his assailants, and when he saw that they were about to take the place by storm he re-opened fire on the storming party, and revolvered quite a number of them. Two were killed on the spot, others are dying of their wounds, whilst the remainder are being cared for and attended to by local medics. The capture of General Hsü, and the taking of his house by storm, were eventually given up as impracticable, so a regular siege has been laid by barricading all approaches to the house—at a respectable distance however, that is, out of range of the General's revolving abilities; and the siege has now lasted over twenty-four hours. The General's family is exposed to a considerable amount of danger, there is no doubt, but his wives and daughters are said to have assisted at the defence in a vigorous manner, and to have done a great deal in persuading the General to refuse admittance to the firemen, when they asked for it.

JOURNALISTIC criticisms, it is said, are written by friends, enemies or rivals. Such work seldom if ever falls to a neutral pen. Last April, when reviewing Mr. B. H. Chamberlain's "Simplified Grammar of the Japanese Language," we excused our own ability to be critical by asserting that, in our opinion, a competent critic of Mr. Chamberlain's work was not to be found in Japan. Shortly afterwards a very hostile review appeared in a local contemporary, and rumour freely ascribed its motive to our remark. Somebody, it was whispered, had taken up the gauntlet on behalf of the Sinologues and had attacked the grammar merely for the purpose of proving that there *was* in Japan a critic capable of such an enterprise. The public, unless we are much mistaken, concluded at the time that this critic had established his temerity rather than his ability. It would seem that the same writer, conscious perhaps of ill success, has returned to the charge in the *Saturday Review*. There is a striking family likeness about the phrases in both cases, but whereas

originally Mr. Chamberlain was blamed for departing too boldly from the canons of Japanese Grammarians, he is now censured for adhering to them too closely. He can scarcely have committed both errors, but that, probably, matters little to his critic. Public fault-finding, even when it directly contradicts itself, is still public fault-finding, and as such has a measure of power to discredit the best scholarship. It is so easy, too, to bring charges of prolixity and ambiguity against a grammar. The writer in the *Saturday Review* exhibits a very creditable faculty for framing indictments. By an adroit juxtaposition of "forty pages of paradigms," of "multiplied moods and tenses," of "conclusive and attributive forms" and so forth, he raises quite a thick dust of perplexity and bewilderment. But unfortunately the contrast between the methods he advocates and those he condemns is inartistically startling. The unhappy student of Japanese is asked to content himself with the knowledge that "the Japanese verb is rather impersonal than active;" that "it denotes merely a coming to pass;" that "the past and future tenses are marked by the addition of suffixes," and that "the value of the verb is to be determined by the context." With what delight a learner, condemned to draw mental sustenance from this desert of vast vagueness, would fly to Mr. Chamberlain's oasis of explanations. But, perhaps, the critic is most admirable in his comments on the adjective. He thinks that the analogies between the Japanese adjective and the adjective of "European and other languages" should have induced Mr. Chamberlain to dispense with detailed explanations. This is truly a delightful idea. Imagine the compiler of a Spanish grammar telling his readers that further explanations about this or that part of speech are superfluous because its behaviour, under given circumstances, is analogous to that of its Italian or French equivalent. Perhaps Mr. Chamberlain's simplifications may be a trifle too corpulent, but the wretched relics of rules which his critic apparently affects would not even amount to an articulated skeleton.

An exhibition was given on Wednesday afternoon of the fire resisting properties of cyanite or fire-proof paint, by Messrs. Findlay Richardson & Co., agents for the sale of this preparation. Very few foreigners were present, but a good many Japanese merchants watched the proceedings with much interest. The exhibition took place on unoccupied ground at Uchidacho, some distance beyond the Railway Station. Three large packing boxes, similar in size and construction had been prepared; one of these received two coats of colourless cyanite (which resembled ordinary varnish very much in appearance) and another two coats of the coloured composition, the application of which latter imparted a white-washed appearance to the packing case. The third box was not treated with the preparation at all. The three boxes were laid on their sides with their openings turned in the direction towards which the wind was blowing, and a quantity of shavings, with which all three were well filled, was set on fire. At first it was not possible to detect any difference in the manner in which the cases stood the flames, but as the heat increased, the box that had not been coated gradually gave way and at length the flames burst through the seams, after which the complete destruction of the fabric speedily followed. The others,

however, showed but little indication of suffering from the fire, that treated with the coloured cyanite in particular, being, though of course charred on the inside, perfectly untouched on the outside, while the box coated with the colourless composition did not till after the lapse of twenty-five minutes show signs of fire externally. The result of the trial proved not only the high properties of the composition, but also to a certain extent the superiority of the coloured cyanite.

THE Public Orator of Cambridge must be puzzled occasionally for panegyrics suitable to the gentlemen upon whom the University confers its honorary degrees. His Highness the Rajah of Narsinhgarh was among the recipients of this distinction at a recent Congregation. The Public Orator complimented him as a king "who had left his royal city and the quiet lake that reflected the towers of his palace" to come and improve his acquaintance with England. It was no doubt very creditable on the part of the Orator to know that the palace of Narsinhgarh is reflected in a lake, but if temporary absence from this reflected image constitutes a part of the Rajah's claim to a Cambridge degree, such honours are easily won. The Orator was happiest in the case of Sir George Bowen, for with a delicately veiled but unspoken allusion to that gentleman's classical proclivities, he applied to him alone a Greek as well as a Latin quotation:—

Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., D.C.L. Oxon., was described as one who, after taking a first class in the Final Classical School at Oxford, had spent more than 30 years in public positions of the highest importance, and had not only given signal proof of his literary and administrative ability in the Ionian Islands, but had also shown the greatest sagacity, courtesy, and dignity as Governor of no less than five of our colonies (Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, Mauritius, and Hongkong). He might almost ask in the words of Virgil, "Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris:—nisi forte, Ithacæ suæ memor, versu Homericæ mavult laudari: πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων ἵεν ἄστεα καὶ ἰὼν ἐγὼ."

The following record, which we presume is trustworthy, ought to afford some satisfaction to Englishmen:—"The Italian Statistical Society has recently published the following interesting figures concerning the number of criminals in every 100,000 inhabitants of the different European countries. Of criminals condemned for all kinds of homicide the proportions are:—In Italy, 8.12; Spain, 7.83; Hungary, 6.09; Austria, 2.24; Belgium, 1.78; France, 1.56; Germany, 1.11; British Isles, 0.60. Under the heading of "Blows and wounds" we find the following number of persons condemned out of 100,000 inhabitants. Austria, 248; Belgium, 177; Italy, 162; Germany, 129; France, 65; Hungary, 46; British Isles, 7.19. The statistics with regard to "crimes against morals" run thus:—Belgium, 15.11; Germany, 14.03; France, 9.77; Austria, 9.18; Hungary, 6.25; Italy, 3.77; British Isles, 1.70. Thieving of all kinds is carried on most frequently in Germany, which heads the list with 222 arrests. Italy follows immediately after with 154; then follow the British Isles, with the remark that to the average of 147 Scotland contributes 222 thieves in every 100,000 inhabitants. Next comes Belgium with 128, France with 112, Hungary with 77, Austria with 60, and Spain with 56."

MR. SUEMATSU, a councillor of the Department of State for Home Affairs, and one of the most active members of the Stage Reform Association, delivered a speech on Sunday last, on the

subject of the reform, in the Hall of the First Higher Middle School, Kanda, at the request of the Literary Club. Mr. Suematsu spoke for two hours, and his speech was in the main similar to the recently published pamphlet of Professor Toyama on the same topic, though more detailed. Among the audience was the famous actor, Mr. Ichikawa Danjūro. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* declares that the speech was one of the best delivered in recent years.

Is this wonderful tale from Canton conceivable or credible:—"A few miserable beings were beheaded the day before yesterday. Chang Chi, the surrendered of Hongkong, was not among them, being doubtless reserved for the refined barbarities in vogue in Fokien Province, where the victims are cut up, according to custom in other parts of China. But immediately after the executioner's work is finished, many half starved wretches run up, rip open the bodies of the scarcely dead victims, scoop up their heart, liver and lungs and gnaw the bleeding, reeking ghastly mass, like so many dogs devouring carrion."

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* assures us that an apparatus of glass has been invented by which one may look through the shell of an egg and see whether it is rotten or fresh. The inventor is Mr. Sakakibara Kenkichi, a well-known fencing master of Tōkyō. Unpopular public orators, and others who have a good deal to do with eggs of one sort or another, will doubtless welcome the invention, which we are glad to observe has been duly patented. Genius sometimes takes curious twists. The art of peering through an egg-shell is not the field which suggests itself as most suitable for the exercise of a fencing master's inventive powers.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 2nd instant, new cases, 3; deaths, 5. Sunday, new cases, 4; deaths, 2. Monday, 0; death, 1. Tuesday, new cases, 4; deaths, 2. Wednesday, new cases, 2; death, 5. Thursday, new cases, 5; deaths, 1. Friday, new cases, 2; deaths, 1. Total cases, 20; deaths, 17.

THE cholera returns for Tōkyō during last week were:—Friday, 1st instant, new cases, 65; deaths, 55. Saturday, new cases, 71; deaths, 45. Sunday, new cases, 58; deaths, 53. Monday, new cases, 66; deaths, 40. Tuesday, new cases, 47; deaths, 51. Wednesday, new cases, 36; deaths, 40. Thursday, new cases, 44; deaths, 36. Total new cases, 387; deaths, 320.

MRS. HANSEN and John Fay, who were taken prisoners in a raid of Acheen natives on the Dutch steamer *Hok Cantou*, have been delivered up to the Netherlands authorities, for, it is stated, a ransom of \$25,000.

AN additional train has been placed upon the Tōkyō-Utsunomiya Railway, and the hour its departure will be found in the time-table in the usual place.

WE understand that M. Sauvlet proposes to give the first of a series of winter concerts about the beginning of next month.

THE British ship *Honauwar*, Captain Smith, sailed from Kobe, the 4th instant, for New York.

THE REV. WILLIAM IMBRIE, D.D., will preach in the Union Church to-morrow at 11 a.m.

"A YOKOHAMA CONSERVATIVE."

THERE is a pleasant air of "give and take" about the letter which we publish to-day from "A Yokohama Conservative." Without some risk of betraying the writer's identity, we are unable to speak of his representative character, but we do feel at liberty to say that in one respect he cannot properly answer for the bulk of those to whom we addressed ourselves in the article which he criticises. Of their condition a prominent feature is such indifference to the intimacy of their relations with the people of this country that they have never made the smallest effort to acquire the Japanese language. That, at least, cannot be said of "A Yokohama Conservative." Were scholarship like his commoner among the English merchants in this community, there would be much less reason to feel uneasy about the competition which they have now to encounter. And here we take occasion to disavow an idea apparently attributed to us by our correspondent. We have never meant to imply, nor will anything we have written bear the construction, that Germans are superior to Englishmen in acquiring the Japanese language. If accomplished facts are consulted, the opposite inference must be drawn. But any comparison of the sort is unnecessary and would be presumptuous on our part.

Speaking briefly, the grounds taken by our correspondent are two. He disputes the idea that British merchants are falling behind their German competitors, and he claims for the conduct of foreign trade in Yokohama a comparatively independent character. With regard to the former point, we imagine that the testimony of competent observers is too strong to be disregarded. In a recent article we quoted the opinion of HER MAJESTY'S Consular Officials in various parts of the world. To these may be added similar verdicts recorded, explicitly in language and implicitly in figures, in the last Consular Trade Reports for Japan. When Englishmen lose that trait ridiculed by their enemies, incapacity to recognise defeat, the sun will be setting on their greatness. Our correspondent has not lost it. He is determined not to confess himself beaten. He has a sturdy conviction that British pluck and British enterprise will hold their own against all competition, and with magnanimity that well becomes this faith he is ready to applaud every triumph fairly wrested from him by his rivals. We share his conviction and admire his mood. But history tells of many cases in which vulnerability has been the direct outcome of over-cherished trust in one's own prowess. It seems to us that the position of the British merchant towards Oriental trade may be compared to that of a husband, while the position of his rivals is that of a lover. The husband, relying on marital rights

consecrated at the altar of supremacy and strength, had become just a little overweening in his ways, just a trifle careless of the fancies of his spouse, when the lover with blandishments and attentions appeared upon the scene. The natural consequence is a disturbance of the old relations. Trade is not sufficiently constant to be insensible to the addresses of ardent wooers. The husband sees his position threatened. It is hard for him to admit that anything of the sort has happened; still harder to adapt himself to the altered circumstances of his formerly serene household. But the fact that the change has been so quickly recognised is a healthy sign for the future. The one thing to be strongly deprecated is the resentment betrayed by the average English merchant whenever the soundness of his methods or the exclusiveness of his disposition is criticised. Every attempt to indicate mistakes which threaten the prosperity of British trade is by him too readily referred to the mere love of fault-finding, and sometimes to an even more discreditable motive. It seems to be forgotten that the sole purpose of HER MAJESTY'S Diplomats and Consuls is to promote the interests of their country's commerce, and that the impulse which directs them to record truths unpleasant to themselves not less than to others, deserves not the censure but the gratitude of their countrymen.

Turning to the second point emphasised by our correspondent, we observe that he speaks of "the days of consignments being over," and says that "the bulk of the business done in Yokohama is at the risk" of the foreign resident merchants. We do not question the accuracy of his facts, being content to note that they corroborate the position taken by ourselves. If the era of consignments is over, it is because the middlemen engaged in their distribution have become incongruous with the conditions of commerce. Our correspondent wants to know what we mean by "a middleman," and places in that category "the labourer who harvests the produce" and "the retail country dealer." His criticism can scarcely be serious, and is certainly irrelevant. There is no question here of either labourers or retail dealers. It might, indeed, be pointed out that the constant tendency of modern invention is to dispense with the former, and that the redundant number of the latter is held to be a principal reason why the consumer does not reap due benefit by the reduced cost of production. But we have to do only with middlemen who owe their *raison d'être* to the peculiar circumstances of foreign trade in Japan. There is no occasion to demonstrate what must be perfectly plain to our correspondent, as well as to all intelligent men. He and they know that the farther Japan progresses towards the position she has set her heart on winning, the more intolerable will she find the subordinate rôle played by her merchants.

It will not do to dismiss this as mere sentiment. It has become a practical factor in the situation, and although we believe with "A Yokohama Conservative" that many years must elapse before the Japanese develop competence to conduct their foreign commerce after the manner of Western nations, we are equally persuaded that they are morally capable of developing such competence; that they will never rest till they have developed it, and that the foreign merchant, be he British or German, who takes no count of their resolution, will certainly drop out of the race.

Those contingencies, however, are still in a distant future. The intermediate period concerns us more intimately. To it we referred when we said in a recent article that associations of foreigners and Japanese are the feature of the horizon now rising into view. It should not humiliate a Japanese to be told that for long years to come foreign enterprise and foreign experience must remain essential to the development of his national resources. We do not pause to explain our reasons for this assertion, since they are evident to ordinary intelligence. When the qualities of the Western expert and the capacities of the Japanese are brought into direct coöperation, we firmly believe that a wholesome and prosperous era will be inaugurated for both. And it is to that conjunction we refer when we endorse the prediction that the days of foreign settlements are drawing to a close. Foreign settlements and the restrictions implied by their existence have hitherto been the means of keeping foreigners and Japanese apart. It is inconceivable that the abolition of such barriers to free intercourse should be resented by thinking men. None have raised their voices more loudly than the foreign merchants themselves against the inelastic and crippling conditions that paralyse their capacities in Japan, and place them at the mercy of combinations and monopolies fatal to sound commerce. Is it then a crime to desire the removal of those obstacles and restraints? "Your wish is father to your thought," says our correspondent, "so you must not be surprised if we look on your opinions as biased." There spoke the true Conservative. On his own side, of course, there can be no bias, neither does it matter at all that his own interests counsel him to share the wish which he condemns. What motive can possibly induce us to advocate the granting of larger facilities of trade and residence to our countrymen, unless it be the motive which, in 1882, induced the foreign merchants of Yokohama—our correspondent among the number—to sign a memorial asking for greater freedom of intercourse and commerce with the people of this country? We make no secret of our strong sympathy with the patriotic aspirations of the Japanese, but it would be ridiculous to suppose that such sympathy could be felt

by any Englishman unless the objects of Japanese aspiration were consistent with what he believes to be the true interests of England. Our correspondent seems to labour under the strange impression that in speaking of "the abolition of foreign settlements," we imply changes disastrous to the interests of house-owners and property-holders in Yokohama. This misapprehension is a remarkable perversion of the views we have always expressed. What we contemplate is simply the abolition of the semi-barbarous limits which at present confine foreign enterprise and residence to a painfully narrow field; and what we believe is that the consequence of such abolition will be a large appreciation of the value of property in the settlements, and a considerable development of their size and prosperity. That, too, was the obvious meaning of the writer of "the historical extract" from the Blue Book of last May. Our correspondent has evidently misread the Blue Book as much as he has misunderstood us. He asserts in one breath that the "bulk of the business done in Yokohama is at the risk of the resident merchants," and in the next, that the idea of "merchants and correspondents at home closing up their hongs here and operating direct with Japanese is chimerical, and shows crass ignorance of the conditions of commerce in Japan." We thus have it on his own evidence that correspondents and merchants at home *have* withdrawn, for the most part, from their former positions of vicarious responsibility, and that direct dealing with the Japanese at undivided risk *has* become the rule of business. Yet, at the same time, we are informed that to assume the possibility of this state of affairs shows "crass ignorance." According to our rendering "the historical extract" conveys nothing more than an intimation to British merchants at home that if they desire to extend their business in Japan, they must look beyond the restricted field of foreign settlements, and endeavour to obtain access to the incomparably larger circle of opportunities lying beyond. The day when they will be able to do that is, we trust, within sight. Its advent, so far from discounting the merchants now residing in the settlements, will import enhanced value to their local experience. None the less ought it to be the signal for a largely increased effort on the part of British enterprise, and it is the duty of everyone concerned in the growth of England's trade, and in the permanence of her commercial supremacy, to encourage that effort, even at the risk of exposing local interests to somewhat inconvenient competition. There are aspects of Yokohama Conservatism with which we can sympathise, though unable to admit their justice or soundness. But for that peculiar instinct which would keep things as they are, simply because time has consecrated them; which attributes every advocacy of change to mere

bias, if not to selfishly interested motives; and which refuses to admit that the Japanese can ever be worthy of confidence or equal intercourse—for that instinct we are free to confess, even at the risk of incurring our correspondent's censure, that we do entertain "ill concealed contempt."

#### THE LATEST MOVEMENT OF REFORM IN JAPAN.

##### I.

IF the contents of the vernacular press may be taken as an indication of the state of public opinion in this country, there is quite a strong agitation abroad on the subject of woman's rights. Of course it has long been evident that the position occupied by females in Japan demands reform. At the same time that they are required to practise moral qualities which demand the highest degree of devotion and self-abnegation, they are treated as though their conduct and endowments disqualified them to receive any consideration or respect. All this is very unjust, and, from a manly point of view, very revolting. But, on the other hand, there is no question that the Japanese system has produced a woman as nearly as possible perfect in regard of every trait usually comprehended in the term feminine. Fidelity, docility, gentleness, grace, artlessness and unselfishness are to be found in the women of Japan if anywhere among the human race. The best friends of this country scarcely like to contemplate the change involved in any sweeping reform of Japanese womanhood on Western models. It is unfortunate but undeniable that humanity affects extremes. In this particular case we have to choose essentially between extremes. The woman of the West stands on a pinnacle of unjustifiable dominance. She lives in such a highly rarified atmosphere of sexual worship that social intercourse with her has become to the last extent artificial and fantastic. Had she been placed upon this pedestal of adoration for the sake of her moral endowments or intellectual attainments, the male sex might have some excuse for prostrating itself before her. But it were purely idle to pretend that she possesses in herself any real claim to such elevation. After we have accorded the fullest mead of applause to the romantic ideal of duty, deference, and protection which the civilized strong are supposed to set before them in dealing with the weak, we arrive finally at the hard fact that, not from the dictates of that pretty creed, but from attractions of form and face does the woman of the West derive her firmest title to be worshipped. It would be an error, perhaps, to dwell upon this. "As long as the heart has passions" men and women will be to each other what the Devil made them at the Fall rather than what philosophy would make them in their heirship of the ages. None

the less must we insist upon the truth that the position accorded to woman in the West is far more illogical and unnatural than the position she occupies in Japan. From the moment that an European lady enters society, she is surrounded by frivolous artificialities and conventional adulation. There are few greater marvels than her ability to preserve and display noble and virtuous traits amid so much that is unreal and demoralizing. Consider the social intercourse of the sexes in England or France. Is the woman in any reasonable sense a companion to the man? Is even common conversation between them possible unless the latter has educated himself to deal with sufficient ease and adroitness in the art of blowing those conversational bubbles which form the staple of drawing-room chatter and which derive their faint iridescence solely from their passage between the sexes? Of ninety-nine in every hundred men in Europe or America it may be truly said that their dominant feeling in the presence of ladies is one of embarrassment, and that the necessary effort to evolve some manageable topic of talk is extremely painful to them. Certainly this is not the case in Japan. In society here ladies do not expect to be spoken to unless the subject of discussion is one in which they can take a becoming interest and bear a rational part. Their presence is no restraint upon conversation, and being perfectly natural and unaffected in everything they say and do, they contribute an element of ease, not of embarrassment, to social intercourse. Their character is not free, perhaps, from frivolous traits. But even in this respect they do not lose comparison. Find, if you can, in Japan a lady who ruins her husband by toilette excesses; who covers her arms, fingers and neck with a barbaric mass of gold and jewels; who pinches her waist to deformity and tortures her feet to Chinese-like proportions; who carries a fortune on her back in laces and silks. And find, if you can, a lady who dresses in a fashion unbecoming her years; who dies her whitening hair, paints out her wrinkles, and at thirty or forty flaunts the finery of a girl in her teens. Such things are not to be found, and full account must be taken of their absence in appraising the merits and defects of Japanese womanhood.

We shall of course be charged with all sorts of enormities for writing in this strain. It will be said that we exalt the ladies of Japan at the expense of our own countrywomen, and so forth, and so forth. Let us then at once frankly plead guilty to the accusation within certain limits. So far as excessive dominance, frivolous extravagance and artificiality are concerned, the contrast seems to us to be in favour of the Japanese lady. In some other, and very important, respects the verdict may have to be reversed. Our present concern, however, is not to prepare a comparative catalogue of Japanese and



Western female qualities, but only to warn serious Japanese reformers against the dangers of sacrificing much that is uniquely admirable at the shrine of a civilization which they do not fully understand. Faticism is always hazardous, and there are many indications that the enthusiasm of giddy essayists and the effervescence of superficial journalists may push this otherwise praiseworthy impulse into extremes of loss rather than of profit. The iconoclasm which has too often marred missionary effort is not less capable of discrediting social reformation. They are imprudent propagandists who begin by destroying the faiths of those they would win over to their side. In making this choice the Japanese cannot consider too carefully the types offered for selection. On the one side is a perfectly feminine woman, unaffected, docile, full of grace and artlessness and not incapable of the highest efforts of self-sacrifice and devotion. On the other is a woman who has been taught to expect and exact a grotesque amount of reverence and consideration and to exercise a most unbecoming dominance; who too often makes a parade of frivolity, a glory of extravagance and a charm of caprice, and whose companionship in society can seldom be enjoyed without a special apprenticeship. This, of course, is only a part of the story. Despite the artificial system under which they live, multitudes of Western woman approach if they do not actually reach, the highest standard of everything that is refined, noble, virtuous and amiable. Yet the tendency of Western civilization is to educate a type such as we have depicted, and it is for the Japanese to say whether they will deliberately set about emulating that type. While fully admitting the need of large reform in the position of Japanese women, we should like to be sure that Japanese reformers perceive exactly how far the impulse they are beginning to obey has led their fellow-zealots in the West.

## II.

It follows from what we have written—and we count on the endorsement of every intelligent observer—that the contemplated reform need not concern itself about the manners or disposition of the ladies of Japan. Their modest, graceful and artless bearing, their lives of patient duty-doing, and their devoted self-abnegation leave nothing to be desired, and are better fitted to serve as a model to their Western sisters than to be readjusted according to foreign canons. But of this Japanese reformers do not appear to be cognisant. All their utterances on the subject are tainted by the fatal error that they attack the sound part and leave the decayed untouched. They speak as though women were themselves to blame for the unhappy position they occupy. We ought not to wonder, perhaps, that such a perverted

sentiment prevails. Were it otherwise—were the men of Japan honestly conscious of the true facts of the case, the reform they profess to desire would already be far on its way to completion. To look for so much as that at the outset would be over-sanguine. Yet it is hard to restrain a feeling of disappointment when we peruse the articles which have recently appeared in several of the leading vernacular journals. A regular crusade is inaugurated, for example, against the *geisha*, or singing-girl class. One writer declares that the social tone of the men of Japan is largely influenced by the sentiments and fashions of these little *dansesuses*, and then proceeds to propound the monstrous proposition that the character of the male sex in a country must largely depend on the conduct of the female. This is the logic of the drayman who drove his horse until it foundered, and then thrashed it for falling. If the *geisha* are no better than they ought to be, they owe their degradation entirely to the tyrannous licence of the strong sex. Of course we offer no plea for the maintenance of these *artistes*. It is well to be explicit upon that point, in view of certain silly critics who make it their business to pervert and misrepresent our meaning. But if we are fully alive to the evil influence of all such females, we cannot pretend to have any patience with the pedantic hypocrisy which professes to be shocked by the presence of a *geisha* at a public entertainment, and seeks to saddle its own sins upon her reluctant incontinence. The leaders of this crusade should remember that only the eye of an old expert can distinguish between a *geisha* and a virtuous lady in a mixed assembly, and that if the former has abandoned the comparative chastity of her ancient habits, she has merely yielded to a pressure which she could not resist. Unquestionably the presence of *geisha* at entertainments in private houses is to be strongly condemned. Not, however, because they imperil the moral tone of the men who have demoralized them, but because to invite them to such places is to show open disregard for the feelings of the ladies of the family. We recommend the reformers to leave the *geisha* alone. They are at present the soundest and least contaminating part of a social sore which has exhibited, ever since men developed gregarious habits, an ineradicable tendency to become irritated by every attempt to cure it. Moreover, when Satan is himself righteous, it will be time enough for him to reprove sin.

We dwell upon this question of the *geisha* because the manner of its treatment by the vernacular press is typical of the distorted views which unfortunately appear to prevail with regard to the relations between the sexes in Japan. Every argument, every recommendation, smacks of the glaring heresy that women are less sinned against than sinning.

One class of writers urges that they should be better educated, with the view of fitting them for more prominent positions in society, and qualifying them to be intelligent companions of the male sex. That seems sound enough so far as it goes; but it stops a long way short of the truth. Japanese ladies are already excellently fitted to fill their proper sphere in society, and if they seldom show competence to enter into the aims and interests of the stern sex, their persistent exclusion by the latter from such converse is chiefly responsible. Moreover, in this respect they do not differ appreciably from their sisters in the West, who, like them, complain with reason that their incapacity would soon be remedied did not men insist upon assuming its existence. If the graces of mind and mien and the excellencies of disposition possessed by the Japanese lady have not hitherto won for her a becoming position, scholastic attainments will not help her much. By all means let her bear her part in the progressive movement of the times, but let there be no pretence that her title to consideration is not already established. It is established. That she does not enjoy it is simply owing to the masterful selfishness of the other sex.

From a similar source of error is derived the suggestion that the chief object of reform should be to provide independent means of support for women. At present, we are told, their sole aim in life is marriage. Hence undue subservience to the stern sex, and an unhealthy tendency to direct their thoughts into one groove. Familiar echo, this, of a complaint that has been formulated over and over again in every civilized society since the world began. How many women are there in the West who place any object above match-making or match-seeking? If the women of Japan are more engrossed by this purpose than their Western sisters—a hypothesis which we see no reason to admit—it certainly cannot be said that their status as wives offers greater temptations. Undeserved humiliation, unrequited self-sacrifice and a wholly uncertain position—these are the prominent features of a married woman's life in Japan. The alternative, however, is still more deterrent. To save her from that alternative by providing for her independent and virtuous employment, is a worthy object of philanthropy. But to expect that she will ever prefer a stool in a telegraph office or a seat in a factory to the society of a husband and the joys of a mother, is the idlest chimera. Japanese reformers need not think that they have any mission to tamper with the "desire to a husband" which the legend of the Fall truly places in every female breast. That is a genuinely feminine trait which humanity will not survive. Neither need they imagine that the blemishes of their present social system are in any degree traceable to the moral condition of their women. The woman is as the man makes her. The

pitiable subservient rôle which she is condemned to play in this country; the utter absence of consideration she has to expect as a wife; the sacrifices demanded of her as a maiden—all this is the work of the men, and with the men its reform must commence. The law can do one thing only. It can secure her position to a married woman; rescue her from the now constant danger of being sacrificed to the mere caprices of her husband; confer on her the right to require on his side decorum corresponding with the chastity he looks for on hers. All the rest must be the voluntary work of the men. Education may help women to win respect; independent employment may save some of them from the worst alternative of marriage. But these devices must remain mere palliatives, so long as the man refuses to acknowledge in practice that the only virtues he has any title to expect in a woman are those which his own conduct exemplifies; that he owes to the feelings of his wife as much consideration as he requires her to show for his good name, and that no degree of poverty or physical suffering can condone the crime of parents who support themselves on the wages of their daughters' shame. We should like to see Japanese journalists approach this vital subject from the true direction, instead of hugging themselves in the comfortable belief that women should be the object of a reform which in reality must begin and end with men.

#### PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE ABOUT SILVER.

THE ingenious "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" might find a new subject for psychological study in the amazing difference often visible between what people in general think they believe, and what they really do believe. As an example, nothing could be better than the antagonism between the alleged opinion of a large class in America upon one of the most important of current topics, and the simple and unadorned conviction of that identical class upon precisely the same subject. Any stranger, accustomed to gather his impressions from the newspapers of the United States, might be led to the supposition that the one thing detested and feared above all others is the silver coinage,—or, more particularly, the silver dollar. Not a day passes without an outburst of denunciation against that unconscious piece of stamped metal, together with fierce outcries against the Government which persists in attaching to it a positive and fixed value. There has, perhaps, never been a more remarkable instance of the influence of long continued reiteration. The writers who repeat themselves without cessation in their declarations of the worthlessness of silver money, seem really to have persuaded one another, by dint of

this very repetition, that their words have a definite and logical meaning. Almost without exception, the press of the United States avers, each morning, that the value of the silver dollar is reduced to seventy-six cents, or seventy-five cents, as the case may be. It is not stated that this estimate is relative, or that it bears any reference to coin or bullion of another metal, but the blank announcement is sent forth that the silver dollar is worth only seventy-five cents, or less. Without regard to political divisions, American journalists devote their energies to convincing the populace, and especially the working men, that the coin in question is not to be accepted or recognized under any conditions. They sound their chorus of warning more urgently, apparently, than if they were discussing a down-right counterfeit. To show the wholesale nature of their accusations, a few phrases from a leading article in the *New York Herald* of August 19th will be sufficient. This essay takes the form of a solemn admonition to the labouring masses, and adjures them to utterly repudiate the coin as if it were a deadly abomination. "The wage-earners of this country," it affirms, "deserve to be paid in that kind of money which has the largest possible purchasing power. When they work hard to get a dollar, they ought to have that kind of dollar which will purchase one hundred cents' worth of anything they want for themselves or their families." The "sham dollar," it argues, "cheats them out of an hour's work every day in the year, and the government has no right to do that." "The gold dollar" it concludes, "is the only thing worth having." Another article in the same paper declares unhesitatingly that if the people wish for one hundred cents worth of commodities, they must not offer the silver dollar in exchange, the gold alone having the power to secure the desired amount. It hardly needs to be demonstrated that all this is absolutely false. It has not even the semblance of a foundation to rest upon. Yet the same sort of allegation is daily flung into the face of the American community, by journals of good repute, the writers for which are presumably honest men. The result is that immense numbers of working men have got it impressed upon their minds,—or imagine they have, at least,—that they actually are defrauded in some mysterious way by the admission to circulation of silver money. It does not occur to them that if they go into a shop with a silver dollar in the right hand and a gold dollar in the left, they can get exactly the same quantity of goods for the one as for the other. They never reflect upon that, but, obedient to the teachings they find in their newspapers, echo the silly clamor against the white metal as if it were an instrument of official iniquity, constructed for no other purpose than to rob humanity of its inherent rights. What can be more

laughable than the picture of a mob of recently landed immigrants, chiefly illiterate Irish, parading the New York streets in procession, with banners bearing such inscriptions as—"Give us Gold for the Sweat of our Brow," and "An Honest Wage for an Honest Day's Toil?" Precisely what the newspapers and their allies in the background expect to accomplish by this species of strategy it is not very easy to understand. Although the able editors may have deadened their own perceptions, temporarily, by the tumult they have raised, they must, when they give a moment's candid thought to the matter, realize that no satisfactory result can follow such flat defiance of truth and common sense. That men of integrity may hold divergent views upon the subtler or more complicated questions of national currency, is a reasonable proposition; but how they can with decency combine to beat into the brains of their less intelligent fellow-citizens a conviction that the silver coinage is fraudulent, when confronted by the plain and unimpeachable fact that the purchasing power of silver, all over America, is absolutely identical with that of gold,—this is a problem which the average outside observer finds it impossible to solve. If accountable at all, it is only upon a theory similar to that of certain autocratic *Daimios* in ancient days. Aiming at the uttermost degradation of a detested foe, they would decree not only the execution of the individual, but also the immolation of his entire family, including new-born infants and other innocent and unconscious representatives of the original object of hatred. Thus, in the intensity of their desire to cast universal obloquy upon the very name of the obnoxious metal, the writers in question continue to practise the device of falsifying its value, when coined, in the estimation of the community at large. Much inconvenience these misleading guides have undoubtedly caused, and worse than inconvenience they might create, but for the counter-acting influence which asserts itself intuitively, without process of reflection or reasoning, in the popular mind. Here presents itself the illustration, above referred to, of the difference between the real and the imaginary beliefs of the multitude. While the public voice is shrill in defamation of the silver dollar, and an affected reluctance to receive it is displayed on all sides, there lives not the man with soul so financially dead as to carry out the theory of inferior value to its legitimate conclusion. SNUG the joiner may bully his wife for bringing home from market a bright shining, clean coin instead of a filthy malodorous rag, and berate her for depriving the family hoard of twenty-five cents, or—as the *New York Herald* would say,—cheating her husband out of an hour's work; but if SNUG is lucky enough to have a hundred of those same dollars laid aside, he knows better than to accept

for them one penny less than one hundred dollars in gold. The artisan, or small tradesman who exhausts himself in labouring to prove that the white coin is worth only seventy-five cents as compared with the yellow, would stare open-mouthed if he were offered the opportunity to exchange, in hundreds or in thousands, not at the rate of seventy-five, but at eighty-five, or ninety-five or even ninety-nine. He would stare, and possibly drop the subject for a brief space; but in the next hour his tongue would vibrate with fresh volubility, and the crime of foisting a debased and degraded token upon the community would be proclaimed anew. Nothing is more certain than that persons of this stamp,—and it really seems as if they were largely in the majority,—do not really think what they say and suppose they think. Up to this point, they are held in restraint by an instinct of sagacity which they never dream of analyzing, and their vagaries are productive of comparatively slight harm; but in coming elections, their vote may perhaps be made potent in the determination of grave questions, concerning which their minds are equally, or still more, unbalanced. It is not altogether reassuring to think that the regulation of a great nation's currency system may depend upon something a little worse than the caprices of mere chance.

#### AS YOU WERE.

THE interesting correspondence between the Foreign Office and various representatives of British mercantile interests on the subject of the assistance lent to British trade by HER MAJESTY'S Consuls and Ministers abroad, has been published in two blue books. On the whole the contents of these books read badly for the merchants. There appears to exist in English commercial circles not only a singular degree of ignorance with regard to the functions discharged by British officials in foreign countries, but also a disposition to conclude that no device or manoeuvre is beyond the sphere of those functions provided its immediate aim be to promote trade convenience. One is sufficiently surprised to find the London Chamber of Commerce gravely asserting that "it has long been the rule of HER MAJESTY'S Foreign Office to decline to sanction any support being given by British Ministers at foreign Courts, or by British Consuls, to the merchants and traders of Great Britain in respect of matters of trade between them and the Governments or subjects of those countries in which they are resident;" or to find a firm of merchants formally addressing Lord ROSEBURY for permission "to apply to the British Consul in a foreign port with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the channels most advantageous for advancing the interests in that neighbourhood of our trade as marine

engineers." These examples of simplicity are as nothing, however, when compared with the suggestions formulated in other quarters. Thus, the Messrs. BLANK, "in common with other firms, experience considerable difficulty in securing suitable representation abroad, and suggest that at each Consulate a Registry should be opened, and invitation given to the local trade to enrol themselves as being open to take up agencies for English houses. All members of such Consular Commercial Registers to have the moral guarantee of the British Consul as to their *bonâ fides* and sound commercial position." It would be at once a pleasant and exciting pastime for HER MAJESTY'S Consuls to keep these eclectic records and to act as sponsors for the integrity and solvency of the traders in their districts. The line of conduct advocated by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce is scarcely less remarkable. "The Directors think that where any doubt arises as to the nature and extent of the support which should be given by HER MAJESTY'S Diplomatic Representatives to British traders in any particular country, it might in many cases be settled by reference to the nature and extent of the support which our foreign competitors receive from the Representatives of their Governments." There is a note somewhat out of harmony with British traditions in the programme that the QUEEN'S Representatives should model themselves on the pattern of their foreign colleagues. Yet the course suggested by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce might effect an interesting economical revolution. For its evident result must be that Diplomats would themselves become the agents and representatives of the firms whose interests they competed to promote, and that the present local merchants—of Yokohama, let us say—would be relegated to the rank of mere clerks and correspondents. We need not quote any more instances of the crude and, let us add, un-English, nature of the suggestions advanced by certain British firms and Chambers of Commerce. The widely endorsed principle, amounting almost to an instinct, of English merchants and manufacturers has hitherto been that commerce should be guarded as much as possible against official interference. It is a matter of much concern that this principle should be so easily shaken. The correspondence now before us, even if it served no other useful purpose, would still have accomplished a sufficient result in re-establishing the fact that every official attempt to force the trade of this nation or that upon a foreign country must lead finally to discredit and humiliation. Mr. BRYCE, in his remarkably able Memorandum, places this point in the most unequivocal light. "Pressure," he writes, "upon a foreign Government usually means pressure upon some particular official who has the contract to give away. It is apt to be accompanied and softened by

corruption, in the form either of a bribe or of some service to be rendered or commission paid to this official, inconsistent with the duty which he owes to his own Government. A Diplomatic Representative joining in, or even conniving at, such inducements, runs a double risk, that of lowering the dignity and character of his own country, and that of soiling his own personal reputation. People begin to hint that he is himself to share the expected gains, and as he cannot tell the whole truth, he is obliged to remain under imputations which go far to destroy his influence and usefulness. \* \* \* Moreover, he who forces a contract upon a foreign state makes his own Government to some extent responsible for the honesty and business capacity of the contractor—things which he may not be able to guarantee. In getting the better of competitors from other countries, he rouses jealousies and creates grounds of quarrel between his own and other European Governments; and in identifying himself with the contractor, he disposes the latter to believe that he may rely on the power of his Government to compel the payment of such debts as the foreign State may incur under the contract." If Mr. BRYCE had himself served in a diplomatic capacity abroad and taken a direct part in courses such as he deprecates, he could not have described them with greater fidelity. It would be plainly inexpedient to detail special cases; but we may go so far as to assert that the national discredit and loss of personal reputation predicted in the above Memorandum have unmistakably followed diplomatic patronage of commerce in this very country. We could easily adduce more than one instance in which the protégé of a foreign Representative proved himself unworthy of the commonest confidence, and involved the fair fame of his protector in the scandal of his own unscrupulousness. There is also another consideration which does not receive prominence from Mr. BRYCE, but which is, nevertheless, of great importance. We allude to the feelings of Governments which are subjected to foreign diplomatic pressure in commercial matters. There may be circumstances—as indeed there have been in Japan—which dictate temporary tolerance of such interference. But its certain consequence is umbrage and dissatisfaction. We can conceive no policy more short-sighted than that which, for the sake of securing some petty commissions in the present, would incur the risk of permanently placing a nation's commercial methods in an equivocal and arbitrary light. Can there be any doubt about the mood educated in Japan, for example, by foreign diplomatic excursions into the domain of trade? The Japanese know perfectly well that diplomacy could never be used for these ends in a Western State, and the inference they inevitably draw is that its prostitution to

such purposes in the East is conclusive evidence of the inferior position assigned to Oriental Powers in the comity of nations. If they yield ostensibly, we may be sure that, when circumstances liberate their choice, they will voluntarily turn to the nation whose Government, neither taking advantage of their embarrassments nor presuming upon their position, maintained towards them a respectful and self-respecting demeanour. It is, therefore, in the highest degree satisfactory to find that the outcome of all this correspondence between the Foreign Office and the British mercantile Community is practically to endorse the conduct hitherto pursued by HER MAJESTY'S Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in the East. Things are to go on as they are: if there has been any error, it has been on the right side. Such, in brief, is the verdict. The Foreign Office has shown itself fully abreast of the circumstances with which it has to deal, and, what is even more important, has proved its resolve to preserve the sound traditions of British Diplomacy even in the face of events well calculated to suggest and justify a different course.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

#### GERMAN AND BRITISH MERCHANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have read with interest your article of this morning on German and British merchants, and though in the abstract a great deal of what you say is correct, I think you exaggerate the dangers to the success of the latter.

I acknowledge the superiority in linguistic accomplishments of our German friends; but our insular position has militated against our acquiring them. Furthermore the want of them has not been felt by us so far, whereas it is well known that no German clerk would be received out here did he not know English. As to their superiority in the acquirement of the Japanese language, that I question; at least such is my opinion from an observation of nearly two decades.

We neither fear nor resent German or any other competition, nor are we at the same time supine or indifferent; and I must confess I have been for a long time back unable to see the reasons for your "pegging away" on this subject. We have been accustomed to look on Germans as our chief competitors in some branches of commerce, and they will, I feel no doubt, continue to be so; but that there is any cause for such despair as must have inspired the writer of the Blue Book extract—now become historical—of last May, neither I nor any colleague I have spoken to can see. The said extract has caused some anger and much amusement. The writer seems to imagine that the indolent British merchant is in the comfortable enjoyment of continued consignments at sole risk of the manufacturer or shipper, whereas we others know very well that the days of consignments are over. No, the bulk of the business done here is at our risk, and the results depend largely on our own ability, which with you I fully believe in. As to our merchants and correspondents at home closing up their hongs here and operating direct with Japanese the idea is chimerical, and shews crass ignorance of the conditions of commerce in Japan. Such

operations have been tried but do not work well. I know of several instances where the "indolent" ones have been wired to 'interfere for honour' of the drawers, the native drawee being unable to take up the drafts. I have had to do so more than once myself.

In all this threatened ousting of the British merchant there is nothing new. The same awful prophecies have been made in China, and are still unfulfilled; direct trade has been inaugurated both there and here and gives unsatisfactory results; we have been written at, called "hucksters" (Heaven knows why) and so forth, but still we somehow manage to "bob up serenely" as the song has it.

Looking round in a calm dispassionate manner upon our various interests—Exchange Banking, Shipping, Insurance, Brokering, Exports and Imports, I fail to see where we are making permanent lee-way. Locally the Ginkō is giving trouble, but it is not an Exchange Bank—simply a remitter of Government monies—and in case of any emergency, and even the luckiest people meet with emergencies, its opposition would be disarmed. As for the German opposition in shipping—it is welcome to the shipper, and our steamship owners will prove equal to the occasion.

What, I would now ask, do you mean by the word "middlemen?" Why their name is legion; from the labourer who harvests the produce to the retail country dealer. Would not your ideal native agent be equally a middleman with us "indolent" ones? Your readers would be very glad to know what a middleman is, and having found him, to know why he is obnoxious or unnecessary.

As to the abolition of Foreign Settlements. I beg to differ from you, for good sound reasons deduced by property holders and other practical men who know what they are about. It is very evident to most of your readers that the wish is father to the thought, so you must not be surprised if we look on your opinions as biased.

Biased also you certainly are against anything Conservative, using the word with ill concealed contempt. Why, sir, we always shall have Conservatives as long as the world lasts. I am one myself both politically and in the matters under discussion; but I am sufficiently liberal to allow the necessity of an opposing party.

I am Sir, Yours faithfully,

A YOKOHAMA CONSERVATIVE.  
Yokohama, 2nd October, 1886.

#### THE CHORAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have a suggestion to make anent the present singular differences of opinion among the members of the Yokohama Choral Society. I think that at Thursday's meeting some gifted orator (perhaps he of the "dismal hole" and "tin-kettle" variety of eloquence, who might by special grace be allowed to write his speech) should move a vote of severe censure on those members of the old Society, who have been graciously permitted during the last ten or a dozen years to take all the trouble off the shoulders of the members; have enjoyed the privilege of lending us instruments and music, and now with the most brazen effrontery, and the blackest and most undesirable kind of ingratitude decline to serve the Society longer.

Upon my word, Sir, things are coming to a fine pass!

Indignantly yours,

A MEMBER.

Yokohama, October 5th, 1886.

#### YOKOHAMA CHORAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Yokohama Choral Society was held on Monday evening in the Public Hall—Mr. J. T. Griffin, president, in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN after explaining the circumstances under which the Society had adjourned, said he had called upon Mr. Doering, who was the only person that kept pianos for sale or hire, but he considered none of Mr. Doering's suitable. He had received a letter from Mr. Doering, in which the latter wrote as follows:—

"In reply to your request about particulars as to the letting of a piano to the 'Yokohama Choral Society,' I beg to inform you that I have at present two grand pianos on hand, one of which, an almost new semi-grand, powerful Broadwood, London, I should be pleased to hire to you, at the rate of Mexican \$16 a month, including tuning, fire insurance and carriage up to the Public Hall, but for a duration not less than six months. Any personal damage that might occur, during the time of renting same by shifting the piano, etc., etc. I would have to hold the Society responsible for of course. Furthermore I must be at liberty to rent the piano to any professionals in the Public Hall or elsewhere, or to other performers, any time, provided it is not required by the Society for public practice at such times. The other is a grand piano by Steinweg Braunschweig, which is on sale at Mexicans \$450.00 nett cash. I also have a concert upright piano, which would probably suit, to be let on the same terms as the first one and equally powerfully toned. Regarding the supply of another grand piano for performances, I cannot bind myself, as the demand for these is too limited here and I could hardly be expected to keep one for the sake of letting it for perhaps 5 or 6 performances yearly."

Mr. TOWNLEY said:—I have a motion that I wish to lay before this meeting, on which I wish to make a few remarks before I put it. I think it is clear to us all that as a Choral Society we must have a piano, whether by hire or purchase, and I would like to offer my ideas as to which of the two plans is the most feasible. So far as I can ascertain we cannot at any time hire an instrument suitable for concert purposes; there is not one piano of sufficient power for hire in Yokohama, and if there were such an instrument, the cost of hiring it would be high in proportion to its value. Hiring an indifferent instrument for practice is to my mind a mistake. I think we ought to practice to the instrument we sing to at the performances. It is a certainty that we never could depend on having a suitable piano for any one given performance or concert. Mr. Doering is the only person in Yokohama who has pianos for hire and we cannot expect him to keep a full-grand for hire, unless we could induce him to do so by offering him a very high price for the loan of it. I am, therefore, in favour of purchasing the instrument imported by Mr. Keil, on the terms of my proposition, which I will presently read, and which I hope will be carried without dissent from any one. I am sure Mr. Keil will agree to the terms, which would have the effect of making all of us set to work with a good will to make our Society worthy of its name, a "Choral Society." My proposition is as follows:—"That the Choral Society purchase the piano from Mr. Keil and guarantee that he shall be paid in full on or before the expiration of one year from date of purchase; that it be paid for out of the profits of entertainments given by the Choral Society during the year, and if any balance is found to be due to Mr. Keil at the end of the year it shall be subscribed for by the members." This resolution, if carried, would, I hope, incite all our members to exertion, so that they should not be called on to subscribe anything. I feel assured that if we resolve to work hard and with unanimity we shall find ourselves at the expiration of one year in the possession of a valuable piano, and have also a balance of cash in hand at no cost to the members beyond their labour. The liability of individual members would not in any case be very serious, even were it resolved to pay for the piano at once, and certainly will be a most trifling matter at the end of the term of 12 months, provided always that we work together cheerfully and without division.

Mr. CAMERON begged to second Mr. Townley's motion.

Mr. KEIL suggested that it should be amended to the effect that the terms should not be for one year but up to the end of the next year.

Mr. TOWNLEY agreed to this.

Mr. GILLETT asked permission to explain the reasons that had actuated him in taking up his present position, and justified him in asking the members, as he did with confidence, to record such a vote as would show the committee that they disapproved of any action that would pledge their credit individually and collectively or lay them under a heavy debt. In the rules of the Society, which, he thought, were utterly inadequate to the guidance either of the members or the committee, there was no provision to meet such a case as the present, and he thought it would be well for the members to amend the rules so that the credit of the Society could not be pledged in any way except by the authorization of a large majority at a full general meeting. He urged the members to bear in mind that there was no personal feeling in the matter and said they were glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the ever ready assistance given by Mr. Keil to the Society in time, labour and materials. The present was simply a business matter, however, and he strongly urged those present to disabuse their minds of any personal feeling in the matter. They had before them an offer of a grand piano at a cost of over \$1,000; they had no funds in hand for the purpose; on the contrary, he believed, the small balance shown in the accounts would be insufficient to meet the expense of the music lately ordered. They were told by their ever sanguine president that they could earn enough by one or two performances, and they had been further told that they should not let the opportunity slip (no doubt there were many buyers eager to take the piano at the same figure); and they had further been told (and this was a high tribute to their powers) that it was absolutely necessary that they should have a first-class instrument not merely for performances but also for practice and rehearsals, the president, replying to a lady at last meeting, having expressed the opinion that it was desirable that the same piano should be used at practice and performances. Now first, and most important of all, the society had no money to buy the piano, and they should consider very seriously before incurring a debt on any such pretext. In the second place, if they had the funds and could enter the market, it would be for them to consider whether they could not buy cheaper a better or at any rate as fine an instrument as they could possibly require. He had the authority of Professor Sauvlet for saying that a new first class concert grand, suitable in every way for their requirements could be laid down at a cost of from \$400 to \$500—nearer \$400. Professor Sauvlet said further that in his opinion such an instrument, if kept in the Public Hall, would be virtually spoiled in a year. As to the necessity of the Society being the owners of any such instrument they had here an opportunity of hiring a suitable instrument for rehearsals on favourable terms, and if they should find that a better one was required for public performances they could at present and would probably at all times be able to hire from the same owner. He could speak only for "Patience" but he knew that the rehearsals of that piece at the Gaiety Theatre were accompanied on an instrument more honoured for its age than for its quality. It would doubtless be very gratifying to skilful accompanists to have a splendid instrument to dispose upon at practice, but the poor outsiders who had not the same high appreciative powers would be content with something at any rate not absolutely first class. As to the president's view of the ease with which the money could be earned, he pointed out that the performances of "Patience" and "Pinafore" were in the Gaiety Theatre, and ventured to say that no such profits could be made in the Public Hall, where the hire of the building, scenery, dressing and general expenses would always be much heavier—as witness the "Pirates of Penzance." There was a full house the first night; the piece was dressed very inexpensively and yet the performance simply covered expenses. The second performance was unsuccessful for more reasons than one. He begged the members once more to think seriously of what they committed themselves to before they gave any authority to purchase or promise to purchase a piano. Speaking more particularly to the 15 who voted at last meeting, he reminded them that they would be pledging not only their own credit but also that of their fellow members. He further pointed out—though not in the way of a threat such as the president treated them to at the close of last meeting—that their authorization to purchase would in all probability be followed by the resignation of a considerable portion of their fellow members, who would decline to be a party to the debt, and they would thus be left a much smaller number to meet an expense

for which they would one and all be individually liable. He proposed, therefore:—"That the purchase of, or any promise to purchase, the grand piano offered to the Choral Society would in the present state of the Society's finances be inexpedient, and is not authorized by the members."

In the course of some discussion, which followed, The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the committee had not pledged the members; they had put the question before the members at last meeting, and could not be charged with wishing to implicate them in any such scheme.

The vote resulted thus:—in favour of the amendment 16, against, 9.

The CHAIRMAN now asked what the members proposed to do as to the procuring of a piano.

Mr. GILLETT proposed that the committee be empowered to make arrangements with Mr. Doering as to the hire of the semi-grand at a cost not exceeding \$15.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that if they simply empowered the committee it might not be done.

Mr. GILLETT then said he would put it that the committee be directed to make such arrangements.

Mr. VIVANTI seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

During other discussion,

The CHAIRMAN stated that a letter had been received from Mr. Sauvlet resigning, on September 24th, his position as conductor of the Society, but as a matter of fact he was not at that time conductor, his engagement having expired on 30th June.

Mr. GILLETT said Professor Sauvlet had expressed himself very strongly as to the treatment that he had received. He had never been summoned to any committee meeting.

The CHAIRMAN read minutes of a committee meeting in May at which Mr. Sauvlet was present.

Mr. GILLETT said he might possibly have misunderstood the professor. He expressed also the opinion that Professor Sauvlet's services should be re-engaged.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Sauvlet had no cause of complaint. He was paid liberally and he did not always come up to his engagement. He was punctual enough to appear for his salary, however, and even tried to claim for July and August.

Mr. COPE thought the chairman should take the post of conductor himself.

The CHAIRMAN asked to be excused, as it would take up too much of his time.

Mr. KEIL suggested that Mr. Gillett should himself undertake the duty.

Mr. GILLETT declined.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Keil and he must simply be regarded as ordinary members, after the direct negative the members had given their proposal. For himself he should resign his position as Chairman and committee man.

Mr. GILLETT proposed that one of the members should be asked to wait on Professor Sauvlet with power to treat with him as to terms.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the meeting should be adjourned in order to see how many of the committee meant to resign, and Mr. Gillett could then see Mr. Sauvlet.

The meeting was adjourned till Thursday evening.

The twice adjourned annual general meeting of the Yokohama Choral Society was held on Thursday evening at 5.30 p.m. in the Public Hall. There was a fair attendance of ladies, and about half a dozen gentlemen were present.

The CHAIRMAN explained the object of the adjournment as being in order to ascertain how many of the members of the committee intended to resign so that the members might elect others in their places. Before they proceeded to the election of the committee he would state that, following the instructions of the meeting, he went to Mr. Doering and hired the semi-grand Broadwood for a term of six months at \$15 per month, Mr. Doering to pay carriage, insurance, and tuning during that period. He had further to inform them that one of the sets of music ordered in July had arrived, "Ruth and Naomi." The treasurer now reported that after paying for the music there was a balance in hand of \$81.33, the cost of the music having been \$53. As to the resignation of the committee, all the office-bearers had resigned—the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, with Mrs. Lowder, leaving three ladies on the Committee, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Hannen, and Mrs. J. C. Hall. It would now be in order for the meeting to elect five members to take their places. The meeting would quite understand that those members of committee who had thus resigned would not stand for re-election.

Mr. GILLETT said he had been told by the secretary (Mr. C. M. Martin) at mid-day yesterday that he would take office if re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Martin made a different statement to him. But the members were of course at liberty to reelect him as secretary, and find out whether he would take office or not.

A ballot was then taken, Messrs. O'Neil and A. C. Read acting as scrutineers.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Martin had been reelected as secretary, but the names for the other offices were so much divided that nobody had been elected. It would be well if the meeting could have some idea of their ticket—who they were going to elect—and vote accordingly. There were 27 people present, and by one of the rules no election could be valid unless a candidate received a majority of the total votes given. They must combine sufficiently to elect some one or another. It might assist them if he stated that the highest number of votes given were—President, Dr. Van der Heyden 8; vice-president, Messrs. Gillett and Read, 7 each; treasurer, Mr. Gillett, 11; and lady member, Mrs. F. S. James, 9.

The result of the second ballot was as follows:—President, Dr. Van der Heyden; lady member, Mrs. James; treasurer, Mr. Gillett. There was no election for vice-president, Mr. Read being highest with 12 votes.

Mr. GILLETT said he must decline to take the office of treasurer, as he could not spare time for the duties.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure the whole society was sorry to hear that; could not Mr. Gillett reconsider the matter?

Mr. GILLETT said he really could not; he could not spare the time.

The CHAIRMAN said then he was afraid they must vote again for the office of treasurer. He regretted that Mr. Gillett had not mentioned his objection at the first ballot. The next in order to Mr. Gillett was Mr. Flint Kilby.

Another ballot was now taken, which was announced by the Chairman to have resulted in the election of Mr. Read, as vice-president, and Mr. Flint Kilby as treasurer, the Committee being—President, Dr. van der Heyden; vice president A. C. Read; treasurer, E. Flint Kilby; secretary, C. M. Martin; lady members, Mrs. James, Mrs. Hannen, Mrs. Wheeler, and Mrs. Hall.

Mr. GILLETT said he had much pleasure in resigning the chair to the new president, and as he was not present it became the duty of the vice-president to take the chair.

Mr. READ took the chair amid applause.

On the motion of Mrs. HANNEN, seconded by Mr. DE RUSSETT, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Griffin for his services as president and to Mr. Keil in recognition of his having lent his piano to the Society.

The CHAIRMAN then invited remarks from the members to the arrangements for the coming season.

Mr. GILLETT said he believed the question of a conductor was the chief question that had to be dealt with at the present time. As he understood it, they had to do without the valuable assistance of the two gentlemen who had so greatly aided them, Messrs. Griffin and Keil. It therefore behoved them to look about for the services of an efficient conductor. At present he knew of no one but Professor Sauvlet. He might say that after the last meeting, in accordance with the direction that he should call on Professor Sauvlet, he called and saw the Professor. M. Sauvlet told him that he would be very willing to do all in his power for the interests of the society. On behalf of the society, Mr. Gillett thought it better that M. Sauvlet should be paid a monthly salary instead of as formerly, because the society must remember that they were paying an artist who had to make a living, and that it was due to M. Sauvlet that there should be no uncertainty about the matter. M. Sauvlet would give the society two afternoons a week, or, if the members preferred it, one afternoon and one evening a week. The idea would be to have two pieces as suggested by the old committee—one choral and the other dramatic. M. Sauvlet thought, and Mr. Gillett thought so too, that it would be better to have the choral piece in the afternoon. M. Sauvlet could give the Society any afternoon except Tuesday and Thursday from 5 to 6.30 p.m. For the dramatic piece he suggested one evening a week from 8 to 11 p.m. These dramatic pieces needed to be put though quickly or they would hang fire; there was very little in them as a rule, and the sooner they were put on the stage the better. He thought the idea of having the dramatic rehearsals in the evening was worthy of consideration. When practice was sufficiently advanced he would give three rehearsals a week, as was the case with the "Pirates of Penzance." M. Sauvlet would give his services for practices, rehearsals, and performances and would leave to the Society the question of remuneration. He (Mr. Gillett) did not think that \$25 a month would be out of the way as payment for



such work as M. Sauvet proposed to give. He thought the Society could afford to give \$25 per month, and it would be well within their power if they had successful performances to give M. Sauvet a honorarium. Mr. Gillett then proposed that M. Sauvet should be engaged on these terms for the season of the Choral Society, with one month's notice on either side.

Mr. WIRGMAN seconded the proposal.

In answer to Mr. DE RUSSETT, Mr. GILLETT said he thought the agreement should be in writing.

Mr. GRIFFIN, as a person of some experience in these matters, thought M. Sauvet's terms very reasonable indeed, terms for which he doubted very much whether any professional gentleman could give the time and attention that M. Sauvet promised. He strongly recommended that the offer should be accepted, and, as Mr. Gillett said, put in writing.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously in these terms:—That the services of Professor Sauvet be engaged at a salary of \$25 per month for the season of the Choral Society, subject to the terms agreed upon by the meeting.

In reply to Mr. GRIFFIN,

Mr. GILLETT said he understood that Mr. Sauvet would act as accompanist. He thought the choral practice should be arranged for as soon as possible with M. Sauvet in order to give him time to make his arrangements. Several ladies proposed that Monday afternoon should be fixed. He might mention that he had looked through the American mail dates up till February and found that, so far as published, there were five mails on Mondays. M. Sauvet could not attend on Tuesdays or Thursdays, and on Fridays there were three mails.

It was decided to adopt Monday.

Mr. GRIFFIN suggested that it would be well to arrange with the directors of the Public Hall if the Society wished to use the hall for practice.

This was all the business, and the meeting broke up.

### CRICKET.

Saturday's match between elevens over and under thirty was an exciting game. The juniors won, thanks to the assistance of a visitor—Mr. Leaf, whose batting was well worth observing.

Messrs. Mollison and Playfair captained the teams; Playfair won the toss, but was obliged to forego the advantage of sending his men to the wicket first, as several of the other side were late in arriving. Mr. Groom and Rev. Mr. Irwine were the first to bat,—Edwards and Griffiths bowling. In the latter's first over, Groom fell—having made only 2. Trevelick joined Irwine, and commenced by driving Griffiths's last ball for a "three." His next play—a cut—lost Irwine his wicket,—run out. Sutter following in, a stand was made and runs were put on fast, Edwards being driven for a "three" and Griffiths for two "twos" and a "four,"—the last a splendid hit from Trevelick's bat. Baggallay here relieved Griffiths at the Settlement end. After himself contributing 7 Sutter retired before a ball from Edwards, and made way for Mollison, who, after sending first Edwards and then Baggallay for a "three" and helping Trevelick run up the score, played a ball off Edwards into Wileman's hands—4 for 48. Easton then went in, Griffiths in the meantime resuming bowling. With the score at 50 Trevelick was sent back by a pretty ball from Edwards; Trevelick's 27 were carefully put together, but it is quite probable that he would have done less had he not been allowed a substitute to do the running during a considerable portion of his innings. Kilby was the next to bat, and the next to retire, though not without contributing four "singles," and a "two" before giving Playfair an easy catch off Griffiths—7 wickets for 72. Hearne took Kilby's place, and added one before being bowled by Edwards. Litchfield then went in, and commenced well—hitting Edwards to "long on" for 3, and Griffiths for another 3. With the score at 85 Edwards bowled Easton. Oram joined Litchfield and hit Griffiths for a "3" and a "two," but was soon afterwards bowled by Edwards. Hellyer, the last to bat, had not an opportunity to do anything, Litchfield being shortly after bowled by Melhuish, who in the meanwhile had taken Griffiths's place at the pavilion end. The whole innings closed for 93.

Messrs. Leaf and Melhuish opened the innings for "under 30," against Sutter's and Hearne's bowling; and remained in some time, 27 having been made (several of the hits being for threes, mostly off Hearne by Leaf) before Melhuish was bowled by Hearne. Griffiths, the third to bat, kept his wicket about as long, hitting three "twos" and a "single," whilst his partner got

Sutter to leg for two "threes" and Hearne for a "three," before Griffiths fell, bailed by Sutter—2 for 50. Edwards joined Leaf, and more runs were made, the former getting Hearne away for a "three"; immediately after this, Hearne yielded the ball to Mollison, at the Settlement end. Leaf made another "two" off Sutter, but in the same over retired, Sutter taking his middle stump. Wileman thereupon went out, and Edwards shortly afterwards played Mollison on. Wilson took Edwards' place, and another stand was made, Wilson batting well for a useful 14, before he was badly run out, though not being properly backed up by his partner. Hooper, who next appeared contributed a "single," whilst Wileman also put on a few "singles," and gave a hard chance in the slips to Mollison, which, however, was not secured. In the next over Sutter bowled Hooper—6 for 90. Playfair joined Wileman, but fell in the same over before his first ball from Sutter. The game at this point was very exciting. Baggallay was the next to bat. In Hearne's next over, he caught and bowled Wileman; a good catch from a hard return, one hand, high up. Cain joined Baggallay, and with the second ball he received drove Hearne for three, so making the match a "tie." In Sutter's next over Baggallay made a grand drive for four, which with some singles brought the score up to 99, before Cain retired, bowled through attempting to drive Hearne. Arnold then went in, and with a few "singles" the score rose to 104 before Hearne was successful in taking Baggallay's wicket through his being rather too anxious to hit out. The innings closed for 104. We give the full score and bowling analysis.

OVER 30.		UNDER 30.	
Mr. Groom, b. Griffiths	2	Mr. Leaf, b. Sutter	40
Rev. Mr. Irwine, run out	20	Mr. Melhuish, b. Hearne	5
Mr. Trevelick, c. b. Edwards	27	Mr. Griffiths, b. Sutter	7
Mr. Sutter, b. Edwards	7	Mr. Edwards, b. Mollison	8
Mr. Mollison, c. Wileman, b. Edwards	9	Mr. Wileman, c. b. Hearne	12
Mr. Easton, b. Edwards	6	Mr. Playfair, b. Sutter	9
Mr. Kilby, c. Playfair, b. Griffiths	6	Mr. I. D. J. Wilson, run out	14
Mr. Hearne, b. Edwards	3	Mr. M. Baggallay, b. Hearne	7
Mr. Litchfield, b. Melhuish	11	Mr. Cain, b. Hearne	3
Mr. Oram, b. Edwards	5	Mr. Arnold, run out	2
Mr. Hellyer, not out	0	Mr. F. H. Hooper, b. Sutter	1
Byes, 13, Leg-byes, 3, Wides, 3	10	Byes, 1, Leg-byes, 1, Wides, 2	5
	93		104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.		No.	
balls.	runs.	maiden.	wickets.
Mr. Edwards	110	30	9
Mr. Griffiths	20	24	1
Mr. Baggallay	45	10	3
Mr. Melhuish	7	0	1
Mr. Sutter	105	31	5
Mr. Hearne	80	15	4
Mr. Mollison	20	12	1

### THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

(Translated from the *Hochi Shimbin*.)

#### I.—DANGERS TO JAPAN AND CHINA WILL NOT COME FROM THE DIRECTION OF KOREA.

Rumours of the occupation of Port Lazareff by Russia have more than once attracted the attention of diplomats in Europe since the latter part of last year. The port of Vladivostok, which is at present the only naval depot of Russia in the East, is ice-bound all the winter through, and unfit to serve as a basis of naval operations. It is, therefore, naturally thought by politicians in the East that the occupation of the fine harbour of Lazareff by Russia will seriously affect the safety of the three countries, Japan, China, and Korea. But it is a mistake to suppose that the greatest danger to Japan and China lies in that quarter or that the destiny of the East is bound up with that of Korea.

On the contrary, the danger to the East comes not from the north, but from the west of China, through the central regions of Asia.

The possession of Port Lazareff will give Russia a harbour, where she can shelter her ships of war both in summer and winter; where she can store up coal, ammunition, and provisions; and where she can station a strong garrison; and just to that extent does its occupation affect the interests of both Japan and China. But it is not probable that the danger will be as great as is commonly imagined. Transportation through Siberia is at present barely effected by carriages, so that in the event of war it will be hardly possible to send out troops to the East by that route. Nothing therefore is farther from the truth than to suppose that Russia will land Siberian troops in Japan or China from Port Lazareff. As to the navy, there being few available vessels in the Black Sea fleet, Russia will be obliged to select from the Baltic fleet. In order to serve in the East, Russian men-of-war will thus be compelled to accomplish a long voyage of nearly 10,000 miles. Besides it will be impossible to move all her war

vessels, for that would most dangerously interfere with her safety among other European Powers. Thus, from the limit to the number of her war vessels, from the exceedingly long journey they will have to make, and from the excessive costliness of the process, Russia is not likely to undertake any very active operations with her fleet. With a slight improvement of their navies, neither Japan nor China need be afraid of Russian war vessels in the East. The Russian occupation of Port Lazareff, though injurious no doubt to the interests of the East, is not likely to prove as dangerous as is generally apprehended.

Danger to the East lies in the west of China. Nothing is more full of menace to Japan and China than a line of railway constructed by Russia from the Caucasus to Central Asia. When the line is so far extended as to touch Samarkand, and thence to reach Kokand and Taskend, it will be possible to send out hundreds of thousands of troops from Russia to the western frontier of China in less than 15 days. The fact that Russia could not support strong claims as to Kuldja some years ago, was due to the difficulty of despatching a sufficient force of troops to that region. But with the completion of the above mentioned railway, there will no longer be the old obstacles to the eastward policy of Russia.

Crossing the Altai mountains from Ili and Kuldja, and proceeding eastward towards the interior of China, an invading Russian army would have little difficulty in making itself master of the situation, for all the river courses flow from those regions toward the east, and there are also good facilities of transportation. Who can be sure, when Russia once crosses the Altai, that the present territories of China will not pass into her possession? Who can say that the danger will not extend to Japan? It is at best extremely uncertain that China in her present condition can successfully resist the invasion of the well-disciplined and well-equipped troops of Russia.

While the Asiatic railway of Russia is of such a dangerous character, it is reported that the line will reach to Samarkand during the present year, and that in the course of another year both Kokand and Taskend, the capital of Turkestan, will be connected, when the Czar of Russia will be crowned at the latter place as the Grand Emperor of Asia,—at least it is so rumoured. From these circumstances something of the intention of Russia may be guessed at.

Hitherto the Russians have been unable to extend their Asiatic railway, on account of the difficulty of obtaining fuel for working the engines. But lately a method has been invented for using petroleum oil in place of coals, and the present writer saw in England last year a model locomotive adapted to the new invention, ordered by Russia. Now vast quantities of petroleum are yearly produced in the Caucasus, and there is also no want of oil wells along the route of the railway. A great impetus has thus been given to the prosecution of the work of constructing the Asiatic line. While the distance between Taskend and Kuldja is not more than 650 miles, the capital of China is removed from the latter region by a distance of nearly 2,400 miles. Even such flourishing centres as 關中 are more than 2,500 miles distant from Kuldja. What hope is there for China, with such a long distance to traverse without any modern facility of transportation, to intercept the onward march of the Russians? It is clear that, within two or three years, the great range of the Altai mountains will bear the advancing steps of Russian troops, who can easily descend thence into the interior of China. In point of dangerous capabilities, no sort of comparison can be established between this line of railway and the port of Lazareff.

#### II.—WHICH IS THE MORE DANGEROUS TO JAPAN, RUSSIA OR CHINA?

In order to bring more vividly before the reader's eye what we have thus far been describing, we have decided upon issuing a map, from which it will be observed that Askabad is now in direct communication with the capital of Russia, while the line from the former place to Samarkand is at present under construction. It is reported that further lines to Kokand and Taskend will be speedily laid out. Originally this Asiatic line was intended to convey troops to India, Afghanistan, or Persia. But England has not been slow to take the necessary precautions against Russian designs, and measures are being vigorously taken to extend railway communication far into the interior of Afghanistan. The Russians, therefore, have at present no advantage over the English in Central Asia so far as facility of transportation is concerned, and have to turn their attention either to Persia or the western borders of China. It will be fortunate for the Far East if they fix their attention on the former country; but if they extend their railway to the Chinese frontier, the

fate of most of the western provinces of China is already sealed.

At the outset, it was designed to turn this line northward and extend it through Siberia as far as Vladivostock. The time required was said to be a little over 20 years, for in a nation's life a space of 20 years is nothing, for we ourselves have already seen 19 summers since the Restoration. But the danger of the East will not be 20 years in coming. Its advent will be first heralded by the extension of the Russian line to Ili and Kuldja, which will be within two or three years, and the magnitude of the danger will grow greater as the rails approach nearer and nearer to the Pacific coast.

In making calculations as to future events, we must guard ourselves against the influence of mere sentiment. Everybody wishes to live hundreds of years, but nothing is more certain than that we must all die in less than one hundred years. One would be inclined to believe that China will be able to remain in her present condition to the end of all time, so vast is the extent of her dominions and so numerous her population. But this is a mere sentiment. Upon calm reflection, it appears tolerably certain that the north-western portions of her territory will be ere long invaded and occupied by the Russians. A country's boundaries are like embankments; when once the frontier is broken through, there is little hope of resisting the invading flood before it reaches the very centre of the country. It is small comfort to think that the western frontiers of China are far distant from her capital. While Port Lazareff and Vladivostock are incapable of serving as the basis of any naval operations on a large scale, the extension of the Russian railway line into the interior of China must certainly prove a most momentous danger to the East. The question demanding immediate solution is: which is more dangerous to Japan, the existence of China in her present state or her assimilation into Russian territory? Both are menacing to Japan, but between the two there must be a vast difference in the degree of danger.

### III.—THE DANGER TO JAPAN OF A RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF CHINA.

In point of territorial extent, population, and wealth, China is a sufficiently strong antagonist to Japan. At present the Middle Kingdom does not seem powerful enough, but with the improvement of her naval and land forces, she will soon become a dangerous neighbour. However, if she increases in her fighting capacity, we will not remain far behind her, and, judging from the energetic efforts with which Japan is endeavouring to play a part on the world's stage, it does not appear that China will be so strong as to overshadow us. We, therefore, ought not to fear much from the preservation of China in her present condition. On the other hand, Russia takes a leading position among the great Powers of the world, and if once she gets a hold on the north-western parts of China, and proceeds toward Japan, we must be utterly powerless to oppose the irresistible force of the invasion, whatever progress we may have made in the meantime. Moreover, the people of the north-western provinces of China are most remarkable for their bravery and daring, so that their assimilation by Russia deprives China of her backbone, while the gain to Russia will be immeasurable. It will thus be seen that to allow Russia to gain a firm footing on the soil of China is to prepare a step toward the ruin of our own country. It will, therefore, be admitted by every one at all acquainted with the affairs of the world that it is far more unwise for us to suffer Russia to annex to her dominions the north-western provinces of China, than to allow the latter country to maintain her present territorial integrity.

Some people may say that it would be wise to pursue an aggressive policy towards China and share the spoils together with Russia, and thereby maintain the former relative positions of the two countries undisturbed. This scheme is daring enough, but it is impracticable for there is a fatal obstacle in the way. We allude to the friendly relations which have been existing for more than ten years between England and China. Russia is the great rival of England in the East, and it is accordingly the latter's policy to give assistance to China in order to check the progress of Russia's eastward policy. For these twenty years, since the North China War, England has witnessed many changes of Government, but the policy of using China as a barrier to the Russian advance has remained unaltered, and each new year sees the bonds of friendship between the two countries drawn closer and firmer than ever. At present, in higher circles in England, it is tacitly admitted that China is an ally, and the Chinese are regarded with love and respect. Whether or not it is because Englishmen have an affinity to the Chinaman's quality of perseverance, the former have a high opinion of their

Oriental friends' ability in business. These are trifling facts, but there is no doubt as to the intimate relationship between the two countries. China evidently relies on the advice and the friendly assurances of England, in showing a bold front to Russia in the Korean peninsula and elsewhere. England's relations to China may fittingly be compared with her relations to Turkey. As everybody well knows, England is a great Power in the East, possessing as she does, a strong basis in the form of Australia. Nobody, therefore, who understands international affairs, will fail to see the disastrous consequences of pursuing an aggressive policy towards China, which may really be considered as an ally of England. If England gives aid to China in the form of arms and money, what hope is there for us, brave though we may be, to gain any victory over our neighbour? Shall we, then, ally ourselves to Russia? What we fear most and need most are men-of-war, and in point of navies what comparison can be made between England and Russia? Were our country contiguous to Russia, and were there nothing to fear in naval warfare, it might be a fairly wise stroke of policy to form an alliance with Russia. But nothing could be more hazardous than to attempt an invasion of China, against such a powerful naval State as England.

Even granting that we should be free from England's interference, and that we should be able to acquire territory in China, will it make our country's position any the less exposed to danger? Assuming that we were to obtain exactly the same extent of land in China as the Russians, we should stand toward them just in the same position in point of relative strength as before, so far as territorial extension is concerned, but we should have brought ourselves into direct contact with the dreaded enemy, while, moreover, the assumption of equal success in territorial acquisition is far from being admissible. Thus from every point of view, it is far more advantageous to suffer China to maintain her present status, than to allow Russia to conquer her.

### IV.—ALLIANCE BETWEEN JAPAN, CHINA, AND ENGLAND.

If it is true, as we think it is, that the existence of the Chinese Empire in its present form is highly conducive to our welfare, we must shape our policy in the East so as to secure the end that we desire. An old saying tells us that "oneness of purpose produces harmony of conduct." As it is in private conduct, so it is also in the management of state affairs. Unless a nation has a definite purpose, its policy will be only vacillating and there will be no harmony in its conduct. If, glancing over the situation in the East, we are impressed with the urgent necessity of pursuing a certain particular line of policy, we ought to fix our eyes on that policy and shape our conduct accordingly. So long as we remain without any fixed purpose, ready to be startled by every trifling occurrence, there is very small hope of the maintenance of our independence among the nations of the world.

As is well said in an ancient treatise on military tactics, it is very dangerous to arouse suspicion in other people's minds, when in reality there is nothing in our own purpose calling for such distrust. We do not know whether or not it is the purpose of our Government to attempt to conquer China, but, judging from all we know of our national affairs, it does not appear that that is exactly our object. We grieve, however, to say that our foreign policy has tended to excite in the minds of the Chinese nation a strong suspicion as to the nature of our intentions towards their country, leading them to regard us as their unalterable enemies.

Whatever is harboured in one's mind is sooner or later manifested outwardly; and, however long it may take, no good intention can fail to excite a corresponding friendly feeling in other people's breasts. If we make up our mind to cultivate the friendship of China, our western neighbour will not fail in the end to regard us with correspondingly good will, though at first she may view us with suspicion. And if the Government of Peking were once to put confidence in us, everything in the East would go on very smoothly, and there would no longer be any danger of creating mutual ill-feeling and friction on account of trifling accidents, leading to loss of time and temporary disturbance of peace.

Certain judicious precautions must, of course, be used in carrying on intercourse with other countries, so as to avoid the danger of being deceived or overpowered. But the primary purpose must be definitely kept in view. We must take a large-minded view of the situation, and, cementing the bonds of union between Japan and China, we must use all our efforts to check the eastward progress of Russia on one hand, and secure the safety of Korea on the other. In doing so, we shall be

all the time working for the ultimate benefit of our own country. It may be somewhat late, but the opportunity has not yet entirely passed away.

In England the Government changes in obedience to public opinion, and it is accordingly impossible for the rulers of that country to wage an invading war on a large scale without regard to its justice or injustice. But so far as small, weak States are concerned, England has very often shown no scruple in conquering them, so that we cannot entirely trust her. But considering the nature of her position towards Russia, and considering also her intimate relations with China, it appears certain that she would be more or less affected by the invasion of this country by Russia. It, therefore, seems the wisest and the most practicable policy for the maintenance of peace in the East, to unite with China and act with the co-operation of England, that is to say, to form a triple alliance between the three countries.

China indeed is not indifferent to her danger, for she is busily engaged in making defensive preparations for her north-western frontiers. But she is unable to employ all her efforts in that direction, partly because of her fear of invasion by some of the Western Powers from the sea, but principally because she suspects Japan of unfriendly intentions towards her. If we let her know now that we harbour no aggressive designs, and that, on the contrary, our primary purpose is to maintain the peace of the East, the Middle Kingdom will be more unrestrained in the prosecution of such urgent works as the defence of the north-western provinces. It will be far more economical to assist China in resisting the aggressive movements of Russia, than to await the ruin of our neighbour and then try to cope single-handed with the victorious armies of the great Northern Power.

What China now needs most urgently are railways and telegraph lines. England and Germany have advised her to undertake these necessary works, but she appears to be undecided. As our own interest is indirectly concerned, we ought, when once we make up our mind on the question we have been treating thus far, to use all our efforts to induce the Chinese Government to speedily take up those undertakings. When once China's confidence is obtained, it will be an easy affair to settle the position of Korea. If our assistance can enable China to secure the safety of Korea, we may give her our hearty aid. But these considerations are of secondary importance; what concern us most are the eastward movements of Russia, involving the fate of both Japan and China.

Diplomacy is a delicate thing, and must be handled with a keen insight into the conditions of each particular case. But the general turn of events in the East does not differ much from what has been thus far described. Nothing is more fraught with danger to a State than the fact that it has no definite purpose in its foreign policy; for when it has no settled object, its conduct, though innocent in reality, is liable to awake suspicion in the minds of other nations. And, in order to fix our purpose, we must take a broad view of the whole situation, instead of paying attention to minor circumstances.

### OBSERVATIONS ON HOKKAIDO.

BY SEKI NAOHIKO, A GRADUATE OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT IN THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

On August 5th, when the heat of summer was at its highest point, Counts Inoue and Yamagata started for the north on a tour of inspection. For forty days their Excellencies diligently examined Hokkaido and enquired into the state of the local administration and the means of livelihood of the people there; shrinking neither from discomfort nor danger, neither on sea nor on land, in the pursuit of their object, exploring dense forests, defying darkening fogs, and lodging in the huts of poor fishermen on lonely shores. Words are incapable of doing justice to the earnestness of their Excellencies to promote the prosperity of Hokkaido, and thereby to advance the interests of the country at large. I, therefore, doubt not that the future of the island will receive intelligent and liberal consideration at the hands of a Government which numbers such officials.

It will, no doubt, appear superfluous therefore for me to write my humble opinions about the island, but in offering my observations to your readers, I have, I think, some claims of my own. I was admitted into the retinue of their Excellencies, and, under their special favour, was enabled to follow them wherever they went, where, indeed, other members of their suite were not allowed to go. Thus I have something to impart to your readers, and certain considerations to submit for their criticism,

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as to the island of Hokkaido. Should my views coincide with those of the Government and express the wishes of the inhabitants of that region, I can have nothing more to desire.

Before I started on the journey, I had been accustomed to hear that the land was fertile and that products were abundant both on land and sea in Hokkaido, and my own personal observation has on the whole confirmed this. But the question arises, how is it that the rich capacity of the island remains almost entirely unutilized, after the spending of tens of millions of yen since the establishment of the Kaitakushi in 1869? This question has not suggested itself to me alone, but it must also have pressed itself upon the attention of many who have recently visited that island. There may be several causes to account for the anomaly, but, speaking roughly, the difficulty is that no enterprise is remunerative there. Without alluring prospects of profit, who will migrate to such a distant place? What is most urgently needed is, then, to remove all the obstacles that now lie before the prosperous conduct of agriculture, industrial, and fishing enterprises, and to take measures to secure the success of such undertakings. I shall proceed to consider more at length, one by one, each of the above mentioned three classes of undertakings.

I shall first speak of the fisheries. As is well known, the most important marine products in Hokkaido are salmon, herrings, fish manure and *Kombu*. Immense wealth is, as it were, hoarded in them, but at present no profit is obtained by the fishermen there. In order to substantiate my remarks, I refer below to the statistics prepared by the principal fishermen of Nemuro:—

HERRING, &c.	YEN.
Quantity caught by a <i>tatami</i> in a season	300.00
Tax in kind, 15 per cent., and payment to liquidate the debt to the Government, 5 per cent.,	45.00
Quantity remaining	155.00
Value of the above 155 koku (at yen 3.30 per koku)	511.50
Expenses:—	
Wages of 16 labourers (at yen 15 each)	240.00
Price of rice to feed the above (June 18th—Novem- ber 15th), koku 0.75 at yen 7.50 per koku	56.25
Man, shoyu, and sake	30.00
Fuel laid aside to liquidate boats and nets	100.00
Purchase of 150 mats, <i>mashiro</i>	67.50
Improved mats for packing guano	35.00
Miscellaneous expenses during the season	30.00
Interest on capital (3-6 per cent. monthly)	30.50
Total expenses	643.75

Comparing the income, yen 521.40, and expenses, yen 643.75, the latter shows an excess of yen 122.35. These figures are said to be the average for three ordinary years, and the price is that at the place of production.

KOMBU.	YEN.
Quantity collected by one boat (July-November)	70.00
Taxes, 14 koku, and liquidation of Government debts 14.2 koku,	18.20
Quantity remaining	51.80
Value of the above 51 koku of which 35 koku at yen 4.00 per koku, and 16 koku at yen 2.80 per koku,	187.04
Expenses:—	
Wages of 8 labourers, at yen 18 each	144.00
Price of rice to feed the above (June 18th—Novem- ber 15th), koku 0.75 at yen 7.50 per koku	56.25
Miscellaneous expenses of labourers	5.00
Man, shoyu, sake, etc.	15.00
Purchase of mats, <i>mashiro</i>	4.00
Liquidation of buildings, boats, etc.	10.00
Miscellaneous expenses	20.00
Labels for 300 bags of kombu	3.50
Interest on capital	13.50
Total expenses	216.21
Loss	20.17

These figures refer to the most hopeful year, and the prices quoted are the highest at the place of production.

SALMON.—(IN THE VICINITY OF NISHIBETSU).	YEN.
Quantity caught in a season by one <i>tatami</i>	170.00
Tax, 15 per cent., liquidation of Government debt 5 per cent., and the shore-rate <i>hamagaki</i> , 1.5 per cent.,	38.25
Remaining quantity	131.75
Value of the above 131.75 koku, at yen 6.00 per koku	790.50
Expenses:—	
Rice to feed 15 labourers (Aug. 15th—Nov. 15th).	81.00
Salt for curing, 272 bags	103.30
Wages of 15 labourers, at yen 15 each	225.00
Liquidation of nets, boats, etc.	750.00
Sake, shoyu, and man	30.00
Miscellaneous expenses	10.00
Interest on capital	55.30
Total expenses	724.50
Profit	66.00

These statistics refer to the average for three ordinary years, and the price quoted is the ordinary rate at the place of production.

From the figures thus far given, it will be seen that, while the herring and *Kombu* fisheries are unprofitable, the salmon fishing at Nishibetsu alone yields a slight remuneration. But it must be remembered that Nishibetsu is specially noted for its salmon, and that its figures cannot be taken to

represent the condition of the salmon fishing in general. I shall, therefore, give the statistics for Shibetsu and Menashi.

SALMON.	YEN.
Quantity caught by one <i>tatami</i>	200.00
Tax, 15 per cent., liquidation of Government debt 5 per cent., and the shore-rate <i>hamagaki</i> , 1.5 per cent.,	45.00
Remaining quantity	155.00
Value of the above 155 koku, at yen 4.60 per koku	713.00
Expenses:—	
Rice to feed labourers (August 15th—November 15th), at yen 7.50 per koku	81.00
Wages of labourers, at yen 15 per head	225.00
Salt (320 bags), at yen .65 a bag	208.00
Liquidation of nets, ship, etc.	150.00
Sake, shoyu, and man, etc.	30.00
Miscellaneous expenses	30.00
Interest on capital	40.00
Total expenses	763.00

These figures are the average for three ordinary years, and the price is the average at the place of production.

SALMON.	YEN.
Quantity caught by a <i>tatami</i>	400.00
Tax, 15 per cent., liquidation of Government debt 5 per cent., and shore-rate (15 per cent.)	90.00
Remaining quantity	310.00
Value of the above 310 koku, at yen 4.40 per koku	1,364.00
Expenses:—	
Wages of 26 labourers, at yen 15 each	390.00
Rice fed labourers, 28 koku	210.00
Liquidation of nets, boats, etc.	200.00
Salt, 640 bags, at yen .65 per bag	416.00
Man, shoyu, etc., and miscellaneous expenses	65.00
Interest on capital	90.00
Total expenses	1,356.00

These figures are the average for three years (slightly better than usual), and the price is that usually prevailing at the place of production.

In certain places, fishermen are enabled to fish herrings and salmon and collect *Kombu* in the same year. In such places, the expense of hiring labourers is largely economized. But statistics from those places show that even there the profit does not much exceed yen 100:—

GROSS EARNINGS.	YEN.
1. Herrings.	
Quantity caught with a <i>tatami</i> by 16 labourers	300.00
Tax, 15 per cent., liquidation of Government debt 5 per cent., and shore-rate ( <i>hamagaki</i> ), 1.5 per cent.,	45.00
Quantity remaining	155.00
Value of the above 155 koku, at yen 3.30 per koku	511.50
2. <i>Kombu</i> .	
Quantity caught with 3 canoes by 16 men	150.00
Tax and other payments to the Government	33.75
Quantity remaining	116.25
Value of the above 116.25 koku, at yen 3.60 per koku	418.50
3. Salmon.—	
Quantity caught with a <i>tatami</i> by 16 men	200.00
Taxes and other public payments	45.00
Quantity remaining	155.00
Value of the above 155 koku, at yen 5.40 per koku	837.00
Total for the three	1,767.00
Expenses:—	
Wages of 16 men including allowances for travel- ling expenses from the South	560.00
Mats, 200 packs	90.00
Rice to feed 16 men during 9 months, allowing 2.5 cups per day, and at the rate of yen 7.50 per koku	243.00
Liquidation of boats and nets	300.00
Salt for curing salmon (250 bags)	162.00
Sake, shoyu, and misc. etc.	60.00
Miscellaneous expenses	60.00
Paper or labeling sacks of <i>kombu</i>	7.50
Improved mats for packing guano	35.00
Interest on capital	100.00
Total expenses	1,653.50
Profit	Yen 113.50

Excluding all unprofitable fisheries, and confining our attention to those alone which are profitable, it is observed that the most remunerative hardly yield 9 per cent. annual interest, while the common profit ranges between 5 and 7 per cent. per annum. Thus, speaking in general, the fishery industries in Hokkaido yield barely 5 per cent. interest. In Tokyo, one can get 7 per cent. interest by holding Public Bonds, or at the least 5 per cent. by holding Navy Bonds. Who, then, will undergo the hardships and inconvenience of life in Hokkaido to obtain such a low and precarious rate of profit? That the people in the island are still pursuing their enterprises even at such a disadvantage is to be attributed partly to their inability to seek new fields of action and partly to their hopes of a revival of trade activity.

I shall now proceed to mention the more important of the causes that have conspired to bring about this condition. They are as follows:—(1) the heavy tax upon marine products, and the imposition of an export-tax; (2) the lowering of the price of marine products by the appreciation of paper money; (3) inconvenience of transportation, especially since the cessation of the competition between the rival shipping companies (the Kyodo and Mitsu Bishi); (4) indiscriminate borrowing of money from the Government since the establishment of the Kaitakushi; (5) the standard of living has become more luxurious, under the in-

fluence of the rise of prices some years ago, and of the borrowing of Government money; (6) the improvement of *Kombu* and the mode of packing it has been initiated but lately, and the carrying out of these measures do not yet work smoothly; and (7) the high price of rice, salt, and other articles of daily consumption.

Besides these, there are other causes, to which, however, allusion cannot be made. But the above mentioned seven circumstances are the principal causes, and it may yet be possible to promote the prosperity of the fishing industries, by removing these impediments as far as possible. And whether any of them can be removed or not, I shall consider in my next article.

In enumerating the causes of the present difficulties of the fishermen in Hokkaido, I placed at the head the heavy taxation of marine products and the export-taxes on the same. On reaching Hokkaido, complaints about this matter came to my notice before anything else, and, whatever might be the difference in the customs and manners of the people and in the climate of the different localities in the island, whether on its eastern coasts or in the western regions, whether in the north or in the south, everywhere throughout the island all were unanimous in complaining of the severity of the taxation on marine products.

The so-called marine tax in kind is peculiar to Hokkaido, and its rate varies according to the conditions of each fishing place, but ranges between 20 and 10 per cent. Thus for every 100 koku of fish or *kombu* obtained, the fisherman has to pay 20 koku, which is afterwards sold by the Government, the proceeds of the sale going to the Treasury. Merely from the point of view of quantity, a rate of 10-20 per cent. is no light taxation, but to make it still more unbearable, the products to be paid in the form of tax have to be brought to a finished state before being delivered to the Government. Thus in the case of salmon, the fish must be cured with salt, while in the case of guano, the manure has to be neatly packed in improved bags. Taking into account the cost of the salt, the bags, and the labour, the fishermen are loaded with an excessively heavy burden.

Besides the weight of the tax, they have to undergo various inconveniences. Before sending their products to the market, tax-collectors have to inspect them, which causes considerable delay and consequent disadvantage in disposing of them. It not infrequently happens that, while the tedious process of official inspection is thus going on, the approach of the forbidden season of navigation in Hokkaido obliges the ships, specially hired from Hakodate and other places for the purpose, to leave without a cargo. And, even in such cases, the fishermen have to pay the owners of the ships what is popularly known as "the empty vessel rate."

Besides the above direct tax, there is an indirect tax called the export-tax, levied since 1875. The export-tax is not levied on agricultural products, being limited to marine products. Nominally, ship-owners are taxed with a duty of 4 per cent. *ad valorem*, but really the money is paid by the fishermen themselves.

If this be the inconvenience and severity of the system of marine taxation from the fisherman's point of view, is the Treasury profited by a corresponding income? On the contrary, I am disposed to think that the Government reaps after all no profit and that the system uselessly gives rise to dissatisfaction and discontent among the people. For, in the first place, a vast amount of money has to be expended in sending out a large number of officials to collect the tax and also to examine the actual quantity of the products so as to prevent evasion of payment. In the next place, the products that have been received in the shape of tax have to be disposed of, and in selling them the Government is compelled to incur great loss, because, as it would be injudicious to compete in the market with the products of the people, the officials must wait until the latter have been all disposed of, when the price goes down by one half of its original rate. Now, the total amount of the marine tax in kind is about yen 600,000, and the cost of collecting it is computed at about yen 200,000, that is, one-third of the whole amount collected. I cannot say that I approve of such a system of taxation.

Why does this system of taxation then hold in a country so recently opened as Hokkaido? Its origin dates back to the reign of the house of Matsumae, when, however, the mode of levying the tax was very liberal, and the fishermen had little to complain of; for, although the rate was the same as at present, they paid in reality only a fraction of the legal amount. I do not think it wise to follow any such loose method of taxation, nor do I approve of the tacit permission thus given to the people to publicly defraud the Government. But I earnestly hope that either the rate will be

\* Most fishermen are in debt to the Government.

lowered or that some other method will be adopted to save both the payers and collectors of the tax the present trouble, cost, and inconvenience. Some persons advocate the abolition of payment in kind, and the fixing of the rate at the present amount, i.e., 10-20 per cent., by calculating the average quantity of products and their prices during several successive years, and also the establishment of guilds in each locality, to be held responsible for the payment of the tax. This plan is worth attention. At all events, unless some modifications are introduced into the present system, it will be difficult to insure the prosperity of the fisheries in Hokkaido.

I now proceed to consider the second cause of the present difficulties of the fishermen in Hokkaido, which is the fall in the value of marine products caused by the general depreciation of prices. The effects of the appreciation of paper have been felt by every class of people in every part of the Empire, but its direct consequences have been most severely felt by the fishermen in Hokkaido. While, on the one hand, owing to want of facilities in transportation, the cost of production—including the value of articles consumed, and the wages of labourers—has been very slow to follow the downward course of prices in the south, on the other hand marine products could barely fetch half their former prices, and thus immense losses have been incurred by those engaged in the fishing industry in the island. Moreover, in 1878 and 1879, when the products of the sea commanded extraordinarily high prices, the people gradually raised their standard of living, thinking that money could be at any time obtained, and very few ever thought of putting past a portion of their earnings for future contingencies. As already stated, however, their income, which was at one time enormous as expressed in paper, has gradually decreased in amount, until at present they scarcely obtain enough to carry on their employment. While their income has thus steadily decreased, it has been a matter of great difficulty for them to lower their standard of living in like proportion, and having neither reserve funds nor credit on which to borrow capital, many of the best established fishermen have been reduced to bankruptcy, while those apparently less unfortunate are in a hardly less deplorable condition when their financial affairs are revealed. No doubt the fishermen are not solely to blame, for they have been but victims of the general disturbance of the national economy; and though to a certain extent such disturbances can be controlled by the exertions of the Government, nothing human can be free from unexpected changes, and it is surely every man's concern to make necessary provision to meet such unlooked-for events. If the people are averse to the taking of such necessary precautions, it will be useless for the Government to endeavour singlehanded to protect their interests. I, therefore, suggest that the fishermen themselves should reflect on their conduct in the past, and take care not to be guilty of the same folly in the future.

The next circumstance demanding our attention is the inconvenience of transportation. Hokkaido is naturally ill-provided with fine harbours, while the seas that surround it are noted for their violence and for the prevalence of dense fogs, which greatly impede navigation. On land, also, various obstacles present themselves to check the extension of means of communication, even the river courses being rendered unfit for navigation by the presence of trees and other obstacles in their beds. Except between Hakodate, and Oshima and Nemuro, there is no regular line of steamship communication in Hokkaido, and as a consequence the price of articles of daily consumption, such as *sake*, *miso*, *rice*, *shoyu*, etc., is fully twice as high as in the south. The carriage of a bag of salt from Hakodate to Nemuro costs as much as 16 *sen*, so that the salt, which sells elsewhere at 25 *sen* a bag, commands at Nemuro 63 or 64 *sen*. The transportation thence to different fishing localities still more enhances the value. This is true of every other article imported from the south. The same circumstance, which enhances the prices of articles of consumption, operates to lower the prices of products. For instance, a commodity worth *yen* 4.00 per *koku* at Hakodate cannot be sold at the place of production at much beyond *yen* 3.00. These evil results of inconvenience in transportation are by no means limited to the case of fishermen, but apply equally to all other classes of the inhabitants. In order to develop the resources of Hokkaido, it must, therefore, be our first object to remove, as far as can be done by artificial means, the natural obstacles now impeding navigation and land transport. Although the island is poor in natural harbours, there are not wanting arms of the sea which can be rendered good places of shelter by the application of a greater or less amount of human skill. Such ports are, on the west coast, Oshima and Vohchi; and on the east coast, Urakawa, Horizumi,

Kushiro, Akeshi, Hannasaki, etc.; and I have no doubt that the list could be considerably extended. The coasts of Hokkaido are notorious for the abundance of dangerous rocks, and in view of the injuries these inflict on shipping and the extent to which they check navigation, it is of great importance to have the whole coast carefully sounded and surveyed. Most of the large navigable rivers, such as the Ishikari, Kushiro and others, are at present unfit for the passage of steam boats, their beds being full of obstructions. It will be a comparatively easy task to improve them, so as to fit them for navigation purposes. I am informed that the authorities have plans for cutting roads, and I hope that they will speedily carry out their scheme. As to the opening of mail lines to various ports in Hokkaido, I must look to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. As it is impossible, however, to expect that a private company will undertake an enterprise which has little prospect of profit, it seems to me desirable to grant a certain amount of subsidy money to the company for its routes in Hokkaido. In a word, it is principally due to the inconvenience of transportation on land and sea that complete success is unattainable in the development of the land and sea resources of the island, and I earnestly hope that the authorities will speedily undertake the works above recommended—the construction of harbours, the sounding of the coast, the improvement of the river courses, and the opening of roads and mail lines.

(To be continued.)

#### DIARY OF A RESIDENT IN SŌUL.

The following extracts from the diary of Mr. Inoue Kakugoro, the editor of the Korean *Official Gazette*, are published in the *Fiji Shimpō*:—

September 13th.—Yesterday Mr. Chin Shun-tak, the Prime Minister, resigned, and Mr. Kim Hei-shi received the appointment of Minister of the Left. After repeatedly declining it, he has at length accepted the appointment to-day, and in an interview with His Majesty, presented a memorial. The ex-Prime Minister, Mr. Chin Shun-tak, has been appointed, together with Mr. Kim Kō-shu, the former Minister of the Right, to the office of *Han-fuji*, which means Retired Minister. *Han-fuji* are held in high reverence, and can at any time visit the King to advise His Majesty as to the political affairs of the day.

September 14th.—The memorials presented by high officials yesterday have surprised everybody. The newly appointed Minister of the Left, Mr. Kim Hei-shi, simply asked to be released from the responsibilities recently put on him; the officials of *gikundō* rank advised the King to devote himself to the acquisition of knowledge; while those of the rank of *Shōshu* entreated the King to recall the Retired Ministers. No official, therefore, made any reference to the real political affairs of the country. In this country, the Prime Minister, and the Ministers of the Left and Right are called the three Ministers of State, and occupy the highest places in the Government. Every measure of State had formerly to receive their sanction, and accordingly they wielded vast power. But during the last twenty or thirty years and until recently, the relations of the royal family exercised immense influence, and the three Ministers of State were relegated to a place of comparative insignificance. Still they had the power of giving their approval to administrative affairs, but of late the acquisition of power by a class of minor officials called *betsu-niiji* (special favourites of the King) has completely thrown the three Ministers into the shade. The latter accordingly have come to be regarded as merely titular dignitaries of State, and it is only once or twice in a month that they are admitted to the presence of the King. Every statesman, therefore, is now said to avoid nomination to these high positions.

The Minister of the Left, Mr. Kim Hei-shi, has again presented to His Majesty, a memorial, asking to be released from his new office. Mr. Kim says in the memorial that he has little capacity to manage successfully the internal and foreign affairs of his country, which are at present in a condition most difficult to handle. He complains that his advice to introduce reforms in the administration and to enforce neglected laws, had been unheeded by the King. He then proceeds to call the attention of His Majesty to what he calls "the eight grievances": (1) that the public money is squandered on useless works, leaving scarcely money enough to carry on the daily business of administration;—(2) that the people both in the capital and in the country are in a state of chronic pauperism on account of the abundance of robbers; (3) that, although the number of soldiers trained in foreign drill is in-

creasing, they are not kept under sufficient discipline, so that in ordinary times they are a nuisance to the citizens, and in times of war desert the ranks in large numbers; (4) that the circulation of the *tigosen* coins is disadvantageous to the people; (5) that the Government is incapable of obtaining the friendship and credit of the Treaty Powers, and constantly exposes itself to their derision and contempt; (6) that the King allows himself to be duped by his favourites, the *betsu-niiji*, and disregards the loyal counsels of the Ministers of State; (7) that the laws are not enforced; and (8) that the loyalty of the people is being alienated by the appointment of local officials from those alone who succeed in procuring the patronage of the favourites of the King. Even if Mr. Kim had the confidence of His Majesty, he avows himself incapable of grappling with these "grievances," and being without that confidence, he says he is compelled to ask to be released from the high responsibilities now put on his shoulders. The King has replied that His Majesty is very well aware of the loyalty of Mr. Kim; that what the new Minister of the Left says about the "grievances" is all true, and that His Majesty hopes that he, the King, may not be refused the opportunity of repenting his follies.

From the time of my first arrival here, in the close of 1882, until the *coup d'état* of 1884, the positions of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the Left and the Right were filled respectively by Kō Jun-lok, Kim Hei-tok, and Chin Sun-tak. In December, 1884, the last-named gentleman became Prime Minister, and in January, 1885, Messrs. Kim Kō-shu and Kim Hei-shi were appointed respectively Ministers of the Left and Right. The Minister of the Left is officially above the Minister of the Right; but Mr. Kim Kō-shu is inferior in birth to, and younger in age than, Mr. Kim Hei-shi; and further they belong to different political factions, the former being identified with the Eastern, and the latter with the Western faction. On account of these circumstances Mr. Kim Hei-shi felt wronged, and the two Ministers were not on very good terms with each other, so that in April or May, 1885, they both resigned. At that time the Japanese press interpreted their hostility to mean that Mr. Kim Hei-shi was a number of the philo-Chinese party, while Mr. Kim Kō-shu leaned towards Japan. In truth, they neither of them lean to one country or to the other, but if such an inclination has to be ascribed to them, it would be nearer the truth to say that Mr. Kim Kō-shu is philo-Chinese and Mr. Kim Hei-shi philo-Japanese. After their retirement, Mr. Chin continued to be Prime Minister until the close of last year, when he resigned his office and Mr. Kim Hei-tok was called to become Minister of the Right. But the latter declined the nomination and Mr. Chin was again recalled to office. Recently he again resigned, and Mr. Kim Hei-shi has been appointed Minister of the Left. At present the political power of this country is in the hands of the Western faction, and accordingly the new Minister will be very popular. But his attempt to oust the *betsu-niiji* seems hardly politic, however sincere his motives may be. The King is fond of hearing about other civilized countries, and is ever ready to patronize any of his subjects who either understands a foreign language or has visited a foreign country. Therefore, to attempt to remove such persons at once from the court, would be an imprudent policy. Mr. Kim Kō-shu also still enjoys the confidence of the King; so that from every point of view, it is to be regretted that Mr. Kim Hei-shi has put himself in an antagonistic position to the *betsu-niiji*. But I firmly believe that, if he shows decision enough, he will effect great reforms in Korean politics. *En passant* Mr. Kim Hei-shi belongs to that section of the Kims which is called the Anō Kims. The Kims are bound by their family vow "not to sit with their faces towards China, nor to speak to or have intercourse with the Chinese." It is said that the new Minister is strictly faithful to his vow.

The custom of the country requires that a statesman who has been called to the office of either of the three Ministers of State, shall shut himself up in his house and refuse the visits of relatives and friends, thereby to show to the country that he thinks himself unworthy of the new honour. The King first calls him by letter, but he excuses himself. Officials of the *fuku shōshu* rank are next sent to his residence, and on his still remaining firm in declining the offer, those of the *shōshu* rank are dispatched, but he of course persists in excusing himself. At this point the King may give up his attempt, but if he really desires to effect the appointment, the statesman is brought to the palace by one of the high officials. He then presents his memorial to the King, and if his opinion is endorsed by His Majesty, he is appointed a Minister. But Mr. Kim Hei-shi wished to resign after his memorial was accepted, and, in

doing so, he is said to have had an object in view. As already said, the position of the three Ministers has become nominal, the real power having been usurped by the relations of the Royal family and the *betu-niigi*, and, therefore, Mr. Kim Hei-shi desires to remedy this evil and invest his position with more or less power, before proceeding to take political affairs into his hands. The people appear to be pleased with his memorial and to wish to see his recommendations carried out. The section of the document relating to the foreign relations of the country seems to have made a favourable impression upon the minds of the Foreign Representatives here, who desire his speedy assumption of office.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, October 4th.

## AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA.

Tisza has declared in the Hungarian Parliament that a foreign protectorate will not be sanctioned in connection with Bulgaria. The Austro-Hungarian policy will be in the direction of fostering an autonomous State in the Balkans.

London, October 6th.

## MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone in receiving a deputation, who wished to present him with the freedom of Cork, said he would continue his public life in order to settle the question of Ireland, and would ultimately triumph.

## THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Austria has proposed a conference but Germany and Russia rejected the proposal.

A large meeting took place at Sofia to protest against the Russian demands. Kaulbars endeavoured to harangue the crowd but was shouted down and left the meeting, uttering a warning in reference to any disregard of the Russian demands.

Lord Randolph Churchill has stated that England will support those Powers that seek the maintenance of European peace.

London, October 7th.

## THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

England is in favour of the idea of a conference, and Austria has complained to St. Petersburg of the conduct of Kaulbars.

London, October 8th.

## THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Kaulbars has ordered the Commandant at Ruschuk to release the plotters, offering to reward him. Consular troops have been refused.

[FROM "LE SAIGONNAIS."]

Paris, September 14th.

## NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO GERMANY.

M. Herbette, Minister Plenipotentiary, private secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, in place of M. de Courcel.

September 22nd.

## M. LANESSAN'S MISSION.

M. de Lanessan is to leave for Indo-China and Madagascar on the 26th instant.

## INSURRECTION AT MADRID.

A military insurrection has occurred at Madrid. The insurgents have been arrested, and the insurrection is completely suppressed.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi received permission the 5th instant to accept and wear a decoration conferred on him by the H.M. the King of Belgium.

The total number of visitors to the Botanical Gardens in the Imperial University during last month was 1,073, of whom 11 were foreigners, and 2 special visitors.—*Official Gazette*.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America... per P. M. Co. Monday, Oct. 11th.\*  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe... per N. V. K. Friday, October 15th.  
From America... per O. & O. Co. Wednesday, Oct. 20th.†

\* City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on September 21st.  
† Garlic left San Francisco on September 30th.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki... per N. V. K. Tuesday, October 12th.  
For Europe, via Hongkong... per P. & O. Co. Tuesday, Oct. 12th.  
For America... per O. & O. Co. Wednesday, Oct. 13th.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Omori Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TOKYO-MAYEDASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uyeno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEDASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 1.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

## TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uyeno) at 5.25 a.m., and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.35 a.m., and 12.25 and 5.00 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

## UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 9.55 a.m., and 4.40 p.m.; and NASU at 7.35 a.m. and 2.40 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 1.10; Second-class, yen 74; Third-class, yen 37.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

## KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

## OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

For EUROPE—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Tuesday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Saturday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 20 sen.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, C. T. Lass, 4th October,—Kobe 2nd October, General.—China and Japan Trading Co.

*Champion* (14), corvette, Captain Powlett, 4th October,—Hakodate 30th September.

*Linnet* (5), double-screw gun-vessel, Commander Marrack, 4th October,—Hakodate 30th September.

*Teheran*, British steamer, 1,684, F. H. Seymour, 4th October,—Hongkong 25th September via Nagasaki and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Beniarig*, British steamer, 1,481, J. M. Clark, 7th October,—Hongkong 29th September, General.—Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,196, Steadman, 7th October,—Hakodate 4th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. Christiansen, 7th October,—Kobe 6th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Plainmeller*, British steamer, 1,196, Rowe, 8th October,—Nagasaki 4th October, Coal.—A. Center.

*Prinz Alexander*, German steamer, 2,180, Eckert, 8th October,—Shanghai 1st and Nagasaki 5th October, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*San Pablo*, American steamer, 2,113, E. C. Reed, 8th October,—Hongkong 2nd October, General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 8th October,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer 356, Kaya, 8th October,—Handa 7th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kiyokawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 148, Enada, 8th October,—Shimizu 7th October, General.—Seiryusha.

*Mensaleh*, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benois, 8th October,—Hongkong 1st and Kobe 7th October, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 8th October,—Kobe 7th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shidzuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 8th October,—Shimizu 7th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tamaura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 483, Matsumoto, 8th October,—Nemuro 4th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 506, Tokito, 7th October,—Yokkaichi 7th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Anton*, British steamer, 1,214, J. Wallace, 9th October,—Kobe 7th October, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Utrecht*, Dutch ship, 1,591, Utrecht, 2nd October,—Hakodate, Ballast.—China and Japan Trading Co.

*Wildwood*, British ship, 1,540, Saunders, 9th October,—Calcutta, Ballast.—Isaacs & Bro.

*Fuvonius*, British ship, 1,526, J. W. Dunham, 4th October,—Hakodate, 5,000 cases Oil.—American Trading Co.

*Harter*, British steamer, 1,196, Grandin, 5th October,—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 5th October,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Onoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 102, Sugimoto, 6th October,—Shimizu, General.—Fukudasha.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, C. T. Lass, 7th October,—Kobe, General.—China and Japan Trading Co.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 346, Inouye, 7th October,—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 7th October,—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Rapido* (5), Italian corvette, Captain F. Grevalt, 7th October,—Yokosuka Docks.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 7th October,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Champion* (14), corvette, Captain Powlett, 8th October,—Shanghai.

*Linnet* (5), double-screw gun-vessel, Commander Marrack, 8th October,—Shanghai.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 8th October,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,196, Steadman, 8th September,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.



*Tanais*, French steamer, 1,119, A. Paul, 9th October;—Hongkong via Kobe Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Stainland, Mrs. and Miss Crawford, Messrs. Litten, Ritter, Dalmann, Desker, Lacaca, Tata, O. Rejee, and G. Caldwell in cabin.

Per American steamer *San Pablo*, from Hongkong:—Mr. T. Naudin in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Bredon, J. Lang, A. J. Lines, Yoda, Oda, Hakayama, Akaboshi, and Nishikawa in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Yamawaki, and Mr. Hakazawa in second class; and 2 Europeans, 4 Chinese, and 41 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Monsiehl*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. Lebarbier, J. Sibiodan, Yoshijiro, and Wilinson in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, from Kobe:—2 Japanese in cabin; and 75 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—T. I. H. Prince and Princess Komatsu and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Sannomiya, Count Date, Count Arima, and 2 servants, Professor and Mrs. Fenolosa, 2 children and 2 nurses, Dr. W. S. Bigelow, Messrs. N. Tatsumi, T. Bojiri, Arima, F. H. K. Dudacher, T. Morimura, P. L. Joney, Hoshi, H. Adams, J. La Farge, and K. Okakura in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. J. Simpson and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Oumans, Mr. and Mrs. Tibay and five children, Mrs. Yeend Duer and infant, Mrs. K. Oka, Messrs. N. Schlessler, Ofuji, T. Southey, C. H. Fearon, S. S. Benjamin, Ishii, Yoshida, E. Bouger, J. Riack, E. Bois, J. Valentine, A. Anatoly, and A. Kerr in cabin; Mrs. Kimura, Messrs. Kito, Nomura, and Okada in second class; and 70 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. T. E. Candler, one infant and two servants, Messrs. Willers, Leaf, Bancal, Al. Harrison, S. Yoshida, D. Thompson, Ikejiri, and Henry Woods in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong:—2,360 packages merchandise, 3,719 bags sugar.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$37,000.00.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Silk, for France 1,040 bales.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Teheran*, Captain Seymour, reports:—Left Hongkong the 25th September, at 2.50 p.m. and experienced strong N.E. and E.N.E. winds with considerable head sea, up as far as Turnabout; thence light N.E. wind and smooth sea. Arrived at Nagasaki the 29th, at midnight, and left at 5 p.m. the 30th, had variable winds and fine weather. Arrived at Kobe, at 5.50 a.m. the 2nd; and left at 10.15 p.m. on the same day; had moderate N.E. wind and considerably confused sea off Osima. Arrived at Yokohama, the 4th October, at 7 p.m.

The British steamer *Benlarig*, Captain J. M. Clark, reports:—Left Hongkong the 28th September, at 3.30 p.m. and experienced fresh to moderate E., N.E., and northerly winds, with fine and clear weather and a heavy S.E. swell throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 7th October, at 10.30 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Captain Wynn, reports:—Left Shanghai the 1st October, at 4.5 p.m. and experienced light to moderate breezes from N.E., and fine clear weather. Arrived at Nagasaki the 3rd, at 3.8 a.m. and left the same day, at 4.20 p.m.; had calm and fine weather. Arrived at Shimonsaki the same day, at 6 p.m.; and left at 8.30 p.m. had fine weather and light easterly winds. Arrived at Kobe the 6th, at 5.45 a.m., and left at 9 p.m. with light wind and fine weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 8th October, at 2 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, Captain Young, reports:—Left Kobe the 6th October, at noon and experienced strong N.N.E. winds throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 8th October, at 6.30 p.m.

The British steamer *Auton*, Captain Wallace, reports:—Left Kobe the 7th October, at 7 p.m. and experienced strong N.N.E. winds and smooth sea to Reck Island; thence to port calm and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 9th October, at 7.30 a.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Rather a sudden demand has sprung up for Yarns within the past few days; prices have advanced 25 to 75 cents per picul on certain spinings with a fair business doing, but with this exception very little change has taken place in the Market, and the aggregate of transactions is again on a small scale, with very little enquiry for Piece Goods generally.

YARNS.—Sales for the week amount to 700 bales of English spinings chiefly 28/32, which have shown the greatest improvement in prices; and 200 bales Bombays, for which easier rates have been accepted.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—2,200 pieces 7 lbs. Shirts, 1,000 pieces 8½ lbs. and 2,500 pieces 9 lbs. are all the sales that have been reported. Quotations are unaltered, but nominal to a very great extent.

WOOLLENS.—1,000 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 250 pieces Italian Cloth, 1,000 pairs Blankets, and a few odd lots of Cloth have been disposed of. The Market has been very disappointing for this season of the year.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary .....	\$26.00 to 27.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium .....	28.00 to 29.00
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best .....	29.25 to 30.00
Nos. 16/24, Reverse .....	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary .....	30.50 to 31.25
Nos. 28/32, Medium .....	31.50 to 32.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best .....	32.75 to 33.50
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best .....	34.00 to 35.50
No. 32, Two-fold .....	32.50 to 34.00
No. 42, Two-fold .....	35.50 to 39.50
No. 208, Bombay .....	26.00 to 27.50
No. 168, Bombay .....	24.75 to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay .....	23.00 to 24.50

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PICUL.
Grey Shirtings—8½ yds, 38 yds, 39 inches .....	\$1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9½ yds, 40 yds, 45 inches .....	2.20 to 2.60
F. Cloth—7½ yds, 24 yds, 45 inches .....	1.45 to 1.57
Indigo Shirting—12 yds, 44 inches .....	1.60 to 1.75
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches .....	1.70 to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches .....	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1½ to 2½ yds, 24 yds, 30 inches .....	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—2½ to 3½ yds, 24 yds, 30 inches .....	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—3½ to 4½ yds, 24 yds, 30 inches .....	1.28 to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches .....	6.25 to 7.60
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42-43 inches .....	0.65 to 0.72
Taffetas—12 yds, 43 inches .....	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER PICUL.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yds, 32 inches .....	\$4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yds, 31 inches .....	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches .....	0.21 to 0.31
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yds, 31 inches .....	0.14 to 0.16
Mousseline de Laine—Italian, 24 yds, 31 inches .....	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Varen, 24 yds, 31 inches .....	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Flats, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4½, per lb .....	0.37 to 0.45

## METALS.

No change to notice in this market. Buyers generally are wary, and will not operate freely in any department. Dealers profess themselves open for business; but do not complete their purchases, hoping by delay to secure some turn in price.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, ½ inch .....	\$2.60 to 2.65
Flat Bars, 1 inch .....	2.70 to 2.75
Round and square up to 1 inch .....	2.50 to 2.75
Nailrod, assorted .....	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size .....	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted .....	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box .....	5.60 to 5.80
Pig Iron, No. 3 .....	1.20 to 1.25

## KEROSENE.

Business continues on an even keel without much excitement on either side. Quotations may be left unchanged, although some buyers profess to be waiting for further auction-sales. Deliveries continue on a good scale; the *Faronius* took 5,000 cases to Hakodate (in addition to those mentioned last week as going per *Utrecht*), so our present stock is not much over 500,000 cases.

	PER CASE.
Devoe .....	\$1.77 to 1.80
Comet .....	1.72 to 1.75
Stella .....	None

## SUGAR.

There has been but little demand for Formosa and Manila descriptions, and Whitecane not in such request. Prices are unchanged.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1 .....	\$7.25 to 7.50
White, No. 2 .....	6.50 to 5.90
White, No. 3 .....	5.60 to 5.70
White, No. 4 .....	4.95 to 5.40
White, No. 5 .....	4.60 to 4.85
Brown Formosa .....	4.05 to 4.10

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 1st instant, since which date we have had a large daily business resulting in the Settlement of 1,250 piculs, distributed thus:—*Hanks* 200 piculs, *Filatures* and *Reels* 950 piculs, *Oshu* 50 piculs, *Sundries* 50 piculs. In addition to these figures the native Export *Kaisa* have taken up 100 piculs for the United States Markets.

Again the bulk of the trade has been for Europe: and the outgoing French mail will have a large quantity for that destination. Some demand also is apparent for the American trade, but buyers for New York are at present distanced by their European confidres both as to quantity and price. Quotations for some kinds are about \$20 higher than a week ago, with exchange strong and tending upwards. Holders generally are very firm and ask a fresh advance on every new sale. Arrivals have been plentiful, and in spite of the large business passing, the Stock-list shows a slight increase on the week. At the same time we must soon expect the quality to fall off, especially in some districts where the approaching cold weather will interfere with reeling processes.

There has only been one departure during the interval, namely the *City of Peking* on the 2nd inst. She carried 481 bales for the United States, and the *Tanais*, leaving tomorrow, should take a large shipment for France. Total Export to date is now 4,230 piculs, against 4,165 piculs last year and 7,587 piculs to same date in 1884.

*Hanks*.—The buying has continued on a fair scale in spite of sundry rejections. Settlements are about 200 piculs, and include so-called *Nhimonita* at \$650, *Annaka-Takasaki* \$615, *Maibash* \$610, *Hachoji* \$570.

*Filatures*.—A very large business, buyers for Europe operating freely. Fine sizes are pushed up until a small parcel extra quality *Yonesawa* is entered at \$820, *Yechu* fil. *Fukumitsu* \$800, *Iwa* fil. *Taiyosha* \$780, *Uzen*, *Kosha*, and *Bushu* sorts at \$750. In full sizes a fair amount of trade, ranging from *Nansinsu* \$770, *Hakusuru* \$760, *Kameisha* \$750, *Miyataguni* \$750, *Tenrasha* \$750, with *Kosha* sorts at from \$730 to \$700 according to quality. For *Rokkusha*, *Gakusha*, and similar Silks, \$800 is now asked, and some holders of these crack chops refuse to sell at all. There has been some buying of these good *Shinsu* Silks on this market by Japanese clients but whether for shipping or speculation does not yet appear.

*Reels*.—Some business in these at higher prices both for Europe and America. There is now nothing to be had under \$650, and we cannot wonder at it when buyers willingly pay the same price for *Hanks* not *Re-reels*. Nothing done in the crack marks, the trade chiefly running on *Bushu* sorts costing from \$650 to \$700. We presume *Tortoise* chop would be held for \$720.

*Kakeda*.—No business, holders being far above the limits which exporters can pay at present.

*Oshu*.—Some little buying in both *Hamatsuki* and *Sendai* kinds, at about \$620. The *Hamatsuki* at this figure are understood to be something super-excellent.

*Sundries*.—Several purchases in *Nagahama* and *Yechusen* at from \$450 to \$480 per picul.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

<i>Hanks</i> —No. 14 .....	\$670 to 680
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 (Shinsu) .....	650 to 660
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 (Oshu) .....	640 to 650
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2½ (Shinsu) .....	630 to 640
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2½ (Oshu) .....	620 to 635
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 3 to 3 .....	600 to 610
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 3 .....	580 to 590
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 3½ .....	560 to 570
<i>Filatures</i> —Extra .....	800 to 820
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 10/13 deniers .....	770 to 790
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers .....	750 to 760
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1½, 13/16, 14/17 deniers .....	730 to 740
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 10/15 deniers .....	740 to 750
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers .....	710 to 720
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers .....	680 to 700
<i>Re-reels</i> —(Shinsu and Oshu) Best No. 1 .....	720 to 730
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers .....	705 to 715
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1½, 13/16, 14/17 deniers .....	690 to 700
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers .....	680 to 685
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers .....	660 to 670
<i>Kakedas</i> —Extra .....	None
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 1 .....	740 to 750
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 1½ .....	720 to 730
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 2 .....	700 to 710
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 2½ .....	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 3 .....	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 3½ .....	—
<i>Oshu Sendai</i> —No. 2½ .....	—
<i>Hamatsuki</i> —No. 2 .....	—
<i>Hamatsuki</i> —No. 3, 4 .....	—

CORPORATE MARK.

A black and white illustration of a heart on the left and a hand with fingers spread on the right, representing the corporate mark of the National Life Insurance Company.

521ns.

Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KEATING'S POWDER.  
KEATING'S POWDER.  
KEATING'S POWDER.  
KEATING'S POWDER.

KILLS BUGS,  
FLEAS,  
MOTHS,  
BEETLES,

THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is univalued in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.  
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.  
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.  
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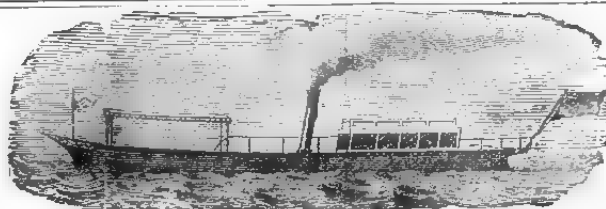
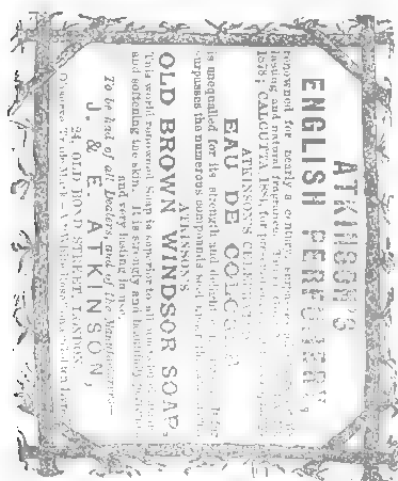
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# The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1886.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Mitsui Bank has given up the practice of closing on Sundays.

MR. TAKASAKI, Governor of Tōkyō, left the 10th instant for Seiohara.

H.I.H. PRINCE HARU visited the Military School the afternoon of the 8th instant.

H.I.H. PRINCE YAMASHIMA, who had been staying at Arima, left for the capital the 8th instant.

THE *Naniwa Kan*, which has been overhauled at Yokosuka, came out of dock the 7th instant.

THE survey for the new forts at Tsushima has been commenced. The number of forts will be three.

THEIR IMPERIAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE AND PRINCESS FUSHIMI left Tōkyō the 8th instant for Atami.

H.I.M. THE EMPRESS visited the Peers' Female School the 12th instant, and inspected the various departments.

EXPERIMENTS with Murata rifles lately manufactured at the Koishikawa Arsenal, commenced the 11th instant.

THE priests of various sects at Kobe are at present discussing regulations as to their respective official robes.

DR. KIKUCHI TSUNESABURO, first class army surgeon, and Dr. Takeshima Tsutomu, second class army surgeon, who have been ordered to

complete their studies in Germany, will leave Japan about the 18th instant.

ACCORDING to official returns of the Judicial Department, there are at present 1,052 lawyers practising in Japan.

THE festival of Atago Jinji, Shiba, which was postponed in September last, will take place the 23rd and 24th instant.

MR. YOSHIKAWA, Vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs, has been ordered to visit Mie and four other prefectures.

MR. KATSUMADA, Prefect, and Mr. Iwamoto, Chief Commissioner, of Aichi Prefecture, arrived in the capital the 8th instant.

THE officers of the Osaka Garrison have got up a rifle competition to take place at the Castle range. The meeting will last three days.

MR. OSHIMA SENZO, who has been staying for some time in the United States by order of the War Department, has been recalled.

MR. KATO HIDEKAZU, a clerk in the Foreign Office, has been appointed as student secretary in the Japanese Legation at Peking.

THE total quantity of rice that changed hands at the Shichijō Rice Exchange, Kyōto, during September last, was 136,590 *koku*.

THE military cholera hospital at Okubomura was closed the 10th instant, and the hospital at Komagome will be closed shortly.

THE first silkworm egg-cards of the season arrived at the warehouse of Mr. Kawagita, Yokohama, the 10th instant, from Iwashiro.

H.I.H. PRINCE FUSHIMI has been permitted to accept and wear a first-class decoration conferred on him by H.M. the King of Denmark.

MR. MATSUDA TAKASHI, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, will start from Japan the beginning of December to visit branch offices in Europe.

MR. KOJIMA, President of the Osaka Court of Appeal, left for Kochi Prefecture the 7th instant, to visit the local courts under his jurisdiction.

CAPTAIN KIMOTSUKI, who had been surveying the coast of Chishima, in Hokkaido, returned to the capital the 9th instant in the *Takasago Maru*.

THE total number of old curios and swords purchased by Prince Napoleon while staying in Japan is said to have been 345, valued at *yen* 6,890.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON intimated to the Japanese Government by telegram, the 12th instant, news of his arrival at San Francisco the 11th instant.

THE total quantity of raw silk sold to foreign firms during September last was 5,092 bales; 9,172 bales arrived in Yokohama, 1,022 bales were returned; 507 bales were exported and

98 bales were sent back to the interior. On the 1st instant 15,818 bales remained in stock.

THE Sanitary Office in the Ogawamachi Police station was closed the 10th instant, and the sanitary offices in other stations will shortly be closed.

COUNT AND COUNTESS INOUE will give an entertainment at the Rokumeikan on the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor, which falls the 3rd proximo.

VERNACULAR journals say that H.I.M. the Emperor will visit Kyōto in the spring, and that the month of March is fixed for the Imperial journey.

REPORTS from various parts of the country show the steady decline of cholera, and in several prefectures there have been no fresh cases for several days.

THE Italian rice which was sent by the Agricultural and Commercial Department to Fukuoka Prefecture to be planted there, is said to have produced a good crop.

THE Japanese Government has been asked to send some exhibits to the International Marine Produce Exhibition which will be held in May next year at Havre in France.

MR. EGUCHI TAKAYOSHI, late Chief Inspector of Police, who was promoted the 11th instant to the rank of fifth class of second grade, died the same day from lung disease.

THE total value of the articles sent to Gensan from Japan for the first half of this year was *yen* 301,516, and the total amount exported from Gensan to Japan was *yen* 277,760.

THE theatrical managers of Osaka have been summoned to the Police Office and instructed to take measures for the improvement, from a sanitary view, of their respective houses.

MR. ISHII, Prefect of Mie Prefecture, who has been staying in the capital for some time, is said to have all but completed his mission, and will leave for his post about the 20th instant.

IN connection with the proposed Osaka Waterworks, officials from the Engineering Bureau have been inspecting the sources of supply, measuring the flow of water, and making other surveys.

MESSERS. NAGANO YOSHIMASA and Hayashi Nagayoshi, of the Imperial Household, have been permitted to accept and wear fifth-class decorations conferred on them by H.M. the King of Hawaii.

COUNT YOSHII, Vice-Minister of State for the Imperial Household, and Mr. Kataoka Toshikazu, an Imperial Chamberlain, who had been ordered to proceed to Akita Prefecture, left the capital the 8th instant.

THE drawing for Industrial Bonds, which was fixed by the Finance Department to redeem *yen* 20,000, took place the 12th instant in the First

National Bank. The officers of the National Debt and Record Bureau and representatives of National Banks were present.

THE fine art society, which was projected by Mr. Okubo Koki, will now be established in the Asakusa Park. Mr. Okubo has applied to the Denbo-in to lease the *Nenbuisudo* at the back of the Temple of Kan-non.

THE festival of *Daijingu*, at Hibiya, which was postponed owing to the prevalence of cholera in the capital, will take place the 16th instant and two following days. The *No* performance and concert will be held the 17th instant.

OWING to the great abatement of cholera in the capital, the sanitary boats hitherto stationed at Nakazu, Funamatsuchō, Kanasugi (Shiba), the water-course of Kazusa, and the 2nd fort off Shinagawa, were withdrawn the 7th instant.

As an indication of a revival in trade in the neighbourhood of Osaka, it is stated that *saké* is in much better demand at higher prices, and that 50 per cent. more will be brewed in 1887 than was manufactured during the present year.

ACCORDING to official regulations, the Kanagawa Local Government contemplates the establishment of police stations at Kurakigori, Osumigori, Yurugigori, Kami-Tsukugori, South-western Tamagori, Aikōgōri, and Kamakuragori.

A TELEGRAM received by the Doshinsha, Yokohama, from New York, dated the 9th instant, states that the best *Zaguri* Silk is priced at \$4.75 (20 cents higher than the previous telegram), and as stocks are small, holders are strong.

THE export of Japanese fans has largely increased of late from Kyōto and Osaka, and from the latter place the value of these articles exported during the first half of the present year was *yen* 37,772, an increase of *yen* 16,111 over the export during the same period last year.

FROM the first appearance of cholera on the 2nd of last January up to the 8th instant, the number of cases, recoveries, and deaths in Kobe and Hyogo were respectively 1,885, 258 and 1,617. The figures for the remainder of the prefecture were 4,346, 804 and 3,112.

CHOLERA has so far abated generally that the restriction upon the sale of certain articles of food and upon opening places of amusement have been almost entirely removed. It has also been found unnecessary to continue the disinfection of passengers on steamers and railroads.

THE total number of visitors to Fuji-yama for sixty days from 3rd July to 2nd September last was 16,005, of whom 9,792 men and 376 women (Japanese), and 161 men and 59 women (foreigners) ascended from Yoshidamura, Yamanashi Prefecture; and 4,786 men and 540 women (Japanese), and 108 men and 73 women (foreigners), from Ichinomiya, Shizuoka Prefecture.

IMPORTS generally have not improved, though there has been a good demand for Yarns, and 1,200 bales of English spinings have been sold at full rates, in addition to some small lots of Bombays; the latter, however, were very dull at the close. Cotton Piece-goods and Woollens have been in such small request that the transactions of the week are not worth recording;

and prices are accordingly quite nominal. With heavy arrivals of Metals and dealers pretty well stocked, prices have slightly declined; a fair quantity of Bar, Sheet, and Pig Iron, however, has changed hands. Tin Plates hold their value, stocks being rather low; on the other hand, Wire Nails are a drug, the already accumulated stock being increased by large quantities recently landed. Kerosene has been worked off in fairly large lots, though top figures are hard to get; the enquiry, however, continues, and dealers would go on at a further small reduction. Retail dealings in Formosa sorts have been the sole business in the Sugar market, and for the present demand stocks are more than ample. Of Exports, Silk has been largely dealt in, at prices which indicate a strong and advancing market; and of the 1,500 bales settled during the week more than one-fifth has been by direct shipment. The French and American mail steamers each took over 1,000 bales, and though supplies come in freely they hardly keep pace with the good demand. In Waste Silk there has also been an extensive business, close upon 1,000, in addition to a direct shipment of 200, bales. Prices are fully maintained, and an advance for superior grades has been paid. The Tea trade is on an even keel, and prices are unchanged. All sorts have had a turn, and the total receipts to date are nearly 40,000 piculs more than at same time last season. Foreign Exchange has steadily risen, and closes firm.

#### NOTES.

It is said to be the intention of the authorities to construct a theatre in Tōkyō in foreign style as a preliminary step in the large programme of stage reform now upon the *tapis*. Certainly nothing could be more needed than a good building for theatrical representations. The best theatre in Tōkyō, the Shintomiza, scarcely deserves to be called anything but a shanty. It is constructed of the roughest timbers; the interior is absolutely without decoration of any sort, and to go behind the scenes is like visiting a dirty store-house in the slums of a backwoods city. How two thousand people—the regulation number—can be packed into such a place it is difficult to conceive, and how they could get out of it in the event of fire is still more perplexing. But it strikes us that if the Treasury is going to expend a large sum on the construction of a theatre in foreign style, some steps should be taken at the same time to familiarize Japanese actors with the ways and appliances of the foreign stage. In no direction have the theatres of Europe, above all of England, progressed so much of late years as in the matter of stage accessories. London has now grown to such enormous dimensions that it can furnish a practically unlimited number of audiences, and a good play may consequently run for months. Under such circumstances managers can afford to be lavish in the manner of mounting a piece. The utmost realism has been attained in every detail of scenery and appurtenance. No expense is thought too great by any of the three great managers if the result brings them nearer to their ideal. We hear of from thirty to forty thousand dollars being spent on getting up a single piece, which may or may not turn out a hit. London theatres are pre-eminent for their enterprise in this respect. Their reputation is so great that American managers never think of

supplying their wants at home, but procure all their scenery and stage accessories from London. Actual inspection of the English theatres and their advices by Japanese experts would do more for the improvement of the histrionic art in this country than several years of instruction at a distance. Why should not a commission consisting of two actors—say Ichikawa Danjuro and Sadanji—a decorator and a stage manager, be sent for a few months to London at the public expense? It strikes us that this would be the most practical and effectual of all possible measures of theatrical reform, and we strongly recommend it to the consideration of Messrs. Suematsu, Toyama and their fellow thinkers.

THE Directorate of the Shanghai Waterworks Company is to be moved from London to Shanghai. This step is the immediate result of a suggestion addressed to the Board by 56 shareholders, representing some 2,700 shares. The waterworks have not hitherto proved a success. At the outset a great future was predicted for them; their scrip sold at a premium of 100 per cent., and the company could with difficulty be induced to fix its maximum dividend at 8 per cent. The Chinese, however, once more proved that their conservatism is of the sturdiest type. They persisted in preferring dirty creek or river water at twenty cash a bucket to pure filtered water at six or eight cash. No doubt the guild of water-carrying coolies had a large share in keeping things in the old groove. The guild numbers several thousands, and its members naturally resented an innovation which would have deprived them of employment. But it would seem that this conservatism has at length given way. The superior quality and greater cheapness of the water supplied by the Waterworks Company have begun to be recognised in China-town, and the shareholders, who have hitherto been obliged to possess their souls in patience, are now looking forward to a fat reward. Mr. W. G. Howell, replying as Secretary to the suggestion that the Directorate should be moved to Shanghai, says:—

The Directors are of opinion that the time is at hand, if, indeed, it have not already arrived, when the disappearance of much of the prejudice of the native population will combine with a general and active sense of the advantages afforded to the entire community by the Company's operations, to produce a larger and more remunerative demand for its supplies of water. To this period the Board have always looked forward as the term at which it would be desirable that the Directorate of the Company should be removed to Shanghai, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that steps in this direction were taken very shortly after the annual general meeting of the present year.

We confess that we do not quite see the connection between the "disappearance of the prejudice of the native population" and the removal of the Directorate to Shanghai, but the shareholders will probably dispense with reasons so long as they get what they want.

A CRITIC must be of a sentimental turn when he indignantly wants to know what becomes of the Egyptian mummies after they are unwrapped and exposed to scientific scrutiny. Queen Nefertari was the ancestress of all the mighty Pharaohs of the Eighteenth Dynasty, "the greatest race of kings of one family which ever probably reigned on earth—a race which produced the three Amenhataps, and the three Thothnees, as well as Queen Hatasoo, and that extraordinary genius, Khoo-en-Aten." But when her mummy was unwrapped, it emitted "so foul an odour that it became necessary to get rid of it." How were the royal relics "got



rid of"? That is the question posed by the *Saturday Review* with much caloric. Were they buried with a monument to mark the spot, or were they burned and "the ashes reverently gathered up and placed in an urn in the museum"? Or where they simply dumped in the sea? The same awful uncertainty shrouds the ultimate disposal of many other kingly corpses, some of whose mummies were ancient before Alexander the Great began his career of conquest. The *Saturday Review* is much grieved about it all, and reflects sadly on the fact that "the two modern nations who have wrought between them the greatest destruction of old monuments should have been the two chiefly represented at the finding of the mummies' coffins; that Frenchmen and Turks should be the trustees of all the ages which have elapsed since the patriarch of the Egyptian Empire perished in driving out the Hyksos."

THERE is, perhaps, no foreigner who has done more to educate public intelligence in Japan than Mr. W. Denning. An exceptional command of the Japanese language, combined with untiring energy, enables him to accomplish, generally from purely philanthropic motives, feats of lecturing and teaching which, even to a man of leisure, might appear formidable. We have often thought that one of the principal factors of progress in Japan is the disposition—created since the Restoration—to impart instruction to the public by means of lectures and speeches. One hears constantly, now-a-days, of large audiences assembling to listen to discourses on subjects of which not even the student classes had any conception twenty years ago. There is no doubt that the Japanese have a great aptitude for public speaking. So much might be inferred from the performances of their remarkable *Kōshakushi* and *Hanashika*, without the additional evidence which nine out of every ten private individuals offer whenever they are required to go through the hitherto unconceived ordeal of making a speech. The probability is, therefore, that oral teaching from the platform or the rostrum will henceforth constitute an important element in the national education, and men like Mr. Denning deserve gratitude for the impulse which they have given to the development of this natural aptitude. We have before us a Japanese volume of 139 pages entitled *Den-nin Yensetsu-shu*, or a "Collection of Denning's Lectures." It appears to have been published at the risk of Mr. Nagao, and it comprises a selection from lectures delivered by Mr. Denning before various societies during the past two years. We learn from the preface that these lectures are printed as they were delivered in Japanese, most of them having been taken down by short-hand writers, and revised by their author, before appearing in the journals from which they are now extracted. It is worthy of note *en passant* that the apparently insuperable difficulties of adapting a stenographic system to the Japanese language have been overcome, and that short-hand reporting is now a largely practised art in the capital. The evidence of its success afforded by this volume of lectures is very satisfactory. The lectures are seven, their subjects being: "The Consummation of Education in the Development and Cultivation of each man's individual Nature;" "The Cultivation of Memory;" "Modern Psychology and Educational Science;" "Moral Education;" "The

Relation of Work to Play;" "Custom in the East, Reason in the West;" and "The Close Connection of Body and Mind." The lectures are full of sound and instructive thought and suggestions. Their appearance in pamphlet form will be of public service, and it is pleasant to reflect that if foreigners like Mr. Denning are willing to devote their abilities and research to such philanthropic purposes, Japanese like Mr. Nagao are ready to promote and assist the effort.

THE following *Imperial Decree*, translated by the *North China Herald* from the *Peking Gazette*, is one of the most interesting and characteristic documents published among recent Chinese archives:—

Inasmuch as the Emperor was of tender age upon his accession to the Throne, and the Princes and high Ministers could not be without an authority to appeal to and receive instructions from in all matters regarding the employment of individuals and the carrying on of Government, We yielded consent to the entreaty of the Court that We would "give an ear to affairs of Government from behind the curtain." We further ordained that when he should have fulfilled the period of his education the Emperor should forthwith assume the personal government of the Empire.

For the past ten years and more he has been assiduous in his studies, and has been daily renewing his virtue and fitting himself for his duties in life. Of late he has been opening and perusing reports to the Throne, arguing on the merits of bygone policy, and deciding questions of present moment, and has shown a capacity to determine between proper and improper courses of action and justly to weigh questions of pro. and con.

Upon giving audience this day to Yihuan, Prince Ch'un, Shih-to, Prince Li, and other members of the Grand Council, We announced to them that, commencing with the Great Sacrifices to Heaven at the Winter Solstice of the present year, the Emperor would proceed to the Temple of Heaven to conduct the observances in person, and we commanded that the Imperial Board of Astronomy should select an auspicious day next year for the performance of the ceremonial attendant upon the personal assumption of Government.

Upon hearing this announcement, the Emperor knelt long upon his knees entreating us to excuse him, while Prince Ch'un and the Members of the Grand Council urged that the difficulties of the time were many in number, that there were countless and complicated questions to be dealt with, and that the Emperor was still making daily progress and monthly advance in the pursuit of studies which he had not brought to completion. If, therefore, he might be allowed to postpone the personal direction of the various details of Government, he would certainly be still better able when the time did come to bring complete perception to bear upon his duties and perform them with even a larger measure of success, to the great good fortune of the officials and people of the Empire at large.

These entreaties were urged upon us again and once again in language which was the outcome of complete sincerity, but bearing in mind, as We do, that the establishment of a feminine Regency was only a matter of temporary expediency, We feel that as the Emperor has ascended the Throne as the successor to the great Dynastic Line, and has been charged with the burden of the great trust committed to his keeping by the Emperor Mu Tsung I (T'ung Chih), the time has arrived, now that he has fulfilled the period of his education, when he should rightly share in the efforts of Metropolitan and Provincial officials to govern the Empire aright, and do all that can be done to aid in alleviating the difficulties with which it is beset. It is, therefore, his manifest duty, in reverent obedience to the Decree of the Empresses Regent of the 14th January, 1875, to enter upon personal government forthwith, and thus satisfy the hopes and aspirations which are directed towards him from the *Penetralia* of the Palace. He should also attend in person all the ceremonial observances at the Great Altars (Heaven, Earth, Sun, Moon, etc.) and the Ancestral Temples, in order to manifest due sincerity and reverence, and he will commence by conducting in person the Great Sacrifice before the Altar of Heaven at the Winter Solstice of the present year.

We further command that the Imperial Board of Astronomy select an auspicious day during the first moon of next year for the performance of the ceremonial attendant upon the present assumption of Government.

The various Yamens concerned will reverently

search the records to ascertain the course of procedure to be pursued, and what old constitutional usages should be reverted to, submitting reports of the same to the Throne for action to be taken accordingly.

These commands will be circulated throughout the Capital and the Provinces.

THE President of the British Medical Association for this year has delivered an address against the over-education of women. The learned female, according to this authority, has neither health, beauty, nor capacity to enjoy life. She is simply a "pathological specimen," and her progeny will hand down her debility. "Only fools will have healthy children," as a caustic critic of the President pithily puts it, "and the human race will be composed of brainless animals, on the one hand, and anæmic bookworms on the other." We really cannot see why there should be much need for dissertations upon this subject. The rule of work applies with equal truth to everything—gain in one direction is loss in another. Mental cultivation cannot be carried beyond a certain point without corresponding injury to the physique. But neither is there any reason to be as angry with the President of the Medical Association as some of his critics are. One writer accuses the Senior Physician of not knowing what he wants to prove, because the address sets out by asserting that women should not be as well educated as men, and concludes by showing that both boys and girls suffer from too much work and too little play. Both of these propositions the same writer undertakes to demolish by pointing out that "among the thousands of healthy English girls who can play lawn tennis with ease and precision, there are very few who could construe a page of Goethe or even of Victor Hugo without a mistake, or work a sum in double rule of three." This is much as though the proposition that excessive indulgence in alcohol is injurious were to be met by the rejoinder that drunkards are rare. Here in Japan, certainly, we have ocular demonstration of the debilitating effects of over-education on the girls of the rising generation.

HAVING long expected to hear public attention drawn by the vernacular press to the sugar-growing capacities of the Riukiu Islands, we welcome the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* vigorous utterances on the subject. It is said that, despite the unfavourable results of the beet-sugar manufacturing enterprise at Mombetsu, the authorities contemplate establishing a sugar factory at Sapporo, where the soil has been pronounced suitable to the growth of the cane. Our Tōkyō contemporary alludes to this project with approval, but notes that there is no possibility of supplying the demand for sugar in Japan by means of a factory at Sapporo only. The yearly consumption of sugar throughout the country amounts at present to over 83 millions of lbs., and the cost of this quantity is nearly 4½ million yen. It is principally the produce of Formosa, and to this fact is to be attributed the circumstance that the balance of trade between China and Japan is in the former's favour. The *Nichi Nichi* thinks that every effort should be made to render Japan self-supplying in the matter of so important a staple as sugar. According to a gentleman who recently visited Riukiu, the area of land now available there for purposes of sugar plantations is very considerable. He estimates the total area at 121,028 acres; namely, 77,732 acres in

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Ishizaki-jima; 25,746 acres in Iri-omote-jima; 996 acres in Takitomi-jima; 3,968 acres in Kuhama-jima; 225 acres in Hatoma-jima; and 6,075 acres in Yonakuni-jima. By processes of reclamation this gentleman thinks that the total area available for the purpose may be brought up to 150,000 acres. He calculates that each acre will produce 4,000 lbs. of brown sugar, or about 3,200 lbs. of white sugar, and that the produce of 25,000 acres would supply the whole country. To start such an industry a large capital would be required, but, on the other hand, the *Nichi Nichi* thinks that with expert management successful results would be assured. With regard to the question of labour, the inhabitants of the islands—who number, at present, 13,200—are excellently fitted for such work, and they could easily be supplemented by labourers from the mainland; while information on the subject of sugar growing and manufacturing processes can be obtained in the Sandwich Islands. In regard of this, the Japanese emigrants now working on the plantations in Hawaii would doubtless be very useful. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* expresses an earnest hope that, in view of this great industrial project, as well as of the strategic importance of the Islands, the public will pay not less attention to them than it pays to Hokkaido.

CAPTAIN CHEVALIER has published a historical work which throws some new light on the naval contest between England and France in Napoleonic days. The inference generally drawn from the battles of those times is that the British sailor is a fighting machine of incomparable excellence, and that the Frenchman is altogether his inferior. The fact, however, appears to be that France, under the first Republic, was the victim of misfortunes similar to those which befel her under the last empire. It would be as wrong to conclude from the war of 1871 that her soldiers are individually inferior to those of Germany, as it is to attribute innate superiority to British sailors because they came off invariably victorious between 1799 and 1814. One of the earliest results of the Revolution was the complete disorganization of the French navy. The officers were displaced or executed; the trained men were dispersed, and the corps of seamen-gunners was broken up. Captain Chevalier's information is derived entirely from official sources—the confidential reports of superintendents of dockyards, of commanders of fleets and other responsible officers. He shows conclusively that, when the war broke out, the navy was in a state of singular demoralization. Vice-Admiral Morard de Galle describes how, in a gale off Brest, he could not get more than thirty sailors to come on deck. They retired to the lower parts of the ship for safety. In a word, while there can be no doubt that a vast difference existed between the fighting qualities of the British and French fleets, it was not a normal difference but an accidental one, due to quite exceptional conditions. The crews of the ships which were chased off Lorient on the 22nd and 23rd of July, 1795, were about as deficient as it is possible for crews to be in all the qualities essential to a good sailor. Admiral Martin's Toulon fleet had an aggregate personnel of twelve thousand men, among whom seven thousand five hundred had never been to sea before. The fleet that fought Nelson at the Battle of the Nile was altogether undermanned;

the real armanent of the ships was wholly inferior to their nominal armanent, and the vessels themselves were old and rotten. The publication of all these facts takes much of the bloom off English successes, but the disappointment is more than compensated by the knowledge of the truth.

A NEW straw braid factory established at Takashimacho, Kuchome, by Messrs. Kakinuma & Co., import dealers in Yokohama, was opened on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. The buildings were decorated with flags, and at night a display of lanterns and illuminations took place. A band was present and performed selections of music. Refreshments in European style were lavishly provided, and frequent toasts were drunk to the success of the factory. Among those present were Marquis Nabeshima, Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies in the Imperial Household, and President of the Nobles' Club; Mr. Oki, Governor, accompanied by the Secretary of Kanagawa Prefecture; Messrs. Arishima, Superintendent of Customs; Mr. Okamura, Chief Judge of Saibansho; Inni, Chief Commissioner of the Industrial Section in the Local Government; Den, Chief Inspector of Police; and Masuda, headman of the Yokohama Division of Kanagawa Prefecture. Mr. Suzuki Shigeharu, chief partner in the firm of Kakinuma & Co., delivered the following speech:—

GENTLEMEN:—In the presence of this company I beg to say a few words of congratulation on the present occasion. The foundation of wealth is rightly found in the increase of a country's products; and in the present case it is being devoted to the manufacture, from what would otherwise be thought useless, of a highly useful article. Messrs. Kakinuma & Co. have been prompted to this venture by the high producing capabilities of Japan. The yield of barley is next to that of rice, and it is needless to say is of the best quality. Our people grew barley only for food in ancient times, without knowing how to use it for other purposes as foreigners did, as for example straw hats or mats. With recent days, however, our countrymen have sent a quantity of straw work abroad, but unfortunately in too many cases the workmanship was so bad that it redounded considerably to our discredit. This was mainly due to want of capital. Messrs. Kakinuma and Co. have established this factory and engaged a number of workmen with the object of supplying straw hats to foreigners, and for the manufacture of mats. It is hoped that the undertaking will be successful in promoting the sale of important and valuable articles made from otherwise useless material. The work of weaving requires many hands, and the company have therefore engaged a number of poor people and will teach them the work in order to enable them to gain a livelihood. It is our hope that the undertaking may be productive of good to the country at large.

We find the following in the *North China Herald*:—"Private advices from well informed persons in Japan say that there is a very strong and increasing feeling against China among all classes, and that there is danger in this being allowed to continue. The Japanese were ready to take a common sense view of the occurrences at Nagasaki, and to treat them as such outbreaks at sea-ports are treated by sensible people. But the despatch of a foreign lawyer from this to Nagasaki, and the delay in the investigation there, together with the spirit shown by the official Chinese and their advisers, have exasperated many Japanese. There is much in the situation to justify the anxiety which Li Hung Chung is showing, and he must regret the departure from the conciliatory and sensible course which he was ready to take soon after hearing of the disturbances at Nagasaki. Every thing done since then, and especially employing foreign legal advice, has been a mis-

take." Our Shanghai contemporary's advices from Japan are sufficiently accurate. But we should like to be able to endorse the statement that the Viceroy Li was "ready to take a conciliatory and sensible course soon after hearing of the disturbances at Nagasaki." His Excellency's intentions may have been excellent, but unfortunately those whose business it was to interpret them, were either clumsy or inappreciative.

THERE ought to be, to an over-worked deputy in the French Chambers, something charming in the idea of local government and decentralization. M. Clovis-Hugues, in describing the amenities incident to a deputy's life, states that he has been tormented by no less than 50 applications for employment in the Postal or Telegraph Departments, while 30 irrepressible soldiers have asked his aid in securing to them furloughs or transfers from one garrison to another. Every quarter of a year he receives on the average 60 applications in which his services in securing permission to open a tobacco shop are asked for, and twice a year he has to deal with about 15 applicants who wish to be recommended by him to the authorities as worthy of being made members of the *légion d'honneur*. Frivolous as are such requests, the inability of Cabinet Ministers to satisfy applications coming through so many deputies does not fail to create among the applicants a sentiment unfavourable to their unfortunate representatives. The deputy may have promised personally to urge the claims of the petitioners on the very first opportunity, but instead of being able to arrange an interview with the minister concerned, he often receives only a lithographed circular the polite phrases of which are painfully familiar to him, and not infrequently he gets no reply at all. M. Clovis-Hugues estimates that among 400 applications urged by deputies only about 20 on the average are granted.

Apropos of this a little incident that is said to have recently occurred at Washington may serve as an illustration of the possible consequences of success or failure in promoting a constituent's wishes. A member of the House of Representatives received an application for a local post office, addressed to him by one of his influential and wealthy constituents. The position of postmaster could not possibly have been of any use to the applicant. Nevertheless the congressman, while wondering at so strange a freak, set vigorously to work to accomplish what was asked of him. At first he was unsuccessful. By and by, however, he received a letter telling him that the applicant was on his way to Washington to urge his claims personally, and, stirred by this news, the congressman succeeded at last in securing for his constituent the desired place before the latter's arrival. When the happy representative informed the petitioner of his success, the latter declined to accept the post-office, stating that he had only asked for it, because a large number of voters had been desirous of knowing whether their representative was really "influential" at Washington, and whether, if some matter of local importance had to be pushed through congress, he could be depended upon.

It is nothing new to find that the telegraphic accounts furnished by the London correspondents of American papers differ very considerably from the facts of a case. A recent

instance is the story of the Afghan Delimitation Commission. We were given a very pretty version of the reasons which led to its recall. Lord Salisbury, the story ran, when he came into power and perused the despatches which had passed between his predecessor and M. de Giers with reference to Batoum, was resolved to "get even" with Russia. Accordingly he conceived the brilliant idea of recalling the Frontier Commission from Afghanistan on the declared grounds that no useful purpose could be served by costly and troublesome efforts to elaborate a treaty with a country which paid no respect to the obligations imposed by such documents. This would have been an exceedingly "spirited" proceeding and at the same time an exceedingly unstatesmanlike one, unless indeed Lord Salisbury seriously sought to provoke an open rupture with Russia. But the fact is that nothing of the kind has taken place. The Commission is recalled because the delimitation of the frontier had been concluded up to a point where there occurred a difficulty incapable of settlement *in situ*. On the Oxus there is a place called Khoja Saleh. English maps generally locate this place in the southern hollow of a certain bend of the Oxus. The Russian Commissioners desire to follow English maps. But the English Commissioners claim that these maps are geographically incorrect, and that Khoja Saleh is really situated twelve miles to the north of the bend. The latter contention is said to be confirmed by a Russian staff map drawn in 1870. Thus each side desires to be guided by the other's map, and since they cannot agree, it has been determined to settle the question in London and St. Petersburg by the aid of the information which the Commissioners have collected.

THE *Yiji Shimpō* refers to the Nagasaki affair in terms with which we entirely sympathise, but which are unfortunately too late to be of practical value. Our contemporary complains strongly of the obstructive attitude assumed by the Chinese Government, and animadverts severely on the fact that a complication which the ordinary processes of naval or consular jurisdiction could have settled without difficulty or delay, has been aggravated and procrastinated to such an extent that popular feeling is gradually becoming excited. The *Yiji* finds it difficult to imagine that the Chinese Government are acting with deliberate purpose in this matter, and is rather disposed to infer that they have been deceived by the representations of their officials and employés who are concerned in the conduct of the negotiations. The obvious interest of these latter is to raise as many perplexing issues as possible so as to prolong a business which from their point of view is neither unpleasant nor without pecuniary attractions. Our contemporary accordingly recommends that the services of foreign lawyers should be entirely dispensed with, and that the affair should be restored to the basis on which it stood before the appointment of the Commission now sitting, the Japanese local authorities adhering firmly to the indictment presented by them to the Chinese Consular Court. It was China, says the *Yiji*, who in the first place diverted the settlement from its normal channels, and she cannot complain if Japan now insists on reverting to the route which ought never to have been abandoned. Such a step would not only be for Japan's

interest, but would also accord with the desire attributed to the Viceroy Li.

This advice would be excellent were it more timely. However regrettable the fact may be, there is no denying that Japan has committed herself to a course from which it would be extremely difficult, if possible, to depart now. Events are confirming the opinion we expressed at the outset; namely, that the appointment of a commission was a great, almost a fatal, error. So far as China was concerned, she was of course at liberty to appoint as many commissioners as she pleased. Such a method of collecting evidence might not have been unwise or inexpedient in her case. But why Japan should have agreed to adopt the same method, we have never been able to discover. The thing is done, however, and there is obvious reason to apprehend that any attempt to go back upon a step so eminently suited to China's convenience might involve further concessions. If Chinese statesmanship were less given to temporizing, and more accessible to practical considerations, there might be hope of establishing the fact that all this needless delay and complication must in the end magnify an utterly paltry business into a new source of international dislike and distrust. But when have considerations of this nature induced China to voluntarily abandon a situation exactly adapted to her drifting, dallying mood?

THE Correspondence between England and Russia with regard to the Port of Batoum has been published. We cannot but think that the former Power comes out of the controversy satisfactorily, and that Lord Rosebery has verified the confident prediction that the accession of a Liberal Government would not disturb the continuity of England's foreign policy so long as the portfolio of Foreign Affairs remained in his hands. We quote a résumé of the correspondence from our last home exchanges:—"In a despatch to Sir R. Morier, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Lord Rosebery announces on July 3 that, in an interview he had had that day, the Russian Ambassador read to him a circular despatch, and handed to him a notice announcing the intention of the Czar to terminate the arrangement embodied in the LIX. Article of the Berlin Treaty constituting Batoum a free port. Lord Rosebery adds:—'I told his Excellency that, in my opinion, the matter though it did not concern this country alone, but affected all the Powers signatory of the Treaty of Berlin, was most grave. Its gravity consisted mainly in this, that Russia, of her own motion and without consulting the other signatory Powers, had declared null one of the principal stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, and one which had been taken as a set-off against the relinquishment of claims which were considered essential by the British representatives at the Congress.' On July 13 Lord Rosebery again wrote to Sir R. Morier pointing out that he could not accept the view of Russia expressed in the circular despatch that the step it had taken at Batoum did not constitute an infraction of the Berlin Treaty. Lord Rosebery adds:—'Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government cannot recognise any amount of commercial inconvenience as furnishing a justification for a peremptory declaration of the Russian Government on its whole sole authority that this portion of the treaty is to be regarded as no longer valid. The question from this point of view is one

which concerns all the Powers parties to the declaration of Jan. 19, 1871, and to the Treaty of Berlin.' Lord Rosebery further says that from a commercial point of view other Powers are more interested in the question than Great Britain. 'One direct, supreme, and perpetual interest, however,' he adds, 'is no doubt at stake in this transaction—that of the binding force and sanctity of international engagements. Great Britain is ready at all seasons to uphold that principle, and she cannot palter with it in the present instance. Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, consent to recognise or associate themselves in any shape or form with this proceeding of the Russian Government. They are compelled to place on record their view that it constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, unsanctioned by the signatory Powers; that it tends to make future conventions of the kind difficult, if not impossible; and to cast doubt at least on those already concluded. It must be for the other Powers to judge how far they can acquiesce in this breach of an international engagement. But in no case can Her Majesty's Government have any share in it. It must rest upon the sole responsibility of its authors.' The correspondence closes with a despatch, dated 10th July, from M. de Giers to the Russian Ambassador in London, M. de Staal, defending the course adopted by the Russian Government. M. de Giers says that Lord Rosebery's despatch had caused him 'painful surprise,' especially the 'accusation made against a Great Power of violating the faith of treaties.' He adds—'Be good enough to tell Lord Rosebery that we adhere to our opinion that the spontaneous declaration of the intention of the Emperor to make Batoum a free port did not constitute an obligation, and that, consequently, the modification of that intention, which circumstances require, could not be considered as a departure from engagements which did not exist.'

THE following are the principal points of the Report of the Telegraph Office for the year ending June 30th, 1885. The length of lines constructed during the period under review was 166 *ri 8 cho 3 ken 4 shaku*, and of lines added to old routes, 78 *ri 7 cho 11 ken 4 shaku*, amounting in the aggregate to 244 *ri 15 cho 15 ken 2 shaku*. By the improvement of lines and the removal of telegraph offices, the entire length was reduced by 32 *ri 3 cho 14 ken 1 shaku*. The estimates for the period were as follows:—expenditure on works, *yen 76,476*, office and similar expenditures, *yen 883,400*, and receipts *yen 888,900*. Comparing the latter two sums, an excess of *yen 5,500* is observable in the estimated receipts over the business expenditure. The actual accounts stand as follows:—expenditure on works, *yen 111,906.139*, or an excess over estimate of *yen 35,430.139*; business expenditure, *yen 845,912.42*; receipts, *yen 907,067.442*. Setting the receipts against the business expenditure, there remains a surplus of *yen 61,155.022*. Expenditure on works and business expenses together amount to *yen 957,818.559*. Compared with the corresponding items for the preceding year, ending June 30th, 1884, the above mentioned sum shows an increase of *yen 46,093.688*. The total amount of money spent during the years preceding that under review, was *yen 8,632,765.861*. Adding to this the present year's outlay, the total expenditure since the establishment of the Telegraph

Office till June 30th, 1885, amounted to *yen* 9,590,494.42. The number of messages transmitted during the year under review was 2,625,862 in the Japanese language, and 26,090 in European languages. Of the former, 2,550,206 were Governmental and private messages, and 75,656 were service messages, while of the latter, the respective figures were 21,918 and 4,172. Telegraph messages sent abroad numbered 43,124, of which 41,273 were Governmental and private, and 1,851 were on service. The aggregate number of telegraph messages thus amounts to 2,695,076; and the receipts to *yen* 887,336.388. Comparing these two items with these of the preceding period, we observe an increase respectively of 95,365 and *yen* 45,376.076. Adding the above mentioned receipts for the year under review to the sum of those for all the preceding years, *yen* 5,591,651.948, the total receipts at the end of the year under review amount to *yen* 6,478,988.336. Similarly adding this year's total number of messages to that for all the preceding years, 16,845,649, the total at the end of this year is 19,540,725. With regard to miscellaneous receipts, the total for all the preceding years is *yen* 750,895.915; and, adding to this *yen* 19,731.054, the miscellaneous receipts for the year under review, the total miscellaneous receipts at the end of this year amount to 770,626.969. The staff at the Central Post Office and at all local offices, numbered on June 30th, 1885, 2,421, inclusive of foreigners; and comparing this with the corresponding figures for the preceding period, a decrease of five is noticed. The number of messages other than telegraphic amount to 32,763 in the Japanese, and 6,503 in foreign languages. Compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding period, there is an increase of 6,378 and 2,539 respectively.—*Official Gazette*.

ALL those who are interested—and who is not?—in the preservation of Japan's relics of antiquity will be glad to learn that a society has been formed with the object of conserving the mausoleums of the Tokugawa Shōguns at Uyeno and Shiba. This excellent movement is due to the exertions of three noblemen, Viscounts Matsui, Sakai, and Itakura, formerly *Daimios* of Kawagoe, Himeji, and Takahashi, respectively. The first-named nobleman is said to have been specially energetic in the matter. Twenty-five years ago he occupied a political position of considerable prominence, and was sent to Europe, in company with the present Marquis Takenouchi, on an embassy which, at the time, attracted some attention, though probably very few now retain any recollection of it. The Ambassadors submitted quite a multitude of petty points for discussion with Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but their principal purpose was to obtain a postponement of the Treaty Powers' demands for the opening of additional ports. In this they were successful, and the result, of course, contributed greatly to their reputation. Viscount Matsui has succeeded in starting the Conservation Society (*Shū-on Gikai*) under very favourable auspices. Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa and His Excellency Count Ito are patrons; and Messrs. Katsu Awa and T. Yamaoka have been elected President and Vice-President respectively. By the last two gentlemen and the three noblemen mentioned above the business of the association will be conducted.

Funds are to be collected by perpetual donations, constituting hereditary membership; by life membership, and by ordinary contributions. It is to be regretted that this project was not actively started some time ago. The restorations now necessary in the mausoleums cannot be properly accomplished without an outlay which will probably tax the resources of the society severely at the outset.

Mr. GREEN, formerly U.S. Consul-General Kanagawa, appears to have interested himself during his brief but not uneventful tenure of office, in collecting the opinions of local American firms with regard to the means of increasing the demand for American manufactures in Japan. The *London and China Express* gives the following epitome of these opinions:—

Walsh, Hall & Co., of Yokohama, attribute the fact of European manufactures being more saleable to their being better adapted to Japanese requirements, better packed, and cheaper at first cost; and to transportation being quicker, and steam freights lower than from America. They advert to the efforts of official representatives of European Governments to further the commercial interests of their nations, and say that if American interests were "similarly protected and promoted" the result might be similarly advantageous. They especially commend the reports of British Legations and Consulates in China and Japan. In conclusion, they point out that prices of American products must be reduced if the United States is to have its "fair share" of trade, and are of opinion that Congress might increase trade with Japan and other countries by reducing import duties. J. Otis Averill, Junr., Yokohama, also dwells on the cheaper price and special fitness of English and other goods. The causes producing a larger demand for these are thus summarised:—

(1) *Cheap and regular freight opportunities.*  
(2) English and other manufacturers making a special study of, and endeavour to cater to the export demand, while our manufacturers, whose products are "protected" to an extent which places them beyond foreign competition in the home market, are content to meet only the home demand, and while home competition makes them give good value, the highness of price permitted by protection makes the quality of most of the goods too high to export to a poor country like Japan.

Our manufacturers do not seem to care to make a special class of goods to meet the demand, but seem to expect the demand to adapt itself to their goods—a most tedious process, as I know from efforts to introduce the goods here.

(3) The Japanese, as a rule, are quite superficial, and are satisfied with appearance only, as may be seen in nearly all of their manners, customs, and habits.

To illustrate, they prefer to buy a cheap English cotton which lasts well (they seldom wash their clothes), but is heavily sized and artificially made up, to a really good quality of American cotton at a somewhat higher price, but really worth the difference in wearing qualities.

This peculiarity of the Japanese is catered to by the manufacturers of other countries, and, while of course it is a question whether the policy of keeping a really high standard of goods will not in time create here, as it has in China, a demand for a really good article even at a higher price, it seems to me doubtful, as I do not think that Japanese appreciate true worth as well as the Chinese.

No liquidation, he considers, will suffice except a policy of free trade in the United States, which "would cause manufacturers to compete on even terms with foreign countries; subsidies to steamship companies would enable them to take freights at less rates.

Frazar and Co., Yokohama, express much the same views, and declare that American manufacturers as a body "care little or nothing" for the foreign markets, and refuse to adapt their products even in packing to the requirements of other nations. Then, again, Japanese are very exacting as to materials, form, colour, as well as packing, notably as to mousselines-de-laîne, and there must be a succession of styles as native fashions dictate. The firm would have the treaty with Japan so revised as to keep duties on goods imported into Japan as low as possible, and at the same time secure the removal of various oppressive restrictions. It is for more active consular action.

The opinion of Mr. Averill as to the superficiality shown by the Japanese in "nearly all of their manners, customs, and habits" is interesting. It is a pity that this gentleman had not leisure or inclination to be more explicit. As matters stand, we are disposed to think that the "superficiality" is chiefly on the side of his own observation. How can a nation show superficiality in its "manners, customs, and habits?" By changing them repeatedly, we presume, at the impulse of fashion or caprice. Perhaps Mr. Averill would be kind enough to indicate the changes which Japanese "manners, customs, and habits" underwent during, let us say, the fifteen or sixteen centuries that preceded the Restoration. It may be, however, that the universal "superficiality" of the Japanese is infer-

red solely from their preference for cheap English cottons which look well, to dear American cottons which wear well. But that, curiously enough, is the complaint which British manufacturers have been preferring for years against British consumers. The manufacturers say that the public *will* have cheap and good-looking things, and that there is nothing for it but to cater to this false taste by wholesale adulteration. Mr. Averill would no doubt conclude that English people show superficiality in "nearly all their manners, customs, and habits." Of course it is very silly and very short-sighted on the part of the Japanese not to discriminate in favour of American cottons, and now that they know how much their reputation must suffer by this blunder, they will mend their ways, we hope.

Mr. B. BRENNAN, H.B.M. Consul at Tientsin, speaking of the import of old iron into that place, makes the following remarks—which we extract from the *North China Herald*—curiously corroborating what has been said by other Consuls as well as by Mr. Bryce in his excellent Memorandum:—"I am told that the iron is converted into knives and tools. An expert could at a glance say whether these knives and tools could be made cheaper by our manufacturers. The most ordinary pair of English scissors is a piece of finished workmanship by the side of the best Chinese scissors, but Chinese will not use ours because they are not of the right shape. They like scissors with handles into which they can thrust the whole thumb and fore-fingers. An intelligent delegate from the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce could make a more valuable report on this head than all the English Consuls in China. I would recommend Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield to consider this suggestion. Their agents would receive every assistance at the hands of Her Majesty's Consuls. Like me, they doubtless all regret not being able to say what information may be useful and what may be superfluous. A new comer observes many things which an old resident sees without noticing, and an expert has the further advantage that when something attracts his attention he can tell at a glance whether there is money in it."

THE *New York Nation* says:—It is not often that anything so amusing in the way of a correspondence appears in print as a letter of Mr. Hubert de Castella to Mr. J. A. Froude, the historian, which we find in the Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald*. It appears that when Mr. Froude was in Australia Mr. Hubert de Castella entertained him at dinner, and Mr. Froude was delighted with his host, and serves him up as "a most amusing companion" in his last volume, 'Oceana.' In this, Mr. de Castella figures as having served in the French Army, and also as a French detective employed in the Praslin murder case; as having fought behind the barricades in February, 1848, then serving on the police, and as having again fought on the side of the insurgents in June, 1848, and finally, as having married "a Sydney lady, moderately rich, who would have been much richer if she had pleased her friends better in the choice of a husband." Mr. de Castella now says that the only grain of truth in all this is that he did witness the Revolution of 1848, being at the time an art student in Paris, and did join a French cavalry regiment, but all the rest has been "built up" by Mr. Froude's

imagination out of anecdotes told in an after-dinner chat. This would be a serious charge to bring against any man, but brought against an historian it is terrible. How can we trust among "the archives" a man who cannot be trusted to listen to a host's reminiscences at a dinner table?

THE scandals circulated by Colonel Hope with regard to the management of the Ordnance Department remain open. No conclusive reply on the subject has been elicited from the British Government, but it must be confessed that, matters so far as they have gone, do not appear very satisfactory. One of the principal charges, it will be remembered, was that certain officials connected with the Ordnance Department, were also shareholders in a firm of contractors for the supply of guns. Sir W. Crossman, formerly of the Royal Engineers, addressed a question with regard to this point to the Secretary of State for War, and from the latter's answer it appears that Messrs. Gledhill and Leece, of Sir J. Whitworth & Co., and Sir W. Armstrong, Captain Noble and Sir Frederick Abel, partners or shareholders in Sir W. Armstrong and Co., have been associated with the Ordnance Committee either for special or general purposes. This sounds bad enough, and it is rendered worse by the remonstrance of the Secretary of State, for War that "it would be utterly out of the power of any Secretary of State, and, indeed, he has no authority, to lay down any regulations as to the investment of the private property of any officer serving the Crown." Why should it be impossible? There used to be, and there is still, we believe, an excellent and wholesome regulation that the servants of the Crown, whether military or civil, must not engage in trade. Surely it is engaging in trade to invest one's money in an active business undertaking. Suppose it were discovered that the Japanese Vice-Minister of State for the Interior were a large shareholder in the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha or in the Okuragumi, would there be much doubt as to the propriety of the proceeding?

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Times*, who writes as "one that knoweth," gives the following definition of German policy in the East:—"The policy of Germany, broadly defined, is not to place herself in unequivocal opposition to Russia's desire to reach Constantinople. While availing herself of any means of delaying the event, she counts on providing for the new situation by moving Austria forward along a parallel line to the *Ægean*, and satisfying to Austro-Hungarian opinion, with an opening to the sea at Salonica. The event which we regard with anxiety—Russia at Constantinople—Prince Bismarck is preparing to face with complacency, and those who are required to conform to his views declare that Russia will be relatively weaker to Germany and Austria when she has attained her desire of centuries. The policy of Prince Bismarck is necessarily inimical to England. He will not oppose Russia's expansion on lines previously submitted to and approved by him. Russia may do what she likes in Asia. The platonic friendship he has expressed for Turkey, and is now expressing for China, will not induce him to move hand or foot to thwart Russia in Armenia and Central Asia. He has to look after the interests of Germany, not of England. They do not happen to have much in common, and he leaves Eng-

land to look after her own interests alone because he is slightly sceptical of her ability to do so effectually."

This statement is not startling in point of novelty. It embodies virtually the impression that we ourselves have more than once recorded on the same subject. Russia consents to be guided in Europe provided that her hands are left quite free in Asia. The arrangement is convenient. Germany has never been exposed to that most severe of all military tests, the despatch of a large armed force beyond the seas and its maintenance in a foreign country in the face of an enemy. Resistance to Russia's advance in Central Asia need not, of absolute necessity, involve such an effort, because war near home might produce practically the same result. But it might involve it, and for the rest, Germany does not want war. In order, then, to keep the peace in the arena where any serious disturbance would call for an exercise of her strength, she makes a compromise, exchanging her complaisance or neutrality at home against *carte blanche* abroad to one of her most probable and formidable enemies. We do not share Prince Bismarck's scepticism as to England's ability to defend herself against the consequences of this policy, but we trust that one result of the European compact will be an Eastern coalition which will be at least as powerful to preserve peace in the Orient as the coöperation of Germany and Austria.

ONE hears so much that is vague now-a-days of Germany's commercial development, that it is comfortable to find some arithmetical gauge of what she really has done and is doing. In her rapidly increasing population, in the industrious and frugal habits of her people, and in the spirit of enterprise which spurs her to remarkable efforts of colonization and competition, she possesses elements which ought to command success. But she is by no means uniquely endowed, and when one sees that she is coming to be regarded as a species of nightmare destined permanently to disturb the repose of the commercial world, one begins to suspect that the judgment of the age, so far as she is concerned, is a little obscured by the glamour of those wonderful triumphs which an unparalleled coincidence of opportunity and readiness obtained for her armies fifteen years ago. This suspicion is confirmed by the following table, extracted from the *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, siebenter Jahrgang, 1886*:—

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.				
YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Weight of merchandise in Tons of 1,000 kilograms.	Value in Marks.	Weight of merchandise in Tons of 1,000 kilograms.	Value in Marks.
1872 ...	13,352,223	3,464,622,000	10,049,691	2,492,195,000
1873 ...	15,307,573	4,254,642,000	9,914,201	2,415,204,000
1874 ...	15,444,514	3,670,615,000	10,420,920	2,459,640,000
1875 ...	15,278,909	3,573,409,000	11,909,703	2,560,617,000
1876 ...	16,644,498	3,911,462,000	12,982,071	2,664,989,000
1877 ...	17,511,358	3,872,449,000	13,953,202	2,827,019,000
1878 ...	16,623,437	3,715,945,000	15,444,738	2,915,322,000
1879 ...	16,660,120	3,585,004,000	16,416,131	2,826,788,000
1880 ...	14,171,935	2,859,928,000	16,401,311	2,946,180,000
1881 ...	14,848,292	2,909,121,000	16,672,249	3,029,196,000
1882 ...	15,999,010	3,104,007,000	17,208,959	3,244,121,000
1883 ...	16,297,187	3,207,960,000	19,239,591	3,333,000,000
1884 ...	17,777,760	3,284,928,000	19,151,756	3,219,401,000
1885 ...	17,867,330	2,989,960,000	18,814,023	2,915,257,000

There is certainly nothing very startling about these figures. They show that from 1872 to 1880, the development of Germany's commerce was by no means rapid, and that its considerable growth took place between 1880 and 1882, while in 1885 imports remained nearly stationary

and exports showed a marked decline. The fact is that Germany's foreign commerce has still plenty of room for development before it becomes an object of just admiration. It is not yet equal in volume to the foreign commerce of France, though the extent of the latter's territory is much less and her population from eight to nine millions smaller:—

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE & GERMANY FOR 1885.

	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
	FRANCE.	FRANCE.
Imports .....	4,215,877,000	3,621,000,000
Exports .....	3,185,031,000	3,518,100,000
Totals .....	7,400,908,000	7,139,700,000

THE trade returns continue to occupy the attention of the American press. During the last five years the exports of the United States have decreased by more than \$200,000,000, while imports have during the same time shown a decline of only \$7,000,000. The exportation of corn, cotton, provisions and raw material has suffered most. The competition of India, and, to a smaller extent, that of Australia, also has been severely felt. Comparing the returns of the fiscal year, ended in June, with those of the previous year, we find that the value of exports sank from \$726,682,946 last year to \$665,950,534 this year, while imports on the other hand increased by \$58,000,000. A reverse process has to be noticed when we come to the imports and exports of money. In 1884-85 such imports in gold and silver amounted to \$43,242,323, and the exports to \$42,231,528, while for 1885-86 the figures are:—imports \$38,593,656 and exports \$72,463,410. For the last half of the fiscal year 1885-86 the figures show a still greater disproportion, if gold only is taken into consideration. The entire gold export during that time was \$32,783,123, while the imports amounted to only \$1,999,754. The excess of exports over imports during that time was greater than the entire gold production of the United States in 1885, amounting, according to the overseer of the mint, to \$30,800,000. This excess of exports over imports in gold and silver is largely due to the corresponding increase of imported manufactures as against the steady decline of exports in corn, cotton and raw material of every kind. Many business men, however, believe that the present depression in the home and foreign trade of the country has reached its lowest ebb, and there are not wanting indications pointing to a renewal of the usual business activity so characteristic of the large industrial establishments of the United States.

THE following are some interesting passages from the memorial lately presented to Lord Salisbury with reference to the silver question:—

The memorial sets forth:—"That there has been a remarkable, severe, and continued fall in the values of manufactures, agricultural produce, land, houses, and of all kinds of property throughout most of the civilized world; that this decline in values still continues, and that no indications are apparent of its coming to an end and of values recovering. That the effects of this are a contraction of credit and a decline of enterprise, which must produce permanently damaging results to the mercantile future of the United Kingdom, and also to other British dominions." The memorialists point out that the Royal Commission on Trade Depression allude to the subject thus:—"But we have also had evidence that the present depression is not confined to this country. If there be in the relation of the precious metals to other commodities or to each other a disturbance which can affect the commerce of the world generally, that would be a cause of depression affecting an area as wide as that over which it would appear the present depression extends." And again the Commissioners say:—"We are strongly of opinion that the question of currency deserves early and separate examination from other points of view than that of our Commission, and that apart from its general connection with the depression of trade it should be treated with reference to our currency as a



whole, and to our monetary system and to its relations to our Colonies, to India, and to foreign countries, and we humbly submit to your Majesty that from the prevailing anxiety expressed on this subject, the necessity for such an inquiry is urgent, and that it would both save time and facilitate investigation if a separate inquiry into the group of questions which relate to the currency were set on foot, and were entrusted to such persons as might seem to your Majesty the most proper to conduct it under an order of reference carefully prepared and drawn so as to include all branches of the subject." The memorialists then proceed:—"That as one reason of many which might be adduced for the necessity of holding the inquiry, recommended by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the depression of trade and industry, we say the annual value of the cotton manufactures of the United Kingdom is about eighty millions sterling, of which about sixty-five are exported to British possessions and foreign countries, most of which have a silver standard of value, and in which our manufactures are therefore sold for silver; and on account of the continued fall in the value of silver relatively to gold, several departments of the cotton manufacturing industry of the United Kingdom are in a state of great depression, and stand in risk of permanent injury. We further submit that the enormous decline in the value of all agricultural land may on inquiry be shown to be to a large extent produced by the disturbance to our currency equilibrium. Your memorialists would also submit that the increasing variation in the values of gold and silver is producing the most serious derangement to the finances of India. In a special despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated Feb. 2, 1886, in which this subject is dealt with, after describing the effects which have been produced, the despatch, which is signed by Lord Dufferin, goes on to say: "This state of affairs would be an evil of the greatest magnitude in any country in the world; in a country such as India it is pregnant with danger." Much doubt and misunderstanding exist as to what the commissioners to inquire into the depression of trade and industry have, for the sake of brevity, called the Currency Question, and great uncertainty also prevails on the subject of the monetary values of gold and silver throughout the world. No Parliamentary inquiry has been held on any subject relating to the precious metals since the Silver Commission of 1876, and little of the evidence then given is now of any value. Your memorialists therefore submit that the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry for a separate inquiry into the Currency Question should, by reason of its urgency, be adopted at as early a date as possible.

THE Cesarewitch has been won by Stone Clink, The Cob second, Eurasian third. The winner, one of the useful sort, picked up several races for Mr. Vyner last year, having won the Blankney Stakes at Lincoln Spring, the Third Biennial at Newcastle (after a dead heat), the Durham Handicap, the Canton Handicap, the Scarborough Handicap, the Richmond Handicap, and the Roxburghe Handicap at Kelso. Stone Clink is a chesnut filly by Speculum—Stone Chat. The Cob, owned by the Duke of Beaufort, is a bay colt by Lord Ronald—The Roe, and won a sweepstake at Newmarket over the Brethby Course, but only had one opponent. Mr. J. Hammond's Eurasian ran in the Cesarewitch last year, carrying 6st. 10lb., but was nowhere.

NEITHER Irish affairs, Bulgarian affairs, nor affairs at St. Stephen's appear to affect one institution at home—the turf, the interest in which seems to increase, as the stakes involved certainly grow larger, and phenomenal racing becomes the order of the day. It was only a few weeks ago we recorded the result of the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, where Bendigo romped home in front of a field of twelve, landed by Tom Cannon the winner of the largest stake ever raced for—£10,000—in addition to which the eminent brewer who owns the bonny black son of Ben Baule and Hasty Girl is said to have raked in close upon £50,000 in bets. We now learn from American papers that a race will be run at the Houghton Meeting—a sweepstake of £1,000 each—in which Bendigo will meet Ormonde, Melton, and The Bard. There can scarcely be any doubt that four such horses never met as the quartette named—certainly Or-

monde is the best horse of the present, or perhaps any century, and the race is likely to be the most sensational on record. The distance is a mile and a quarter, but the course is not named, though it will probably be "across the flat," which is a mile and a quarter and 73 yards. The weights are:—Ormonde (3 yrs.), 8st. 10lb.; Melton (4 yrs.), 8st. 10lb.; Bendigo (6 yrs.), 8st. 10lb.; The Bard (3 yrs.) 8st. When ages and weights are considered it appears on paper to be a somewhat open race, but we will nevertheless hazard a prediction as to the result, namely, Ormonde, 1; Bendigo, 2; leaving Melton and The Bard to fight it out for third place.

A MEETING was held on Wednesday of those favourable to the formation of a sailing association. Mr. G. Whitfield was in the chair. There was an attendance of over twenty. It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Beart, seconded by Captain Efford, that those present form themselves into an association for the purpose of promoting sailing and sailing races only; and further, on the motion of Mr. Glennie, seconded by Mr. Curtis, that the name of the Association be "The Yokohama Sailing Club." On the motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. White, it was decided that any person should be eligible for election to membership on the written requisition of three members. Messrs. Whitfield, Owston, and Beart were elected a committee to draw up a constitution and rules to be submitted to a future meeting.

JAPANESE papers publish the following telegrams:—

(Mainichi Shimbun.)

Nagasaki, October 6th (Afternoon).

Admiral Ting visited the Chinese Consulate at Nagasaki, and had a conference with Mr. Drummond.

Nagasaki, Oct. 12th, 1 p.m.

Instructions from Count Inouye arrived to-day. Presumably the message urges the conclusion of the Nagasaki affair as soon as possible.

(Yiji Shimpō.)

Nagasaki, Oct. 12th (Afternoon).

To-day's sitting was the 19th of the enquiry. The affair of 13th August was again taken up and Chinese witnesses were examined.

It is impossible to doubt that a man has some innate faculty of imparting caloric to his surroundings if he finds himself in hot water wherever he goes. That is the case with Sir John Pope Hennessy. Trouble attends him everywhere, and one must needs be very charitable to believe that he has not a great deal to do with making it himself. But the curious part of his story is that he always manages to emerge from the mess, if not absolutely victorious, with at least a fair share of credit. His enemies, for example, are busily abusing him for his fracas with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, but it is noticeable that they rest their case rather on the sequence of disorders which have dogged Sir John's official footsteps, than on the merits of this particular quarrel. They show their discretion, for, judging by the published accounts of the affair, Mr. Clifford Lloyd cut a very reprehensible figure. In the presence of the whole Legislative Council of Mauritius he plainly accused the Queen's Representative of garbling the short-hand writer's reports of the Council's Proceedings before transmitting them to London. Sir John appears to have behaved with great calmness under such trying circumstances. He made no reply to Mr. Lloyd's charges, but merely promised that the short-hand writer's reports should be

laid on the table for comparison with those sent home. It is strange that if Mr. Clifford Lloyd's accusations were well founded, they have not been verified by direct reference to these reports. The end of the thing is that Mr. Lloyd is vegetating at Seychelles. Sir John Pope Hennessy may complain with some justice that the Home Government, without consulting him, sent to the island of which he was Governor a Colonial Secretary so notoriously opposed to him in politics as Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

THE international yachting contest has resulted in decisive victory for the Boston sloop *Mayflower*. In the first race, sailed Tuesday 7th September, the *Mayflower* completely outsailed the English cutter, beating her by 12 minutes and 40 seconds, or 12 minutes and 2 seconds corrected time. On September 12th the second race was sailed, ending in an even more overwhelming defeat than the first for the *Galatea*, which was beaten by 13 minutes 40 seconds on the run out twenty miles to leeward, and in returning was outsailed by half an hour.

A JAPANESE girl aged about 12 years, residing at Tokiwacho, Shichome, who, carrying a younger sister on her back, went out on Sunday morning with some playmates to the unoccupied ground at Uchidacho, near the Railway Station, was attacked by five dogs. The unfortunate girl was so severely bitten by her assailants that she died, the infant also falling a victim to their fury. A number of police constables were sent to the place, and the men were successful in killing two of the dogs, but the others escaped.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 9th instant, new cases, 3; deaths, 3. Sunday, new cases, 2; deaths, 2. Monday, new cases, 3; deaths, 5. Tuesday, new case, 1; death, 0. Wednesday, new cases, 2; death, 1. Thursday, new case, 1; deaths, 2. Friday, new case, 0; death, 0. Total cases, 12; deaths, 13.

THE cholera returns of Tōkyō during last week were:—Friday, 8th instant, new cases, 29; deaths, 25. Saturday, new cases, 30; deaths, 27. Sunday, new cases, 30; deaths, 26. Monday, new cases, 21; deaths, 21. Tuesday, new cases, 20; deaths, 17. Wednesday, new cases, 9; deaths, 7. Thursday, new cases, 15; deaths, 22. Total new cases, 154; deaths, 145.

THE Extradition Treaty between Japan and the United States of America has been ratified. The text has appeared in the *Official Gazette*. In this issue we publish an authorized translation.

THE *Bukka Shimpō*, which has been increased in size, changed its type for a smaller fount commencing with Sunday's issue, with the object of giving more matter to its readers, in addition to a supplement.

SEVERAL alterations in the time-table of the Utsunomiya-Nasu railway came into operation on Sunday.

THE British barque *Sultan*, with kerosene from New York for this port, passed New Anjer the 10th September.

THE American ship *Snow and Burgess*, having received orders from home to proceed to San Francisco, has sailed from Kobe for that port.

Original from

THE EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE publish to-day the text of the Extradition Treaty just concluded between Japan and the United States of America. The original Treaty was in English, with the exception of His Majesty the EMPEROR'S ratification, our translation of which is authorized.

The negotiation and conclusion of this Treaty have been marked by a degree of expedition which is not usual in diplomatic proceedings. The subject of a new extradition treaty between Great Britain and America had been under discussion for nine years when the present Representative of the United States in London brought his legal abilities to bear on the question. Yet the treaty is still *res infecta*. The idea of this Japanese Treaty, on the other hand, was conceived last December. It was concluded the 29th of April; ratified the 25th of September, and the ratifications were exchanged the 27th day of the latter month. The whole transaction occupied barely nine months.

The circumstance which led immediately to negotiations for a treaty of extradition between Japan and the United States was the flight to the former country, last fall, of a citizen of the latter charged with forgery and embezzlement. We need not dwell upon the details of that event as they are still fresh in the memory of the public. It will be sufficient to say that, in the interests of justice and for the sake of comity, Japan entertained the request of the United States, caused the fugitive, CALVIN PRATT, to be arrested, and handed him over to officials delegated by the authorities of the State of California to receive him. It was explicitly stipulated by the Japanese Government, at the time, that this unusual exercise of executive power was not to be construed as a precedent, and the United States Government, recognising the inconvenience of leaving the question of extradition in such an indeterminate form, fell in with Japan's suggestion, and proceeded to negotiate the Treaty of which the ratifications have now been happily exchanged.

The affair derives its chief interest from its bearing upon that much discussed and constantly misinterpreted subject, extraterritorial jurisdiction. By treaties concluded twenty-eight years ago, Japan temporarily surrendered to foreign Consular Courts a portion of her jurisdiction. The unique purpose and pretext of this measure were to exempt the persons and properties of foreigners residing or travelling in Japan from the then cruel processes of Japanese law. That, indeed, according to the unanimous verdict of eminent jurists, is the sole *raison d'être* of extraterritorial jurisdiction wherever it has been claimed and permitted. Now, it is manifest that only foreigners who violate the provisions

of Japanese law can be exposed to the risks of its processes. Therefore the intention of extraterritorial jurisdiction cannot concern foreigners who may fly to Japan to escape the consequences of crimes committed beyond her borders in violation of the laws of a foreign State. Such fugitives could not, under any circumstances, be properly tried and punished by her Courts, and therefore she could never have renounced by treaty the power to try and punish them. In a word, she did not, and could not, surrender to foreign Consular Courts any functions not exercised by her own territorial Courts. Such a function is the duty of arresting and extraditing persons fleeing from foreign justice. The power to make these arrests and surrenders belongs primarily to the executive, and in Japan is still retained entirely by the executive; although in some other countries—notably Great Britain—it has been partially delegated to the judiciary. Thus the Treaties of 1858 did not in any way affect the question of extradition, and assuredly the purely *judicial* concessions which they contained could not confer upon their foreign signatories *executive* power to over-ride Japan's sovereign right of asylum. For the great majority of those signatories the question possessed no practical importance. But England was obliged to consider it, owing to the proximity of her territories and the corresponding probability that fugitives from her justice might escape to Japanese soil. She settled the matter very simply by assuming that, under the Treaties, she had acquired the power to pursue and arrest her fugitive subjects within Japanese territory. The assumption was eminently practical and, from England's point of view, not wholly illogical. She held that for all judicial purposes Japanese soil is as British soil; with her the processes of extradition are, in great part, judicial processes; therefore the power to follow and seize her fugitive subjects within Japanese borders was included, she claimed, among the judicial functions delegated to her by the Treaties. The contention will not bear examination. For, in the first place, apart from the reasons we have already stated, if England acquired any such power under the Treaties of 1858, she must also have incurred the obligation to surrender Japanese subjects flying to her territories to escape the consequence of crimes committed in Japan against Japanese laws. But she neither acknowledges, nor could legally acknowledge, any such obligation. And in the second place, she explicitly denied, in 1849, that the Capitulations in Turkey—which confer the same immunity from Turkish jurisdiction as that enjoyed by foreigners in Japan—could bear the construction subsequently placed by herself upon the Japanese treaties.

Considering, then, the attitude assumed and maintained by Great Britain in this

matter, there is much interest in the fact that the United States of America have taken up a wholly different position. Attempts will doubtless be made to construe this into another evidence of America's friendly disposition to Japan, and of her readiness to separate herself from the league of Powers by which this empire has been held in virtual subjection for so many years. We should be the last to withhold from the United States any portion of the credit justly deserved by their kindly and liberal demeanour towards Japan. Happily, too, the time has come when no contrast that may be drawn between the practical goodwill of any one of the Treaty Powers and that of Great Britain, can be to the latter's disadvantage. But in this particular case we would remind Japanese critics that England and the United States were differently circumstanced. The territorial laws of the former lent themselves to an interpretation of the Treaties which could not have been accepted by the latter with any show of propriety. Had not this vital difference existed, it is probable that the United States would not have left themselves the opportunity which has now matured to their own credit and to the satisfaction of Japan.

With regard to the terms of the Extradition Treaty itself, it will be observed that the list of crimes is sufficiently full, but that, owing in part to the amendments proposed in Washington, it does not include any offences which would be beneath the dignity of an international compact, or which, owing to their different definitions and degree under different statutes, might not be readily capable of general interpretation. The 13th clause of Article II. will be read with special interest. It might, perhaps, have been improved by the insertion of the words "or other property" after the words "or other buildings." But as it stands it is a sufficient protection against the outrages of that increasing class of scoundrels who pervert the discoveries of science into instruments of savage crime. This, in effect, is the clause whose insertion in the new Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States is so much desired by the former. Thus Japan's first Extradition Treaty has also the honour of being the first to contain a condition clearly necessitated by the state of modern society, but hitherto rejected by international prejudice.

In some other respects the Treaty exhibits an enlightened view of international law. In previous treaties it has generally been the custom to provide that a fugitive belonging to the country in which the demand of extradition is made, shall not be given up. The effect of this provision is to favour escape from justice. A nation does not try its own subjects for foreign crimes. Thus, while a domiciled person suffers for his offences, and while a traveller is amenable to the laws of the land through which

he passes, the criminal who flies to his own country is beyond the reach of justice. The Treaty now before us does not promise immunity to such fugitives, but makes their surrender discretionary. Again, the common stipulation that if the person demanded has committed crimes in the State where he is arrested, the latter's claim of justice against him shall be first satisfied, is here modified by the proviso that the delay incident to the satisfaction of such claim "shall not prevent ultimate extradition." Well worthy of notice, too, is the last clause of Article V. It is there provided that "the fugitive shall be surrendered only on such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where he is found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed." This, though not an unusual stipulation, is significant as a recognition by a great Western Power of the condition and comprehensiveness of Japanese criminal codes. We heartily congratulate Japan upon the conclusion of this Treaty, and we venture to hope that its success may be an omen of the result which awaits her in the far larger and more important treaty problem now inviting solution.

#### JAPANESE OFFICIALS ABROAD.

CERTAIN incidents connected with the recent passage of H.I.H. Prince FUSHIMI through New York, suggest the inquiry whether the Japanese officials stationed abroad might not advantageously be permitted a little more liberty of speech than is at present accorded to them. It does not now appear as if they were authorized to offer any information, or even to correct any errors of statement, however absurd or mischievous, which it may please the press to promulgate. Without misrepresenting Prince FUSHIMI's position or personality to any harmful extent, and probably without the least intention to offend, the journals of the American metropolis certainly gave a most imaginative portrayal of the distinguished traveller, and invested him and his suite with attributes which, in Japan, would scarcely be recognized as belonging to them. Distortion and confusion in the names and functions of members of the party were perhaps inevitable accidents, but it is difficult to find a reason for describing His Imperial Highness as being six feet and a half in height, or an excuse for designating him the "CROWN PRINCE of Japan," the "embryo monarch" and the "future MIKADO." It is to be presumed that Prince FUSHIMI would neither covet the attentions due to HIS MAJESTY'S successor, nor enjoy the consequences of being heralded as an Oriental giant. The further irregularity of attributing to him habits, occupations and tastes quite contrary to those with which he is credited in Japan, may have been due to some misunderstanding of his

family name. Similar curiosities of newspaper literature were exhibited for the benefit of General SAIGO and his party, during their recent journeys to and fro, in search of the latest novelties in naval science. Some errors of identification might, however, be pardoned in this distinguished officer's case, as, since he first became known to the American public in his peaceful quality of Commissioner to the Centennial Exposition, ten years ago, he has filled the somewhat opposite positions of Minister of War, and Chief of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, previous to reappearing on Republican soil as Minister of Marine. "A man so various" could not complain at finding himself credited with powers and capacities to which he puts forward no present claim. Among visitors of humbler degree, there are some who are thrust into prominence, probably against their will, but in a way which they might turn to excellent account, if they felt themselves authorized to overstep the bounds of official restraint. Only the other day, a young attaché of the Custom House, on a tour of inspection, was "interviewed" in a good-natured manner, under circumstances which showed that he would have been allowed any amount of space and latitude in telling the story of the Japanese tariff and its anomalies. There were two or three journals willing to give him as many columns as he would have wished to fill, and, apart from the circumstance that the story of Japan's wrongs, in this particular, cannot be too often recited, there would have been a special fitness in presenting them at that particular moment. The reporters evidently tried to draw all they could out of him, and he had only to give a plain statement of facts, to show the manner in which the Customs Department of his country had for years been made the plaything of foreign diplomatic and consular agents, acting in the interest of their respective countrymen, on the pretence that the Treaties justified their proceedings. But all he could be induced to say was that everything was charming, conveying the idea that Japan was perfectly contented with the existing state of things, and actually misstating the true condition of affairs by announcing that the duties collected on exports and imports amounted to five per cent. *ad valorem*. The error may seem trifling, but a concise explanation as to why the duties do not reach even five per cent.—as they are alleged to by those who oppose Japan's right to regulate her own Tariff—might open the eyes of the American officials who have in charge the negotiations bearing upon this topic. Worse than this, the same gentleman said that the annual collection of import duties was four millions, the fact being—as he must necessarily know—that the duties on both imports and exports are only a little over two millions and a

half. The Japanese expedient of meekly turning the left diplomatic cheek when the right is smitten, and providing convenient weapons for their antagonists to use against them, never has worked beneficially and never will. It is not practised in Christian countries, and there is no necessity for Japan to adopt it to her own disadvantage and discredit.

#### MR. FORBES ON SILVER AND THE COTTON TRADE.

MR. F. B. FORBES, formerly of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., China, and now residing in London, has written a very excellent brochure on the "Causes of Depression in the Cotton Industry of the United Kingdom." Mr. FORBES is a member of the Bi-metallic League. His monograph was prepared at the request of the General Council of the League, and is issued among their Occasional Papers. Its value as a contribution to the great question of the day consists not only in the clearness and logical arrangement of its facts, but also in the circumstance that it deals with one great industry—the greatest of all England's manufacturing industries—alone, thus eliminating the complications and intricacies of a collective review.

Mr. FORBES sets out by a comparative statement of the condition of the cotton trade during the two periods 1871-1875 and 1881-1885. From this it appears that the average annual deliveries of yarns and goods during the first period was 1,128 millions of lbs., and during the second period 1,135 millions. Making due allowances for reductions in the cost of the raw cotton owing to cheapened freights, and in the cost of manufacture owing to improved processes, the final result is a decline of 20 per cent. in the net value per lb. of the manufactured goods. In other words, the margin of profit was 20 per cent. less in the second period than in the first.

In considering how this decline is to be accounted for, the first question which naturally suggests itself is the persistently repeated plea of the monometallists—over production. Has the production of cotton so far exceeded a fair estimate of the world's demands as to explain the great depression now existing in the trade? It is not possible to answer this question with rigid accuracy, but a very close approximation can be made. The population of Europe, North and South America, and Australasia is about 455 millions. Assuming that the people in these parts of the world consume 5½ lbs. per head of cotton manufactures—a considerably smaller consumption than that of the United Kingdom—we have here a demand for 2,502 million lbs. Further, the average annual export of cotton manufactures from Great Britain to Asia and Africa is 708 million lbs. These two items account for 3,210 million lbs. Now the average annual consumption

of raw cotton by the factories of Europe and the United States is 3,616 million lbs. There thus remain 406 million lbs. of manufactures to be disposed of, and from these have to be supplied shipments from Europe and the United States to the West Indies and Oceania; Dutch exports to Netherlands-Java; American exports to India, China, Japan, the Philippines, &c.; French and German shipments to Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, and the Far East; and Russian commerce with Siberia and Central Asia. How is it possible, in the face of these figures, to maintain that the production of cotton manufactures has exceeded the demand; or, at any rate, that the excess is sufficient to account for a decline of 20 per cent. in values and a general depression of the industry?

In examining a special industry, such as that of cotton, apart from its fellows, a difficulty presents itself, namely; that the general fall of prices has reduced the cost of certain staples which are used in the manufacture of cotton, and that allowance must be made for this factor in estimating the margin of profit. It is, indeed, true that the cotton manufacturer can now procure his coal, oil, dyes, &c., at lower prices than those ruling in former years; but, on the other hand, his rent, taxes, and interest on mortgages remain practically the same. Moreover, in that most important element, wages, the reduction has not been by any means proportionate to the fall in the value of the manufactured staple. According to the statistics obtained by the Royal Commission on the depression of Trade, the decline in wages has been 13½ per cent. per lb. of goods. But Mr. FORBES, examining these statistics more accurately, arrives at the conclusion—though he does not state it—that the decline in wages has not exceeded 8 per cent. Whichever figure we take, it is evident that the reduction of wages has not kept pace with the general shrinkage of prices—a feature, it may be observed *en passant*, which is always observable in times of currency contraction.

We cannot do better than quote Mr. FORBES' conclusions in his own language, observing, by the way, that they are, for the most part, the echo of opinions already expressed more than once in these columns:—

If my figures are even approximately correct, more cotton has not been produced than Europe, the two Americas, and Australasia, should have been able to use at a low rate per head of population. I may draw attention to the fact that in this category are all countries with a Gold standard; and if there has been not merely a decline in the rate of consumption, but a serious fall of prices, it is clear that neither can be explained by "over-production."

We are thus thrown back upon the only alternative, and I submit that the appreciation of Gold accounts for the situation in those countries as nothing else can.

During the process of adjusting values, this appreciation acts unequally upon different sets of people. But its pressure is hardest upon the mass of small consumers—upon the wage-earners—who have, at the best of times, only a narrow margin beyond their expenditure for absolute necessities. In their case Gold appreciation is first felt through a reduction of wages, or perhaps more often

through the greater difficulty of finding work at all. But it is some time before the general shrinkage makes any impression on the prices of their quarters loaf, their pint of beer, or their cup of tea. As a rule, rents and taxes are among the last to adjust themselves on the lower level. In this country, rents paid by the working classes have if anything, increased in actual amount, while as to taxation, Mr. Stuttard has informed the Royal Commission that, in the cotton trade, from 10 to 12 per cent. of wages paid are taken by local and imperial rates. Such charges then, during an appreciation of the currency, absorb the product of more labour than before, and in the meantime the margin for all but food and lodging is less than ever.

But the requirements of these toiling millions are what determine the markets for most staple commodities. The general shrinkage of values brings them less economy in the cost of their daily life than detriment in other ways, and it is they who make up "the world," which can no longer afford to pay for cotton goods as before.

When, however, we turn to the great silver-using countries of the East, we find that we have to deal with an entirely different series of facts. Here, at least, there is no appearance of excessive supply, for there has been a steady increase in receipts from the United Kingdom, which alone have been about one-fifth of the total weight of cotton manufactured in Europe and the United States. Nor is there any reason why consumption should fall off, except from the effect of some calamity of war or famine. It may rather be expected to increase, as new markets are opened up by improved communications.

The general theory has been that, with the decline in rupee exchange, prices for both exports and imports must rise proportionately in India, and that the former would be stimulated, while the latter would be checked. It has always seemed that merchants, with this theory in their minds, must have been conscious of a paradox, when they complained that their trade with the East was "hampered by the silver difficulty," while statistics showed that, the greater the difficulty, the more the trade increased. But all paradox disappears when we grasp the fact that there has been no fall in silver where that metal is the standard, but that gold has appreciated.

Mr. Barbour, Financial Secretary to the Indian Government, has tabulated prices for food grains in the interior of India, as well as quantities and values of leading exports and imports, for a long series of years ("Theory of Bimetallism," chaps. xxi.-xxiii.). Working out the percentages and the geometrical mean, according to Jevons' method, I find that the purchasing power of the rupee has been maintained for purely domestic trade in the interior, and practically for Indian exports as well. The fluctuations are only such as might be expected between years of drought and famine and years of plentiful harvests. (See Appendix, Table D.)

As regards imports from Gold countries, the course of prices is significant. Taking 1875-6 as a basis (in preference to the years immediately preceding, when markets were disturbed by inflation on this side, and by local famines in India) there is a general and marked decline in 1884-5. The ratios vary with the commodities; but so far as I have been able to examine the question, they appear to correspond roughly (taking the exchanges into account) to the fall in Gold prices here during the same period. Such, at all events, is the case with cotton yarns and goods, that is more than half the aggregate value of Indian imports, as is shown in the Appendix (Table E).

The local value of silver has, to the best of my knowledge, been equally maintained in China; but the Returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs do not, unfortunately, admit of the same analysis as Mr. Barbour's tables. A decline in the imports from Gold countries to China, analogous to that in India, is also noticeable, but for the same reason the proportions cannot be calculated very closely.

Thus have predictions been falsified. Indian exports have been stimulated by the fall in rupee exchange, but without a rise in prices. Imports have also been stimulated, the shipments of English piece goods, for instance, having averaged 40 per cent. more during 1881-5 than in 1875, notwithstanding a notable growth of manufacture in India itself. Moreover the goods have gone rapidly into consumption; there is no accumulation of stocks, and shipments since the beginning of this year are on a larger scale than ever.

With all this prosperity in India, it might have been expected that prices for cotton goods would at least remain steady, and the actual course of the market, as I have said, is significant. For it points to the fact that prices did not begin to fall there, but have simply responded to the decline which has occurred in Europe.

Where, as in the trade between the United Kingdom and India, action and reaction follow each other so promptly, it is not easy to distinguish cause from effect. But it cannot be doubted that there has always been pressure to sell from this side, as a natural result of anxiety to get quit of each shipment before a further shrinkage of Gold values brought cheaper goods into the market. Nor has the Indian buyer been slow to profit by the scramble for quick sales and returns, and doubtless those shippers have done best who have wasted least time in bargaining.

This is the so-called "Silver difficulty," which, in the every-day working of the Eastern trade, has expressed itself by the falling rates of exchange for commercial bills. Mr. G. Lord, in his evidence before the Royal Commission, has stated that, in his experience (Q. 5,347-5352), a merchant becomes "almost independent of fluctuations" in exchange by forward contracts for bills with a bank. To a suggestion that this was to make himself safe by the speculation of somebody else, Mr. Lord rejoined that there is no speculation, because the bank buys and sells simultaneously. "Of course," he added, "the bank may speculate if it chooses." With all respect to Mr. Lord, it may be questioned whether simultaneous sales and purchases are as general as he supposes, and whether speculation forward is not quite as often a matter of necessity as of choice to the Banks. However, as Mr. Lord also states (Q. 5,358) that "rupee prices in India have risen sufficiently to make up for the depreciation of the rupee," he may have been speaking of some well-protected garden of the trade, the flowers of which he alone has been permitted to gather!

To conclude, we have found in Gold-using countries an appreciating currency; a general shrinkage of values, in which the cotton industry has shared; depression of trade; distress; consequent falling-off in consumption. In Silver countries, on the other hand, we find stable currency prices for home products fluctuating from local causes only; prices for imports from Gold countries following the downward curve of their cost measured in Gold; great expansion in deliveries of goods.

"Over-production" has been in no sense a cause of the general depression of the Cotton Trade. It is a consequence in certain parts of the world, of monetary changes, the effect of which, in another part, has been exactly the reverse.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

### MR. GLADSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Sir,—It must be particularly gratifying to all conscientious Englishmen, and especially to those who have not forgotten home politics, that there is a journal published in Yokohama capable of acknowledging the transcendent abilities of Mr. Gladstone. From a very lengthened and comparatively recent residence in London, I have fully digested the sentiments of the Metropolitan press, and have noticed with what delectation the *St. James's Gazette* sends forth its abuse of the late Premier. From its birth, to the present time, it has consecutively wailed forth terms of bitter spleen for the benefit of its own select circle of readers.

The bulk of the English people have, however, long ago taken the measure of such viperous vapourings, and when the future historian records the achievements of perhaps the greatest statesman of this century, the wild utterances of the journal in question will be swallowed up in sweet oblivion.

Apologizing for offering these remarks, suggested by your short article in your issue of 5th instant,

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A GLADSTONIAN.

Yokohama, October 9th, 1886.

# EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes or offences hereinafter named, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, they have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Inouye Kaoru, Jiusammi, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, &c., &c., and the President of the United States of America, Richard B. Hubbard, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

## ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, all persons, who, being accused or convicted of one of the Crimes or offences named below in Article II. and committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the other Party.

## ARTICLE II.

1. Murder, assault with intent to commit murder, and manslaughter.
2. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money, counterfeiting certificates or coupons of public indebtedness, bank notes, or other instruments of public credit of either of the parties, and the utterance or circulation of the same.
3. Forgery, or altering, and uttering what is forged or altered.
4. Embezzlement or criminal misappropriation of the public funds committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositaries, and embezzlement by any person hired, salaried, or employed, to the detriment of the employer or principal.
5. Larceny, of the value of fifty dollars and upwards, and robbery.
6. Burglary, defined to be the breaking and entering by night-time into the house of another person with the intent to commit a felony therein; and the act of breaking and entering the house of another, whether in the day or night time, with the intent to commit a felony therein.
7. The act of entering, or of breaking and entering, the offices of the Government and public authorities, or the offices of banks, banking-houses, savings-banks, trust companies, insurance or other companies, with the intent to commit a felony therein.
8. Perjury or the subornation of perjury.
9. Rape.
10. Arson.
11. Piracy by the law of nations.
12. Murder, assault with intent to kill, and manslaughter, committed on the high seas, on board a ship bearing the flag of the demanding country.
13. Malicious destruction of, or attempt to destroy, railways, trams, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public edifices, or other buildings, when the act endangers human life.
14. Fraud by a banker, or a trustee, or by an officer or a director of a bank or trust company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

## ARTICLE III.

If the person demanded be held for trial in the country on which the demand is made, it shall be optional with the latter to grant extradition or to proceed with the trial: Provided that, unless the trial shall be for crime for which the fugitive is claimed, the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition.

## ARTICLE IV.

If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offence of a political character, surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offence committed previously to his extradition.

## ARTICLE V.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these

from the country or its seat of Government, by superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the Court in which he was convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the Minister or Consul of Japan or of the United States, as the case may be, shall accompany the requisition.

When the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country making the demand and of the depositions on which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition.

The fugitive shall be surrendered only on such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

## ARTICLE VI.

On being informed by telegraph, through the diplomatic channel, that a warrant has been issued by competent authority for the arrest of a fugitive criminal charged with any of the crimes enumerated in Article II. of this Treaty, and, on being assured from the same source that a request for the surrender of such criminal is about to be made, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, each Government will endeavour to procure the provisional arrest of such criminal, and keep him in safe custody for a reasonable time, not exceeding two months, to await the production of the documents upon which the claim for extradition is founded.

## ARTICLE VII.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own subjects or citizens under the stipulations of this convention, but they shall have the power to deliver them up if in their discretion it be deemed proper to do so.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, examination, and transportation of the accused shall be paid by the Government which has requested the extradition.

## ARTICLE IX.

The present treaty shall come into force sixty days after the exchange of the ratifications thereof. It may be terminated by either of them, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given of its termination.

The treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Tokyo, the Twenty-ninth day of the Fourth month of the nineteenth year of Meiji, corresponding to the Twenty-ninth day of April in the Eighteen hundred and eighty-sixth year of the Christian Era.

(Signed) INOUE KAORU, L.S.

(Signed) RICHARD B. HUBBARD, L.S.

Amendments to the foreign Treaty proposed by the Government of the United States of America.

Insert in paragraph I. of Article II. after the word "Murder" where it first occurs, the word *and*; and strike out the words [and manslaughter]; strike out all after the word "depositories" in the fifth line of paragraph 4 in Article II; strike out in paragraph 5 of Article II. the following words: [Larceny, of the value of fifty dollars and upwards, and] so that said paragraph as amended shall read:

5 Robbery.

Strike out all of paragraph 14 in Article II.

Add at the end of Article IV. the words *or for any offence other than that in respect of which the extradition is granted.* Amend Article VI. as follows:

Insert in the second line, after the word "telegraph" the words *or other written communication*; insert in the third line, after the word "a," the word *lawful*; and after the word "authority" in line four, the words *upon probable cause*; and in the fourteenth line, after the word "procure," the words *so far as it lawfully may*, so that said paragraph shall read:

## ARTICLE VI.

On being informed by telegraph, or other written communication, through the diplomatic channel that a lawful warrant has been issued by competent authority upon probable cause, for the arrest of a fugitive criminal charged with any of the crimes enumerated in Article II. of this Treaty, and on being assured from the same source that a request for the surrender of such criminal is about to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, each Government will endeavour to procure, so far as it lawfully may, the provisional arrest of

such criminal, and keep him in safe custody for a reasonable time, not exceeding two months, to await the production of the documents upon which claim for extradition is founded.

MUTSUHITO, by the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, and seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty from time immemorial.

To all to whom these Presents shall come; Greeting:

Having seen and examined the Treaty concluded and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Empire of Japan and the United States of America in reference to the extradition of criminals, and having seen and examined the amendments to the said Treaty, proposed by the Government of the United States of America, and having found the said Treaty as amended satisfactory and agreeable, We do accept and ratify each and every clause and provision therein contained and, We do declare to enforce the said Treaty as amended in the Empire of Japan.

In testimony whereof We have set our signature and caused the Seal of State to be hereunto affixed. Done at our Palace in Tokyo, this twenty-fifth day of the ninth month of the nineteenth year of Meiji, corresponding to the two thousand five hundred and forty-sixth year from the Recession of the Emperor Jimmu.

[L.S.] [Sign-Manual]

[L.S.] Count INOUE KAORU,

H.I.M.'s Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Whereas the treaty signed at Tokyo, on the 29th day of April, 1886, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Empire of Japan and of the United States of America, concerning the Extradition of Criminals, recites that the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington;

And whereas it has been agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo;

And whereas the said Treaty in concluding reads as follows:—

"Done at the City of Tokyo the twenty-ninth day of April in the eighteen hundred and eighty-sixth year of the Christian Era;"

And whereas it is understood by the High Contracting Parties that the same is intended to read as follows:—

"Done at the City of Tokyo the twenty-ninth day of April in the year 1886 of the Christian Era."

Now the undersigned, having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the said Treaty, and the said ratifications thereof having been carefully compared and found exactly conformable to each other, the exchange took place this day in the usual form. In witness whereof, they have signed the present certificate of exchange and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at the City of Tokyo, this twenty-seventh day of September in the year 1886.

[L.S.] INOUE KAORU.

[L.S.] RICHARD B. HUBBARD.

# CHINA AND JAPAN TREATY OF 1871.

## (JAPANESE VERSION.)

The following translation of the China and Japan Treaty has been kindly placed at our disposal. Its publication will be useful in view of the fact that no authorized English translation of the Treaty exists, and that many doubts have arisen from time to time as to its true contents:—

Art. I.—Henceforth the friendship between China and Japan shall be increased and shall last like heaven and earth for ever. The countries subject to each State shall in like manner treat each other with respect, and shall commit no acts of hostility towards each other, to the end that everlasting peace may be maintained.

Art. II.—Now that friendly relations subsist between the two countries, this friendship shall, without fail, be of an intimate and reciprocal character. Should either State experience at the hands of another country injustice or slighting treatment, on communication being made to the other State the latter shall give assistance or shall use her good offices in mediating between the two countries. Thus friendship shall be increased.

Art. III.—The systems of administration and the laws of the two countries being different each country shall be free to conduct its own administration independently. Neither country shall be permitted to interfere in the concerns of the other and press for the adoption of things prohibited by law. Assistance shall be rendered mutually for the enforcement of laws, and each country shall give orders to its merchants that they must not lead



astray the people of the other country, or commit any offence whatsoever.

Art. IV.—Each country shall send to the other a Minister Plenipotentiary who, together with his family and suite, shall be at liberty to reside either permanently, or for a time only, in the capital, or to travel anywhere in the interior. Each Minister shall defray his own expenses. In all matters such as the renting of land and houses to serve as the official residence of the Minister and his suite, the conveyance of the baggage of the Minister and his suite, the transmission of despatches by couriers, etc. each country shall be careful to grant facilities.

Art. V.—Although in both countries official rank is a thing which is fixed and determined, the duties entrusted to officials in each country are not identical. Accordingly, those persons in each country whose official positions are similar, shall meet and correspond on terms of equality. Those in subordinate positions shall show proper respect to officials of superior rank; in the transaction of public business they shall address themselves to officials of corresponding rank, and transmit their communications through them to the higher officials, and shall on no account correspond directly with the latter. In making ceremonial visits, official cards shall in every case be used. When officials appointed by either of the two countries arrive at their posts they shall present trustworthy credentials, and care shall be taken to prevent falsification.

Art. VI.—In the conduct of official correspondence between the two countries, China will use the Chinese language. Japanese despatches will be written in Japanese, accompanied by a Chinese translation, or in Chinese only, as may be convenient (to the Japanese Government).

Art. VII.—Now that friendly relations have been established between the two countries each country shall fix certain of its ports (as places of commerce) and permit merchants to visit and trade at them. Special trade regulations shall also be established to which the merchants of both countries shall be made to conform for ever.

Art. VIII.—Each country shall in each of the Ports of the other country which are open to trade, station a Consul who will exercise control over the merchants of his nationality. All matters relating to property of all kinds, to business or professions, and to judicial suits, shall be referred for settlement to the Consul, who shall decide them according to the laws of his country. Suits arising between merchants of the two countries shall be brought in the form of petitions; the Consul shall endeavour to settle such cases, and shall do his utmost to prevent them being made the subject of litigation. When a settlement cannot be effected in this manner, the Consul shall communicate with the local authorities, and the officials of both countries shall meet together and decide the case in accordance with justice. In cases of robbery and abduction, (where the aggrieved party is an alien), it will be sufficient for the local authorities of each country to arrest the offenders and take back the stolen property; the Government concerned shall in no case be required to make compensation.

Art. IX.—Should in any open Port of either country no Consul be appointed, the local authorities of the country in question shall exercise control over the subjects and trade of the other country, and render good offices; should an offence be committed they shall arrest and try the offender, and after reporting the facts of the case to the Consul at the nearest open port give sentence according to the law.

Art. X.—The officials and merchants of either of the two countries shall in any open ports of the other country be free to engage for service the people of the place, and may employ them in any kind of work. The employer shall exercise due control over the persons in his employ, and shall not permit them to perpetrate fraud upon anyone under any pretext; he shall be especially careful not to give rise to difficulties by allowing himself to be prejudiced by one-sided statements. Should a person so employed commit an offence, the local authorities shall be at liberty to arrest and try the offender, and the employer shall not protect him.

Art. XI.—The merchants of both countries shall live on friendly terms with each other in the open ports of each country. They shall not wear swords of any kind; those who offend against this rule shall be punished, and their swords shall be confiscated by the authorities. They shall pursue their avocations peaceably, and whether residing permanently, or for a time only, at a port they shall submit to the authority of their Consuls. They shall not be allowed to create confusion by changing their costume, or by becoming naturalized, or by entering the official service of the country in which they reside.

Art. XII.—Should the authorities of one country clearly discover that any of its subjects who have offended against its laws have taken refuge in a public office, or merchant ship, or merchant's office of the other country, or have absconded and concealed themselves in any locality in the other country, and should they make application on the subject to the authorities of the other country, the latter shall instantly arrest the offenders, and shall not overlook the matter. When criminals are surrendered they shall be supplied with food and clothing, and shall not be treated with cruelty.

Art. XIII.—Should the subjects of either country ally themselves at an open port with lawless persons, and commit robbery with violence, or other evil acts, or make their way secretly into the interior of the country, and there be guilty of incendiarism, murder, or robbery, the local authorities shall arrest them without fail, and shall report the facts to the Consul. Should the offenders offer resistance with dangerous weapons, they may be killed by anyone, and no question shall be raised; the circumstances, however, under which they were thus killed shall be investigated by the local authorities acting in conjunction with the Consul. Should such an occurrence take place in the interior, and the Consul be unable to proceed to the spot and investigate the matter, the local authorities shall send a report of the case to the Consul and thus enable the latter to enquire into the facts.

Offenders who have been arrested shall, if the offence has been committed at an open port, be tried by the local authorities and Consul acting conjointly; when the offence has been committed in the interior, the trial shall be conducted by the local authorities alone, who shall make a report of the case to the Consul in order that he may enquire into the facts.

Should the subjects of one country when residing in the other country stir up a revolt and form for this purpose bands of ten or more persons, or should they induce the subjects of the other country to join in a conspiracy with them and thus do injury to the other state, the local authorities of the latter shall arrest them immediately, and shall, if the affair has occurred at an open port, communicate with the Consul, and try the offenders conjointly with him; if the affair has occurred in the interior, the trial shall be conducted by the local authorities, who shall furnish a report of the case to the Consul in order that he may enquire into the facts. In any case the trial shall take place at the place where the offence is committed.

Art. XIV.—The visits of ships of war of either country to an open port of the other being intended simply for the protection of the merchants of the country in question, such vessels shall not enter unopened ports, or any rivers, lakes or river-ports in the interior. Any vessels violating this prohibition shall be detained and a penalty shall be exacted. Ships which enter such places through stress of weather do not of course come under this rule.

Art. XV.—Should either country be at war with another country and issue a notification to this effect in its open ports, trade and the entry and departure of vessels may be temporarily suspended in order that injury through some mischance may be avoided. Again in cases where either of the two countries is at peace (with all other powers, if that country be China), Japanese subjects shall not engage in hostilities with the subjects of a country with which they are at war either in the open ports of China or in Chinese waters; and, (if that country be Japan), Chinese subjects shall not engage in hostilities with the subjects of a country with which they are at war either in the open ports of Japan or in Japanese waters.

Art. XVI.—The Consuls of both countries shall not be allowed to engage in trade, nor shall they be allowed to act as Consuls for a Power not connected by treaty with the country in which they are residing. Should substantial proof be furnished that the action of any Consul is generally unacceptable the Government of the country interested shall communicate in writing with the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Consul's nationality, and the latter shall, when he has ascertained the truth of the facts alleged, remove the Consul from his post, and thus prevent the friendly relations of the two countries from suffering detriment through the misconduct of a single individual.

Art. XVII.—The flags carried by the ships of the two countries are in each case of a fixed design. Should a ship of the one country falsely assume the colours of the other country and commit an illegal act, both ship and cargo shall be confiscated; should the colours have been given by an official, representations shall be made to the authorities concerned, and the official shall be dismissed from his post.

Should the officials of either country desire to study the books of the other they shall be at liberty to buy them.

Art. XVIII.—The foregoing articles have been discussed and agreed upon between the two countries in order that they may serve as a safeguard for the prevention of any unforeseen misunderstanding, and that sincere and friendly relations may thus be maintained. In testimony whereof the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two contracting Powers have now signed the same and have affixed their seals thereto.

So soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified, and ratified copies of it shall have been exchanged, it shall be printed and circulated throughout the dominions of each Power, with a view to its observance by the officials and subjects of both countries, and to the end that there may be a good understanding between the two countries for evermore.

Dated the 29th day of 7th month of 4th year of Meiji.

Dated the 29th day of 7th month of 10th year of Tung-chi. (September 13th, 1871.)

[L.S.] (Signed) LI HUNG-CHANG.

[L.S.] (Signed) DATE.

Translated by JOHN H. GUBBINS,  
Acting Japanese Secretary, H.B.M.  
Legation, Tokyo.

### LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of discussing the advisability of holding an Art Exhibition with the object of augmenting the funds of the Ladies Benevolent Society.

On the motion of Mr. LOWDER, Mr. Brooke took the chair.

Mr. WIRGMAN asked the Chairman what he proposed to do.

The CHAIRMAN said Yokohama meetings were rarely numerously attended or at all punctual, and the present meeting was no exception to what he might call the universal rule. This meeting was called of those who were favourable to the holding of an exhibition of works of art. It was sought by the promoters of the exhibition to make the net as wide as possible so as to embrace within the exhibition all those objects which might be said to be of art rather than of utility. In a larger community where there was no want of painting they might have called it an exhibition of paintings, or if there were plenty of amateurs, they might have had an exhibition of amateurs. But the community was a small one, and although there were several amateurs and collections of paintings if they could induce all those who could paint and draw and all those who had works of art to send their articles forward, an exhibition might be got up. It seemed to him that it was desirable to secure the co-operation of Japanese gentlemen, and Mr. Oki, having been spoken to, expressed himself to be in favour of the object and said Mr. Mitsuhashi would attend the preliminary meeting as his representative.—(Applause.) It was thought that after the expenses had been defrayed the surplus should be handed over to one of the most deserving charities of the town, the Ladies' Benevolent Society. All were aware that in this as in other communities there were always waifs and strays, and there was no provision here as at home where there were poor rates, so that here the charitable members of the community had to subscribe for the relief and assistance of destitute persons. There was an hospital in the settlement, but the funds of that institution were in a prosperous condition and it was in no need of assistance. The Ladies' Benevolent Society's funds were low and it was necessary that they should be augmented in some measure. They were aware that different plans had been resorted to in order to raise funds; they had had balls and flower shows and other arrangements with the view of reaching the purses of the community. It seemed to a number of gentlemen that of all the plans that had been put forward an art exhibition was one that might achieve success if a certain number of persons would combine together and exhibit such articles as they had. It was necessary, however, at the outset that this question should be submitted to a meeting of the community, and that was the object of the meeting. But those who were disposed to act in the matter must act with promptitude and decision. In the past such undertakings had gained success largely by the efforts of the ladies, and he augured success in the present case from the large number of ladies present.

Rev. E. C. IRWINE, proposed:—"That an Exhibition be held in Yokohama of pictures, curios, and art objects under the management of a joint committee of ladies and gentlemen willing to act to secure that object, and that after defraying expenses any surplus be handed to the Yokohama Benevolent Society." He thought the idea was an excellent one. Removed as the community was from home and the great works of art which abounded in so many galleries in Europe and America, they were apt to forget a great deal of what art consisted in and the necessity of art as a means of education. If this alone had been the object of the undertaking it would have been an important one, but when it was coupled with the support of benevolence and charity it must be a worthy combination.

Mr. WIRGMAN seconded the motion, and expressed the fervent hope that no chromo-lithographs would be admitted—nothing but real paintings done from nature.

Mr. LOWDER remarked that the Ladies' Benevolent Society was deservedly one of the most popular institutions in Yokohama. He commended the gentleness and discretion of the method in which the funds had been distributed, and said any scheme brought before the community designed to benefit or supplement or augment the funds of the Society was deserving of the support of the whole community. On the question whether the present proposal was calculated to effect the object in view he said the scheme was a very taking one, and if carried out would be credited to the Chairman, with whom it had originated. But he had no hesitation in saying that he was in no way satisfied that it would result in a financial success. Among other items of expense he enumerated the rent and decoration of the room, and pointed out as the greatest expense of all the provision of glass-cases for the reception of those works of art that might be contributed. He found from enquiries that he had made that it would be impossible to hire such cases in Tokyo, and he doubted whether any would be lent in Yokohama. He thought he was right in saying that the flower show was not a success, there being either a deficit or an insignificant balance, and the expenses amounting to no less than \$500. In the present case to raise \$300 would require the attendance of 1,000 persons at 30 cents, and he entertained serious doubts whether there would be as many as 1,000 persons paying 30 cents. Was there any gentleman in the room—were there any half dozen, who were willing to come forward and finance the scheme, who would provide the funds, bear any loss, and hand over to the Ladies' Benevolent Society any surplus? If there were, he would be very happy to offer them his support. It was possible they might get the Public Hall on credit, but there were various expenses that had to be met daily. He was prepared to subscribe to the funds of the Benevolent Society and then he would have the satisfaction of knowing that the whole of the sum had been spent in promoting the object of the Society. This idea was expressed in a letter addressed to him from Tokyo by a gentleman who enclosed him a cheque for \$25 for the society, remarking that he was sorry to think the scheme should be financially a failure. If a contribution were taken up at the meeting and lists taken round to those who could not be present he thought the result would be beyond the conception of those who attended meeting. He did not wish to throw cold water on the exhibition; he had no doubt it would be very novel and interesting but he doubted its success.—(Applause.)

Mr. F. S. JAMES agreed entirely with what Mr. Lowder had said.

Mr. E. B. WATSON thought the outer room in the Public Hall Buildings might be devoted to objects of art to which the leading art dealers might send articles of art interest either to be exhibited simply or also for the purpose of sale. The large room might be devoted to pictures and *akemono*, which would be highly decorative, and during the stay of the squadron here he had no doubt a band would be placed at their disposal and they might have dancing.

After some discussion, the motion was carried by 18 against 5.

The CHAIRMAN said the following committee had been suggested:—

Ladies—Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Han-  
non, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Habbington, Mrs. St.  
John, Mrs. Mullion, Mrs. Neyt, Mrs. Positano,  
Mrs. Reimers, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Wheeler,  
and Mrs. Linsley. Gentlemen—Messrs. Watson,  
Brooke, Irwine, Wigram, Mitsushashi, Dadds,  
Read, and Shand; both committees having power  
to add to their number.

Mr. KIRBY and Mr. MOLLISON thought a provisional committee should be appointed to ascertain what prospects the affair had.

The CHAIRMAN said that would form part of the work of the committee whom he had suggested.

Some discussion took place, after which,  
Mr. LOWDER said he was careful not to oppose the proposal, the object of which was he understood to get funds for the Society. He asked whether the Society required funds.

The CHAIRMAN said the primary object was the holding of an Art Exhibition. While the funds of the Society were not excessive, he believed they had still money in hand, but contingencies might arise to draw upon their resources.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Chamber of Commerce brought the proceedings to a close.

## FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

### A HISTORY OF THE CURRENCY.

(Continued from 2nd October.)

On the 17th of December, 1859, he sent an official despatch to the Ministers of State, Manabe and Wakizaki, offering them friendly advice with regard to the reform of our monetary system. At that time the Government also began to perceive that the opening of the ports to trade had caused a great change in the market prices of our gold and silver, and that, whereas according to the existing monetary system the relative value of gold to silver was as 1 to 10, amongst the people, and more especially at the open ports, the relative value of gold to silver was as 1 to over 15, and that the evils created by this state of things were getting worse every day. They accordingly, on the one hand, instructed the Governors of the open ports to establish some system for putting an end to the export of *kobans*, and on the other hand they lowered the standard of the 1 *bu* silver piece and coined and issued new 1 *bu* silver pieces of the same standard of fineness as the dollar. From the inferiority of these new 1 *bu* silver pieces as compared with the 1 *bu* pieces coined prior to 1858, the new coins were known as *doro* (dollar silver). The coining and issuing of the *doro* silver began in 1859 and was ceased in 1867. Between those dates the amount coined and issued was about 28,480,900 *ryō*, which, computed in the currency of to-day, amounts to about 36,275,382 *yen*.

Four of these *doro* silver pieces, or 1 *bu* pieces, were equal to 1 *ryō*; this *ryō* being equivalent to 1 *yen* and 14  $\frac{1}{2}$  *sen* of the present currency.—(See "Table of old coins.")

The Government also recoined *kobans* and 1 *bu* gold pieces of a lower quality, and also coined and issued new 2 *bu* and 2 *shu* gold pieces. The coining of these new 2 *bu* and 2 *shu* gold pieces was begun in 1860, and from that year up to 1869 the amount coined and issued was about 53,240,576 *ryō*, equivalent in the present new coinage to 59,035,972 *yen* and 41  $\frac{1}{2}$  *sen*.

The difference in the actual values of the *kobans*, 1 *bu* gold pieces, 2 *bu* and 2 *shu* gold pieces and 1 *bu* silver pieces (the *doro* silver) coined under the new system of 1859 and those of the pieces coined prior to that year is as follows:—

Denomination of Coin.	Currency in and prior to A.D. 1859 value stated in <i>ryō</i> converted into present new coinage.	Recoining and issue in and after 1859 value stated in <i>ryō</i> converted into present new coinage.
<b>GOLD:</b>	<b>Yen. Sen.</b>	<b>Yen. Sen.</b>
<i>Koban</i> .....	3 50.051	1 30.043
2 <i>bu</i> pieces.....	1 90.006	1 08.880
1 <i>bu</i> pieces.....	3 50.051	1 30.043
2 <i>shu</i> pieces ...	2 91.060	1 08.880
<b>SILVER:</b>		
1 <i>bu</i> pieces.....	1 38.800	1 24.680
1 <i>shu</i> pieces ...	1 05.600	1 18.400

These important changes in the currency were made by the Shogunate in order to meet a temporary emergency, and in order to put a stop to the export of gold coins, but the expedient adopted was only a half-hearted measure, and did not strike at the root of the evil. Consequently not one of the plans for the recoinage of the currency subsequent to A.D. 1859 was attended by any good or practical results. Nor did the mischief end here. The Government, by arbitrarily debasing the coinage only increased the confusion already existing, and while, on the one hand, in Japan itself the prices of commodities in all parts of the empire were disturbed, the people were greatly distressed, and, finally, the poverty of the country gradually increased, on the other hand, the outflow of gold to foreign countries from each of the open ports, and especially from Yokohama and Nagasaki, continued incessantly; and, as a result, all the gold and silver coins disappeared from circulation, while in each of the clan territories the issue of clan paper increased in quantity, until eventually in the periods of Genji and Keio (1864-67) the confusion in our financial administration reached

its climax. This was the last phase in the decay of the financial administration of the Shogunate.

The letter of advice which, as we have stated, was sent on the 17th December, 1859, by Mr. Townsend Harris, the American Envoy, to Manabe Shimosa no Kami and Wakizaka Awaji no Kami, Councillors of the Shogunate, on the subject of the evil caused by the disproportion in the relative values of the gold and silver coinage of the period of Ansei, is still in existence. We therefore insert it for convenience of reference.

"I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellencies, together with this letter, a table which gives a comparison between the relative values of Japanese coins and the coins of the various countries of Europe and America.

"This comparative table of values has been thoroughly examined by competent scientific experts and there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the correctness of the assay and the calculations founded upon it.

"From this table of relative values it appears that the circulating value of the gold coins now current in Japan is lower by one-third than it would be in Europe or America. This is a great evil for Japan. It would be a good thing if a speedy reform were instituted and the values of the gold currency of Japan were made identical with that of the gold in use all over the world. An assay of Japanese coins made at the mint of Philadelphia City, United States, shows that the intrinsic value of the 1 *bu* silver pieces now current in Japan is equivalent in American currency to 37 cents; the intrinsic value of a Japanese 1 *bu* gold piece to one American gold dollar and 11 cents; and the intrinsic value of the Japanese gold *koban* now current to four American gold dollars and 44 cents. Hence the Japanese 1 *bu* gold piece has really an intrinsic value equal to three of the Japanese 1 *bu* silver pieces, while it is clear that a gold *koban* has actually an intrinsic value equal to twelve 1 *bu* silver pieces. Therefore, whenever the Japanese gold coinage is compared with those of Europe and America, we find that its legal value (as fixed in Japan) is one-third less than its intrinsic value."

"There are both large and small American coins, but the standards are all the same. If Your Excellencies desire to examine the standard of the various American coins, it will be sufficient if you have one of the twenty dollar gold pieces assayed, for the proportions of pure metal and alloy in the various other coins are exactly the same as in the twenty dollar gold piece."

"In order to enable American money to circulate freely all over Japan, I think it would be advisable to have their denominations stamped on them in Japanese characters. After a consultation with Mr. Alcock, the British Consul-General, and M. Bellecourt, the Consul-General of France, we have arrived at the decision that on the face of the dollar the words 'equivalent to three 1 *bu* silver pieces' should be stamped. But there can be no doubt that, whenever Japanese and American monies are exchanged, the weight of the coins should be estimated, irrespective of the face values.

"I sincerely trust that Your Excellencies will have the above stamps made immediately and have them sent to Kanagawa, Nagasaki, and Hakodate without delay."

The disordered state of our coinage and the confusion existing in the *Han* paper money were unbearable even in the times of peace and quiet, when our country was closed to foreigners; how much more so was this the case when, after the period of Ansei, we were obliged, on the one hand, to open our ports and carry on intercourse and commerce with all foreign countries, and when, on the other hand, at home the entire constitution of the country underwent a complete transformation, affecting the mode of living of the people and their ordinary pursuits, as well as military matters, commerce and everything else, and when, in consequence, we had to conform to the spirit of daily progress which prevailed throughout the world? Hence it was that a reform in our currency in the periods of Bunkiu (1861-1863) and Keio (1865-1867) truly became a matter of urgent concern that could not be delayed for even a day.

The Ministers of the various Treaty Powers, therefore discussed with the Shogunate the extremely bad system in force in regard to currency, and requested it to institute a policy of reform. The Government, too, distressed by the succession of evils, resulting from the confused monetary system, finally came to regard a reform as absolutely necessary. It was probably due to this remonstrance that in Article VI. of the Tariff Convention, concluded on June 25th, 1860, with the four coun-

\* Mr. Harris can hardly be right in this statement, for it is a well known fact that the intrinsic value of currency declines as the denominations decrease; and that according to this rule subsidiary coins are not really so valuable as those of higher denominations.

tries, England, France, America, and Holland, there is an engagement with regard to the reform of our coinage to the following effect:—

"Article VI.—In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers, which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Custom House in payment of duties at their weight in *Ban* (commonly called *Ichibu*), that is to say, at a rate of 31 *bu* per 100 dollars. The Japanese Government being, however, desirous to alter the practice and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese mint so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or bullion, in gold or silver, that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers, with whom Japan has concluded Treaties, should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence will be prepared from the 1st of January, 1868, to carry the above measure into effect."

It stands to reason that, when once our country had made an agreement of this kind with the various Treaty Powers, it should have at once proceeded to carry it out, but the Shogunate had been steadily declining and was on the eve of its fall; it therefore postponed everything it could and contented itself with attending only to such matters as were brought directly under its notice. This agreement to recoin the currency came to be considered as waste-paper, and, as the fulfilment of the stipulations thereof was at last found to be impossible, the Government was overthrown.

From the above summary of the various changes in the gold and silver coinage made by the Shogunate a general idea of the subject may be obtained. As the details are given in full in the "History of Japanese Currency" we have simply extracted the most important facts, and have not entered into minute particulars.

## CHAPTER II.

### PROVISIONS FOR THE REFORM OF THE MONETARY SYSTEM IN THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD OF MEIJI.

In our first chapter we gave a description of the most important features in the condition of the currency during the Shogunate, and subsequently up to the beginning of Meiji. We will now give a brief history of the reform which took place in our currency in the beginning of the period of Meiji.

The commencement of the Government reform in our coinage took place in the beginning of Meiji. At that time our Government, in spite of the fact that the finances of the country were exhausted, energetically discarded all former bad customs, and set to work to reform the affairs of the nation, at the same time not neglecting to make provisions for a reform in our monetary system. Instructions for a recoinage of the money were given in February, 1868, to Mitsuoka Hachiro and Ohara Niheiye, two Treasury officials of the Sanyo rank, and on the 30th of March the Government appointed Kuze Jisaku to superintend the investigations which had for their object the recoinage of the currency. The first step taken was the establishment of an assaying laboratory in the gold mint in Nijo street, Kyōto, where an assay was made of all the gold and silver coins coined at various times subsequent to the period of Keichō (1506-1614) and of all the various gold and silver coins current between the periods of Ansei and Meiji (1824-1868). At the same time over fifty kinds of European and American coins were assayed, and their standards, weights, and quality were thoroughly examined. Jisaku wrote out the results of his assay, and compiled a book of comparative tables of the intrinsic values of foreign and Japanese coins, both old and new, which he had carefully calculated. This book of coins he forwarded to the Council of State. (These money tables were printed and published by Mitsuoka Hachiro, an official of the Treasury.)

By this means the Government gradually came to understand how very debased and confused were the standards and weights of the gold and silver coins hitherto in circulation, how very inferior our system was as compared with those adopted by the countries of Europe and America, and how utterly unsuitable it was for the purposes

of general commerce. They therefore made up their minds to make a clean sweep of the old system, and to introduce a new coinage which should be based upon the good features of every foreign system, modified to meet the requirements of Japan, and should be uniform and pure. This was in April, 1868. Having made this resolve, the Government on the 12th of May, 1868, established a Currency Bureau in the Treasury for the management of currency matters, and gave orders for the coinage of gold and silver coins at the gold mint at Nagabori, Osaka, and at the gold mint in Tōkyō. These coins were made on the pattern of the inferior gold and silver coins—2 *bu* gold pieces, 1 *bu* and 1 *shu* silver pieces, etc.—coined by the Shogunate subsequent to 1859. In the *seni* mint in Tōkyō they had *Tōhiyaku* cash coined. The amount of the money thus coined is not known.

The Government had not as yet had time to give their attention to the very imperfect way in which the Currency Bureau managed affairs, but on the 17th of March, 1869, they established a new mint under the control of the Council of State. The instructions given to the mint by the Council of State were briefly to the following effect:—

"On the numerous occasions hitherto when the coinage has been recoined under the Shogunate, corrupt officials have perpetrated frauds, and at every recoinage they have continued to debase the coins more and more. This has not only been the cause of a rise in the prices of commodities, but has also perverted men's hearts, and has injured the national morality. In the present minting of new coins you will bear in mind the gracious will of our Sovereign on His restoration to power, and strictly and zealously avoid the bad practices of former corrupt officials, and, being careful to issue pure metal in the coining of money, you will, by securing accuracy of quality and weight, succeed in reforming public morality."

From the above notification of the Council of State we can see that the principal intention of this new coinage was to correct the harm done by the disordered monetary system of the Shogunate, which had accumulated during all the years subsequent to the period of Genroku (1688 to 1703), and to cause the currency of our country to return to one uniform standard of purity.

In a Notification of the Council of State, dated the 7th of July of the same year, the following statement occurs:—

"In a Council of all the *daimios* of the Empire a basis of future finance was decided upon, and it was resolved, from the commencement of this next winter, to issue new coins, and by 1872 to redeem the paper money."

From this notification we can imagine how deeply the government regretted the continued harm done by the disordered nature of our former monetary system, and how earnestly they desired a thorough reform of the coinage.

As soon as the Government had entered upon the work of reforming the monetary system, the particular points upon which they concentrated their attention were the shape of the new coins, their denominations, and their standards. When, however, the Government established the mint in March, 1869, and issued instructions for the minting of new coins, their first object was the reform of the standard. The shape and denomination of the coins were left as before and were not changed; that is to say the shape was chiefly square and the denominations of *shu*, *bu* and *ryo* were employed. However, Okuma Hachiro, Councillor, and Kuze Jisaku, Superintendent of the Mint, considered it essential that the shape of the new coins should be round, and that in their denominations the decimal system should be used. If this were not done the utility of the coinage would, for practical purposes, they considered, be impaired. They accordingly sent in a memorial giving their views with regard to a reform in the shape and denominations of the new currency. This memorial, dated 16th of March, 1869, was briefly to the following effect:—

"The general shape of our gold and silver coins has hitherto been square, but this shape, as compared with the round shape which is used in every country in the world, and is convenient for carrying about, is found to be very inconvenient. It would, therefore, be advisable, when the new coins are made this year, to discard the shape used under the old system and change it to round."

"The denominations of *shu*, *bu*, and *ryo* hitherto employed for gold and silver coins in our country, are very inconvenient for purposes of calculation, and it would be advisable, therefore, when the present new coinage is issued, to abolish the old denominations of *shu*, *bu* and *ryo*, and to adopt the decimal system."

In the Government councils there were some who held contrary views. They spoke as follows:—

"In our country when gold and silver coins are

stored away they are wrapped up in paper and put away in square boxes, and as this method is different to that employed by foreigners, of putting away money in canvas bags, we cannot do better than follow the old system and keep to the square shape."

The two, in arguing against this, said:—

"It is not so. The custom of making our coins square is of recent date. In old times the shape of *Kōshū* gold was round. Afterwards, from the period of Keichō (1506-1614) it was changed to oval. The proverb, too, says of the good circulation of money, that it 'circulates round.' A man makes a circle by placing the tip of his forefinger against the tip of his thumb and, when he shows this to another person, the latter at once understands him to indicate money. Again, a square thing is difficult to handle, and is liable to injury by friction with other objects; a round thing, on the other hand, loses little by friction and is easy to handle. The use in all countries in the world of round coins is based on rational principles, and in so far as convenience of carrying is concerned, the square cannot for a moment compare with the round. Now that the commerce carried on with all countries is gradually increasing in extent, we ought to discard entirely the bad practices which are the relics of old times, and make good our defects by adopting the best features of foreign systems; for, if we do not institute a thorough reform of this kind, how can we establish the foundation of a prosperous country? We ought therefore, also, in the matter of this new currency to follow the system which obtains in all foreign countries and make the shape of the coins round."

The suggestions made by these two officials were finally adopted by the Government, and it was decided to make the new coins round.

In the Councils of the Government there were some, again, who held opposite views on the question of the denominations. "The use," these persons said, "of the denominations *shu*, *bu*, and *ryo* for our coinage is of long standing. If we change this all at once, it will be difficult to avoid arousing suspicion and confusion in the minds of the people, and it will be better to adhere for some time to the old system."

The two argued against this and said: "The use of the term *ryo* to denominate one of our coins probably began with the *Keichō koban*. The origin of this lay in the fact that in the Chinese system of weights, a measure a little over four *momme* (233 grains Troy) was called a *ryo*, and, as the weight of the *Keichō koban* was just a little over 4 *momme*, the name of *ryo* was found to be suitable. Afterwards, however, as the weight of the *ryo* was changed and diminished at every one of the successive recoinages that took place under the Shogunate, the change that it underwent from the true weight was enormous and it became useless as a monetary standard. The *bu* was the fourth part of the weight called *ryo*, and the word *shu* was adopted from the character which represented the sixteenth part of the weight called *ryo*. This being so, *shu* and *ryo* were originally the names of Chinese weights and were not the denominations of coins. Denominations based on the decimal system are the same in all countries. Therefore, in establishing the values of the new coins, it would be a good thing to abolish the bad system handed down to us from old times, and to imitate the system in use in every country. If we fix upon 100 *sen* as the basis and call  $\frac{1}{10}$  of this '10 *sen*' and a tenth part of  $\frac{1}{10}$  *sen* one 'rin,' we shall get rid of the complications such as 3 *momme* 7 *fun* 5 *rin*; or 11 *momme* 2 *fun* 5 *rin*, that we have hitherto experienced in our calculations, and in the course of a few years the convenience of reckoning in all monetary transactions carried on by the people will be doubled." In the end, the suggestions of the two officials were adopted by the Government, and it was finally resolved to use the decimal system in the new coinage.

In the matter of coining these new, improved coins there was still a question of far more importance than the reform of the shape and denomination; this was the decision which should be arrived at with regard to the standards, the comparative values (i.e. the true relative values of gold and silver), and the kinds of coins, for it was upon this decision that by far the most important question in the matter of the coinage of our money hung, namely, whether our monetary system was to improve or deteriorate. Our Government on this occasion took warning from the accumulated evil caused by the confusion which took place in the monetary system of the Shogunate subsequent to the period of Genroku (1688-1703), and especially by the debasing of the gold and silver during and after the period of Ansei (1854-1859), and, seeing the daily progress made abroad in the monetary systems of Europe and America, they

was foretold six years ago by a Rev. W. Harrison, who is said to have been a chaplain to Congress. The reverend prophet kindly adds that the Charleston earthquake is to be followed by a similar catastrophe on this coast, in which San Francisco will be destroyed. San Franciscans are particularly sensitive on the subject of earthquakes. Indeed, it is not good taste to speak of them in general society. This city has never been afflicted by a disaster like the recent shock at Charleston, but slight earthquakes occur every year, and in 1868, there was a tremor which cracked a good deal of plaster, and shook people up smartly. We all profess to deride the Rev. Mr. Harrison, and his plagiarism from Mother Shipton, but in their heart of hearts, a good many of our people are horribly frightened.

### TREATY REVISION IN JAPAN.

The following article appeared in the leading columns of *The Times* on August 28th:—

A correspondent at Tokio, to whom we have been indebted in past times for various interesting letters on the treaty question in Japan, this morning relates the course which the very important deliberations of the interested Powers have lately taken in the matter, and the conclusions to which their representatives have arrived. The Conference which has been sitting in Japan was adjourned till October 5th, to give time to the various representatives to receive instructions from their Governments; but it is believed in Japan that the difficulties in the way of a revision of the treaties have been practically removed. It will be remembered, by those who read the letters and articles which we published in August and in March last, that the Japanese have long entertained the very reasonable desire to free themselves from the treaties which have bound them ever since the Revolution. Those treaties, which drew a hard-and-fast line between certain ports and the rest of Japan, and which established consular jurisdiction for the trial of all cases against foreigners, were all very well a quarter of a century ago when Japan was only just emerging from barbarous isolation, but they are felt to be both inconvenient and humiliating now. They have been a bar put in the way of the development of Japan. They have crippled its trade and have offended its dignity. Japan is a country which has advanced in the path of civilization at an unprecedented rate, and the treaties have been found to be as much out of place as would be a set of rules that would keep a very clever boy in the lowest class at school because he happened to be younger than his companions. What Japan has long desired almost all the seventeen interested Powers have been willing to grant, with the important exception of England. Moved chiefly by the resistance of the English merchants at the privileged ports and cities, successive English Governments declined to abandon the treaties; and then, when English policy changed, the course of proceedings adopted was so cumbrous that many persons urged Her Majesty's Government to withdraw altogether from the treaties, leaving other nations to follow or not, as they might choose. Fortunately, this invidious course has been rendered unnecessary. The Conference appears to have paved the way; and the harmonious co-operation of the English and German Ministers has done the rest. That matters are yet settled it would be rash to say, but it is, at all events, plain that the high Japanese authorities believe them to be so. The Mikado, at all events, has invited Sir Francis Plunkett, our Minister, to an audience, has addressed him in the very satisfactory words which our correspondent quotes, and has ended with an announcement that will cause widespread curiosity and interest throughout this country. He has announced his intention of sending the Prince of Wales the Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum. This poetically-named decoration is the highest that the ruler of Japan can bestow; and it is worn by none but a few Royal personages and Prince Bismarck. No doubt, the mark of the Mikado's friendship will be as welcome to the Court as to the people of Great Britain.

The settlement of the thorny question of the treaties—if we are to assume that it is a settlement—is the work of our Minister, Sir Francis Plunkett, and of the recently appointed representative of Germany, Baron von Hillebrand. The latter came out with liberal instructions, and has throughout shown himself as anxious to work well with the British Representative as could be desired. The result has been the preparation of a plan closely resembling the rejected Japanese plan of 1882. After a certain number of years the jurisdiction clauses of the treaties are to be allowed to lapse, but up to that time new courts are to be established

for the trial of foreigners in serious cases. These are to be under the Japanese authorities, and the Judges are to be appointed by them; but half the Judges are for the present to be foreign. Except for this distinction, the position of foreigners all over Japan is to be assimilated to that of natives in all matters affecting civil status—that is to say, they can hold land and houses, can reside, and trade as freely as the subjects of the Mikado. But at the treaty settlements, nothing is for the present to be altered. Those Europeans and Americans who choose to reside there and to do their business on the old lines will be at liberty to do so; and for them the present consular jurisdiction will be kept up. This "dual status," however, is only to last three years. After that foreigners and Japanese subjects will be equal in all respects, except that the special courts will continue to work for twelve years more. In return for the large advantages thus conferred on foreigners, the Japanese Government asks to be allowed to reform its tariff; and the request is not unnatural, since the expense of the new arrangements, of the appointment of 25 foreign Judges, and of the training of many subordinate officials will be considerable. There is a difference of opinion as to the time when the new tariff is to come into operation. The Japanese want to begin at once; England answers that the tariff and the new jurisdiction should begin simultaneously—that is, at the beginning of 1889. The Japanese plea is that her expenses incurred under the treaties have been so great that she should not be forced any longer to hold her hand in fiscal matters. "Interminable negotiations," says our correspondent, "complicated by the terrible difficulty of reconciling the conflicting interests of a host of treaty Powers, have barred her title so effectually that, after spending millions of dollars upon an extensive system of lighthouses, lightships, buoys, and beacons, she has not been allowed to levy a cent in the shape of tonnage dues upon foreign vessels entering her ports." There seems to be a good *prima facie* case for the immediate grant of permission to revise the tariff. The Japanese Minister in London will doubtless do his best to establish his country's claim to the satisfaction of Lord Iddesleigh.

Our correspondent speaks emphatically of the good that has been already done to the position of England in the affections of Japan by the course which the negotiations have taken. We have recovered, it would seem, all the influence that we possessed in old times, before we began to pose as the sole and immovable opponent of treaty reform. The Japanese, naturally inclined to be friendly with us, have eagerly taken advantage of our concessions, and are now in a fair way to follow the lead of England in all the important matters in which our common Oriental interests may involve the two nations. But, of course, it must not be all at once assumed that the amended regulations that we have described are certain to be ratified. England, Germany, and the United States, the three nations most largely interested in the trade of Japan, are fully agreed; and it appears probable that Austria, Italy, and many of the smaller Powers will follow in their train. But there may be difficulties with one or two other Powers, notably with Russia and France. Political considerations will guide their action; and just now it is eminently uncertain which way those considerations will lead. Will Russia, adopting the same position of antagonism to England in Japan that she has adopted in Afghanistan and elsewhere, refuse to abandon the old treaties? Will France, irritated by the *rapprochement* of England and Germany and anxious to conciliate Russian favour, act in the same way? It is impossible to say; but, if these nations do adopt such a course, it will be necessary to proceed without their co-operation. The probability is that Japan would proceed to make treaties with the larger group, and would leave with the two malcontents the responsibility of taking advantage, under the favoured-nation clause, of Japan's concessions without giving in exchange the equivalent to which their fifteen associates had agreed. It can hardly be supposed, however, that two self-respecting nations would consent to incur the odium of such a course; and, if they do not, there seems to be nothing to prevent Japan's finally emerging, a little more than two years hence, from the restraints imposed by those who have kept her so long in *statu pupillari*.

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After repeated postponements, extended over a period of about two years, the long-talked-of Conference for the revision of Japan's treaties with foreign Powers began its labours in this capital on the 1st of May. The second meeting took place three weeks later, and thenceforward the representatives met weekly in full Conference, the details of the tariff being considered in the intervals by a special committee. At the close of the seventh session, on the 27th ultimo, the Conference was adjourned until the 5th of October, to give time for the foreign representatives to obtain further instructions from their respective Governments. It will, therefore, be opportune at this moment to relate the history of the negotiations up to the important stage that has now been reached.

As was fully explained in *The Times* of the 6th of March, the basis upon which the Conference began its work was deplorably unpractical and unstatesmanlike. It was, in fact, merely the shapeless and unrecognizable residue of a Japanese proposal which, after being pared down to a condition of extreme tenacity before its original presentation, in order to accommodate it to the crochets and rival interests of the 17 Treaty Powers, had been yet further disfigured and mutilated during two years of preliminary consideration by the Powers themselves. In its last state, after this course of treatment, the scheme had reached a form so clumsy and grotesque as to forbid all hope of success for negotiations conducted upon its lines. It needed no very keen perception to see that, in any system erected on such a foundation, the opening of Japan could only be a piece-meal process, corresponding in its epochs with a series of conventions, each of them subject to difficulties and complications not less formidable than those which have already stamped the whole question of treaty revision in Japan, as hitherto handled, with the character of an international farce. The scheme, moreover, failed utterly in other cardinal objects which dictate revision. For, on the one hand, it held out to Japan no prospect of relief within any reasonable period from the stigma of isolation and distrust that so sorely vexes her; and, on the other, it provided no appreciable relaxation of trade restrictions which, while crippling the Empire's foreign commerce and hindering its development, condemn European and American residents to a state of ostracism, and place them virtually at the mercy of a ring of Japanese monopolists at the treaty ports. It is no wonder, then, that those who were behind the scenes and those who knew something of the gravity with which the whole Japanese people regard the treaty question foresaw from the outset that a statesman like Count Inouye would never assent to the crude arrangement which the Conference had in view when it began its sittings.

In order to recognize fully the unfitness of the foreign proposals, it is only necessary to contrast for a moment the condition of things that existed outside of the Council Chamber with the nature of the scheme which was gravely discussed within it. Without was to be seen a fair and extensive country, covered with a network of telegraphs, having many of its principal towns connected by railways either finished or in course of construction, possessing a respectable army and navy, growing dockyards and arsenals, excellent postal and police services, and a very complete and extensive system of education; its coasts well lighted, and visited at every point by steamers flying its own flag; a country inhabited by 37 millions of intelligent and progressive people, among whom, from end to end of the Empire, foreigners might travel in absolute safety, sure of a kindly welcome; a country in the remotest parts of which congregations of native Christians worship in churches built and maintained by themselves; and a country offering many solid prospects to foreign enterprise and capital. Within, at the Conference table, sat a group of diplomatists seeking to devise the slowest possible means of admitting their nations to free residence in that country and free intercourse with its inhabitants, and seeking to maintain as far as possible the exceptional processes of jurisdiction and arrangements for isolated residence which had been deemed necessary in the days when Western ignorance classed Japan with barbarous nations, and when her own anti-foreign traditions lent strength to that misconception. The force of this contrast must have been painfully evident to the members of the Conference themselves. Their



intelligence cannot but have been shocked by the consciousness that they were deliberating with eyes virtually closed to the actual state of things beyond the walls of the Conference chamber. At all events, they made no progress. Week by week their minutes grew into an ever-swelling record of fruitless wrangling and tedious polemics. The only too evident fact that they were taking part in a solemn farce oppressed their minds and paralyzed their counsels. Clearly nothing short of a radical change of basis could place them on ground of practical debate. The question was how could such a change be brought about? As long ago as 1882 the Mikado's Government had proposed a broad reasonable measure, providing that the opening of the country and the removal of commercial restrictions should proceed *parsi passu* with the abolition of Consular jurisdiction, and at the same time offering ample safeguards for the rights and interests of foreigners during the progress of the change. This measure, with its scheme of Special Territorial Courts, described in *The Times* of the 9th of June, 1884, was ultimately rejected, at the instance chiefly of the late British Minister. On its ashes rose another proposal, meagre only, it is true, as compared with the former one, yet afterwards subjected to the ordeal of European paring with such effect that after two years it emerged therefrom in an attenuated state which barely embodied the shadow of a resolve to abolish the system of Consular jurisdiction, and therefore left no room for any substantial modification of the trade restrictions which are inseparable from that system. But to even this fragment of reform, the shortcomings of which were described in *The Times* of the 6th of March and referred to at the beginning of this letter, the Governments of Europe had with difficulty consented. Was it, then, to be expected that under these circumstances Japan would put forward a new scheme on broader lines? Having begun with a practicable proposal which the Treaty Powers had cut down to the paltriest dimensions, it was more likely that she would say now, as in effect she did say, "Build whatever edifice you can on the narrow foundation of your own construction. But, if the task prove impossible, it will be for you to suggest a broader basis."

Happily, at the crisis which had thus been reached, there was one among the leading foreign representatives sufficiently statesmanlike to grasp the situation and sufficiently courageous to apply the remedy. The present British Minister, the Hon. Sir Francis Plunkett, had already done much, by his uniformly liberal and sympathetic demeanour in Japan, to soften the impression that England wilfully barred the way to any full recognition of this country's international claims. He had also thoroughly appreciated the fact that, until Great Britain should boldly take the initiative in a just and practical policy, the league of Powers under which her own interests were suffering severely, and by which Japan was bound hand and foot, could never be moved out of conservative grooves. There were not wanting many among the abler watchers of events on the spot who held that the only effective way of resolving the situation in this wise was for England to separate herself from her associates, or at least to set out alone and let those follow her who would. This, indeed, was the view which until quite lately found the best support, and which might have continued to do so but for a fortunate coincidence of recent date, to be presently described. That America wished to join us if we should secede was certain; she, indeed, was ready to go beyond us. But America does not play an active part in European politics; and it will be easily understood that such a matter as treaty revision in Japan is affected perhaps as much by the attitudes of the Powers of Europe towards one another as by their sentiments towards Japan or their views of commercial interests in the far East. If, then, some powerful association of Great Britain with one or more European States should come within the horizon of possibilities, England would be relieved from the strong step of seceding, and would be in a position to end the deadlock at less risk of diplomatic complications with her European friends. Obviously, for such a purpose, joint action with Germany, which, of the European Powers, has interests in Japan that are second only to those of Great Britain, would be the most powerful and effective. And here we come to a second happy and unlooked for conjuncture, which is destined to have a very important bearing on the speedy solution of the treaty problem. The new German Minister, Baron von Holleben, who reached Tokyo at the end of last March, was soon found to share the liberal views of Sir Francis Plunkett. He also quickly became his close friend. Prince Bismarck, moreover, was known to be well disposed towards Japan. Accordingly, the German and British representatives in due course came together, and, working in perfect harmony and with admirable tact, elaborated

a scheme which at length offers a rational exit from the miserable deadlock of the past seven years.

The scheme of Sir Francis Plunkett and Baron von Holleben is in its main features a replica of the Japanese proposal of 1882, already referred to. It contemplates a dual *status* for foreigners in Japan. Those residing in the seven present treaty settlements, and choosing to conduct their business on the old lines and under the old restrictions, will continue to enjoy extra-territorial immunity from Japanese jurisdiction. These residing, owning real property, or doing business outside of the settlements will be amenable to Japanese jurisdiction in every respect, with the one exception of capital crimes. For the protection of the latter class of foreigners special guarantees are provided. Thus, whether in civil or criminal cases, they will at once come before the higher tribunals, and will there find upon the bench a due proportion of foreign Judges. These tribunals will not be "Mixed Courts," as that term is commonly understood, for the foreign Judges will be Japanese officials, appointed by the Japanese Government, whose right of free selection is to be limited only by a proviso that the Judges shall be men competent to exercise corresponding functions in their own countries. In short, the Japanese judiciary will include a number of foreign experts, who will sit with their Japanese colleagues and deliver final verdicts in all cases affecting foreigners. As for the laws to be administered by these tribunals, penal codes, modelled after the best European systems and highly commended by the most renowned European jurists, have already been in force in Japan's Courts for nearly six years. Civil codes, similarly found on Western principles and embodying the latest features of Western jurisprudence, are now nearly ready, and the new treaties will not be enforced until those codes have been promulgated and brought into operation. It will be seen, therefore, that the essential principle of the scheme is to leave undisturbed all foreigners who may wish to remain undisturbed, and at the same time to remove every restriction upon trade, travel, and residence in the case of those who may be content to submit themselves to Japanese jurisdiction under the safeguards named above. The liberal section of the foreign residents will thus be in a position to reap the full advantage of their enlightened views, while the conservative section will be able, for a time at least, to watch the working of the Japanese tribunals before being brought, or placing themselves, under Japanese jurisdiction. This dual *status*, however, is only to last for three years, at the end of which period foreigners and Japanese will enjoy equal privileges everywhere in Japan, and be everywhere amenable to Japanese jurisdiction, though the special guarantees for the protection of foreigners will continue in force for a further period of 12 years, or 15 years in all. If the new system thus outlined meets with the concurrence of all the Treaty Powers—and there is good reason to believe that it will do so, under the leadership of England, Germany, and the United States—the treaties embodying it will probably be concluded before the end of this year, and will go into force at the beginning of 1889, by which time the civil codes will have been completed, together with all arrangements for the establishment of the new Courts of Law.

With regard to the Tariff, it may be said that virtual agreement has existed for some time, though certain details remained to be adjusted. Upon one point only is there still a want of unanimity. At the instance of Count Inouye, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Japanese Government have consented that the stipends of the foreign Judges and the other expenses entailed by the proposed arrangements shall be a first charge upon the increase of revenue arising out of the revised tariff. The outlay under the above heads will be very considerable; for, in addition to the high salaries of about 25 foreign Judges, it will be necessary to provide for the translation of the codes—which, it is stipulated, must be published in English—and for the training of a special class of Japanese Judges, lawyers, and interpreters, all possessing a knowledge of English, which is to be the official language of the Courts. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Mikado's Government is anxious to bring the revised tariff into operation as soon as possible. Sir Francis Plunkett, on the other hand, guided, doubtless, by his instructions, stipulates that the new tariff shall only come into force simultaneously with the new jurisdiction—that is to say, about two and a-half years hence. Against that it is urged on Japan's part that her unquestionable rights to exercise in fiscal matters a latitude which the Treaty Powers have long and persistently denied to her ought to weigh in her favour under the peculiar circumstances of the present time. She was entitled 14 years ago to claim a revision of

the tariff; but interminable negotiations, complicated by the terrible difficulty of reconciling the conflicting interests of a host of Treaty Powers, have barred her title so effectually that after spending millions of dollars upon an extensive system of lighthouses, lightships, buoys, and beacons, she has not yet been allowed to levy a cent in the shape of tonnage due upon foreign vessels entering her ports. Japan is not rich, and the strict economy demanded from her statesmen makes them hesitate before incurring any fresh obligation. The costly system of guarantees described above is chiefly a concession to foreign misgivings. And it would be at least an act of grace, as it certainly would be one of justice, that the accession of revenue which may be expected from the revised tariff should not be needlessly deferred. The Japanese Minister in London has been instructed to approach Downing-street on this subject, and to urge the hope of his Government that England will yield a point the decision of what rests wholly with her, and which, if not conceded, will, it must be owned, somewhat mar the excellent effect of her liberal attitude in other directions.

Of that effect it is hardly possible to speak in exaggerated terms. Slowly and reluctantly the Japanese public had been driven during the past decade to the conviction that Great Britain stood, implacable and immovable, in the way of their long-sustained efforts to gain a fair footing among the nations of the West. Other Powers might relax their stiff and exclusive attitude and assume a friendly tone. But as long as England turned her face away the position was unchangeable. And in this unbending attitude of ours on one particular point there was something strangely out of harmony with the part which England had all along played in furthering Japanese progress. At every step of that progress English co-operation, incentive, and aid had always been forthcoming. No Power should have been more familiar with what Japan had accomplished, or more desirous of her further progress. No Power was as much interested in her commercial development. Yet, of the whole array of treaty Powers, Great Britain had seemed hitherto the most distrustful and unsympathetic on the question of revising the treaties. The Japanese people could not understand this, and, failing to find a reason for it, they undoubtedly had begun of late to feel some resentment towards us. It seemed only natural, and it has all along been their most cherished desire, that England should take the lead in recognizing efforts which she had assisted and even inspired, and in emancipating Japan from the harsher terms of the covenants of 28 years ago. Yet, not only did she abstain from taking the lead, but her immobility effectually paralyzed all movement on the part of others. America had long ago declared liberal sentiments. Germany also had recently promised her friendship. But without England's assent there could be no hope of a better state of things. When, therefore, after all these years, Great Britain at length openly abandoned her old posture in favour of a line of policy so amicable and enlightened as that initiated last month by Sir Francis Plunkett the satisfaction of the Japanese Sovereign and his Cabinet was, as may be supposed, unbounded. It is true that they were not, and are not yet, altogether out of the wood. The proposals of England and Germany must first be assented to by the rest of the Powers, and cannot be embodied in treaties before next October. There were, therefore, many considerations in favour of preserving silence in the interim. But it was not in the nature of the Japanese to coldly withhold their expressions of gratitude, except under imperative restraints. The intention to treat their country as an equal had at least been manifested, and, however long it might take to give effect to that intention, they were instantly resolved upon leaving no doubt as to its warm appreciation by themselves. Accordingly, the Mikado invited Sir Francis Plunkett to a private audience on the 16th inst., and addressed him as follows:—

I have learned with much satisfaction from my Minister of State for Foreign Affairs that the work of revising the treaties has progressed satisfactorily at the present Conference, owing to the friendly efforts and sentiments of yourself and your colleagues; and that at the sixth meeting you and the Imperial German Minister jointly put forward a proposal under which my whole Empire may be thrown freely open to foreign intercourse, and extraterritorial jurisdiction be brought to an end.

It is highly gratifying to me to know that, by the aid of the Governments of Great Britain and Germany, I may now look forward to the early removal of all those obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of the establishment of full and cordial intercourse between Japan and the Western Powers. And I trust that your further efforts and sympathy may be successfully directed to the carrying out of a proposal which is so well calculated to promote the interests of the Treaty Powers and the well-being of my Empire.

I have taken an early opportunity of receiving you, for the purpose of conveying my acknowledgments of your favourable attitude in this matter, which I have so much at heart. In order to manifest my sense of obligation to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I desire to present the Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu,

Original from



was foretold six years ago by a Rev. W. Harrison, who is said to have been a chaplain to Congress. The reverend prophet kindly adds that the Charleston earthquake is to be followed by a similar catastrophe on this coast, in which San Francisco will be destroyed. San Franciscans are particularly sensitive on the subject of earthquakes. Indeed, it is not good taste to speak of them in general society. This city has never been afflicted by a disaster like the recent shock at Charleston, but slight earthquakes occur every year, and in 1868, there was a tremor which cracked a good deal of plaster, and shook people up smartly. We all profess to deride the Rev. Mr. Harrison, and his plagiarism from Mother Shipton, but in their heart of hearts, a good many of our people are horribly frightened.

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Tokio, July 21st.

After repeated postponements, extended over a period of about two years, the long-talked-of Conference for the revision of Japan's treaties with foreign Powers began its labours in this capital on the 1st of May. The second meeting took place three weeks later, and thenceforward the representatives met weekly in full Conference, the details of the tariff being considered in the intervals by a special committee. At the close of the seventh session, on the 27th ultimo, the Conference was adjourned until the 5th of October, to give time for the foreign representatives to obtain further instructions from their respective Governments. It will, therefore, be opportune at this moment to relate the history of the negotiations up to the important stage that has now been reached.

As was fully explained in *The Times* of the 6th of March, the basis upon which the Conference began its work was deplorably impractical and unstatesmanlike. It was, in fact, merely the shapeless and unrecognizable residue of a Japanese proposal which, after being pared down to a condition of extreme tenuity before its original presentation, in order to accommodate it to the crochets and rival interests of the 17 Treaty Powers, had been yet further disfigured and mutilated during two years of preliminary consideration by the Powers themselves. In its last state, after this course of treatment, the scheme had reached a form so clumsy and grotesque as to forbid all hope of success for negotiations conducted upon its lines. It needed no very keen perception to see that, in any system erected on such a foundation, the opening of Japan could only be a piece-meal process, corresponding in its epochs with a series of conventions, each of them subject to difficulties and complications not less formidable than those which have already stamped the whole question of treaty revision in Japan, as hitherto handled, with the character of an international farce. The scheme, moreover, failed utterly in other cardinal objects which dictate revision. For, on the one hand, it held out to Japan no prospect of relief within any reasonable period from the stigma of isolation and distrust that so sorely vexes her; and, on the other, it provided no appreciable relaxation of trade restrictions which, while crippling the Empire's foreign commerce and hindering its development, condemn European and American residents to a state of ostracism, and place them virtually at the mercy of a ring of Japanese monopolists at the treaty ports. It is no wonder, then, that those who were behind the scenes and those who knew something of the gravity with which the whole Japanese people regard the treaty question foresaw from the outset that a statesman like Count Itohye would never assent to the crude arrangement which the Conference had in view when it began its sittings.

In order to recognize fully the unfitness of the foreign proposals, it is only necessary to contrast for a moment the condition of things that existed outside of the Council Chamber with the nature of the scheme which was gravely discussed within it. Without was to be seen a fair and extensive country, covered with a network of telegraphs, having many of its principal towns connected by railways either finished or in course of construction, possessing a respectable army and navy, growing dockyards and arsenals, excellent postal and police services, and a very complete and extensive system of education; its coasts well lighted, and visited at every point by steamers flying its own flag; a country inhabited by 37 millions of intelligent and progressive people, among whom, from end to end of the Empire, foreigners might travel in absolute safety, sure of a kindly welcome; a country in the remotest parts of which congregations of native Christians worship in churches built and maintained by themselves; and a country offering many solid prospects to foreign enterprise and capital. Within, at the Conference table, sat a group of diplomatists seeking to devise the slowest possible means of admitting their nations to free residence in that country and free intercourse with its inhabitants, and seeking to maintain as far as possible the exceptional processes of jurisdiction and arrangements for isolated residence which had been deemed necessary in the days when Western ignorance classed Japan with barbarous nations, and when her own anti-foreign traditions lent strength to that misconception. The force of this contrast must have been painfully evident to the members of the Conference themselves. Their

intelligence cannot but have been shocked by the consciousness that they were deliberating with eyes virtually closed to the actual state of things beyond the walls of the Conference chamber. At all events, they made no progress. Week by week their minutes grew into an ever-swelling record of fruitless wrangling and tedious polemics. The only too evident fact that they were taking part in a solemn farce oppressed their minds and paralyzed their counsels. Clearly nothing short of a radical change of basis could place them on ground of practical debate. The question was how could such a change be brought about? As long ago as 1882 the Mikado's Government had proposed a broad reasonable measure, providing that the opening of the country and the removal of commercial restrictions should proceed *pari passu* with the abolition of Consular jurisdiction, and at the same time offering ample safeguards for the rights and interests of foreigners during the progress of the change. This measure, with its scheme of Special Territorial Courts, described in *The Times* of the 9th of June, 1884, was ultimately rejected, at the instance chiefly of the late British Minister. On its ashes rose another proposal, meagre only, it is true, as compared with the former one, yet afterwards subjected to the ordeal of European paring with such effect that after two years it emerged therefrom in an attenuated state which barely embodied the shadow of a resolve to abolish the system of Consular jurisdiction, and therefore left no room for any substantial modification of the trade restrictions which are inseparable from that system. But to even this fragment of reform, the shortcomings of which were described in *The Times* of the 6th of March and referred to at the beginning of this letter, the Governments of Europe had with difficulty consented. Was it, then, to be expected that under these circumstances Japan would put forward a new scheme on broader lines? Having begun with a practicable proposal which the Treaty Powers had cut down to the paltriest dimensions, it was more likely that she would say now, as in effect she did say, "Build whatever edifice you can on the narrow foundation of your own construction. But, if the task prove impossible, it will be for you to suggest a broader basis."

Happily, at the crisis which had thus been reached, there was one among the leading foreign representatives sufficiently statesmanlike to grasp the situation and sufficiently courageous to apply the remedy. The present British Minister, the Hon. Sir Francis Plunkett, had already done much, by his uniformly liberal and sympathetic demeanour in Japan, to soften the impression that England wilfully barred the way to any full recognition of this country's international claims. He had also thoroughly appreciated the fact that, until Great Britain should boldly take the initiative in a just and practical policy, the league of Powers under which her own interests were suffering severely, and by which Japan was bound hand and foot, could never be moved out of conservative grooves. There were not wanting many among the ablest watchers of events on the spot who held that the only effective way of resolving the situation in this wise was for England to separate herself from her associates, or at least to set out alone and let those follow her who would. This, indeed, was the view which until quite lately found the best support, and which might have continued to do so but for a fortunate coincidence of recent date, to be presently described. That America wished to join us if we should secede was certain; she, indeed, was ready to go beyond us. But America does not play an active part in European politics; and it will be easily understood that such a matter as treaty revision in Japan is affected perhaps as much by the attitudes of the Powers of Europe towards one another as by their sentiments towards Japan or their views of commercial interests in the far East. If, then, some powerful association of Great Britain with one or more European States should come within the horizon of possibilities, England would be relieved from the strong step of seceding, and would be in a position to end the deadlock at less risk of diplomatic complications with her European friends. Obviously, for such a purpose, joint action with Germany, which, of the European Powers, has interests in Japan that are second only to those of Great Britain, would be the most powerful and effective. And here we come to a second happy and unlooked-for conjuncture, which is destined to have a very important bearing on the speedy solution of the treaty problem. The new German Minister, Baron von Holleben, who reached Tokyo at the end of last March, was soon found to share the liberal views of Sir Francis Plunkett. He also quickly became his close friend. Prince Bismarck, moreover, was known to be well disposed towards Japan. Accordingly, the German and British representatives in due course came together, and, working in perfect harmony and with admirable tact, elaborated

a scheme which at length offers a rational exit from the miserable deadlock of the past seven years.

The scheme of Sir Francis Plunkett and Baron von Holleben is in its main features a replica of the Japanese proposal of 1882, already referred to. It contemplates a dual *status* for foreigners in Japan. Those residing in the seven present treaty settlements, and choosing to conduct their business on the old lines and under the old restrictions, will continue to enjoy extra-territorial immunity from Japanese jurisdiction. These residing, owning real property, or doing business outside of the settlements will be amenable to Japanese jurisdiction in every respect, with the one exception of capital crimes. For the protection of the latter class of foreigners special guarantees are provided. Thus, whether in civil or criminal cases, they will at once come before the higher tribunals, and will there find upon the bench a due proportion of foreign Judges. These tribunals will not be "Mixed Courts," as that term is commonly understood, for the foreign Judges will be Japanese officials, appointed by the Japanese Government, whose right of free selection is to be limited only by a proviso that the Judges shall be men competent to exercise corresponding functions in their own countries. In short, the Japanese judiciary will include a number of foreign experts, who will sit with their Japanese colleagues and deliver final verdicts in all cases affecting foreigners. As for the laws to be administered by these tribunals, penal codes, modelled after the best European systems and highly commended by the most renowned European jurists, have already been in force in Japan's Courts for nearly six years. Civil codes, similarly founded on Western principles and embodying the latest features of Western jurisprudence, are now nearly ready, and the new treaties will not be enforced until those codes have been promulgated and brought into operation. It will be seen, therefore, that the essential principle of the scheme is to leave undisturbed all foreigners who may wish to remain undisturbed, and at the same time to remove every restriction upon trade, travel, and residence in the case of those who may be content to submit themselves to Japanese jurisdiction under the safeguards named above. The liberal section of the foreign residents will thus be in a position to reap the full advantage of their enlightened views, while the conservative section will be able, for a time at least, to watch the working of the Japanese tribunals before being brought, or placing themselves, under Japanese jurisdiction. This dual *status*, however, is only to last for three years, at the end of which period foreigners and Japanese will enjoy equal privileges everywhere in Japan, and be everywhere amenable to Japanese jurisdiction, though the special guarantees for the protection of foreigners will continue in force for a further period of 12 years, or 15 years in all. If the new system thus outlined meets with the concurrence of all the Treaty Powers—and there is good reason to believe that it will do so, under the leadership of England, Germany, and the United States—the treaties embodying it will probably be concluded before the end of this year, and will go into force at the beginning of 1889, by which time the civil codes will have been completed, together with all arrangements for the establishment of the new Courts of Law.

With regard to the Tariff, it may be said that virtual agreement has existed for some time, though certain details remained to be adjusted. Upon one point only is there still a want of unanimity. At the instance of Count Inouye, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Japanese Government have consented that the stipends of the foreign Judges and the other expenses entailed by the proposed arrangements shall be a first charge upon the increase of revenue arising out of the revised tariff. The outlay under the above heads will be very considerable; for, in addition to the high salaries of about 25 foreign Judges, it will be necessary to provide for the translation of the codes—which, it is stipulated, must be published in English—and for the training of a special class of Japanese Judges, lawyers, and interpreters, all possessing a knowledge of English, which is to be the official language of the Courts. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Mikado's Government is anxious to bring the revised tariff into operation as soon as possible. Sir Francis Plunkett, on the other hand, guided, doubtless, by his instructions, stipulates that the new tariff shall only come into force simultaneously with the new jurisdiction—that is to say, about two and a-half years hence. Against that it is urged on Japan's part that her unquestionable right to exercise in fiscal matters a latitude which the Treaty Powers have long and persistently denied to her ought to weigh in her favour under the peculiar circumstances of the present time. She was entitled 14 years ago to claim a revision of

the tariff; but interminable negotiations, complicated by the terrible difficulty of reconciling the conflicting interests of a host of Treaty Powers, have barred her title so effectually that after spending millions of dollars upon an extensive system of lighthouses, lightships, buoys, and beacons, she has not yet been allowed to levy a cent in the shape of tonnage due upon foreign vessels entering her ports. Japan is not rich, and the strict economy demanded from her statesmen makes them hesitate before incurring any fresh obligation. The costly system of guarantees described above is chiefly a concession to foreign misgivings. And it would be at least an act of grace, as it certainly would be one of justice, that the accession of revenue which may be expected from the revised tariff should not be needlessly deferred. The Japanese Minister in London has been instructed to approach Downing-street on this subject, and to urge the hope of his Government that England will yield a point the decision of what rests wholly with her, and which, if not conceded, will, it must be owned, somewhat mar the excellent effect of her liberal attitude in other directions.

Of that effect it is hardly possible to speak in exaggerated terms. Slowly and reluctantly the Japanese public had been driven during the past decade to the conviction that Great Britain stood, implacable and immovable, in the way of their long-sustained efforts to gain a fair footing among the nations of the West. Other Powers might relax their stiff and exclusive attitude and assume a friendly tone. But as long as England turned her face away the position was unchangeable. And in this unbending attitude of ours on one particular point there was something strangely out of harmony with the part which England had all along played in furthering Japanese progress. At every step of that progress English co-operation, incentive, and aid had always been forthcoming. No Power should have been more familiar with what Japan had accomplished, or more desirous of her further progress. No Power was as much interested in her commercial development. Yet, of the whole array of treaty Powers, Great Britain had seemed hitherto the most distrustful and unsympathetic on the question of revising the treaties. The Japanese people could not understand this, and, failing to find a reason for it, they undoubtedly had begun of late to feel some resentment towards us. It seemed only natural, and it has all along been their most cherished desire, that England should take the lead in recognizing efforts which she had assisted and even inspired, and in emancipating Japan from the harsher terms of the covenants of 28 years ago. Yet, not only did she abstain from taking the lead, but her immobility effectually paralyzed all movement on the part of others. America had long ago declared liberal sentiments. Germany also had recently promised her friendship. But without England's assent there could be no hope of a better state of things. When, therefore, after all these years, Great Britain at length openly abandoned her old posture in favour of a line of policy so amicable and enlightened as that initiated last month by Sir Francis Plunkett the satisfaction of the Japanese Sovereign and his Cabinet was, as may be supposed, unbounded. It is true that they were not, and are not yet, altogether out of the wood. The proposals of England and Germany must first be assented to by the rest of the Powers, and cannot be embodied in treaties before next October. There were, therefore, many considerations in favour of preserving silence in the interim. But it was not in the nature of the Japanese to coldly withhold their expressions of gratitude, except under imperative restraints. The intention to treat their country as an equal had at least been manifested, and, however long it might take to give effect to that intention, they were instantly resolved upon leaving no doubt as to its warm appreciation by themselves. Accordingly, the Mikado invited Sir Francis Plunkett to a private audience on the 16th inst., and addressed him as follows:—

I have learned with much satisfaction from my Minister of State for Foreign Affairs that the work of revising the treaties has progressed satisfactorily at the present Conference, owing to the friendly efforts and sentiments of yourself and your colleagues; and that at the sixth meeting you and the Imperial German Minister jointly put forward a proposal under which my whole Empire may be thrown freely open to foreign intercourse, and extra-territorial jurisdiction be brought to an end.

It is highly gratifying to me to know that, by the aid of the Governments of Great Britain and Germany, I may now look forward to the early removal of all these obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of the establishment of full and cordial intercourse between Japan and the Western Powers. And I trust that your further efforts and sympathies will be successfully directed to the carrying out of a proposal which is so well calculated to promote the interests of the Treaty Powers and the well-being of my Empire.

I have taken an early opportunity of receiving you, for the purpose of conveying my acknowledgments of your favourable attitude in this matter, which I have so much at heart.

In order to manifest my sense of obligation to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I desire to present the Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu,

Original from

who is to leave shortly for Europe, will be charged to carry out my intention, which in the meanwhile I beg that you will be good enough to communicate to Her Majesty's Government.

It may be mentioned that this Order is practically bestowed on Royalty alone, Prince Bismark being the only one of its few possessors who does not wear a crown.

Upon the British Government will now depend the further development of the close and friendly relations which have been thus auspiciously inaugurated between England and Japan. Space forbids my dwelling, in this already long letter, on the commercial and other benefits that are likely to result from the new course on which we have embarked. But the military advantages that may be anticipated from cordial co-operation with Japan are of an importance which calls for a few words of comment. There can be little doubt that in the great struggle which unfortunately must be apprehended, sooner or later, between England and Russia, Japan's natural inclination will be to throw in her lot with the former. Her alliance, to whichever side it might be given, would undoubtedly be of great value. Not only has the attractions of fine harbours, a well-lighted coast, excellent coaling stations, and an agreeable climate, combining to constitute a most advantageous base of operations for any conflict in this region of the globe, but her compact and well-trained army, her rapidly growing navy of effective ships, and the high courage and fighting qualities of her troops and seamen, would form adjuncts of no mean order for offensive operations. Japan's statesmen foresee that, in the event of an Anglo-Russian struggle on the Asian seaboard, it would be hardly possible for them to maintain neutral; and, if England only takes care to preserve and foster the very strong public feeling in her favour which is certain to grow out of a happy settlement of the treaty problem, the voice of the Japanese nation would undoubtedly be raised in behalf of a British alliance. There is no ground for any misgivings that the feelings of the Japanese on the treaty question have been here set forth in too high a strain. From a foreign standpoint, no doubt, the scheme explained in this letter seems to concede very little to Japan. She is ready to do what we have long been urging her to do—what, indeed, we and our associates forced her to begin doing some 30 years ago—namely, to throw open her territory freely to foreign intercourse. She at the same time agrees to impose upon herself the costly and troublesome task of providing special safeguards for the protection of foreigners within her realm. Thus, the balance of gain seems to be largely on the foreign side. Yet to the Japanese the prospective change means a good deal more than we can easily appreciate. They are an intensely patriotic and high-spirited people, and they have long chafed bitterly at the position of national inferiority to which the Western Powers condemned them 28 years ago. But at length, first among the peoples of the East, they now see themselves about to cross as equals the threshold of the great family of Western nations, freed from the isolation and stigma of semi-barbarity which have so long oppressed them. Probably there never was a race more capable of welcoming and appreciating this change; and the Power which maintains the lead in effecting it may count with confidence on their lasting gratitude.

#### IN H.B.M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Judge.—MONDAY,  
October 11th, 1886.

#### THE "GLAMORGANSHIRE" CASE.

This case came up to-day on the following petition and answer:—

The defendants make the following objections to the Registrar's report:—

1. To the item of United States gold \$39,757.92 for the value of the *Clarissa B. Carter*, on the grounds that:—

(a.) Evidence as to her value was improperly admitted, namely exhibits 1, 2, and 3.

(b.) Evidence offered as to her value was improperly rejected owing to the Registrar refusing to grant an adjournment for the purpose of taking the evidence of Captains Efford and Martin.

(c.) The value of the ship was improperly calculated, being based on her probable value at the end of the voyage irrespective of her value at the time of the collision, when from the evidence she would have been worth much less.

(d.) The reduction of 1/3th of her value for depreciation during the first 5 years, as well as ten per cent. for fall in market between 1876 and 1885 are insufficient.

2. To the rate of interest all used on the ground that the Registrar had no power to allow any such rate and that such is an improper rate.

3. To the conversion of the amounts allowed in United States gold into Mexican dollars at the rate of 76, on the grounds

(a.) That the rate to be taken should be the rate at the

time of the collision, or if not then that it should be the rate at the time the claim was brought.

(b.) That the Registrar cannot award more than the amount claimed, namely: \$92,031.42 which he in fact does it after taking off the sums disallowed he converts at the rate of 76 instead of 80.

(c.) That he cannot alter the plaintiffs' claim to the prejudice of the defendants.

(d.) That there was no evidence that the current rate was other than the rate on which the claim was made up.

(e.) That all claims in this Court must be made in Mexican Dollars; that this claim was so made, and that the subsequent rate of exchange cannot be considered in ascertaining what were the value of articles forming part of such claim at dates prior to such claim being brought.

The defendants therefore pray this Honourable Court upon these grounds and such others as may be adduced at the hearing, as well as upon further evidence to be then adduced, to order that the Registrar's report may be amended

1. By reducing the value of the ship to \$35,000 Mexican.

2. By reducing the rate of interest to 4 per cent per annum.

3. By calculating the rate of exchange at 80 instead of 76;

4. By making such other amendments as to this Honourable Court may seem fit; and they further pray this Honourable Court to order

That the costs of the reference and of this petition in objection to the report therein be paid by the plaintiffs.

In answer to the petition of the defendants in objection to the Report of the Registrar the plaintiffs say as follows:—

1. They dispute all the reasons in support of the objections.

2. As to Paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) they say that the plaintiffs' Exhibits 1, 2, and 3 were properly admitted in evidence; and that the facts alleged in the said exhibits were proved *non est* at the reference by the witness Leroy Dow, whose testimony was unshaken on cross-examination.

3. As to paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b) they say that the Registrar properly refused to allow an adjournment to enable the defendants' counsel to call Captains Efford and Martin as witnesses before the Registrar and merchants because no notice of any intention to call the said witnesses had been given prior to the application for such adjournment; neither had the said witnesses been subpoenaed to attend and give evidence; nor was the defendants' Counsel in a position, at the said reference, to assure the Registrar that the said witnesses could or would give evidence relevant to the inquiry, but on the contrary when asked as to the nature of the evidence he was instructed the said witnesses would be able to give, he was unable to answer the question. Lastly because the evidence of the said witnesses might have been taken by affidavit in time to be filed by the defendants and used at the reference; but the defendants' Counsel neglected so to do.

4. As to paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (c) they say that the value of the ship was properly based on her probable value at the end of the voyage, and that there was no evidence that she would have been of less value at the time of the collision.

5. As to paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (d) they say that the deductions for depreciation and for fall in market therein referred to were more than sufficient.

6. As to paragraph 2 they say that the rate of interest allowed by the Registrar was the proper rate and that the Registrar had power to allow the same.

7. As to paragraph 3 they say that the rate at which the amounts allowed in United States gold were converted into Mexican dollars was the rate of the day of the date of the Registrar's report for the purchase of such drafts on New York; and that the said rate if any was proper to be taken as the rate at which payment might be made on that day; but that since that day the rate has altered in favour of the plaintiffs from 70 to 73 1/2 which latter is the rate at this date. They say that a portion of their claim was made in United States gold; that before the reference was entered upon, they by their Counsel applied to the Registrar and merchants to report in gold as to the amounts claimed in gold, because the rate for conversion into Mexican dollars was a varying rate; and that no objection to the said application was made either by the Registrar or by the defendants' Counsel; and that the amounts allowed in United States gold should be so paid, irrespective of the date when they are paid. They deny that the Registrar awarded more than the amount claimed, or that he altered the plaintiffs' claim to the prejudice of the defendants. They say that the items of their claim which originally appeared in United States gold were converted into Mexican dollars at the rate of the day on which the claim was filed, not for the purpose of altering the amounts claimed and payable in gold but for the purpose of showing what sum in Mexican dollars the plaintiffs would accept in satisfaction of their claim if paid on that day; and that if the rate had altered in the meantime to the prejudice of the plaintiffs and in favour of the defendants, the defendants would have been entitled to the benefit thereof. The plaintiffs deny that all claims made in this Court must be made in Mexican dollars; and that their claim was so made.

8. The plaintiffs object to the defendants being allowed at the hearing to adduce further or other reasons, or further evidence, for the amendment of the Registrar's report.

9. The plaintiffs propose at the hearing hereof, to take the decision of the judge on the concluding paragraph of the Registrar's report, in which the opinion is expressed that the parties should each bear their own costs of the reference; and the plaintiffs will contend that the defendants should pay the costs thereof.

And the said plaintiffs pray the Court to reject the petition of the defendants and to condemn them in costs; also to confirm the report of the Registrar, except as to the incidence of the costs of the reference, and except as to the rate at which such portions of the claim of the plaintiffs as were stated in United States gold were converted into Mexican dollars by the Registrar, and to confirm the report of the Registrar as to the amounts payable by the defendants to the plaintiffs in United States gold and in Mexican dollars respectively.

Mr. Kirkwood said this was an objection to the report of the Registrar in the case of the *Clarissa B. Carter* against the owners of the steamship *Glamorganshire*, which report was dated 29th July last. He desired to amend one part of his objec-

tion: he did not insist on the evidence of Captain Martin mentioned in subsection B of paragraph 1. His first objection was as to the item for the value of the cargo on the grounds that evidence as to the value of the ship was improperly admitted and that other evidence as to her value was improperly rejected. With reference to the fourth objection in paragraph B, he would apply now to be at liberty to call Captain Efford as a witness. In Pritchard's Admiralty Digest, volume 2, page 608, reference was made to the question of taking new evidence. Mr. Kirkwood then went on to say that the evidence he wished to adduce was directed to what had been before the Registrar and was the evidence of a witness for the presence of whom he asked for a postponement. Captain Efford was then at Nagasaki, for which he had left at two or three hours' notice. Counsel wished to call the evidence of Captain Efford, and tried to ascertain when he would come back, but no one, not even Captain Efford himself, could tell. He left on July 4th and returned on July 22nd, which was after the evidence had closed and before the Registrar's report was made. Captain Efford's evidence seemed to him, as he stated to the Registrar, to be of the utmost importance, not only because Captain Efford was Lloyd's Surveyor, and therefore a most competent man presumably to give evidence as to the value of the ship, but he also had surveyed her just before she left on the voyage on which she was lost. That was the very best evidence that could be obtained and keeping in view the scanty nature of the evidence adduced, he submitted that, having regard to the very large amount of the claim, it was certainly within the discretion of the Registrar to postpone the examination, and he should have done so.

Mr. Lowder said it was true that at the hearing of the reference Mr. Kirkwood applied for an adjournment in order that he might call the evidence of Captain Efford and Captain Martin, but at that time Counsel opposed the application on the ground that defendants should have been ready at the time, and if they were not so ready they should have made an application according to the rules of the Court for a postponement prior to the hearing. He asked Mr. Kirkwood whether he could state to the Registrar the nature of the evidence that would be given by the two witnesses he proposed to call, and he was unable to say what the nature of the evidence would be. The evidence must be produced in a certain way, in illustration of which he referred to Roscoe's Admiralty Law and Practice, pages 170 and 171. The Registrar found—although it was not in the report it was in the minutes—that by the exercise of proper diligence this evidence might have been produced. Counsel went on to contend that this application should be supported by affidavits stating precisely the nature of the evidence to be produced. He submitted with great confidence that the evidence of Captain Efford could not be taken now.

Mr. Kirkwood submitted that this evidence could not have been taken before by the exercise of proper diligence. Had Counsel known that Captain Efford was going away he should have taken his affidavit. He quoted order 56 of the Judicature Act, rule 12, which showed that the proceedings under this petition and answer had from the beginning been treated as connected with an ordinary petition, and the rules of the Court must be followed.

The Judge said he thought he ought to refuse the application on the ground that plainly the introduction of fresh evidence must be in the discretion of the Court. That discretion, of course, was a judicial one, and in considering whether he ought to allow fresh evidence or not he must be guided by the practice of similar Courts at home. His Honour was not satisfied that this evidence could not have been produced before the Registrar, and the application was not supported as required by affidavits stating precisely the character of the new evidence. He must therefore refuse the application.

Mr. Kirkwood then proceeded to argue in support of his objection that the exhibits 1, 2, and 3 had been improperly admitted. He contended that these exhibits did not comply with the requirements of the Court, laying stress on the fact that in more than one instance the affidavits contained no description of the person giving evidence. On all these grounds he submitted that the documents were improperly received. As to the second objection he remarked that it was admitted that Captain Efford had surveyed the vessel just before leaving.

Mr. Lowder said no such admission was made.

Mr. Kirkwood said Captain Efford was on board shortly before the vessel left. As to the third point he said the Registrar seemed to consider himself bound to follow the case of the *Northumbria*. It was most unreasonable to conclude

that the owner of a ship should gain by her value being taken at the time of her arrival. He quoted from Pritchard, volume 2, page 606, the case of the *Ironmaster*, which provided that in the case of total loss it was the duty of the Court to award the full market value of the vessel just before the collision. The Registrar, he held, should have taken the value of the vessel just before the collision, and then deducted therefrom a fair sum for deterioration during the time of the voyage irrespective of her market value just before she could have got there. There were no witnesses as to the value except Captain Walker and Captain Pearson, and both gave evidence contrary to the finding of the Registrar. He submitted that an allowance of 10 per cent for depreciation was perfectly ridiculous, and that 40 or 50 per cent. would have been a more reasonable figure to represent the deterioration of sailing ships during the last nine or ten years. He argued on the question as to the rate of interest that the rate should have been calculated at the current deposit rate of 4 per cent. instead of 8 per cent., and in reference to the rate of conversion from gold into Mexican dollars held that there was no evidence taken as to the rate current at the time, or to show that it was 76.

Mr. Lowder contended that the affidavits came under rule 235 of the Court and that they complied with all the requirements. He submitted that they complied with the requirements of rule 235. He then quoted a case cited in Pritchard, volume 2, page 217, and submitted that the affidavits were properly submitted to the Court, supported as they were by the evidence of Captain Dow, which was not shaken. He contended that the Registrar was rightly guided, in calculating the value of the vessel as at the date of her arrival by the case of the *Northumbria*, and held that the *restitutio in integrum* was carried out by taking the value of the ship at the end of her voyage if she were earning freight; if not at the date of the collision. He held that Mr. Kirkwood had no authority for the contention that it was for the defendants, the parties who were in the wrong, to elect which they would take—the value of the vessel at the time of her arrival or at the time of the collision. He said the Registrar was perfectly justified in going not entirely on the evidence of Captain Walker but also on the rule laid down by Dr. Phillimore in the case of the *Ironmaster*. Mr. Kirkwood had stated that there was not one tittle of evidence as to value other than that of Captains Walker and Pearson. But Mr. Lowder pointed out that Captain Dow was also put into the box and swore that the vessel would have been worth \$10,000 in gold when she completed her voyage, and that she was as good as ever she was. As to the rate of interest, he stated that previous to the reference it was admitted by both Counsel that the bank rate was 8 per cent., which was the rate his clients would have to pay if they borrowed money to place themselves in the position in which they were at the time of the collision. On the question of interest Counsel quoted from Pritchard, vol. 2, page 725, and other authorities. As to the rate of conversion, he pointed out that cases were brought here every day in *yen*, and might very well be in pounds sterling. The claim he pointed out was for American gold. Mr. Kirkwood had wished to amend the petition by putting the rate at 80 instead of 76, and said it was obviously a mistake. But it obviously was not a mistake; and for this reason, that the third paragraph of the prayer was based on sub-paragraph B of paragraph 3 of the petition which said that the Registrar could not award more than the amount claimed if it were converted at the rate of 76 instead of 80. It was an afterthought, and he should certainly object to any amendment being allowed on that point. Mr. Lowder recalled that at the outset he asked the Registrar and merchants to find in gold for that which was claimed in gold and in silver for what was claimed in silver, and pointed out that in the report the Registrar had complied with this application which was not objected to by Mr. Kirkwood at the time, though in the schedule, which was merely a memorandum, not a part of the report, it was given in Mexican dollars. He concluded by asking that the amounts claimed in gold should be paid in gold, and said he would be willing to take the risk of exchange being against him on the date of payment. Counsel then quoted from Pritchard, volume 2, page 608, as to the general principles that should guide the Court in dealing with the report of the Registrar, and cited Roscoe's Admiralty Law and Practice pp. 170 and 171 to show that the assumption was strongly in favour of the report in such cases as this.

After hearing Mr. Kirkwood in reply, the Judge reserved decision.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, October 10th.

## BULGARIA.

A Bulgarian Circular has been issued to the Consuls threatening the expulsion of foreigners meddling in the elections. Nekliaridoff returned the Circular, and diplomatic relations have been suspended pending further instructions from Kaulbars.

London, October 11th.

## BULGARIA.

At the instigation of Nekliaridoff, a large number of peasants attempted to obstruct the elections at Sofia, and a conflict ensued.

London, October 12th.

## BULGARIA.

The Russian Press is very decisive in stating that Russian action in Bulgaria is imminent.

## THE CESAREWITCH.

Stone Clink .....	1
The Cob .....	2
Eurasian .....	3

London, October 15th.

## THE BRITISH EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

It is persistently reported from Constantinople that France and Russia are jointly pressing the Sultan to demand the British evacuation of Egypt.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 9.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, *yen* 1.00; Second do., *sen* 60; First Return, *yen* 1.50; Second do., *sen* 90.

Trains marked with \* run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Utsunomiya Stations. Trains marked \* are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TOKYO-MAVEBASII RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uyeno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAVEBASII at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), *yen* 3.80; Second-class, *yen* 2.28; Third-class, *yen* 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

## UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 9.50 a.m. and 4.37 p.m.; and NASU at 8.00 a.m. and 3.10 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *yen* 1.10; Second-class, *sen* 74; Third-class, *sen* 37.

## TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uyeno) at 5.25 a.m., and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.35 a.m., and 12.25 and 5.00 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *yen* 3.50; Second-class, *yen* 2.10; Third-class, *yen* 1.05.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.20 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *sen* 70; Second-class, *sen* 46; Third-class, *sen* 23.

## OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

FOR EUROPE—The P. & O. Company's steamer sails fortnightly on Thursday, via Inland Sea Ports, making connection with the English mail at Hongkong, for Marseilles and Plymouth. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer sails fortnightly on Saturday, carries the French mail, and makes connection at Hongkong with the mail-boat for Marseilles.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatohi daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—*Fare, 20 sen.*

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong, per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 19th.*
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. Y. K.	Friday, October 22nd.
From America, per O. & O. Co.	Friday, October 22nd.†
From America, per P. M. Co.	Friday, October 29th.‡

The *Claymore* (with English mail) left Hongkong on October 9th, and was due on Thursday, October 14th. \* City of Sydney left Hongkong on October 12th. † *Galle* left San Francisco via Honolulu on September 30th. ‡ City of New York left San Francisco on October 9th.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, October 19th.
For America, per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Oct. 21st.
For Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 23rd.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Danish Monarch*, British steamer, 866, Burgoyne, 11th October.—Kobe 9th October, General.—Fraser, Farley & Co.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, C. T. Lass, 11th October.—Kobe 10th October, General.—China and Japan Trading Co.

*Takachiho Kan* (14), cruiser, Captain J. M. James, 11th October.—Yokosuka 11th October.

*City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, 3,548, Wm. B. Cobb, 12th October.—San Francisco 21st September Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Wanderer* (3), sloop, Commander O. Churchill, 12th October.—Hakodate, via Akashi Bay.

*Kent*, British steamer, 1,650, Micheal, 12th October.—Nagasaki 9th October, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Normanton*, British steamer, 1,533, Drake, 13th October.—Kobe 11th October, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Kiyokawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 148, Enada, 15th October.—Shimizu 14th October, General.—Seiryusha.

*Sagami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,182, Kenderdine, 15th October.—Sakata 12th October, ber, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 15th October.—Kobe 14th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 15th October.—Yokkaichi 14th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 15th October.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yoshino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 207, Tamura, 15th October.—Nemuro 11th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Audacious* (14), double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. H. Harris, 16th October.—Hakodate via Akashi Bay.

*Cleopatra* (14), corvette, Captain A. C. Keppel, 16th October.—Hakodate via Akashi Bay.

*Constance* (14), corvette, Captain S. H. P. Dacres, 16th October.—Hakodate via Akashi Bay.

*Leander* (10), cruiser, Captain M. G. Dunlop, 16th October.—Hakodate via Akashi Bay.

*Swift* (5), double-screw gun-vessel, Lieut.-Commander A. C. B. Bromley, 16th October.—Hakodate via Akashi Bay.

## DEPARTURES.

*Glamorganshire*, British steamer, 1,840, D. Davies, 9th October.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Prins Alexander*, German steamer, 2,180, Eckert, 12th October.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 12th October.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Plainmiller*, British steamer, 1,106, Rowe, 13th October.—Otaru, General.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

*San Pablo*, American steamer, 2,113, E. C. Reed, 13th October.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Benlarig*, British steamer, 1,481, J. M. Clark, 13th October.—Kobe, General.—Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.

*Eudora*, British bark, 1,142, Fulton, 13th October, ber.—Port Moody, Tea.—Frazar & Co.

*Shidzuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 13th October.—Shimizu, General.—Seiryusha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 506, Tokito, 13th October.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Original from



*Cambodia*, British steamer, 1,068, Wildgoose, 14th October.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, 3,548, Wm. B. Cobb, 14th October.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, C. T. Lass, 16th October.—Kobe, General.—China and Japan Trading Co.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 316, Inouye, 15th October.—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 15th October.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 15th October.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Teheran*, British steamer, 1,684, F. H. Seymour, 15th October.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Ventura*, British ship, 1,667, Coming, 15th October.—Java, Ballast.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco:—Miss Dora Rankin, Rev. D. N. Lyon, Mrs. J. H. Judson, Dr. C. H. Hall, U.S.N., Miss Georgia C. Furber, Rev. H. O. Cady, Mrs. M. C. Clark, Miss Josie H. Sailer, Messrs. Tai Kishi, Kihachi Bando, A. M. Ellsworth, J. Beattie, R. H. Kimball, Wm. Roth, M. Suzuki, and R. G. de Trafford in cabin. For Hongkong: 505 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Takahashi, Messrs. Inai, Inouye, Tanaka, and Yasuda in cabin; and 34 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Governor and Mrs. Tanabe, Governor Seki, Mrs. McCarthy and child, Messrs. H. Kingston, Morrison, Aoyama, J. S. Pollett, Y. Masuda, Merrill, Tihay, A. Dattin, Kaneko, and Yengoshi in cabin; Mrs. Takesaki, Messrs. Tasawa, Kojima, and 5 Japanese in second class; and 3 Europeans, 1 Chinese, and 99 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. North and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bothello, Mr. and Mrs. Motoyama, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Curtis, Mrs. Brown and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, Rev. D. M. Lyon, Mrs. J. H. Judson, Miss D. Rankin, Messrs. A. H. Kimball, H. J. Scott, J. Sone, H. S. Baggalay, H. Hara, S. Watanabe, J. Beattie, A. M. Ellsworth, O'Neil, Hon. Lewis Wingfield, L. Nocentine, and A. H. Groom in cabin; Messrs. Abbe, Sugiyara, F. Kobayashi, N. Yukitaki, Forogin, Amano, and Ishi in second class; and 6 Chinese and 604 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *San Pablo*, for San Francisco:—Mr. A. H. Exner in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$18,000.00.

Per American steamer *San Pablo*, for San Francisco:—

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai.....	35	120	753	908
Hyogo.....	—	923	509	1,432
Yokohama.....	980	717	1,503	3,200
Hongkong.....	581	—	419	1,000
Total.....	1,596	1,760	3,184	6,600

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai.....	—	103	—	103
Hongkong.....	—	10	—	10
Yokohama.....	—	1,043	—	1,043
Total.....	—	1,156	—	1,156

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Captain Wm. B. Cobb, reports:—Left San Francisco the 21st September, at 2.45 p.m.; had moderate to strong winds from S.W. and N.E., most of the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 12th October, at 7 a.m. Passage, 19 days and 22 hours.

The British steamer *Kent*, Captain Michael, reports:—Left Nagasaki the 9th October, at midnight and experienced light northerly winds to Kii Channel; thence to Sagami strong N. and N.E. winds; and thence to port light northerly winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 12th October, at 9 p.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Cotton Yarn has again been the one article of attention in the Market, and a considerable quantity has been sold at very full prices, but the amount of business in other articles has been either small or nothing at all. For most descriptions of Piece Goods there is almost no demand at present, dealers are avoiding operating, but we quote prices unaltered though nominal.

YARN.—About 1,200 bales of English Spinnings have been sold, and the Market closes firm with good demand; only 50 bales Bombays are reported sold, and they are very dull at the moment.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Sales comprise 500 pieces 7 lbs. T. Cloths, 1,000 pieces 8½ lbs. Shirtings, 2,000 pieces Indigo Shirtings, and 2,000 pieces Prints.

WOOLLENS.—800 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 200 pieces Italians, 2,000 pairs Blankets, and 150 pieces Silk Satins are all the sales reported.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary.....	\$26.50 to 28.00
Nos. 16/24, Medium.....	28.50 to 29.25
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best.....	29.50 to 30.25
Nos. 16/24, Reverse.....	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary.....	30.50 to 31.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium.....	32.00 to 32.75
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best.....	33.00 to 34.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best.....	34.50 to 36.25
Nos. 328, Two-fold.....	32.50 to 34.00
No. 428, Two-fold.....	35.50 to 39.50
No. 208, Bombay.....	26.00 to 27.50
No. 168, Bombay.....	24.75 to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay.....	23.00 to 24.50

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIR.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 34 yds, 39 inches.....	\$1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 34 yds, 45 inches.....	2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yards, 32 inches.....	1.45 to 1.57½
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches.....	1.60 to 1.75
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches.....	1.70 to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black, 32 inches.....	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1½ to 2½ lb, 24 yards, 30 inches.....	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—2½ to 3½ lb, 24 yards, 30 inches.....	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—3½ to 4½ lb, 24 yards, 30 inches.....	1.25 to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches.....	6.25 to 7.00
Victoria Lanes, 12 yards, 42-3 inches.....	0.65 to 0.72½
Taffetaclars, 12 yards, 43 inches.....	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER PIR.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches.....	\$4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches.....	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches.....	0.21 to 0.31
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches.....	0.14½ to 0.16½
Mousseline de Laine—Tajine, 24 yards, 31 inches.....	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches.....	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilot, 54 & 56 inches.....	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 & 56 inches.....	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 & 56 inches.....	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb.....	0.37½ to 0.45

## METALS.

Prices generally are the turn lower, for dealers are pretty well stocked, and recent arrivals have been heavy. Exchange also works in buyers' favour.

IRON.—Some fair sales of Bar and Sheet at easy rates. Arrivals of Bar have been particularly large of late, and the Stock in this department is heavy. Pig has been sold fairly well, but the recent top quotation has not been maintained.

WIRE NAILS.—Here also arrivals have been much in excess of deliveries, and ordinary assortments would not fetch over \$5 per keg.

TIN PLATES.—These hold their value fairly well, the Stock in this department not being excessive.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, ½ inch.....	\$2.50 to 2.55
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	2.60 to 2.65
Round and square up to 1 inch.....	2.50 to 2.65
Nailrod, assorted.....	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size.....	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted.....	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box.....	5.00 to 5.80
Pig Iron, No. 3.....	1.20 to 1.22½

## KEROSINE.

A good enquiry for Petroleum generally, and a fair amount of business has resulted. Top quotations are hard to get, but considerable sales of Dewe have been made at \$1.77½, with Comet and equal thereto at \$1.72½. Deliveries are good, and the prospect of fresh arrivals in the near future does not alarm buyers. Present stock of sold and unsold Oil—about 470,000 cases.

	PER CASE.
Dewe.....	\$1.77 to 1.80
Comet.....	1.72 to 1.75
Stella.....	None

## SUGAR.

Only 1,000 piculs of Sugar have been sold during the interval, consisting principally of Formosa descriptions. Quotations remain nominally unchanged. Stocks consist of 80,000 piculs of all kinds.

	PER PICUL.
White, No. 1.....	\$7.25 to 7.50
White, No. 2.....	5.90 to 6.50
White, No. 3.....	5.60 to 5.70
White, No. 4.....	4.95 to 5.40
White, No. 5.....	4.60 to 4.85
Brown Formosa.....	4.05 to 4.10

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 8th instant, since which date we have seen a strong and advancing Market with large daily business. Settlements by foreign hongs reach 1,750 piculs, distributed thus:—Hanks 200 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 880 piculs, *Kakeda* 46 piculs, *Oshu* 12 piculs, *Sundries* 12 piculs. Purchases by the Japanese export kwaisha have amounted to 350 piculs, making a total business for the week of 1,500 piculs.

As reported a week ago, the demand for Europe continued, and when, on the 10th, better news came in from the States, our Market at once felt the impetus; prices began to advance and holders are firmer than ever. Foreign exchange also shows a steady rise, thus adding to the difficulty of filling orders at limits. Quotations generally must be raised; but in some cases are nominal, for holders will not always offer their Silks even at the highest figures now current. Supplies come in freely, but have not quite kept pace with the large sales, and the Stock on offer is reduced to 8,700 piculs of all descriptions.

There have been two shipping opportunities—French mail of 9th and American mail of 13th inst. The former (*Tanais*) carried 1,040 bales, all for France, a few only being "optional" for London. The *San Pablo* on the 13th had a similar quantity (1,043 bales) for the New York trade. Total Export from 1st July is now 6,293 piculs, against 4,402 last year and 7,863 at same date in 1884. The P. and O. steamship *Teheran*, leaving port this day at 10 p.m., should also have a fair amount for Europe, as much of the business done this week has been in sorts suitable for that quarter.

Hanks.—A few large parcels have found buyers at quotations, and the market is active with continued good enquiry. In spite of some rejections early in the week, Settlements reach 200 piculs, Good *Jushu* being done at from \$665 to \$650 and *Hachoji* at \$580.

*Filatures*.—Plenty of trade in these, all grades participating, with values appreciating almost daily. Nothing has been actually booked at over \$820, but dealers are asking fully \$800 for Silks which are a long way below "extra" grade. Some "filatures" have withdrawn their Silk from the Market entirely; others will only sell part of their holdings at current rates. Among the reported sales are the following chops:—*Utsunomia* and *Yonezawa* at \$820, *Kokkusha* \$805, *Tokushusha* \$775, *Hakusuru* \$770, *Shinyosha* \$760, but it is doubtful if any of these could be repeated now under \$20 advance. A parcel of *Gakusha* is reported at \$790, and several lots of *Kushu* fil. have been taken up by native speculators at \$725 or thereabouts.

*Re-reels*.—Active market, resulting in large settlements of *Joshu* and *Bushu* kinds, although the better class of recognised chops have not been freely bought. Prices are advanced; \$740 has been paid for Good *Shinshu* quality, and the same figure is reported to have been refused for *Five Girl* or *Tortoise*.

*Kakeda*.—Again no business in new staple; one purchase in old silk reported at \$675.

*Oshu*.—A trifle done in fine-sized *Hamatsuki* at about \$630.

*Taysam* kinds.—Some trade in *Nagahama* at \$460 and *Akita* at \$550. Nothing passing in *Sodai*.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1.....	\$680 to 700
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu).....	660 to 670
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshiu).....	650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2½ (Shinshu).....	640 to 650
Hanks—No. 2½ (Joshiu).....	630 to 635
Hanks—No. 3 to 3.....	615 to 625
Hanks—No. 3.....	600 to 610
Hanks—No. 3½.....	580 to 590
Filatures—Extra.....	500 to 520
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers.....	770 to 790
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers.....	770 to 790
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers.....	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers.....	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	680 to 700
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1.....	740 to 750
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers.....	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers.....	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	680 to 690
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	660 to 670
Kakedas—Extra.....	780
Kakedas—No. 1.....	740 to 750
Kakedas—No. 1½.....	720 to 730
Kakedas—No. 2.....	700 to 710
Kakedas—No. 2½.....	—
Kakedas—No. 3.....	—
Kakedas—No. 3½.....	—
Kakedas—No. 4.....	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2½.....	620 to 630
Hamatsuki—No. 2.....	625 to 635
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4.....	—
Sodai—No. 2½.....	—

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## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 15th Oct., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Europe .....	2,448	1,047	3,036
America .....	3,827	3,517	4,553
Total .....	{ Bales 6,275	4,564	8,489
	{ Piculs 6,293	4,402	7,863
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	7,900	4,050	9,000
Stock, 15th October.....	8,700	9,000	6,700
Available supplies to date	16,600	13,650	15,700

## WASTE SILK.

Business continues in full swing, and the Settlements again approach 1,000 piculs, besides 200 piculs *Noshi* shipped by the Boyeki-kaisha. Purchases by foreigners are distributed thus:—*Cocoons* 450 piculs, *Noshi* 100 piculs, *Kibiso* 350 piculs, *Mawata* 15 piculs, *Sundries* 50 piculs.

*Cocoons*.—Business in the lower grades continues, *Najiko*, *Tama*, and *Waste Cocoons* coming to hand in quantity. *Pierced Cocoons* of prime quality are apparently finished for the present.

*Noshi*.—Not very much done this week; among the few purchases made are *Bushu* \$160, *Mino* \$150, *Josho* \$124. The 200 piculs of Direct Export were also of *Josho* staple.

*Kibiso*.—Demand has revived, and a large amount of business has taken place, chiefly *Josho* sorts at from \$65 to \$75. A few small parcels of *Filature* taken into godown at from \$145 to \$155 for *Kosho* and *Shinsu* respectively.

*Mawata*.—The long figure of \$270 has been paid for a few bales reported extra-superfine.

*Sundries*.—Several parcels various *Neri* done at the high price of \$27½, uncleaned.

Shipments for the week have been confined to the French mail steamer *Tanais*, which vessel had no less than 440 bales various *Waste* and *Cocoons* for Marseilles and beyond. Total Export to date is now 6,087 piculs against 1,579 piculs last year and 6,590 piculs at same date in 1884. The canal boat *Antonio* now in port has on board some 75 bales *Cocoons* and *Mawata* for New York.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best .....	\$130 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best .....	180 to 190
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Good .....	160 to 170
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Medium .....	150 to 160
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	190 to 200
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinsu</i> , Best .....	150 to 160
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinsu</i> , Good .....	140 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinsu</i> , Medium .....	130 to 140
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Bushu</i> , Good to Best .....	160 to 170
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Josho</i> , Best .....	150 to 160
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Josho</i> , Good .....	120 to 130
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Josho</i> , Ordinary .....	110 to 125
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best selected .....	150 to 160
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Seconds .....	130 to 140
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	130 to 140
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Shinsu</i> , Best .....	100 to 110
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Shinsu</i> , Seconds .....	90 to 95
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Josho</i> , Good to Fair .....	85 to 90
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Josho</i> , Middling to Common .....	70 to 65
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Hachioji</i> , Good .....	60 to 50
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Hachioji</i> , Medium to Low .....	50 to 40
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Neri</i> , Good to Common .....	30 to 25
<i>Mawata</i> —Good to Best .....	250 to 260

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 15th Oct., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk .....	4,822	1,338	5,366
Pierced Cocoons .....	1,265	231	1,233
	6,087	1,579	6,599
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	9,300	2,450	11,000
Stock, 15th October.....	9,700	8,800	6,000
Available supplies to date	19,000	11,250	17,000

*Exchange*.—A steady rise in silver is reported from home, and foreign exchange is higher. Present rates are strong at the following quotations:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/3½; Documents, 3/3½; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/4; Documents, 3/4½; N.Y. YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$79½; 4 m/s., G. \$81¼; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4/17; 6 m/s., fcs. 4/20. Domestic unchanged, at par with silver yen or Mexican dollars.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 15th October, 1886:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks .....	1,870	Pierced Cocoons .....	350
Filature & Re-reels .....	4,720	<i>Noshi</i> — <i>in</i> .....	4,750
Kakada .....	1,105	<i>Kibiso</i> .....	4,070
Sendai & Hamatsuki .....	670	<i>Mawata</i> .....	350
Taysaam Kinds .....	275	<i>Sundries</i> .....	80
Total piculs.....	8,700	Total piculs.....	9,700

## TEA.

Daily Settlements aggregate 320 piculs during the past seven days, at unchanged prices; all descriptions of Teas having participated in the demand. Receipts have come in freely, and unsold

stock now foots up to 8,800 piculs. The total receipts for the season aggregate 200,155 piculs, against 163,485 piculs last year. Several steamers have been despatched to America, but the list of Tea shipments has not been furnished by the Chamber of Commerce.

Common .....	\$13 & under
Good Common .....	14 to 15
Medium .....	16 to 17½
Good Medium .....	18½ to 20½
Fine .....	24 & up'ds

## EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange has risen steadily and closes firm at quotations.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand .....	3/3
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3 3/4
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight .....	3/3½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight .....	3/4
On Paris—Bank sight .....	4/10
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight .....	4/21
On Hongkong—Bank sight .....	1 1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight .....	1 1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight .....	71½
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight .....	72½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand .....	75½
On New York—Private 30 days' sight .....	79½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand .....	74½
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight .....	79½

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## NOW READY.

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BY E. F. FENOLLOSA.

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Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 17, Vol. VI.] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 23RD, 1886. 可經局通譯 [\$24 PER ANNUM.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23RD, 1886.

### BIRTH.

At No. 7, Kaga Yashiki, Tôkyô, on the 19th instant, the wife of Dr. CARGILL G. KNOTT of a Daughter.

### DEATH.

On October 18th, Mr. HINRICH AHRENS, aged 44 years

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

H.I.H. PRINCE HARU, visited the Koishikawa Arsenal the 15th instant.

THE Oriental Painting Exhibition was opened the 15th instant at Denbôin, Asakusa.

A NUMBER of distinguished officials have established a Sporting Club in the capital.

JAPANESE gentlemen residing in Yokohama propose to establish a female school in Honcho.

A SUDDEN change in the temperature at Shinano on the 4th inst. ended in a gale and a fall of snow.

THE opening ceremony of the Kyôto Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank took place the 17th instant.

THE Conference on Treaty Revision resumed its sittings at the Foreign Office in Tôkyô, the 20th instant.

MR. TSUJIMOTO, of the Japanese Legation at Korea, died on the 6th inst., in the Nagasaki Hospital.

THE Autumn Meeting of the Nippon Race Club will take place on Tuesday next and two following days.

A MEETING was held in the Naval Department the forenoon of the 18th instant. Vice-Admirals Kabayama, Maki, Nirici, and Nakamura, and

Rear-Admirals Hayashi, Yanagi, Ito, Aiura, and Matsumura, were present.

A CRICKET match was played to-day, Yokohama Club v. The Fleet.

GENERAL TAKASHIMA, commanding the Osaka District, inspected the Otsu Garrison on the 13th instant.

THE Government contemplates establishing a Japanese Consulate at Liverpool and appointing an honorary Consul.

It is stated that the Nippon Railway Company propose the construction of a line from Kobe to Shiomonoseki.

An amateur dramatic performance was given last night at the Public Hall in aid of the funds of that institution.

COUNT KORODA, who arrived at St. Petersburg the 1st instant, proposes to start for Germany about the 25th instant.

MR. YOSHIKAWA, vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs, left the capital the 16th instant for Toyama Prefecture.

MR. YAMADA TADAZUMI, a clerk in the Foreign Office, has been appointed to a post in the Japanese Legation at Paris.

OWING to the abatement of cholera, the sanitary offices established in the Barracks will be closed about the 15th instant.

AN athletic meeting, under the auspices of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club, will take place on Saturday next.

THE annual ceremony of the *Gakushu-in* (or Peers' School) took place the 18th instant in the institution, Mr. Otori presiding.

THE total number of applicants for shooting licences to the Metropolitan Police Office from the 5th to 18th instant, was 219.

THE Law Consultative Committee met the 18th instant in the Judicial Department, Mr. Ozaki, President of the Taishin-in, presiding.

CHOLERA having virtually disappeared in Tôkyô, the restrictions hitherto imposed upon places of public amusement have been removed.

A SECOND consignment of silkworm eggs (1,229 cards) arrived in the warehouse of Mr. Shibusawa, the 12th instant, from Yanagawa.

A PROPOSAL for a further extension of the Osaka-Sakai Railway will be laid before the shareholders at a meeting shortly to be held.

A MAN has been convicted at the Kobe Saiban-sho of opium smoking, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

VICE-ADMIRAL R. V. HAMILTON, C.B., arrived here on Saturday last, with the Fleet from the North, and is at present at Miyanoshiba.

THE Temporary Construction Bureau has re-

quested H.E. Viscount Shinagawa, Japanese Minister to Berlin, to engage a number of German workmen.

MR. HINRICH AHRENS, head of the firm H. Ahrens and Co., of Yokohama, died of cholera on the 18th inst., after a few hours' illness.

MR. B. H. CHAMBERLAIN has been appointed one of the members of a committee for the compilation of Japanese educational books.

MR. MASUDA, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, will leave next month on a tour of inspection of the Company's European and American branches.

COUNT OYAMA, who proceeded to Nasu the 16th instant, to inspect the reclaimed lands in the locality, returned to the capital the 17th instant.

THE Osaka-Sakai Railway Company have decided to construct an iron bridge over the Yamatogawa at an estimated cost of yen 30,000.

A BATCH of workmen from a match factory at Kobe have been engaged by a foreigner to go to Amoy, where he is about to start in that business.

THE first snow of the season fell on Asamayama and other peaks in Shinshu the evening of the 14th instant, lying to a depth of about four inches.

THERE has been but a small demand for subsidiary silver in exchange for notes up to the present time, people evidently preferring paper money.

GENERAL KATSURA, Vice-Minister of State for War, accompanied by a number of military officers, visited the Koishikawa Arsenal the 15th instant.

THE cholera returns from Okinawa show that, from its appearance on the 10th of September to the 4th inst., 239 cases occurred, resulting in 175 deaths.

REGULATIONS for the issue of Redemption Public Loan Bonds, under Imperial sanction, and rules of procedure for the same, have been published.

ON objections raised to the Registrar's Report in the *Clarissa B. Carver-Glamorganshire* case, judgment has been given in favour of the *Carver*.

CHINESE in Kobe have purchased timber on an extensive scale, with the object, it is stated, of exporting it to China for purposes of railway construction.

MR SHIBUSWA EIICHI proposes to hold a meeting shortly in the Tôkyô City Government offices to discuss the question of raising funds for the Orphan Asylum.

H.I.H. PRINCE ARISUGAWA, commanding the Imperial Body-guards, visited the Barracks of the Cavalry and Engineers of the Body-guards, the 15th instant.

A REGATTA promoted by the naval officers of the *Suikosha*, which had been postponed owing to

the prevalence of cholera in the capital, will come off about the middle of November next on the Sumida river.

COUNT KURODA, who is at present staying in St. Petersburg, has intimated to the authorities that he had been invited to an audience by H.I.M. the Czar.

THE British Squadron arrived here on Saturday last from the North. It consists of the *Audacious* (flagship), *Cleopatra*, *Constance*, *Leander*, and *Wanderer*.

APPLICATIONS for admission to the Doshisha at Kyôto have become so numerous that additions have had to be made to the buildings for the accommodation of students.

CHIARINI'S circus will remain open on the present site until the 24th instant, when it will be removed to unoccupied ground at the old Naval Department in Tsukiji.

COUNT INOUE proposes, it is said, to invite a distinguished party to witness a *no* performance on the occasion of H.I.M. the Emperor's Birthday the 3rd proximo.

THE Government contemplates forming another Park at Yushima, Tôkyô, by joining the ground in the enclosure of the Kanda Myôjin and the site of the Tôkyô Library.

It is stated that the Asiatic Exposition, which it was proposed to open in Tôkyô in 1889, has been given up, and a National Industrial Exhibition will be held instead, in 1890.

MR. W. GOWLAND, Chemist and Metallurgist of Osaka Mint, whose term of service was to expire in February next year, will, it is said, be réengaged for another three years.

CHIEF Inspectors of Police in Cities and Prefectures will assemble in Tôkyô before the end of this month, to attend a meeting which will be held shortly in the Home Office.

THE actors of Osaka are inaugurating a movement for reform in theatres, and for the establishment of a training institution for aspirants to fame on the boards.

THE total number of cholera patients in Kyôto and neighbourhood since the first appearance of the disease to the 12th instant was 2,837, of whom 527 recovered and 2,215 died.

It is stated that the receipts of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for freight for the twelve months ending the 30th ult., were *yen* 3,700,000, the net profit on which was *yen* 700,000.

THEIR IMPERIAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE AND PRINCESS KACHÔ, Mr. Takezoye, late Japanese Minister to Korea, and other gentlemen, numbering about 300, are at present staying at Atami.

ADMIRAL ENOMOTO, Minister of State for the Communications Department, gave an entertainment the 16th instant to the higher officials of his Department at his country residence at Mokuajima.

A MEETING was held the 19th instant in the meeting hall of the Bankers' Club, at Sakamotocho, to discuss the question of raising funds to reform the present system of Japanese theatres. Messrs. Shibusawa Eitichi, Okura Kihachiro, Komuro Shinobu, Masada Takashi, Fukuchi

Genichiro, Yasuda Zenjiro, Hara Zenzaburo, Iwasaki Yanosuke, Kawada Koichiro, Ijuin Kanetsune, and Kawasaki Hachiemon were present.

THE business of the Kyôto Weaving Company has become so extensive that the proprietors have found it necessary to employ steam. Machinery costing *yen* 30,000 has just been erected.

PRINCE SHOTAI, the former chief of Riukiu, has applied to the Nobles' Bureau for permission to reside at Shuri for two years with the object of making arrangements for the promotion of agriculture in the island.

MR. TANABE, Governor of Kochi *Ken*, has arrived in Tôkyô for the purpose of soliciting assistance from the authorities for the sufferers by the recent typhoon and disastrous floods which occurred in his prefecture.

THE regatta of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club took place yesterday. The weather was dull and rather cold, but fortunately the rain, which all day threatened to come down, held off until the conclusion of the programme.

THE Prefect of Hyôgo and Mrs. Uchimi have issued invitations to a distinguished company to a dinner which will be given in the hall of the Hyôgo Government Offices, the 3rd proximo, in honour of H.I.M. the Emperor's Birthday.

CHINESE merchants, taking advantage of the reduced freights, are shipping unusual quantities of Japanese goods, in reference to which a vernacular journal remarks:—"The demand has increased the price of our manufactures, but still orders keep pouring in."

MR. KOYANAGI SANTARO, residing at Mayasakimura, Kanbaragori, Echigo, has discovered a silver mine in that neighbourhood, and Messrs. Seki, Abe, and Shida are now making preliminary arrangements with the intention of commencing mining operations.

MR. MASUDA MASANA, a proprietor of vine-yards in Banshu, who is a well-known agriculturist, planted some time ago 18 kinds of Manila tobacco brought from America, in Settsu and neighbourhood. The plants are said to have been cultivated with good results this year.

MESSRS. KASE SHOTARO and YAMADA, graduates of the Tôkyô Mechanics' School, who have been ordered to proceed to Germany to investigate the condition of architecture in that country, will leave Japan about the beginning of next month. It is said they are to remain abroad for four years.

IMPORTS require but small notice, business having been light all round. For Yarns and textile fabrics the demand has been small, though a long list of articles have been sold in small lots, a condition of the market said to be the forerunner of more enquiry. Nothing of note has been done in Metals, except in Wire Nails, which have had a fair turn. Kerosene is apparently not wanted, the market having been unusually quiet all the week, and Sugar has only been dealt in in a retail way. In Exports, Silk has been strong at advanced prices, and more would have been bought but buyers seem to have reached the end of their ability to rise. Very much the same may be said of Waste, and both Raw and Waste have come in in such

volume on account of the high prices ruling—quite—25 per cent. higher than at same time last year for Raw—that the stock of each has risen to about 10,000 piculs. Tea was somewhat neglected early in the week, but a spurt at the latter end brought the total sales up to a moderate figure. Prices are a little harder for the sorts in request—common and medium—and shipments have been heavy. Foreign Exchange, which has fluctuated slightly, closed firm at a shade under last week's rates.

#### NOTES.

AN Imperial Ordinance recently promulgated announces the issue of a new form of public loan bonds. They are to be called Redemption Bonds, and the declared purpose of their issue is to substitute them gradually for all loan bonds at present in existence which bear interest at the rate of six per cent. and upwards. The total amount of the Redemption Bonds is limited to 175 million *yen*, and they are to carry interest at 5 per cent., payable at intervals of six months. Nothing is determined as to the time when their issue shall commence, or the quantities in which they shall be issued. These and other essential details are left to the discretion of the Minister of Finance. The Bonds will be payable to bearer, but it is provided that, if desired, they may be registered in the name of their owner—a provision doubtless intended for the convenience of persons who derive their income from this species of investment. During a term of five years after issue the Bonds are to remain undisturbed in the hands of the public. They will then be redeemed by lot, the redemption spreading over a period of fifty years. The Ordinance contains nothing to show by what process an exchange is to be effected between these Bonds and the similar securities which they are intended to replace. We infer, therefore, that the operation will simply amount to the purchase, on Government account, of whatever old bonds—satisfying the prescribed conditions—are offered for sale in the open market, and that the funds to cover these purchases will be obtained by selling the new Bonds. It may be mentioned here that the Ordinance embodies a clause sanctioning the exchange of existing loan bonds for the new five-per-cent. securities at the request of the owners of the former. Evidently the object of this is to enable nobles and other holders of Pension Bonds to convert their scrip into the new securities at market rates, without any intermediate process of sale or purchase.

A RUSSIAN staff officer, whose name when written with the Japanese syllabary reads Rasooanoff, published, three years ago, a brochure entitled "The Future of an Island." The nature of the contents of this book would certainly have attracted attention at once but for the language in which it is written. The author, after describing the position and resources of Tsushima, and commenting at length on its immense value as a naval station, strongly advocates its annexation by Russia. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* recently translated this brochure, and now makes it the text of an editorial, vehemently condemning the apparently apathetic attitude of the official and public mind with regard to such a vital matter. In support of his scheme of annexation, M. Rasooanoff, if that be his name, dwells on the absorbing desire of

Germany to become a great naval Power and to secure a firm footing in the Far East. He even quotes from a German journal statements pointing to a project on the part of the Cabinet at Berlin to obtain possession of Tsushima. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* refuses to believe that any such design exists in Germany, but thinks that the importance of the subject dictates its discussion. "The possession of Tsushima by a hostile Power," says our Tōkyō contemporary, "signifies to Russia the effectual closing of the shortest passage for her war vessels to the China Sea, and the conversion of the Sea of Japan into a sort of Black Sea or Baltic Sea; while to the Power holding it, the island would furnish an excellent basis of operations against the eastern coast of Russia, Wladivostok, and the districts about the southern Usuri. It is on this account that Russia naturally feels uneasy about Tsushima, and considers that her security in the event of war would be furthered by Japanese neutrality. The British occupation of Port Hamilton—which, it may be observed *en passant*, bears a close resemblance to the attempt made by Russia, several years ago, to appropriate a naval station in Tsushima, in anticipation of a similar proceeding on England's part, in no way detracts from the importance of Tsushima. Indeed, we are disposed to think, that the value of the latter place has been enhanced by the fate of the former. Where, if not at Tsushima, is there to be found a position that grips, as it were, the throat of the passage between Russia, Korea, Japan, and China? Japan has reason to congratulate herself heartily that her dominions include such a position. But how can the defences of the country be considered complete so long as this vital point is left uncared for? Now that troublous times in the Far East are at hand, no hesitation should be shown in developing to their highest pitch the strategical capacities of Tsushima."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is scarcely just when it asserts that Russia's operations at Tsushima in former years were dictated by the desire of anticipating similar action on England's part. It remains to this day quite uncertain whether Russia had really conceived, at that time, any intention of annexing Tsushima, and there is nothing whatever to show either that she suspected England of such a design, or that England entertained it. For the rest, it must be remembered that, thirty years ago, all the islands lying at any considerable distance from the coasts of China, Japan, and Korea, were regarded by Western Powers in the light of "unconsidered trifles," to be snapped up by anyone who wanted them. Things have assumed a very different complexion now. The ownership of such islands is well established, and the relations between their owners and Western States render it scarcely possible for any self-respecting Power to attempt a deliberate act of forcible annexation, except on the eve, or during the course, of an international crisis. M. Rasoanoff's (?) brochure is less excusable, from this point of view, than Captain St. John's recommendations with regard to certain Korean islets and Commodore Perry's urgent suggestions about the Riukiu group. It is wisest, however, to include all such writings in the same category. They impose no responsibilities on Governments, and serve only to arouse the attention of the Powers whose interests are threatened. At the same time, we

cannot think that any European State, possessing a post of such immense strategical importance as Tsushima, would have left it, so long as it has been left by Japan, virtually unprotected, in the face of contingencies which grow yearly more imminent.

We have no newspapers in Japan like the *Shen-pao* of China. If we had, there might be wigs on the green, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase. The *Shen-pao* opines that the "murder" of Chinese sailors at Nagasaki is a link in the long chain of indignities which Japan has lately been putting upon her big neighbour. They began, did these indignities, in Formosa, when China deemed it wiser to purchase the departure of the Japanese troops than to essay the task of thrusting them out by force. They went on in Riukiu, which was appropriated and converted into a Japanese prefecture. They were continued at Tientsin, where Japan induced China to sign away her exclusive claims in Korea; and they culminated at Nagasaki, where twenty constables environed 400 Chinese man-of-war's men and cruelly broke them up. The time has come, therefore, when China should take the *Shen-pao's* advice and teach Japan a lesson. Nothing could be easier. Here is the programme:—"There are some 100,000 troops in Chihli and Shingking; let 20,000 or 30,000 of these be despatched with fifteen vessels of war under an energetic Commander-in-Chief. Station two vessels at Nagasaki and two at Kobé to protect our nationals; let the strait between Korea and Japan be guarded by six more, while the remaining five watch the coast. We shall thus have Japan in our grip, and the voice of our negotiators will be strengthened in the debates to follow. They have sensible statesmen even in Japan who will appreciate our attitude and will see that the day for bullying and talking big is past. They will return Riukiu, they will repent of their wrong-doing in Korea, they will punish condignly the peccant Governor of Nagasaki and his brutal police, they will compensate our ill-treated sailors, and defray the expenses of our diplomatic negotiators; the recent treaty will be amended clause by clause to suit the requirements of justice, and peace between the two countries will be assured for thousands of years." Excellent advice this, but we cannot fully agree with the results which the *Shen-pao* predicts when these fifteen ships and thirty thousand braves appear upon the scene. Instead of returning Riukiu, repenting of her wrong-doing in Korea, punishing condignly the peccant Governor of Nagasaki and his police, compensating China's ill-treated sailors, defraying the expenses of the Celestial diplomats, and amending the Li-Ito Treaty clause by clause, Japan will proceed quite differently. She will annex the fifteen Chinese ships and add another big link to the chain of indignities.

Devout Japanese having been accustomed for centuries to believe in manifestations of divine power, we are not surprised to find that the singular good fortune enjoyed by the congregation of the Christian Church at Asakusa has been construed, in some quarters, into an evidence that heavenly tutelage is extended to followers of the Western faith. The congregation numbers three hundred persons, many, if not the majority, of whom are of very lowly position, and live in extremely unsanitary

districts of the city. Yet among the whole three hundred, only one fell a victim to the recent epidemic of cholera. It would be as erroneous, we imagine, to ascribe this to mere accident as to place it to the credit of a kind Providence. The probable explanation is that these Christians, whose adherence to the doctrines of Christianity either bespeaks or has produced exceptional faith in all Western systems, were careful above their fellow-residents to observe the hygienic instructions issued by the authorities and recommended by their religious teachers. Even on this hypothesis Christianity earns some vicarious reputation.

The incident reminds us of a conversation which took place, some years ago, between a prominent Japanese statesman and a missionary more zealous than discreet. The latter asked the former, point blank, whether he, the statesman, was favourable to the spread of Christianity in Japan. While the question was being translated into Japanese, more than one of the bystanders pondered the old problem whether precipitancy or procrastination is responsible for the greater number of failures in life. At that particular time, any official declaration of support might have been almost fatal to the cause of Christianity, while a hostile avowal would have been scarcely less embarrassing. The statesman was fortunately equal to the occasion. "Tell the reverend gentleman," he said, "that the Christian subjects of His Majesty the Mikado pay their taxes regularly, never give any trouble to the police, and lead lives which we would gladly see imitated generally." The Christian congregation in Asakusa justify this panegyric. It is probable that if the other citizens of Tōkyō had been equally careful to observe the behests of "those that are set over them," the sanitary record of the capital during the cholera epidemic might have been much better than it was.

THE name of Duleep Singh has of late been repeatedly mentioned not only in English but also in continental, especially French, papers. His undeniable defection both from the English cause and the Christian faith has given rise to the most various comments. When but seven years of age, Duleep Singh succeeded to an empire embracing the entire Punjab, conquered and subdued by his valiant ancestors and their numerous Sikh followers. But it was the boy's misfortune to be placed under the regency of his mother, then a restless and ambitious woman, who was not averse to testing England's strength and found herself in consequence soon involved in war. The British, after battles such as had never previously been fought by them on Indian soil, overran the Punjab, and seized Lahore with all its treasures, among them the famous Kohinoor, now the best known of England's crown jewels. Duleep Singh was taken captive, and Dr. Login was entrusted with the Prince's education. Dr. Login had received strict instructions not to influence the Prince in religious matters, but the latter, becoming acquainted with the Christian religion through a Brahmin friend, asked permission to attend Dr. Login's family prayers. This request was referred to the authorities in India and permission was granted. His baptism afterwards was, somewhat it seems against his will, deferred till his sixteenth year, when according to Indian usage he became of age. In 1854, the Prince removed



to London and resided there permanently. His aged mother wished to see her son once more before her death. Disregarding all prejudices of caste, she set out on the voyage and met her son only to die on British soil. Her last wish was that her bones should rest with her ancestors and that her son should attend the funeral in India. In consequence of this he visited India. Passing through Egypt he met a lady teacher in a Mission School, Miss Bamba Mueller, through her father of German, and through her mother of Coptic, descent, and being strongly impressed by her beauty and ability, he married her, bestowing valuable gifts upon her friends and giving a large sum of money to the American Mission in Egypt. After this, that is since 1864, Duleep Singh led a retired life in England and his activity seemed to spend itself during the last twenty years in exclusively benevolent pursuits. Two years ago, unexpected to all and surprising to his best friends, the news was floated through India and Europe that Duleep Singh, for thirty years a Christian living in the midst of a Christian nation, desired to return to the teachings of Nanaka, and that already a "guru" or teacher was on the way to England to explain to him the mysteries of the Holy Book of the Sika faith. It is difficult to say what exactly produced so sudden and startling a change. Some think that, moving in a society partly affected by materialism, his religious convictions underwent a complete change; while others with greater probability look for the cause in the Prince's financial difficulties and his consequent dissatisfaction with the British Government. At any rate, when he found himself in straitened circumstances, he remembered the ancient glory of his ancestors; opened up old questions which had been settled long ago, and dwelt with emphasis on what under the circumstances he easily persuaded himself to believe; namely, that Great Britain had but shabbily rewarded him for the loss of a crown. Russia was at once suspected of having influenced the Prince, not by the British Government, but by the English press; and when Duleep Singh declared his intention of returning to India, many voices were raised against the project. But the Government, generous and strong, allowed him to depart in the *Verona*, assigning him residence in Southern, instead of Northern, India. Before his departure he issued a proclamation which was to be forwarded to his future co-religionists. In it he incidentally complained of being forbidden to reside in the Punjab, "a noble reward indeed for my unchanging loyalty to the Empress of India." The result of this proclamation, when it became known in England, was the detention of the Maharajah at Aden.

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The consequences of Duleep Singh's defection are not likely to be what a sensational report of the *Journal des Débats* anticipates. If, as the Paris journal claims, great events are imminent in central Asia, they will scarcely be of Duleep Singh's making. The Prince has been too long away from India to exert an appreciable influence upon the masses. Among 23 millions of Bengalees, according to the last Indian census, only 850,000 have yet adhered to the teachings of Nanaka, and these are by no means the war-like fanatics who in 1849 compelled the Company to annex the Punjab in order to protect the then British India against the annoyances invariably caused by

half independent and desperate border tribes. Since then the old religious ardour of the Sikh race has cooled, and their valour has found abundant scope under the flag of Great Britain. The danger apprehended from the Native States of India is exaggerated, and their rulers are as well aware as any one else that any movement on their part against Great Britain, before Russia has entered India, would be the inauguration of a suicidal policy, exposing them to the most serious dangers. Many of them are sincerely loyal, and many more seem to discern clearly that their continuance in power is dependent on the permanency of British rule, very much in the same way as the Princes of the German confederation find that the maintenance of the Empire is the surest guarantee of the undisputed possession of their own rights and privileges. During the recent Afghan scare the Indian princes professed their loyalty without reserve, and so long as their interests coincide nearly with those of Great Britain, little danger need be apprehended. Only a great disaster, it would seem, could array them against their Suzerain, and in that case also their motives and interests would be identical with those they entertain at present; namely, the maintenance of their present half independent position. England's strength will be her safety. In no part of the world do English interests appear safer than in India, and hence most men will be disposed to agree with Baron von Huebner's dictum, who having grown old in the service of Austrian diplomacy, summarized his impressions of British rule in the words: "In India England has nothing to fear but herself." In his opinion British rule in India could be overthrown only by England's own mistakes, while in the absence of such errors the power of all her enemies combined to this end would be exerted in vain.

According to the *Yiji Shimpō*, the conference at Nagasaki is not devoid of sensational incidents. It had been arranged that at the sitting on the 9th instant Chinese witnesses should be examined, but when the representatives met on that date the Japanese commissioners suggested that the evidence adduced up to this point should be reviewed and discussed. The Chinese representatives assented to this on condition that the letters of indictment prepared by the Japanese officials be made the basis of the discussion. To this condition, however, the Japanese commissioners refused to accede, pointing out that as the conference had already committed itself to the proposition that the evidence of witnesses of both nationalities should be taken in order to punish the guilty persons, no documents compiled by one side only before the sitting of the conference could be made the subject of discussion. At the next conference, on the 11th instant, the Chinese Consul, Mr. Tsai, proposed himself as a witness on behalf of his countrymen, upon which Mr. Denison asked the question: "Who are you?" "I am a Consul," was the reply. Mr. Denison again asked, "Of what country?" The Chinese Consul was much annoyed by these questions, and replied as follows:—"You must be perfectly aware, Mr. Denison, that I am the Consul of Great China. You insult me, when you put such questions to me in language that is barely polite. Henceforward, I shall only speak to Messrs. Kusaka and Hatoyama; I shall never again have anything to do with you."

Mr. Denison said: "You surprised me by your own proposal to become a witness, and I was forced to ask you these questions. If you are, then, a Chinese Consul and Commissioner, you cannot appear in the character of a witness. That is evident from your own words. With such a person I do not care to have anything to do in the present negotiations." The conference hall is said to have rung with passionate language, a great deal of which, we (*Japan Mail*) suspect to have had no reality outside the imagination of an enterprising news monger.

It is gratifying to notice the success of the L.L.A. scheme of the Scottish University of St. Andrews. Started in 1879 with the view of furnishing a much-needed test of the qualifications of lady-teachers, it has grown in popularity until it has centres all over the world and a yearly roll of nearly 400 candidates. The Universities of London and the University Colleges of Liverpool, Bristol, and Leeds open their doors to the scheme; Paris, Coblenz, and Pietermaritzburg are French, German, and South African centres. The standard is pitched high, as high as for the men's degree of M.A. Twenty-four subjects of examination are offered, to pass in five of which secures the title of L.L.A. (Literate of Arts). These 24 subjects are arranged in five groups as follows:—

- (a) The department of *Language*, including English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian.
- (b) The department of *Philosophy*, including Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Education, and History.
- (c) The department of *Science* (No. I.), including Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Comparative Philosophy.
- (d) The department of *Science* (No. II.) including Physiology, Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy.
- (e) The department of *Theology*, including Church History, Systematic Theology, Biblical Criticism, and Hebrew.

Seventy-five candidates have gained the honourable distinction in 1886. We see no reason why Tōkyō should not become a centre. The Japanese "girl graduate" would then rank on the same intellectual platform with her English, French, and German sisters. Seeing that we have the pleasing innovation this winter of a lady undergraduate obtaining admission to one of the colleges of the Imperial University, it does not seem idle to hope that our suggestion may bear fruit.

We should have thought that the Japanese Educational Society would have been among the very first to assist the objects of the Romaji-kai by adopting the latter's carefully elaborated system of transliteration. Or, even supposing that the Society shrinks from pledging itself to the possibility of substituting Roman letters for ideographs, might it not at least pay the Romaji-kai the compliment of employing the methods of spelling which have received the endorsement of nearly all Japanese and foreign scholars who make a specialty of this subject? It is plain, however, that the Educational Society pays no attention whatever to the Romaji-kai's system, else we should not find among its Romanized lists of officials such names as "Sinji," "Kana-ye," "Tamotsu" and so forth. What a pity it is that greater unanimity and co-operation cannot be secured with regard to this important reform. If such a body as the Educational Society remains outside the pale, the success of a movement which would contribute more than anything else to Japan's intellectual progress will be seriously deferred.

Original from

THE *St. James's Budget* has a good deal to say, and says it very well, about the Pope's consent to appoint a Minister President at Peking. The meaning of this step is that the Government of France abrogates its long claimed and stoutly exercised right to protect the Chinese Christians, and, "while glorying above all things in having no religion and no care for religion," appears to be very indignant at the prospect of this loss of power. Strong pressure is brought to bear on the Pope from Paris, and he is threatened with the abolition of the Concordat unless he agrees to some compromise. But, as the *St. James's Budget* justly points out, it is at Peking not at Rome that France should make her representations. Chinese statesmen are utterly weary of the authority asserted by the French Minister over the Christian subjects of the Celestial Throne, and are resolved to get rid of it. "One thing is quite certain," writes the *St. James's*, "from the account we have been able to give of the 'objects and reasons' of the Chinese overtures to the Pope. A Papal Legation being once constituted at Peking—under what style and title the Ambassador may come being quite immaterial—the Ministers of the Empire will hereafter refuse point-blank to recognize any other authority whatever in relation to the affairs of the Christian population. The representative of the French Republic will have no more right or opportunity than the representative of any other foreign Power to interfere with the domestic concerns of China or to pose as champions and guardians of any section of the people. If the Quai d'Orsay prove wise enough to acquiesce in this wholesome supersession of its influence, the change must make for peace. It was right and necessary that by some means freedom of worship and immunity from persecution should be secured to the Christian communities of the East. But the Power that accepts the duty of protection exposes itself to the temptation of abusing the opportunities which the discharge of the duties implies. No one who knows China will pretend that France has shown moderation and discretion in the assertion of her position. The question—and it is one of urgent and vital moment in the politics of Eastern Asia—is whether France will accept the graceful release which the ingenuity of the Peking Cabinet has arranged. M. de Freycinet has to understand that what is required is not that the privilege of interference shall be disguised, but that it shall wholly disappear. Will he have the courage to submit; or will he enter once again on the struggle with Celestial statecraft from which the Republic only lately emerged with so plentiful a lack of credit? Looking at the matter as a purely Asiatic one, and putting aside the distracting issues of European politics and the possibilities of European combinations, it is certain that the Republic, if it attempt to thrust a fresh quarrel on the Court of Peking, will have little sympathy and less support from any of the Western Powers. Russia—which has its own eternal difficulty on the Amoor and its more recent design on Port Lazareff to think of—may think it worth while to connive at a diversion. But England, Germany, America—the nations most largely interested in the commerce of Eastern Asia—will view with impatient displeasure any fresh disturbance of the calm that has happily been restored. Naples sins: Portici suffers. The Chinese mobs who do the work of massacre

and pillage in the Settlements at times of anti-foreign ferment are not nice to distinguish between foreigner and foreigner. France may give the offence; but the outburst French menace will provoke may submerge the unfending communities, whose only 'aspiration' is to be permitted to carry on their trade in peace."

In a portly volume, handsomely printed and embellished by photographs taken by himself, M. Hugues Kraft has published his "Souvenirs de notre Tour du Monde." Like all travellers who make the "grand tour," he found Japan the most delightful among the countries visited, and in deference to this impression, he devotes more than 100 pages out of the 386 which his book contains to a record of what he saw in the Land of the Rising Sun. He is a traveller of a type unfortunately too uncommon. Instead of filling his journal with large deductions founded on mere fragments of evidence, he sets down faithfully and unaffectedly the things he actually observed and heard. The result is that, within the beaten tracks of tourists in Japan, he has compiled a record valuable to foreign readers as a trustworthy account of the people and their ways. It is inevitable that for persons actually resident in the country such a record should not contain much that is interesting or novel. We must except, however, from the latter verdict the inferences which M. Kraft draws from a comparison of what he found in China and Japan. "In Japan," he writes, "the country is everywhere traversed by lines of telegraphs, and several railways have been in use for some years, principally between Kobe and Kyôto, *via* Osaka, and between Yokohama and Tôkyô. In China, the Government hastened to purchase, in order to destroy it, the little iron-road constructed in 1876 between Shanghai and Woosung, and has not yet been able to make up its mind to authorise the establishment of the line which would unite its capital with the rest of the world. What a volume of antitheses might not be written about these two neighbouring nations, so different from one another!" And again:—"If the enviroing beauties of nature influence the character and physiognomy of a people, the Japanese have certainly taken from their bold mountains, as from their smiling valleys, their manners, at once proud and independent, gentle and blithe. When one recalls the Chinese, with their sneering looks and their mein so often unfriendly, one greets with pleasure, at two paces from the Middle Kingdom, a nation modelled on such a different type, whose manners, hospitable, courteous and agreeable, charm from the first moment."

Of course M. Kraft was a little startled when he first found himself in face of that spectacle growing daily less common in Japan—the mixing of the two sexes in a mineral bath. What he says about this is worth quoting:—"Do not veil your face like an austere Englishman, who is scandalised when he sees fairly respectable people dispense with the barriers prescribed by our customs. Wonder rather with us at the decorum which presided at this most original reunion, where men, women and children amused themselves without noise, as without any indecorous pleasantry, plunging into the beneficent douche, or engaging in minutiae of toilette which were incomprehensible to us. What satisfaction it would have given me at that moment to have

a Chinaman by the pig-tail and to plunge him in the waves of the Nuno-biki-no-Taki! I had almost forgotten to mention that the male bathers were, for the most part, runners whose *jinrikisha* were stationed at the foot of the cascades. Ought one to conclude that our coachmen and carters are more or less civilized than these poor coolies?"

We cannot refrain from translating another passage of M. Kraft's work. It contains an allusion to a well known resident of Tôkyô as well as an entertaining critique on foreign life in the settlement of Yokohama:—"On our theatrical tours we were often accompanied by an American, Dr. W. S. B——, of Boston, with whom we became great friends. Almost as Parisian as '*les vrais enfants de Lutèce*,' he conceived while in Paris a love of curios which makes of him a philo-Japanese of the first force, whom this charming country will long retain possession of. Having spent already a year in Japan, he was our fellow-lodger in the Yaami Hotel, in Kyôto, and spoke then of his approaching departure for China and India. But his passion for Japan got the better of him, and he decided to remain there an indefinite time, giving himself the trouble, even, to obtain in Tôkyô, through the assistance of his Legation, a Japanese *maisonette*, where he can abandon himself at his ease to his tastes as a collector. He has adopted a description of life to which few Westerns could lend themselves, but which alone is admissible for one who desires to remain in daily contact with the national civilization of the country. Entirely independent; holding himself apart from the enjoyments of the 'foreign' world; only going to Yokohama on business, he has become more and more initiated into the custom and traditions of Japan. He takes pleasure in discovering things of which ordinary travellers have no conception, and in gaining an insight into delicacies which many others trample under foot, as unconsciously or with the same prejudice as the Japanese thirsting for progress who return from Europe and America imbued with too subversive ideas. The desire for isolation which influences this ardent virtuoso becomes less astonishing to one who observes that, on the hills of the Bluff, in the midst of a society essentially European, the residents and foreign merchants concentrate their activity within an extremely limited circle, avoiding every point of contact with the indigenous world. The English element, which here as everywhere predominates, appears to affect, even more than any other, absolute indifference in this respect—indifference which cannot but surprise and even grate upon the traveller longing for novelty. Outside the relations which business necessarily creates, the majority of the foreign residents do not seek any *rapprochement* with the Japanese, not even by studying their language, which no one gives himself the trouble to acquire, and which has been replaced by a patois as incoherent as it is incomprehensible. This patois is a pendant of the pidgin of the Chinese ports, with this difference that the Japanese, house servants, coolies and merchants have abandoned their idiom to the bad treatment of the stranger, while the Chinese, more exclusive, have taken the English language and distorted it to suit themselves. The residents of Yokohama consecrate to all the worldly amusements of Europe the leisure which the clemency of the weather enables them

to enjoy at all seasons. They dance; they have picnics; they play farces; they organize riding and walking parties; they are passionately addicted to shooting and lawn tennis, in which latter pastime the ladies shine in the first rank. In a word, they do everything that can possibly make themselves or others forget that they are in Japan; in that country so much talked of and in such extraordinary repute that many an European would give months of his life to spend a few weeks there. Do they imagine, these enthusiasts, that to find the true Japan, or what remains of it, the first essential is to get away from Yokohama? If one chooses to follow the European current, one must be prepared to meet at every step the portrait of English sociability, of which the *summum bonum* consists in ceremonial dinners where everyone is 'en grande tenue.' One thus becomes a victim of the delusion that one is always at the same table, adorned with greenery and with flowers in glass vases. The *menu* is invariably the same, from fish with shrimp sauce to pheasant with bread sauce, and the same stilted conversation repeats itself eternally. The ladies rise from table majestically, amid the rustling of silk trains, while the men lounge on their chairs, light manillas and send the bottle round. After the usual imbibing of sherry, port and claret, the elements momentarily separated meet again in the salon, and soft conversations are resumed over a photographic album or the last number of the local Punch, a humorous publication by a draughtsman of talent. The mistress of the house then solicits the inevitable performance; for the hypocritical phrase 'Oh, do give us a song,' is not wanting here any more than in old Albion. The request is immediately followed by melodies such as 'In the gloaming,' 'I am weary,' &c., adored by all the songstresses, who, though otherwise very charming, are often without either voice or ear. If a song does not please, the remarks elicited by the performance are always limited to these words, pronounced with an air of indifference:—'What a very sad song'; while the most enthusiastic admiration never goes beyond:—'Oh! thank you so much!' which phrase is uttered essentially with the lips and is accompanied by the same ineffable smile which greeted the false notes of Mrs. X., the purring of Miss Y., and the melodious reverie of Mrs. Z. These ladies are truly very good-natured to make spectacles of themselves for one another's benefit. But they do it with such perfect resignation that one cannot but feel grateful to them for adding their songs to the programme of the evening, with no other purpose than to provide a subdued accompaniment for the various conversations which are in progress. I do not desire, by these innocent criticisms, to offend the hospitable people whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making in Yokohama. I wish simply to show once more how squarely and conservatively John Bull transplants into the most distant countries the smallest details of his English home. In that faculty lies the true secret of his genius for colonizing; genius which all we French lack, and without which we shall doubtless remain always."

It is evident that one chief purpose of Mr. Parnell's Bill—the second reading of which was refused by the House on the 22nd of September—was to unite the sections of the Liberal Party;

or, at any rate, to bring about some defections in the ranks of Lord Hartington's followers. The latter object seems to have been achieved, but only to the extent of inducing several of the Unionists to abstain from voting. We are not yet in possession of information as to the numbers in the division on the second reading, and cannot, therefore, say by how much Lord Hartington's strength was temporarily diminished. So far as Mr. Parnell's Bill itself is concerned, the remarkable point about it is that its author and his followers and political associates committed themselves to a prediction which a very short time must either verify or falsify, with a corresponding effect on the credit of the Irish Party. Their prophecy virtually amounts to this—that unless rents are reduced and evictions stopped, Ireland will be the scene of a social war during the winter, and that outrages involving coercion of the severest type will compel the Government to convoke a special session of Parliament, and to legislate in the presence of highly disturbing circumstances. The Government, on the contrary, deny that any such danger is imminent: or that the evidence in their possession proves the tenants to be menaced with ruin and unable to pay rent because of the fall in the prices of agricultural produce. In this attitude the Ministry has the support of *The Times* and other leading journals, all of which declare that no crisis exists such as would justify urgency legislation of the nature of Mr. Parnell's Bill. The Parnellites have one advantage, or disadvantage, in this business. They can very easily bring about outrages which will partially fulfil their prediction; while, on the contrary, any tendency on the part of the Government to overstep the limits of the ordinary administration of the law, will surely be construed as evidence against the soundness of their judgment in rejecting the Bill. Ireland is indeed about as puzzling a problem in statesmanship as could possibly be conceived. One is almost driven to think that over-tinkering is mainly responsible for the miserable condition of the vessel.

*THE London Economist* is a persistently anti-silver organ, being apparently unable to disabuse itself of the suspicion that the efforts and arguments of bimetallicists all the world over are influenced solely by a desire to restore prosperity to the silver mines of the United States and Mexico. From these mines issue fully two-thirds of the world's silver, and the canny *Economist* "readily understands how anxious they are in America that Europe should back them up in replacing that metal upon its old level." We might, therefore, expect to find the *Economist* stoutly supporting the grand theory of the gold monometallists; namely, that the remarkable fall in the gold-value of silver is due, in the main, to over-production. That, it will be remembered, was the position taken by several gentlemen who recently corresponded with this journal on the subject; we, on the contrary, maintaining that the change in the price of the white metal is chiefly attributable to its demonetization, and that, in point of fact, the annual production of gold has shown much greater variations than that of silver. It may interest our correspondents to know that their most doughty champion, the *Economist*, disagrees *in toto* with them and agrees entirely with us on this particular phase of the discussion. Here is what it says in one of its latest issues

to hand:—"But though in the past quarter of a century the gold yield has decreased, and that of silver increased, if we carry back the comparison to a date prior to 1850, it will be found that the gold supplies have increased the more considerably. Over the longer periods, therefore, we may affirm that there have been no such violent variations between the rates of production of the two metals as might be supposed. The increase in both gold and silver has been very nearly equal. Their consumption, however, is an equally important consideration. Since 1876, the United States have increased their coinage of silver by full 5,000,000*l.* a-year (one-fourth of the world's production), and the world's consumption in the forms of plate, jewellery, the arts and sciences is undoubtedly as great as ever. Great Britain has, on the average, coined more silver since 1871 than she did before, and the export of silver to the East has been as follows:—

	TOTAL.	ANNUAL AVERAGE.
1885	.....	8,011,000
1880-84	23,391,000	6,478,000
1875-79	44,514,000	8,903,000
1870-74	70,536,000	14,107,000
1865-69	10,065,000	2,121,000
1860-64	39,912,000	7,982,000

This does not look like any material curtailment of the consumption of silver in the East. There have been fluctuations; but certainly, in the eleven years from 1875, the shipments of silver to the East have been more than double what they were in the previous eleven years, and coupled with the extra coinage in America, the increase in the world's production has been more than absorbed. No; if we seek to know how it is that silver has fallen, we must look for the explanation to the countries forming the Latin Monetary Union. Bi-metallic though they are, in name, they have not had the courage of their opinions, as the following figures clearly prove:—

SILVER COINAGE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES FORMING THE LATIN MONETARY UNION.				
	FRANCE.	BELGIUM.	ITALY.	TOGETHER.
1884	1,050,000	nil.	85,000	80,000
1883	nil.	nil.	250,000	250,000
1882	40,000	nil.	25,000	87,000
1881	200,000	4,000	33,000	237,000
1880	nil.	31,000	nil.	31,000
1879	nil.	nil.	800,000	800,000
1878	73,000	nil.	360,000	433,000
1877	600,000	nil.	882,000	1,482,000
1876	2,106,000	432,000	1,278,000	3,816,000
1875	3,000,000	590,000	2,000,000	5,590,000
1874	2,424,000	470,000	1,400,000	4,294,000
1873	2,251,000	4,468,000	1,091,000	12,410,000
1872	1,073,000	408,000	1,424,000	2,905,000
1871	1,035,000	950,000	1,440,000	3,425,000
1870	2,762,000	2,093,000	1,194,000	6,049,000

For years these countries afforded an important outlet for the steadily growing production of silver, but they became nervous, because the world would not back them up in a fallacy; and now, casting their theories aside, they are in reality more mono-metallic than England or Germany."

In colloquial Japanese there is a pithy expression, *nido bikkuri*. It is generally used of a person who, seen from a distance, looks very attractive, but who when viewed closely, is found to be startlingly homely. We are reminded of this by the advertisement which recently appeared in the local press with regard to a meeting to organize an art exhibition, and by the result of the meeting. The advertisement ran thus:—"A meeting of those favourable to the holding in Yokohama of an exhibition of pictures, curios, and other art objects for the benefit of the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Association will be held," &c. This was in itself a surprise. The Ladies' Benevolent Association is a thoroughly popular charity, and did its funds stand in need of replenishment, there

would surely be no lack of liberal subscriptions. The general impression hitherto had been that the Association was well supported—an impression founded on the fact that no public appeals were made on its behalf, and that it showed no particular alacrity in collecting the subscriptions of its members. Under the circumstances, the notion of an art exhibition as a means of raising money appeared more than doubtful. Such exhibitions have never proved profitable in Tôkyô, although circumstances—as regard expense, availability of specimens, and the nature as well as the size of the public to be appealed to—are incomparably more favourable there than in Yokohama. However, there was the advertisement. An exhibition “for the benefit of the funds of the Ladies’ Benevolent Association” was projected. Of that there could be no doubt. But when “those favourable” to the scheme met at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on the 13th inst., another surprise was in store for many of them. They learned that “the principal object of the projectors was to have an exhibition” and that “the motive was not purely philanthropic.” They also learned that, whereas their co-operation had been solicited in the cause of the Ladies’ Benevolent Association, “the Association was not in immediate need of money; its funds were not excessive, but it was able to pay its way.” Indeed, one report of the meeting ascribes to the chairman a statement that “the present appeal was not on behalf of the Association, but on behalf of holding an exhibition.” Such a statement would have been quite consistent with the chairman’s previous utterances, but we question whether anything so ingenuous was openly said. At all events it seems to come to this—that the name of the Ladies’ Benevolent Society has been adroitly employed to give popularity to a scheme which could scarcely have obtained much support on its own merits. The ladies, however, with their proverbial good nature, do not appear to object. Several of them have consented to serve on the Committee. And, indeed, we see no reason why the affair should not provide a certain measure of diversion. It has been reduced to its true dimensions by the discussion which took place at the meeting. There will be nothing like a representative art exhibition. The Public Hall will simply be decorated in an unusual, and doubtless very attractive, manner, and will then be employed for purposes of dancing and singing. A dance or two, and “a song or two,” are not exactly the sort of entertainment which old fashioned people have been accustomed to associate with art exhibitions; but the world is happily growing careless of precedent. We think that we are right in giving this description of the plans evolved at the meeting; though it must be confessed that the whole thing is still a little hazy. First, the Ladies’ Benevolent Association was thrust into the foreground; then an art exhibition was declared to be the principal object, and finally it was announced that “as to the necessity of glass cases, the owners of fragile objects would protect themselves by not exhibiting them.” This last declaration practically excludes all objects of Chinese or Japanese art, except, perhaps, works in iron or bronze. The owners of valuable pictures, lacquer, porcelain, pottery, ivories, wood carvings, and so forth, will hesitate before they consent to expose such things on open shelves or on the walls of a ball-

room and concert-hall. If all this is realized, there will be no disappointments and the scheme may contribute something to the general amusement as well as to the funds of the Ladies’ Benevolent Association. We venture, however, to suggest that the name “art exhibition” will be a little incongruous, and might be changed with advantage for something less pretentious and more accurate.

THE Tôkyô correspondent of *The Times* has supplied to that journal a more detailed account of the progress of Treaty Revision than any previously published. The facts which he describes have, however, been familiar to a considerable section of the community for some time. As long ago as July 31st, the *Tôkyô Independent’s* leading columns contained the following *resumé* of the labours of the Conference:—“Briefly put, matters stand thus:—Mixed residence will be permitted throughout Japan within a certain date after the ratification of the treaties. Foreigners may freely travel and reside in the interior, subject to Japanese jurisdiction. But the law of the country will be administered by courts composed of Japanese and foreign judges; the foreigners to be employed by the Government, and to administer Japanese law only. On the other hand, for a few years after ratification, extraterritoriality will prevail within the present treaty limits. Beyond these, only Japanese law will be administered. Within a stated period after ratification, the Japanese Government will in all probability prepare and promulgate Civil and Commercial Codes, etc., which will therefore be in force and practically tried several months before the establishment of mixed residence and the opening of the country.”

\* \* \*

The information embodied in this extract extends, it will be seen, to all the main points set forth by the correspondent of *The Times*. It is information which was always accessible, we believe, to persons who could be trusted not to make a mischievous use of it. Naturally some discretion has been exercised, especially with regard to journalists who deal only in abuse and devote themselves to distorting the truth and disturbing the public mind. Such persons repel confidence everywhere, and it is inevitable that their presence in this Settlement should impose a restraint which diplomats would not otherwise feel. For the rest, complaints about the reticence of the Foreign Representatives have been entertaining, in view of the fact that the new basis of the Conference’s deliberations was accurately described in the columns of a local English journal more than two and a half months back.

On the subject of commercial rivalry between England and Germany, and in reply to a query forwarded by a gentleman in Japan, a first-rate London authority has written the following:—

In replying to your enquiry with respect to the assertion that of late years rail and bridge work from Germany have gone to England, I may at once say that the statement regarding rails is absolutely without foundation, whilst as to bridge work, from an experience extending over the last five years, I am almost as certain that the assertion cannot be supported by facts. At any rate, I have never heard of such a transaction. The International Rail Makers’ Association—or Syndicate, as it has been more frequently called—being now defunct, little need be said respecting it, beyond remarking that the co-operation of English railmakers in its establishment was primarily an act of folly. By countenancing and supporting it, English manufacturers, instead of checking the

competition of German makers, have actually fostered it. They have by their action helped to open up markets to German rail producers hitherto closed to them, and thus jeopardised, instead of protecting, their own interests. And, after all, they have only postponed the crisis, for, as we now see, with the collapse of the Syndicate, rails have gone down rapidly; I have no doubt whatever but that matters will right themselves as soon as low prices have induced the demand to grow. Now, buyers have their innings; it will be the turn of the makers next.

People are very apt to believe statements put forth by interested parties, the latter very frequently making them, knowing that those they wish to convince are unable either to verify or contradict such statements, on account of their being beyond their own sphere of observation. Many buyers have a preference for English manufactures, English work and English producers, probably knowing from long experience that, in dealing with respectable and well-known English firms, they can thoroughly rely upon being conscientiously served, a good repute being cherished by the latter quite as much as any commercial gains they may make. More harm has been done to English trade by the malpractices of foreign manufacturers and traders, (connived at in too many cases, if the truth must be known, by unprincipled British dealers and even makers,) who have practised false branding or marking of inferior goods of foreign manufacture, and palmed them off afterwards as English products.

It is generally admitted that the manufacturers of the continent of Europe in general, and of Germany in particular, are constantly introducing improvements; but the same is equally true of English manufacturers. If the Japanese Railway Department, therefore, is accused of being partial to everything English, its detractors ought to be made to point out where the Germans have out-distanced the English in improvements, more especially those relating to railways. It is perfectly true that the Germans have succeeded in replacing English manufacturers in certain articles in some quarters; but this has not been on account simply of their products being superior to those of English makers, but partly because they sell more cheaply—and short-sighted buyers too often prefer cheapness to quality—and partly because they are more persevering in “pushing” their manufactures.

The assertion that the Germans have actually produced more rails than the English is absurd on the face of it. Those making it must be totally ignorant of the far greater metallurgical resources of Great Britain compared with those of Germany, a superiority too well known to require elaborate evidence in its support, and can never have seen statistics exhibiting the production of the two countries. But to counteract probable mischief arising from such wild assertions, and to convince doubters, a few tables are appended to this memorandum, which set this forth clearly.

Notwithstanding this superiority and ascendancy, however, Englishmen are not so blind as not to know that there is room for improvement. Here is what one of them says:—“Our manufacturers are not as well educated as the Germans generally. They do not know as many languages, for example, and they do not take the trouble to study the needs of their foreign customers. They rely too much upon the superiority of England already acquired, and take too little trouble to perpetuate their superiority. The Germans, on the contrary, feel their inferiority, and endeavour to make up for it by cultivation of skill and knowledge.” This sound advice is appreciated here, and beginning to be acted upon.

As to underselling English manufacturers, the Germans, as has been stated, have been successful in various products, and more particularly in the hardware trade. They have also done so in isolated instances, when contracts to foreign governments for steel rails have been taken at ruinously low prices by German makers. It may be enquired how they are able to do this? The enquiry may be answered very briefly. Owing to the ample protection accorded to German manufacturers by a prohibitive import duty on rails, as on other metallurgical products, preventing foreign competition at home, they are able to sell dearly at home, and, by means of the large profits thus realised, to tender for foreign contracts at prices at which they would be unable to offer if they had not this reserve of large profits on home-consumed products to fall back upon. Their exact position may be illustrated by a single example. During 1885 the selling price to home users of steel rails was £7 a ton on trucks at makers’ works. The average price during the same time, delivered f.o.b. Hamburg, for export was £4 14s. per ton. They have been selling lately even cheaper than that. The result of this beautiful protective system is this, as has been pointed out again and again, that the German people have to recoup, indirectly, their rail manufacturers for losses the latter sustain over their foreign business. This ought to be a warning to other nations against countenancing protection; and yet, owing partly to misrepresentation, and partly to popular apathy, protection has been gaining ground during the last decade. However, there have been signs recently of an approaching reaction, and there is a prospect of this evil of protection, like other evils, curing itself, by the mischief it causes and the burdens it imposes.

As to the facts desired, they will be supplied by the few figures given below. Those figures, taken from reliable sources, although they are not so complete as I should have liked to make them, are yet ample

enough to carry conviction to all, and refute misrepresentation:—

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON, 1876-1885.

Years.	ENGLAND. Tons.	GERMANY. Tons.
1876	6,555,997	1,324,339
1877	6,608,604	1,421,667
1878	6,300,000	1,508,061
1879	6,000,434	1,588,076
1880	7,223,833	1,650,000
1881	8,377,304	2,941,000
1882	8,493,287	3,170,427
1883	8,496,324	3,280,728
1884	7,524,066	3,573,155
1885	7,250,647	3,757,775

PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURED IRON, 1876-1885.

Years.	ENGLAND. Tons.	GERMANY. Tons.
1876	—	1,077,747
1877	—	864,813
1878	—	975,134
1879	—	902,500
1880	—	1,100,800
1881	2,681,190	1,349,018
1882	2,841,531	1,400,408
1883	2,730,504	1,449,694
1884	2,237,535	1,757,751
1885	1,911,125	1,971,999

\* No returns available for 1876-1880.  
† The quantities stated for England include bars only, whilst for Germany they comprise all descriptions of manufactured iron.

PRODUCTION OF BESSEMER STEEL INGOTS, 1876-1885.

Years.	ENGLAND. Tons.	GERMANY. Tons.
1876	700,000	340,083
1877	750,000	301,110
1878	857,527	403,507
1879	834,511	460,406
1880	1,046,382	680,500
1881	1,441,719	720,000
1882	1,673,649	993,000
1883	1,553,380	970,000
1884	1,300,676	1,136,100
1885	1,304,127	1,145,500

PRODUCTION OF STEEL RAILS, 1879-1885.

Years.	ENGLAND. Tons.	GERMANY. Tons.
1879	340,000	140,000
1880	—	335,238
1881	—	407,731
1882	—	504,122
1883	1,235,785	595,113
1884	1,007,173	473,602
1885	784,098	400,242

† These figures include rail accessories.

EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL RAILS, 1880-1885.

Years.	FROM ENGLAND. Tons.	FROM GERMANY. Tons.
1880	604,200	230,000
1881	716,132	350,000
1882	781,783	250,000
1883	728,414	176,178
1884	543,216	144,453
1885	497,343	154,791

In submitting the foregoing remarks for your consideration, I am fully aware that they embody only the expression of individual opinions. But I may claim for the latter that they have been formed during a number of years, during which I have had exceptional opportunities for observation. As to the facts quoted, I am content to let them speak for themselves.

How do our American friends like this, from the *Liverpool Daily Post*:—"The Government, as advised by its most potent friend in the Press, is not to run away from 'mere bluff.' Since when the expression 'bluff' borrowed, if we mistake not, from a low American game of chance, has been adopted into the quasi classical English of *Times* leading articles we do not know." A "low American game of chance"! What sacrilegious language! This is another proof of that dreadful insular prejudice which makes such porcupines of Englishmen in their intercourse with the outer world. The *Liverpool Daily Post* has never risen, probably never could rise, to the level of poker; and so, like the connoisseur who said that an object of *virtu* could not be good because he had not seen anything of the sort before, this "provincial" newspaper applies the term "a low American game of chance" to a pastime which in reality educates all the faculties that are essential to success in a world without a hereafter.

We publish in this issue some telegrams of which two are unintelligible. The messages dated London, October 9th, reached us some days ago, and were returned to Reuter's agent with a request that he would take steps to render them comprehensible. Similarly with the message dated October 13th. Reuter's agent answers our request by saying that we must clearly point out what words puzzle us. He

professes entire willingness to do everything in his power to render the messages clear, but at the same time reminds us of the following charmingly arbitrary condition under which Reuter's business is conducted:—

Neither the Company nor its Agents are to be held in any manner responsible for the correct transmission or due delivery of this Message, nor for any Losses or Expenses which may be incurred, either by the Senders or Receivers thereof, whether from Mutilations, Mistakes, Delays, or Non-delivery or otherwise from whatever cause arising, or (if Coded in the Company's Code) from Errors in Coding it, or in the Interpretation of the Code Words; but in case of Non-delivery by the fault of the Company or its Agents, the actual Sum paid for the Transmission of the Message will be paid to the Sender when Demanded.

Our readers will agree, we imagine, that the unintelligible portions of the messages in question sufficiently indicate themselves, and that we were justified in assuming their plainness. We have now, however, been more explicit; but we deem it well to publish the telegrams as they are, not only for the sake of what is intelligible, but also because the obscure portions may convey some meaning to quicker wits than ours.

With regard to Bulgaria's protest, its explanation is doubtless furnished by the following telegram:—

London, October 7th.

M. Kaulbars has ordered the Commandant at Rustchuk to release the plotters against Prince Alexander, offering a reward to the commandant of the consular troops which was refused.

Here, too, there appears to be some blunder about the word "Consular." The one fact which emerges clearly enough from the fog is that the Bulgarian stew is still seething, and that the fat may fall into the fire at any moment.

We observe that a scheme is an foot for getting up a ball to be given, some time in the month of December, by the Yokohama community to the Japanese, of whose hospitality we, in this Settlement, are so often the recipients. The movement is to be welcomed, not only on account of its immediate object, but also because it indicates a desire to promote that social intercourse which is still so meagre between foreigners and Japanese. An entertainment of this kind is, perhaps, the only means available to a considerable section of the community for returning the hospitalities of Tōkyō officials, and we do not doubt that the scheme will be heartily supported. As yet the outlines only of the project are made public, and there appears to be some doubt as to the advisability of including the foreign residents of Tōkyō among the entertainers. We imagine that the general tendency of opinion will be against such inclusion. The Tōkyō residents have daily opportunities for receiving Japanese at their homes or elsewhere, and the chief reason for their coöperation is thus removed. This point, as well as other details, will, however, remain to be discussed and determined at the first meeting held so soon as the scheme shall have received assurance of sufficient support. In the meanwhile, it is to be distinctly understood, we believe, that those who promise to coöperate commit themselves to nothing until the whole affair shall have been submitted for public deliberation.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* gives some interesting statistics of the mining industry of the United States. Of 266 gold, silver, and copper mines in the country only 136 have ever been sufficiently remunerative to allow of dividends being paid to the shareholders. The nominal capital of the various mining

companies is stated to be \$1,358,180,000, of which \$679,400,000 belong to the companies that have been able to pay dividends. The rest of the capital appears to be quite unproductive. The amount of dividends paid by all the companies from the first is said to be about \$157,325,000, or somewhat less than 12 per cent. of the original capital invested, or 23 per cent. of that part of the capital which from the beginning has been yielding dividends. Against this have to be placed large sums of money paid by the members of the various companies in the form of "assessments." The total amount of these is reported to have been \$79,788,846, thus reducing the net profits on the capital sunk to about 6 per cent. Most of the mining companies of the United States are by no means of recent origin, and it is stated that since 1880 scarcely any additional capital has been invested in gold or silver mines. Of the 136 mines that had hitherto paid dividends, only 39 were able to pay such last year, and a still larger number of them have yielded no profits since 1871. Many of these mines shortly after their opening were extremely remunerative, and for a time large dividends were declared, but during recent years mining enterprise has yielded no profits commensurate to the outlay involved, and the entire industry has suffered from a marked depression.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has only one more chance of recovering a fragment of his respectability; namely, a prosecution for perjury. The recent trial was in one respect most unsatisfactory. Its result merely established that no evidence was forthcoming to upset a decree which was obtained, in the first place, on the strength of a confession deemed by the law insufficient to criminate its principal object. The ends of true justice were not accomplished at all, though the requirements of the law were satisfied. The issue involved, as the *Spectator* well puts it, was this:—"Either Mrs. Crawford had of malice prepense made Sir Charles Dilke an object of something like public loathing without any guilt on his part so far as she was concerned, or Sir Charles Dilke had been guilty of about the basest and most malignant perjury that the world ever heard of in trying to hold up his own victim and the partner of his own guilt to infamy for deliberately charging him with what he himself knew to be true." Is it not very difficult to conceive that Sir Charles Dilke should challenge the public trial of such an issue after the law had offered him an easy path to comparative vindication? We find it much easier to imagine a chain of circumstances by which Mrs. Crawford may have been drawn into making a false confession and subsequently pursuing it to its gravest consequences. She was unhappy with her husband, and ardently desired to be separated from him. She was, according to her own admissions, a woman of utterly depraved disposition, with scarcely any sense of shame and none of virtue. She had fallen once at least through sheer incontinence, and probably oftener. She believed that in former years the relations between her mother and Sir Charles Dilke had been of such a character that he must of necessity avoid appearing in a court of law. She believed, also, that Sir Charles' high political station would deter her husband and friends from exposing him to public disgrace. Sir Charles, in short, was in her power. With this knowledge, and seeing



that her sins were persistently threatening to emerge into the daylight, she made a statement to her husband. But things did not eventuate as she had expected. The matter was carried into court, and thenceforth she had to choose between adhering to her words or adding perjury to adultery. Of course she chose the former. And now comes the singular part of the affair. Not one witness could be produced to corroborate her assertions of repeated criminal acts with Sir Charles Dilke. Her story was that she visited his house some 15 or 16 times during 1882 and 1883, yet not one of the servants saw her. She swore that a woman called Sarah let her in and out and helped to dress her, but Sarah denied all this on oath. We have then nothing beyond the unsupported and in many respects very unlikely statements of a woman so singularly conscienceless that she could commit adultery with the avowed seducer of her own mother, a woman whose title to veracity—if anything resembling truth could be supposed to coexist with such vices—was completely destroyed by her falsehoods with regard to another lover, Captain Forster. It seems hard that the tales of such a woman should have prevailed against such a man as Sir Charles. He has, as we have said, only one chance of vindicating himself, and that is likely to be denied to him. Yet we cannot but think, judging by the published evidence, that he is paying the penalty of his sin, not with Mrs. Crawford, but with her mother.

We have alluded more than once to the enterprise and perseverance shown by graduates of the former Imperial College of Engineering, who have made their way to America, and there, by laborious and patient effort, succeeded in attaining independence. A case in point is that of Mr. M. Kurizuka—or Crizuka, as he spells his name to assist foreign pronunciation—who, having graduated with considerable distinction some years ago at the Engineering College, set out for the States, taking a steamer passage, and accepted employment at sixty cents per diem in the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. Of course it was employment of the roughest character. But for that very reason it served Mr. Kurizuka's purpose; namely, the acquisition of a thoroughly practical knowledge. One day, when the ex-graduate was hidden in the recesses of a boiler which it was his task to scrape, he was greeted by an Irishman, who looked in and observed:—"Sorrah a one av me doubts thin but you'll be the little Jap they're writing about in the papers." Further enquiry disclosed the fact that Mr. Kurizuka had indeed attracted the attention of the ubiquitous reporter. He soon learned the value of a journalistic paragraph, for his employers took notice of him and offered him a greatly improved position as draughtsman. This, however, he declined to accept, being anxious to persevere with his practical education in the works. The upshot of it all is that he has now returned to Japan as the "Agent of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia," and that his friends are offering him well-merited congratulations.

We have much regret in announcing the sudden death, on Monday morning, of Mr. H. Ahrens, head of the well known firm of Ahrens & Co. Mr. Ahrens had been dining in Tōkyō in Japanese style, Sunday night, and on Monday morning

he was attacked by an illness which quickly showed itself to be cholera. The best medical aid was immediately summoned, but Mr. Ahrens sunk rapidly and died in a few hours. The deceased gentleman was one of the most successful and enterprising foreign merchants that ever visited Japan. From the very outset of his career he stepped out of the conventional groove of the open-port trader, and cultivated the friendship of many Japanese, the result being that he secured a large business, and is said to have made an ample fortune. His death will be an irreparable loss to the firm of which he was the head, and will be most sincerely regretted by a large circle of both Japan and foreign friends.

THE poetasters of the *Saturday Review*, and the *St. James's Budget* are so prolific and persistent in their rhyming attacks upon Mr. Gladstone and the Home Rulers that the following verses from the *Spectator* have at least the charm of novelty:—

EDINBURGH AND ILWICK.

Gone in the moment when victory was shouted!  
Gone just when the fierce strain of battle was done;  
When the friends of disunion and discord were routed;  
Lost when the cause they had fought for had won.  
What was their crime, then? Too well they remember  
Past pledges: they knew not how fickle your sky:  
That was only last year in the month of November,  
And now it is only the month of July.  
What do men say of them? Vanquished, defeated?  
Spurn, laugh, or even them, crase from the roll?  
Nay, the cause wins though its chiefs be unseated:  
Write them up victors, the heads of the Poll!  
Failure? What failure? If failure, they choose it:  
The mob's fickle vote is as dust in the scale:  
Proud was it to win, but still prouder to lose it:  
To give up dear honour, that—*that*—were to fail.  
Yet failure! Yes, here! All in vain the resistance:  
We yield, not to reason; outnumbered we fail.  
But hark! Did ye hear? Far away in the distance,  
'Twas the glad shout of victory borne on the gale,  
From county, from town, from a people decided:  
Dear Ireland, your wrongs in the past we will own;  
But we cannot believe you can prosper divided,  
Or flourish, dear sister, cut off and alone.  
And what shall our friends do? Go, hang their heads beaten,  
Retire to their woodlands, sink, sulk in the shade?  
Read Plato, write verses, like schoolboys from Eton,  
Play tennis, lull, lounge, in their elms' colonnade?  
Ah, no, gallant leaders! for England is grateful:  
She owes you a debt, she can pay, and she will;  
While Union is dear, and Disunion hateful,  
Your strength, wit, and wisdom, she needs them all still.  
To the artist yield art, to the student leave letters;  
Yours be it in stife of the Senate to vie!  
To make Ireland find friends, where she only feels fetters,—  
Ah! that were a cause both to live for and die.  
And, O fickle Scotland! your loss yet unknowing,  
To-morrow is theirs, though for you is to-day:  
For the tide that there ebbs, here in England is flowing,  
And the last in the Foll shall be first in the fray.

A. G. B.

We translate the following from the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*:—

The *Romaji Zasshi* of the 10th inst. has the following letter from Professor Toyama in answer to the *Japan Mail*, and as we (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) had served as a medium for the latter journal, we now do the same for the Professor, for the benefit of our virtuous readers:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ROMAJI ZASSHI."

In my recently published pamphlet called *Engeki Kairiya Ron Shikō*, I discussed the advisability of excluding from plays all allusions to brothel-houses and *geisha*, and in saying that prostitutes and *geisha* ought in future to be looked upon with as much contempt as possible, I referred to the admission of *geisha* to the concert given by M. Remenyi in the Rokumeikan, which was attended by a Prince of the Blood, and by Japanese and foreign ladies and gentlemen, and laid the blame upon the managers of the concert. The *Japan Mail* seems to have had some connection with the managers, for that journal defends their conduct in its issue of the 22nd inst. and ridicules my opinion with regard to *geisha*. Some persons may suppose that I propose to refute the *Japan Mail's* remarks; but, on the contrary, I have to thank that journal for correcting my mistaken notions by the light of its transcendent wisdom.

Firstly, I had thought it a disgrace to His Royal Highness and to foreign gentlemen and ladies of quality to sit in company with *geisha* in such a place. But, according to the instructions of the journal in question, it appears that foreign gentlemen are willing to sit with *geisha*. If so, my anxiety has been lightened so far as foreign gentlemen are concerned, and for that I must thank the *Japan Mail*. But I feel sorry that it has not given me any instructions as to whether foreign ladies are also fond of keeping company with *geisha* or not.

Secondly, I had thought I used enough discretion in advocating that anything relating to prostitutes and *geisha* should not be acted on the stage, and that women of those disreputable classes should not be allowed to make their

appearance in the respectable presence of gentlemen and ladies of high position. But the *Japan Mail* teaches me that thoughtful people do not shun the society of "these refined and modest-looking artists," but are on the contrary willing to show them respect. I must thank that journal for its definition of thoughtful people.

Thirdly, I had believed that the musicians of the Imperial Household, the lands of the Military and Naval Departments, and private musicians, like Yamase and Nakanoshima on the *koto*, Kodō on the *shakuhachi*, and Enji-tayu and Kanai-tayu on the *kiyomoto*, were special artists in this country. But I thank the *Japan Mail* for its instructions that *geisha* are also entitled to be called artists.

Fourthly, I remember to have criticized the admission of *geisha* to a concert given in such a building as the Rokumeikan, but have no idea of having advocated the exclusion of women of that class from theatres and circuses. Even I am aware of the difference between these two things. Is it not a curious piece of logic to ask, upon hearing that *geisha* must be refused admittance to a concert given in a building of the character of the Rokumeikan, if censors of morals are to be stationed at the doors of Chiari's circus so as to prevent women of that class from gaining admittance? The *Japan Mail* obliges me very much by affording me an example of such logic.

Fifthly, I had thought that it was Western education that taught me to look with contempt upon women of the standing of *geisha*. But I must acknowledge my indebtedness to the *Japan Mail* for the information that even a man born in the West and grown up in the West may, on coming to this country and residing here for several years, bring his mind to such a miserable state as to suppose that females, however disgraceful be their position, if only their demeanour is refined and modest may be permitted to keep company with Royal princes and the wives of missionaries.

Yours, etc.,

TOYAMA SHOICHI.

Tōkyō, September 24th, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NICH NICH SHIMBUN."

SIR,—In his pamphlet *Engeki Kairiya-ron*, Professor Toyama animadverted severely on the fact that among the audience at M. Remenyi's concert in the Rokumeikan some *geisha* were present. As editor of the *Japan Mail*, I criticised the Professor's strictures, and observed that at entertainments where admission is by payment, it is impossible to distinguish between individuals. All who are willing to pay the stipulated sum can claim the right of admission, and except in the case of persons whose conduct is disorderly or their dress indecent, the managers cannot exercise any discretion. I further added that such discretion would be particularly impossible in the case of *geisha*, who, so far as their appearance is concerned, are perfectly modest and lady-like.

Professor Toyama appears to have been seriously offended by this criticism of mine. He published, in the last issue of the *Romaji Zasshi*, a letter on the subject, and as this letter has been reproduced in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, I beg that you will grant me a little space to reply.

I think your readers will agree with me as to the utter impossibility of exercising any arbitrary discretion with regard to the persons who are permitted to take their places among the audience at theatres and other public entertainments. No attempt to exercise such discretion has ever been successfully made in any part of the world. It is not made in England, and the consequence is that not only the highest nobles, but even the sovereign and her family frequently attend theatres and concerts at which the most depraved women in London are among the audience. Professor Toyama lays much stress on the fact that a Prince of the Blood, as well as foreign ladies and gentlemen, were present at the Rokumeikan. I have the fullest respect for Japanese Princes of the Blood, but I venture to think that they need not be offended by circumstances far less offensive than those which the Queen of England and all the great sovereigns of Europe endure with equanimity. It is true that Professor Toyama seeks to draw a distinction between a concert given at the Rokumeikan and an ordinary theatrical performance. It is not the place, however, but the manner of admission which determines the nature of an entertainment. From the moment that people are admitted on payment of a fixed sum at the door, the right to say who shall enter and who shall not is never exercised except in the cases I have indicated above. Professor Toyama, though by repute an advanced liberal, appears to retain some highly conservative prejudices. He would not have Princes and nobles attend theatres and concerts unless the audience is carefully sifted; and in the case of the lower orders, he would curtail the personal liberty which belongs to every individual. I fear that these old-fashioned prejudices are out of date. If Princes and nobles shrink from the contamination of mixed audiences, they had better remain in their palaces and mansions, and not frequent places of public entertainment; and if respectably dressed persons of quiet demeanour are not to be allowed to procure with their money the same diversions as other people, we had better go back to the days of the *Yeta* and *Kawara-mono*.

I wish to ask Professor Toyama one question. How many persons among the audience at a theatre or a concert are likely to be offended by

the presence of a few *geisha*? Not foreigners certainly, for I can assure Professor Toyama that to our eyes the difference between the appearance of a *geisha* and that of a Japanese lady is wholly indiscernible. I am assured by many Japanese friends that they also cannot observe this difference. It seems, then, that the only persons capable of detecting the presence of *geisha* in a mixed audience are gentlemen whose acquaintance with females of this class is extended and intimate. Are these the gentlemen whose sensibilities Professor Toyama would guard against offence?

With regard to the remaining contents of Professor Toyama's letter, your readers will no doubt have perceived that he writes in jest. No other hypothesis will explain the extraordinary misconstructions he has put upon what I said. He accuses me of asserting that "foreign gentlemen are willing to sit with *geisha*," and that "females, however disgraceful their position, if only their demeanour is refined and modest may be permitted to keep company with royal princes and the wives of missionaries." Nothing that I have ever written can possibly bear these constructions, and Professor Toyama, being a competent English scholar, is perfectly well aware that it cannot. The Professor alludes to what he has learned from Western civilization. I hope, for the sake of his reputation and for the sake of the good work he is doing, that he has not learned a controversial device too common in the West; namely, the device of seeking to discredit an opponent by attributing to him monstrous opinions which he never professed, and which are diametrically opposed to the tenor of all his writing. I prefer to conclude that the Professor's wit got the better of his gravity on this occasion.

But I am sorry, Sir, that he should think this a fit subject for jesting. In my opinion the social problems now presenting themselves for solution in Japan are of the gravest and most interesting nature. This question of the admission of *geisha* to public entertainments is a petty corollary. The allusions I made to it in the columns of the *Japan Mail* were not for its own sake but for the sake of the inference which its manner of treatment by Japanese writers, and especially by Professor Toyama, seemed to suggest. From what these gentlemen say, one would suppose that, in order to improve the status of Japanese women, the principal method should be to reform the women themselves. Consider the case of the *geisha*, for a moment. Professor Toyama paints these females in the blackest colours. He writes as though they were shameless and most depraved persons. I do not venture to pit my own knowledge and experience in this particular matter against the knowledge and experience of Professor Toyama, but I do venture to assert without fear of contradiction that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the motive of the *geisha* is noble and unselfish. She sells herself into a life of hardship and suffering, often of bitter shame, not for her own sake, but for the sake of supporting her parents or relatives. I believe that the consciousness of this devoted sacrifice is generally present with her, and that it effectually saves her from the moral degradation which is an almost invariable trait of women of doubtful character in the West. Thus and thus only is it possible to explain the gentleness, refinement, and I might almost add modesty which the *geisha* and *yujo* of Japan manage to preserve among circumstances of a naturally demoralizing tendency. I myself can recall the times before the Restoration when, owing to much stricter codes of social etiquette than those now prevailing, the *geisha* was enabled to lead a virtuous life, and to gain a tolerable income by the exercise solely of her wit and her accomplishments. I need not remind your Japanese readers how completely the rigid decorum of the *yashiki* was subsequently replaced by a species of semi-military license, and how officialdom exchanged its stiff exclusive demeanour for one which combined Occidental freedom with Oriental autocracy. If the *geisha* had to bow before the change; if she was compelled to yield to the masterful caprices of those upon whose favour her means of livelihood depended, it is not for these now to point the finger of scorn at her, or to imply that their own libertinism is the outcome of her submission. The spirit which inspires this crusade against the *geisha* ought, in my opinion, to be the first object of reform. For it is only one aspect of the spirit of unsympathetic and inconsiderate dominance which has for centuries directed the attitude of men towards women in Japan. The *geisha* are what their patrons have made them. That men cry out now against these unfortunate girls is much as though a painter were to try to excuse his want of skill by abusing the faults in his own pictures. I do not wish to follow Professor Toyama's example by perverting his opinions. So far as he is concerned, it is probable that his

principal purpose is to improve the position of virtuous women by widening the gulf between them and their frail sisters. With such an aim every one must sympathize. But instead of trying to accomplish it by seeking to make women of doubtful virtue the objects of a disdain which men will never feel for them so long as there are two sexes in the world, would it not be more honest and more rational to educate in the minds of Japanese men proper consideration for the feelings of their wives and sisters, and an active sense of the fact that they have no right to subject these to trials and humiliations which they would not consent to suffer for a moment themselves? I do not address myself to Professor Toyama alone or even chiefly, but to others who have written on this subject in the Japanese press. And I hope neither he nor they will imagine that I am actuated by any desire to oppose the urgent reform they have in hand. On the contrary, I seek to advance that reform when I venture to suggest that they are beginning at the wrong end, and that neither by preaching to their pure women nor railing at their impure will they effect their aim. So far as concerns the better education of women, their freer admission to social circles and the enlargement of their sphere of moral and physical enjoyments, there is doubtless much that invites reform in Japan. But with regard to the position of the woman *vis-à-vis* the man, the whole ability to effect a change, not less than the duty of setting about the work at once, rests with the man. Speaking as a stranger whose field of observation is necessarily limited, I venture to say that in all truly womanly qualities there is very little to improve in the Japanese woman; whereas, in the most manly of all manly qualities—respect and consideration for the weak—there is everything to improve in the Japanese man. Will not Professor Toyama devote his great abilities and large influence to that important reformation, instead of wasting his time in frivolous persiflage, and instead of injuring his reputation by caricaturing the opinions of those who admire him and heartily wish him success?

Your obedient servant,  
Tôkyô, October 15th.

F. BRINLEY.

A "WONDERFUL discovery," according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, has been made in the heart of Tôkyô—perhaps we ought to warn the readers of Chiarini's advertisements that no allusion to that popular entertainment is intended. A policeman, named Okubo, while on his beat in Kôbaicho, Surugadai, observed that a path had been trodden among the grass at the back of the shrine of Ota-Inari. The constable's suspicions were aroused. He followed the mysterious track. It led him to the bank of the river Kanda, which flows behind Surugadai. Peering about, he detected the opening of a cave, within which was "a hairy old beggar," named Yamada Sukijiro, a native of Echu, who had inhabited that agreeable hole for five years. When Mr. Yamada first established himself there, he led a solitary life; but by and by other members of his fraternity joined him, and dug caves for themselves, until a bee-hive of seven cells with twenty inmates had been formed. The little colony vehemently protested against the intrusion of the myrmidon of the law, declaring that the extent of their wrongdoing was the excavation of lairs—a privilege not denied even to wild beasts. They were nevertheless peremptorily invited to a lodging in the nearest station-house.

THE sketch which we recently gave of the terms of the Hongkong opium convention does not please the *North China Herald*. "The *Japan Mail's* article," writes our Shanghai contemporary, "says that no sort of preventive service is to be established in the colony, and this looks very like the old trick of preparing the Hongkong public to hear something to its disadvantage, by explaining that things might have been much worse than they are." The *North China Herald* must have been in a singularly suspicious humour when it imagined that this journal was

engaged in a trick to throw dust in the eyes of the Hongkong community. At all events, it would have been more prudent on the part of our contemporary to await the publication of details, instead of exciting itself over chimeras of its own creation. To unsophisticated people it will seem a little strange that the coöperation of Her Majesty's officials to prevent the defrauding of the Chinese Customs by persons under British jurisdiction should be regarded as a proper ground for demanding substantial concessions from China. The history of the intercourse between the East and the West has familiarized us with various "vested interests" which have grown out of the abuse of arbitrarily extorted privileges, but we have yet to learn that the Queen's Government can persuade itself to found a prescriptive right on the successful practice of smuggling by Her Majesty's subjects to the detriment of a friendly Power's revenues. If diplomacy has succeeded in getting the Hongkong Administration rewarded for simply performing its duty, it will be a trifle ungracious on the part of the Hongkong community to criticise the nature of the reward.

NOTHING could better illustrate the difference between the feelings with which the foreign public regards China and Japan, than the excitement caused in the former country by the proposal to hand over the postal service to native officials. Letters have been written, speeches made, and articles published on the subject, but we have not yet come across one utterance thoroughly favourable to China's wishes. At a public meeting of the residents of Shanghai, a discussion took place which, so far as concerned want of confidence in the ability and good faith of Chinese officialdom, may be said to have been absolutely monochromatic, and which ended in a vote unmistakably expressive of conservative resolve. A gentleman who writes to the *Hongkong Daily Press* at great length on the matter, delivers himself of the most emphatic opinions as to the competence and trustworthiness of Chinese officials. "Let the Chinese Government," he says, "establish confidence amongst its own people, and then it will be time enough to take into consideration whether we can trust our most valuable property into its hands." Yet, further on, this same writer expresses himself thus with regard to Japan:—"It was all very well to make the concession in the case of Japan, as the Government of that country had previously proved its trustworthiness and its ability to carry out such duties." Whether this be true or not, it is at all events certain that the proposal to hand over the postal service entirely to Japanese hands, met with no serious opposition at the time and has since been shown by experience to have been perfectly sound.

SINCE the destructive earthquake at Charleston, people living east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States have lost the sense of security which they formerly enjoyed, and not a few large property owners in cities like New York and Philadelphia regard the extreme height of their buildings and business structures with a feeling of uneasiness and consternation. The scarcity of ground and its consequent high price have been a great inducement to erect tall structures and to gain as much space for occupancy as possible the chief object aimed at was to make the buildings fire proof and to supply as many

places of exit as were deemed necessary in case of fire. But earthquakes have not been specially provided against, as will now be undoubtedly the case, since faith in *terra firma* has so rudely been shaken by the Charleston calamity. Investigations, such as these conducted by Prof. Milne and others, will at once gain greater significance and will win wider appreciation, since their value has been so strongly emphasized by the decline of rents in buildings once the pride of their constructors and an unfailing source of revenue to their owners. The effect of the distrust entertained for very tall structures will, of course, be felt more severely in the case of those intended for domestic purposes than in the case of similar business buildings occupied only in the day time. Earthquakes have occurred at Charleston at various intervals before this, the first on record having taken place in May, 1754, while the last, but one, consisting only of a few and slight shocks, occurred in 1857. Few of the shocks felt during the period between these dates aroused general attention. Thus the recent calamity at Charleston is really the first emphatic warning to Eastern cities not to continue the erection of very high buildings on the principles and methods pursued since about 1864, when such buildings began to come into vogue.

THE *Spectator* has the following preliminary notice of Dr. W. Anderson's work on "the Pictorial Arts of Japan:—

On the completion of this sumptuous work, we shall endeavour to form an estimate of Japanese art as a whole, based mainly upon the materials furnished by these handsome portfolios. Meanwhile, we can only briefly notice the contents of the second and third parts, just published. In these, the history of Japanese art is brought to a close, and its applications, methods, and characteristics are described and considered. The subject is entirely new: there does not even exist any native work upon it, and it was from a variety of sources, hunted out with great patience, that the abundant and valuable information now presented had to be gathered, and methods and aims altogether unknown in Europe explained and illustrated with a fullness that leaves little to be desired. To the European student of art almost every page is a revelation, and it may very well be doubted whether the work will not be found equally instructive by the Japanese themselves. The admirable reproductions—woodcuts, photographures, and chromo-lithographs—contained in these portfolios reveal the gradual emancipation of Japanese Art from the conventional classicism of the Middle Kingdom, and its entrance upon a stage of truthful realism which brings it into possible comparison with the Art of the West. It is in the natural schools that the highest and most characteristic expression of the pictorial genius of the Japanese must be sought; and as the nineteenth century is approached, the grotesqueness of imperfect realisation is replaced by the vigour and vitality seen in the productions of men like Hokusai and Kikuchi Yosai, which, regarded, as they ought to be, rather as studies or sketches than as finished pictures, both merit and sustain judgment according to the canons of Western criticism applied with a certain liberality. But the curious impersonality characteristic of the languages and literatures of Mongoloid peoples, veiled human beauty and spirituality from their ken, and among these examples of Far-Eastern Art, excepting a composition of Kikuchi's not wholly successful, we find only a single instance of an attempt to delineate those forms of grace and loveliness which were so dear to the Greeks. Nor is the instance referred to—a chromoxylograph, by Shunso, of Japanese beauties, admirably lithographed in colour by Grebe—of any great merit as a work of art. But it is interesting as showing what the Japanese ideal of female beauty was. A slim form, a swanlike neck, a pointed, oval face, well-marked eyebrows, long, narrow eyes, an aquiline nose, long and slender, if not finely chiselled, and a small mouth, were the charms that led Genji upon his many adventures, the poets of Old Japan to indite their thousands of "uta" (short sonnets) in praise of real or imaginary Lauras, as well as guided the brush of the artist through ten centuries of production.

THE publication has been commenced in Haiphong of a bi-weekly French journal entitled *Le Courrier d'Haiphong*. The first number is before us. The leading article, though written in simple and unpretending language, sets forth

a programme of considerable ambition. The *Courrier* promises not to confine itself to purely local interests, but to be the representative of the whole of Tonquin, Annam, Cambodia, and Cochinchina, as well as of every place in the Orient where French interests are at stake. It will also embrace home politics, and will publish telegraphic bulletins of important events in the West. The editor further promises to avoid everything in the nature of barren opposition and personal attacks—an engagement which we sincerely wish him sufficient resolution to observe. So far as we are in a position to judge, such a journal may fairly promise itself a prosperous career. At all events, we wish it the most complete success, and welcome its appearance for the sake of the growing interest inspired by Haiphong and the whole of France's new acquisitions in that quarter.

MOST of our readers will have observed in our notes from Japanese journals that Mr. Tatsugoro Nossé, Superintendent of the Settlement Police Station, is about to be transferred to the Japanese Consulate at Fusan, as Assistant-Judge. Mr. Nossé has acted as chief of the Settlement Police Station since February, 1883, and during his incumbency has won the respect and esteem of all who have been brought into contact with him. He leaves the force of which he has had charge in a high state of efficiency, the ability of the detective staff specially having been admirably developed under his direction. Mr. Nossé will be succeeded by Mr. Jiro Hirabe, formerly of the Japanese Consulate at Hongkong. According to the *Diario de Manila*, M. Remenyi has been very successful in his visit to the Philippines, large and appreciative audiences having been the rule. M. Remenyi recently gave a concert in aid of the funds of the Hospital of San Juan de Dios, and half the net proceeds were forwarded to that institution.

THE *North China Herald* commits itself to the following curiously rash statement with regard to the Nagasaki riot:—

We are glad to hear that there is no truth whatever in the story that the brawl at Nagasaki has weakened Admiral Lang's position with the Chinese. Impartial observers who were at Nagasaki at the time of the row are convinced that the Chinese sailors were not to blame at all for the second, which was the important, riot. The men were quite unarmed when they went ashore, and were laid in wait for by the Japanese police, who were aided by the Japanese people, who had armed themselves in readiness; and the best proof of this is the small number of casualties among the Japanese as compared with those among the Chinese. The enquiry now going on, if the details are ever published, will show if this account is correct. Unfortunately we get most of our information on the subject from newspapers published in Japan, which show a natural partiality towards the people among whom the writers live. There is an ineradicable animosity between the lower orders of the Chinese and Japanese, which is very embarrassing to their respective governments.

We have all heard the story of the Irishman who, being asked how he managed to dispose of a party of three local enemies whom he boasted of having vanquished, replied that he "just surrounded them and strewed the place with them." The Nagasaki police must have been strongly imbued with this Hibernian's spirit if twenty of them—for no larger number was at first available—undertook to "lie in wait for" some four hundred Chinese man-of-war's men. Even if our Shanghai contemporary's silly story were not contradicted by this manifest absurdity, it would still be necessary to show that the police had some motive for the undisciplined and vindictive conduct attributed to them. But they could not have had any motive. Nothing had previously occurred except the arrest of a disorderly China-

man by a Japanese constable under circumstances which did great credit to the latter's pluck and determination, and after a struggle in which both were wounded. It is, however, established beyond all question that from the very first—that is to say, days before any collision took place—the behaviour of the Chinese liberty men in the streets of Nagasaki had been of the grossest and most lawless character. When, therefore, the final fracas occurred, we can very well imagine that the civilians taking part in it had not much disposition to spare the uncivilized roughs who had been disturbing the peace of the town and insulting every woman they met. As to the conduct of the Japanese police on this trying occasion, it has elicited the unqualified approval of foreign officials who, both at the time and subsequently, had full opportunities of judging. The contention that, because the Chinese went ashore unarmed, they cannot have contemplated any outrage, is grotesque, in view of the fact that liberty men never carry arms. We do not say that any outrage was contemplated, but we do say that such reasoning is of a piece with the whole of the defence advanced on behalf of the Chinese. Finally, while we should be glad to think that our Shanghai contemporary is right about Commander Lang, we have no difficulty in choosing between the *ipse dixit* of a newspaper and the statements made, to our certain knowledge, by responsible Chinese officials.

THE cholera returns of Tôkyô during last week were:—Friday, 15th instant, new cases, 19; deaths, 21. Saturday, new cases, 12; deaths, 10. Sunday, new cases, 6; deaths, 8. Monday, new cases, 4; deaths, 9. Tuesday, new cases, 5; deaths, 6. Wednesday, new cases, 5; deaths, 7. Thursday, new cases, 5; deaths, 4. Total new cases, 56; deaths, 65.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 16th instant, new cases, 0; death, 0. Sunday, new case, 0; death, 0. Monday, new cases, 3; death, 1. Tuesday, new cases, 3; deaths, 2. Wednesday, new cases, 4; deaths, 4. Thursday, new cases, 1; deaths, 2. Friday, new cases, 2; death, 0. Total cases, 13; deaths, 9.

MR. ALBERT MOSSE, a German gentleman employed by the Japanese Government, has received permission from his own Government to wear the decoration of the 4th class of the Order of Merit, conferred upon him by H. M. the Emperor of Japan.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE MIKADO has signified his intention to accept the invitation of the Stewards of the Nippon Race Club, and will probably be present at the forthcoming Autumn Meeting on the second day.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the rumours published by the vernacular press with regard to a proposal by Great Britain to conclude an extradition treaty with Japan are groundless.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes the following telegram:—

Nagasaki, October 18th, 3.30 p.m.

The 24th sitting of the enquiry was held to-day.

H.I.J.M.S. *Takachiho Kan* (14), Captain Matsumura, left the anchorage on Wednesday for Tatayama Bay.

H.B.M.'s sloop *Wanderer* (4), Commander O. Churchill, left here on Friday for Hongkong, *via* Port Hamilton.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

### THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORM OF THE JAPANESE STAGE.

IN a pamphlet called *Engeki Kairyō Ron Shikō*, or private suggestions for Stage Reform, Professor TOYAMA endeavours to correct some erroneous impressions which have been formed with reference to the objects of the Stage Reform Society. He does not pretend to speak in the name of the Society, but we may assume that his opinions are shared by most of his associates. He is emphatic with regard to changes in theatrical construction. Solid brick buildings, decorated, furnished and heated in western style are his ideal. The only features he would preserve of Japan's present theatres are the *Hana-michi* and the *Mawari-butai*. The former is the long lateral path by which the actors, in certain scenes, pass to and from the stage. In point of fact it is a relic of the days when theatres were of the rudest nature. Its original intention was to render the stage accessible to persons who desired to give presents (*hana*, literally, a flower) to the actors. Subsequently, it came to be used by the latter also, and there can be little doubt that it is a valuable addition to the resources of the stage. For it enables an exterior and an interior scene to be acted simultaneously. Only in Japan can one see the inmates of a house engaged in their various occupations, and their friends or enemies approaching from without. The *mawari-butai*, or revolving stage, needs no comment. Its advantages are too obvious. These, then, Mr. Toyama would retain. But the reforms he suggests in everything that concerns theatrical methods are most radical. Before all he recommends reducing the time occupied in representations from 15 or 16 long weary hours to 4 or 5 at most. He would also do away with the parasitical establishments which owe their *raison d'être* to the present protracted representations. When a person has to spend the whole day at a theatre, he wants some place for occasional retirement and for procuring food. Hence the numerous tea-houses which cluster about a Japanese play-house, and in which the audience squander three times the cost of their tickets. If these were abolished, the price of admission might be raised. *Apropos* of this, Professor Toyama points out the great inconvenience of being obliged to hire a whole box in order to get a good place. He then passes on to the actors. Of their abilities he speaks guardedly. BOOTH and IRVINGS, he says, cannot be expected in Japan any more than DISRAELI and GLADSTONES. On the whole, however, Japanese actors need not be ashamed of their capacities. But they are too fond of details. They do not realize the distinction between a drama and a novel, or understand that life and general movement are the essentials of the former, not the minute and over-studied depicting

of special incidents. An actor must subserve himself to the scheme of the piece he is acting, and must not, as is common in Japan, seek occasions to display his own idiosyncracies or specialties without regard to their congruity. Neither must he be too realistic. There is much in every-day life which cannot be properly included in the sphere of art. All this should be avoided. Need we say that Professor TOYAMA is very earnest about the reform of actors' morality. He reminds them that they have a place to win in society and that it depends on themselves whether they win it. This is a hobby with the distinguished Professor and we wish him all success in riding it. But we doubt, greatly doubt, whether his imagination has not clothed the life of the Western actor in a too rosy glamour. However, it would be an ungrateful task to throw cold water on his enthusiasm as a regenerator of morals. He is all in favour of female actors. Their prohibition forty years ago has in no way served its purpose—the improvement of public morality—and has seriously hampered histrionic development. He thinks that their presence on the stage would refine the character of the acting, and that if they should unfortunately lead immoral lives, they will merely replace other Cyprians who are still more objectionable. We are glad to find that his radicalism does not go so far as to recommend the total rejection of the plays which Japan already possesses. Among the hot-headed reformers of recent times it has been urged that the historical dramas now acted are a relic of feudal times, and that they recall phases of life from which Japan should desire to dissociate herself entirely. The same objection applies with equal force to all the noblest dramas of Europe. The great dramatist will never seek inspiration among the smooth conventionalities and smirking decencies of modern life, so long as he has access to the annals of times when the world was ruled by the weight of men's arms and the strength of their passions. Professor TOYAMA truly observes that the really valuable element of a drama is, not that it should be a photograph of the age in which its scenes are cast, but that it should faithfully portray the impulses and emotions of human nature amid those scenes. Besides, we must be sure that our new well has water in it before we close the old. Just as in England the Elizabethan era glowed with a constellation of incomparable dramatists, and as in France the days of Molière, Racine and Corneille shine without reflection, so in Japan none have been found worthy to wear the mantle of CHIKUMATSU and TAKEDA. The ore of the ancient mine is still the richest. But in one respect it is not the purest. The plays of Marlowe, of Congreve, and sometimes even those of Shakespeare require expurgation before they can be put on a modern stage. So too of the most

celebrated Japanese dramas. A little pruning may be unavoidable, but the plays themselves deserve to be preserved and acted as long as the nationality of Japan endures.

We do not follow Professor TOYAMA into the minor reforms which he suggests—as for example, the abolition of the stage demons (*Kurombo*) who resuscitate dead bodies and perform other *naïvetés*, and the substitution of good music for the curious performance (*Chobō or gidayū*), half libretto, half accompaniment, which has always been a feature of the Japanese drama. Enough has been said to show that the aim of the Professor, and presumably of the Association which he has been so instrumental in forming, is the complete remodelling of the Japanese stage upon European lines. It will be a work of time and much labour, but that it is worth the expenditure of both cannot be doubted by any one who is familiar with the wonderful power of the Japanese actor in both tragic and comic lines.

### A GLIMPSE OF WHAT IS PASSING AWAY.

THE festival at Ikegami on the 12th and 13th instant was attended by a ceaseless throng of people not only throughout the day but during a great part of the night also. It is said that the copper cash thrown into the *saisen-bako* at this festival generally aggregate from fourteen hundred to fifteen hundred *yen* daily. Assuming that the average contribution per head is 2 *sen*—a liberal assumption—this would show that the number of worshippers at the shrine during the two days of the festival is about one hundred and fifty thousand. A statistician might infer from these figures that the religious sentiment of the inhabitants of Tōkyō is more active than people generally imagine. But we doubt, on the whole, whether religious sentiment has very much to do with the matter. A festival at a big temple is a sort of gala day with the Japanese. If the weather be fine and the temple easily accessible, everyone goes there who can spare time for an outing. Thus, if the tiny band of devout folks who listen to the sermons at the Ikegami temples, be compared with the gay multitudes who roam about the beautiful woods, enjoy the view, and frequent the various entertainments provided for their diversion by itinerant showmen, the ratio of fanaticism to frivolity will be found a little startling. Thoroughly characteristic of the national disposition are these festivals. Imagine the precincts of an European cathedral on a Saint's day occupied by acrobats, jugglers, travelling menageries, performing dogs, and so forth, while the business of prayer and preaching proceeds vigorously within the walls of the building. Even then you have but a partial conception of the Japanese reality; for in this country

temple buildings stand open throughout the whole of one side, so that the people who happen to be praying within are practically a part of the audience enjoying the penny shows without. And in this you have an example of perhaps the most prominent trait of Japanese character. Sham is unknown in this country. At a theatre, for example, all the details it may be of a duel to the death, it may be of a determined suicide, are acted with the utmost fidelity. But when the victim falls, no further attempt is made to perpetuate the delusion. The manner of disposing of the corpse is not in the play. Very well then: let the corpse take itself off as best it can, either at the touch of a stage devil with a crape-covered face, or under the flimsy shadow of a fragment of cloth held between it and the audience. What is the use, argues the Japanese, of attempting any delusion in such matters? Every one knows that when DANJURO cuts himself open, or when KIKUGORO slaughters SADANJI, the same actors will perform the same rôles to-morrow and the day after. Up to the point of falling, apparently lifeless, on the stage, the conditions of the tragedy must be observed, but to carry the pretence any farther would be fruitless. In the West canons of histrionic art have become so strict that an actor is no longer permitted to respond to a call and come before the curtain between the acts. The audience must never be reminded that he is only an actor until the last word of the play has been spoken. Such sustained realism is not yet appreciated in Japan. Therefore, even at a religious festival, no effort to dissimulate the traits of which humanity can never divest itself is encouraged or expected. The great majority of the people come for the sake of the holiday as much as of the worship. Let them, therefore, amuse themselves. Religion, in this part of the Orient at all events, does not prescribe austerity of manners or asceticism of life. The Gods are not shocked because a monkey turns summersaults under the eaves of their sanctuaries, or a rope-dancer balances himself in the shadow of their shrines. And the rope-dancer, also, is an instance of this practical spirit. In Europe a female gymnast of this class dresses in flesh-coloured tights and seeks to place her womanhood as much as possible in suggestive evidence. In Japan, nothing of the kind. The business is rope-dancing, not meretricious posturing. The latter may be all very well in its way, but it has nothing to do with poisoning one's body on some strands of plaited hemp. The girl who undertakes to exhibit skill in the art of equilibrium wears garments which, while they are excellently suited to her performance, are even better qualified to divert your attention from the sex of the performer. There, too, is a priest complacently watching the manœuvres of the performing birds. Why not? They are

jaunty, saucy little chaffinches as ever exhibited themselves in public; and to see them skip out of their cages, bow to their trainer and the audience, ring bells, count coins, pound rice, and do the wood-pecker business against every convenient post, is to feel that even POLL SWEEDLEPIPE's water-drawing sparrow was a comparative infant in point of intellect. So the praying goes on, and the rattling of cash against the bars of the money-chest, and the burning of incense, and the chattering of monkeys, and the shouting of showmen, and the perpetual rippling of laughter and cheery talk as the great, good-humoured multitude flows to and fro, not a bit nearer to hell or farther from heaven because its units have studied no hypocritical mien of sanctimoniousness, or been trained to deceive their deity by putting a veneer of puritanism over the instincts which he has implanted in their breasts. Is this civilization or is it barbarism? Whichever it be, we cannot but regret that foreign teaching and exotic customs are beginning to alter its character. Will Japan find herself better off as she becomes more and more fully versed in the science of dissimulation? Will she be approaching a higher ideal when she has covered her artlessness with the sackcloth of false sanctity, and scattered ashes of suggestive conventionalism over her unconscious candour?

#### THE LAW AND MARINE INSURANCE.

VERY interesting particulars are published by *The Times* with regard to the evidence collected by the Royal Commission of Inquiry on the Mercantile Marine, appointed after MR. CHAMBERLAIN's unsuccessful legislation when he filled the post of President of the Board of Trade. Public opinion was pretty evenly divided in respect of the subject which mainly occupied the attention of the Commission. It was mentioned, on one side, that the number of lives lost by shipwreck had increased greatly of late years, and an explanation of this was said to be furnished by the habit of insuring to the full value vessels, their cargoes, freights, and profits. On the other side, it was vehemently denied that any connection existed between insurance and shipwreck, or even that statistics furnished grounds for uneasiness, inasmuch as, although the loss of life at sea in 1881 had been great, it was nevertheless below the average of former times, due allowance being made for the increase in the number of ships concerned. Some of the most trustworthy evidence elicited by the Commission goes to support the latter view. The experience of insurance companies, we are told, is contrary to the theory that insurance conduces to the casting away of vessels. Fraudulent attempts of this nature have reference generally to the cargo rather than to the ship. It has to be remembered

that the operation of bringing about the loss of a vessel is one of much risk and trouble. It involves the complicity of a great number of persons, all of whom must be recompensed and their safety provided for. Moreover, the magnitude of the crime is quite out of proportion to the difficulty of proving it. Above all, the fact that rates of insurance exhibit a steadily downward tendency shows that a feeling of stronger confidence is being established between insurers and insured. Comparing the rates charged in 1874 and 1884, it appears that between London and Calcutta, London and New Zealand, London and Melbourne, and London and New York, there were reductions amounting, in the case of steamers, to 50 per cent., 35 per cent., and 33 per cent., 33 per cent., respectively. The inference justly suggested by these figures is that underwriters do not share the suspicions so strongly urged in some quarters. The Commission elicited from one witness a recommendation that the law should impose stricter obligations on shipowners to prove loss; but this testimony was immediately followed by that of an expert who declared that the best repaired and best found vessels are invariably those most fully insured. There was also a noteworthy consensus of opinion hostile to the methods of the Board of Trade. Some witnesses found fault with the system of marine enquiries conducted by the Board, or under its instruction, in cases of shipwreck; others insisted that its administration should be entirely remodelled, and that a number of marine experts should be included in its personnel; others were of opinion that the rôle of the Board should be limited to inspection and verification, and that it should not exercise any juridical function except that of prosecuting before the public tribunals. To this last suggestion the Board justly replied that it is often necessary to conduct enquiries with the utmost promptitude, and that grave inconveniences would result from reliance on the tardy and formal processes of the law courts. Upon one point there appears to have been virtually universal agreement; that, in order to avoid over-loading, a line of flotation must be more rigidly fixed. It was even urged that this principle should be extended to foreign vessels frequenting English ports. But the Board of Trade traversed the latter recommendation, on the ground that such a step might provoke reprisals, and that it would be more prudent merely to direct the attention of foreign Governments to the course adopted in England, and to invite them to consider the possibility of arriving at an uniform practice in a matter so important. Briefly, then, the probable outcome of the exhaustive enquiry conducted by this Commission is that no attempt will be made meddle with the business of insurance; that stricter measures will be adopted with regard to the load-line, and that some reform will be



effected in the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade owes its origin to the Protector. In 1655, he appointed a Board, consisting of his son, RICHARD CROMWELL, several members of the Privy Council, together with some Judges and prominent merchants, to consider how the traffic and navigation of the Republic might be promoted and regulated. Nothing special seems to have been accomplished by this body, and in 1660 CHARLES II. instituted another Board to collect information with regard to imports and exports, and for the improvement of trade. He also instituted a Colonial Board. In 1672 the two bodies were united, but three years later both were abolished and their functions entrusted to the Privy Council. WILLIAM III. resuscitated the Board of Trade and of the Colonies in 1659, and JOHN LOCKE was one of the Lords Commissioners. In 1768, the creation of a Colonial Department deprived the Board of its most interesting duties, so that, in 1780, BURKE denounced it in the House as "a closed chamber in which eight members of Parliament received annually a thousand pounds sterling each, for the sole purpose of acquiring the right to ask for two thousand a short time afterwards." On his motion the Board was abolished, as was also the Colonial Department, the functions of the latter being transferred, first to the Home Office, and afterwards (1801) to the War Office. The Board of Trade, however, was reconstituted by an Order in Council, in 1786, under the form of a Permanent Committee. The Committee comprised the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, Primate of all England, the First Lord of the Treasury, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the principal Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, besides several other notable functionaries. This august body had no real functions of any kind to perform. Its rules never even fixed the dimensions of a quorum, and the President seems to have taken on his own shoulders the whole responsibility of deliberating and deciding. Indeed, it was not until some years after the office of President had existed in practice that Parliament formally created it and endowed it with a salary of two thousand sterling. The same is true of the Vice-President, who was, however, replaced by a Parliamentary Secretary in 1867. The last step converted the conventional Committee into a veritable Department, and the President of the Board of Trade is now almost invariably a prominent politician with a seat in the Cabinet. It is easy to conceive that a body whose character has varied so much from time to time, may offer a rich field to the active reformer.

#### COMMERCIAL CHANGES.

THE following article, written some years ago, but not published, by a gentleman well acquainted with the conditions of foreign trade in China and Japan, has been placed at our disposal. It will be seen, that it not only furnishes an independent corroboration of what has been said in these columns on the same subject, but is also an evidence that the aspects of that trade, which recently elicited so much comment, have long been evident to careful observers:—

At a time when complaints are rife as to the general dulness of English business in the Far East, it may be well to glance at some of the causes which—apart from occasional ups and downs due to war or rebellion, speculative mania, or the operations of nature—have been long and steadily at work in the East itself to bring about the present depression. In the earlier days of our trade with China facts fully warranted the popular notion that this commerce was a certain road to riches. Time was, not very long ago, when to be a China merchant was to be a veritable nabob. Japan too, in a less degree, quickly filled the coffers of foreign traders during the first period of her intercourse with the West. That Englishmen reaped the lion's share of the rich harvests of those palmy days was the natural result of causes too obvious to need precise relation. In China especially, fabulous fortunes were soon and easily amassed by the few British "hongs" which, though now dead or dying, still live in memory as embodiments of power, luxury, and wealth, and which for years enjoyed a virtual monopoly of this colossal and lucrative commerce. Wars and revolutions only swelled the profits of the "fire-eating merchants" at the ports of China and Japan, and were even declared to be not altogether unwelcome. Great Britain's policy was moulded to their desires; treaties and tariffs, ministering to the growth of their trade and of their gains, were forced upon helpless and unwilling nations; and in China, by the complacency of the Chinese themselves, foreign merchants slipped into a highly remunerative coasting trade, which was not authorised by treaty, and which, though of great service in the development of commerce, caused considerable loss to thousands of seafaring natives.

An incidental but not little curious feature of the traffic of this prosperous era, and one which may perhaps be held to account in some measure for its gradual decline under later and less favourable circumstances, is the fact that all the business was—as it indeed continues to be—really carried on by native middlemen. Principals seldom if ever meet. Whether from exclusiveness, laziness, race-antipathy, indifference, or ignorance, our mercantile men as a body have never concerned themselves to learn anything of the language, history, culture, or habits—scarcely even of the character and modes of thought—of the Eastern races with which they have had such extensive and intimate dealings. Neither years nor circumstances have in any perceptible degree pierced that seemingly impassable barrier which PALGRAVE, with his usual graphic power, years ago described as separating the Oriental from the Englishman. Of the gentlemen in our Eastern hongs who speak as

with authority of China and the Chinese, Japan and the Japanese, not one in ten, if the truth were known, has ever so much as read a book about the country he lives in—about those ancient and interesting peoples whom, with the spirit proper to the average Englishman in the East, he views with suspicion, contempt, and dislike, and consigns to the vague and general limbo of barbarians and "niggers." The foreign press, with one or two brave and honourable exceptions, panders to the popular sentiment. Men cannot, as "Chinese" GORDON wrote, run counter to public opinion in the East and exist there; and the press is wise in its generation and reviles to order. Perhaps in China the native himself contributes in some degree to the maintenance of the gulf of separation. But this cannot be said of Japan, where even the Government has set a fine example of friendly efforts to bridge it over. Whatever the causes, the facts remain that the two classes, native and English, are thus wide apart from one another, that they have made no successful mutual approach to social or domestic intercourse, and are content to carry on their daily work under the miserable system of Chinese "compradors" and Japanese "banto," speaking the vile jargons known in the East as "pidgin."

More prominent, however, among the causes of the decline of British commercial supremacy in China and Japan is the great and growing tide of competition which late years have witnessed. Amongst Western rivals, Germans in particular, not a few Dutchmen and Americans, and a sprinkling of French, Portuguese, and others, now effectually jostle our own merchants in the race for wealth. The old palatial English hongs have collapsed, withdrawn, split up, or otherwise fallen from their former high estate. Smaller firms, of more recent origin, with difficulty hold their own. Such, in fact, has been the overgrowth of the numbers and rivalry of foreign business houses in Far Eastern ports that their present mode of existence readily recalls the traveller's story of the precarious livelihood which the Shetland Islanders gain by washing one another's clothes. And all of them have now to face a yet more formidable class of opponents—the native merchants. These, having learned from us, on the spot and elsewhere, our language and methods of business, and bringing to their task acute minds, great natural aptitude for trade, cheaper methods of conducting it, and a thorough knowledge of their countrymen's requirements, are the commercial antagonists whom our Eastern men of business have most to fear. The Californian lament of being "ruined by Chinese cheap labour" bids fair to find its echo in the mercantile circles of the Far East, not alone in China, but in Japan. Already this opposition has been fairly well established, and no earthly power is likely to really break it down. In China's coast and river carrying trade especially, wealthy Chinese firms participate to a large extent. The very class whom Europeans first taught and employed have entered the lists against them. Nor is this movement limited to China. In the Bornean Archipelago, as in Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, Chinese lead the merchant host; Japanese have until now had Korean trade all to themselves, and are making a respectable show in Hongkong and other ports, besides maintaining—what they have never yet relinquished—the monopoly of

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their own coast trade. No competitors could be more dangerous or more unwelcome to foreigners in the East. Their strength and numbers are great, their local knowledge and advantages overpowering, and, if in commercial standing and morality they are nominally inferior to their Western rivals, time and experience are fast eliminating the difference. While foreign trade with the East is on the whole increasing steadily, the foreign communities, especially in Japan, are fast dwindling. Many merchants are leaving; those who remain are disintegrated. Yokohama traders, many of them men of high abilities and practised knowledge, while struggling stoutly against the tide by which they are being overwhelmed, are prone to set it down to the machinations of the Japanese Government, to fluctuations in silver, in fact to every cause but the true one. Hongkong colonists cry out as of old that the Chinese Customs "blockade"—a matter in which the Chinese have all along been absolutely in the right—is destroying their business. None of these seem to admit the real cause of the great changes of latter days—that local trade is gradually moving out of its old artificial and temporary grooves into healthier, cheaper, and more natural channels, in which it will be freer to develop and prosper. If, however, this movement be fraught, as it seems to be, with more or less of disaster to English and other resident traders, it is something to know that on the whole it must prove a source of benefit to the merchants and manufacturers of Europe and America. Orientals will go on buying from the West all that they require, no matter who conduct the business of the ports. Lancashire and Yorkshire cannot but gain by any change that brings them within easier and cheaper reach of their Eastern customers.

## REDEMPTION LOAN REGULATIONS.

### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the Redemption Public Loan Regulations and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 16th day of the 10th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

Countersigned by Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of State.

Count MATSUGATA MASAYOSHI,  
Minister of State for Finance.

### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. LXVI.

#### THE REDEMPTION PUBLIC LOAN REGULATIONS.

Art. I.—The Redemption Public Loan shall be raised to redeem, and settle the accounts of, Domestic Public Loan Bonds hitherto issued and bearing interest above six per cent. per annum.

Art. II.—The Redemption Public Loan shall be limited in amount to yen 175,000,000, and shall be raised by degrees by the Minister of State for Finance, according to financial convenience.

Art. III.—The rate of interest of the Redemption Public Loan Bonds shall be five per cent. per annum.

Art. IV.—The Bonds to be issued for the Redemption Public Loan shall be unregistered and provided with coupons, and shall be of five denominations—yen 5,000, yen 1,000, yen 500, yen 100, and yen 50. But the Bonds may be made name-bearing at the request of the owner.

Art. V.—The conditions of the Redemption Public Loan Bonds shall be fixed by the Minister of State for Finance, and by him publicly announced beforehand.

Art. VI.—When the Redemption Public Loan is to be raised, the Minister of State for Finance shall determine the amount and value of the Bonds to be issued, the date of application, the mode of payment, etc., and shall make them known to the public some time in advance.

Art. VII.—When the amount applied for at any particular period exceeds that of the Redemption Public Loan Bonds to be issued for that period, the Minister of State for Finance shall issue the Bonds, beginning with the highest bidder and stopping when the required amount has been obtained. When applications are similar in amount, the quantity of Bonds applied for shall be reduced in equal proportions.

Art. VIII.—In case the payment is to be made in several instalments, any person who does not complete his payment within the fixed period, shall pay, from the day following the last day of the fixed period of payment until the day of actual payment, interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

When, in the above case, payment is not made within three months after the fixed period of payment, Bonds shall not be granted, and the amount of money already paid shall be forfeited.

Art. IX.—The principal of the Redemption Public Loan shall be left unredeemed for five years after the year in which it is to be raised; and after these five years, it shall be redeemed in fifty years by drawing lots. The amount to be redeemed each time shall be fixed by the Minister of State for Finance, and by him publicly announced some time beforehand.

Art. X.—When lots are drawn for redemption of the principal of the Redemption Public Loan, the process shall be performed at the head office of the Nippon Ginko, in the presence of more than three officials of the Department of State for Finance, more than two officials of the Board of Audit, and not less than two officials of the Nippon Ginko. Persons who possess Redemption Public Loan Bonds amounting to more than yen 300,000 face value, may be present at the drawing of lots.

After the drawing, the Nippon Ginko shall be ordered to advertise the number, kind, and amount of the Bonds drawn.

Art. XI.—Interest on the Redemption Public Loan shall be paid in June and December each year.

Art. XII.—When the principal has been paid before the 15th of any month, interest on the Redemption Public Loan shall be calculated from the latter half of that month; and when payment has been made after the 15th, interest shall be computed from the next month. For the year in which the principal is redeemed, interest shall be calculated according to the number of months previous to the month in which redemption takes place.

Art. XIII.—When interest is received, the owners of the Redemption Public Loan Bonds shall cut the coupons and present them at either the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices, or Agencies.

Art. XIV.—When payment of either principal or interest of the Redemption Public Loan is not applied for, such payment will not be allowed, in the case of principal, after fifteen full years from the month of redemption, and, in the case of interest, after five full years from the month of payment. But when payment of principal or interest has been deferred on account of the loss, defacement, or injury of Bonds, or when the request for such payment cannot be made on account of a law suit, the extent of the delay shall not be taken into account.

Art. XV.—When an unregistered Bond is to be changed into a name-bearing bond, an application, signed by the Headman of the District, should be sent with the Bond to the Department of State for Finance, through the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices, or Agencies.

Art. XVI.—In case of the sale, purchase, or transfer by gift of a name-bearing Bond, an application signed by both parties should be sent together with the Bond to the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices or Agencies, in order that the name may be changed.

Art. XVII.—In case the owner of name-bearing Bonds dies, his heir should go through the process mentioned in the preceding Article, by presenting an application accompanied by a document signed by the Headman, proving that the claimant is the proper successor.

Art. XVIII.—When name-bearing Bonds are left by the will of a deceased owner to a person who is not his proper heir, the process of changing the name on the Bonds, as described in the foregoing Article, should be gone through, with the proper heir as witness. When there is no heir, not less than two of the relatives of the original owner should act as witnesses.

Art. XIX.—In case of the transfer of owner-

ship of name-bearing Bonds on account of bankruptcy of the original possessor, the new owner should go through the process of changing the name on the Bonds, by presenting in conjunction with the latter a document of proof to the local law court.

Art. XX.—When Redemption Public Loan Bonds or coupons have been lost by fire, flood, or other accidents, a grant of new Bonds or coupons or payment of interest may be applied for, with more than two witnesses, to the Department of State for Finance, through the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices, or Agencies. In such a case, when the Department of State for Finance deems proof of the loss sufficient, new Bonds or coupons shall be immediately granted, or interest paid, as the case may be.

Art. XXI.—When a Redemption Public Loan Bond or its coupon has been lost, the fact should be reported to the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices, or Agencies. The same process should be observed in the case of recovery.

On receiving such a report, the Nippon Ginko shall advertise the circumstance in the public papers at the expense of the owner who has forwarded the report.

Art. XXII.—When the loss of Bonds or coupons has been reported, the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices, or Agencies should suspend payment of the lost Bonds or coupons.

Art. XXIII.—When Bonds or coupons, the loss of which has been reported, are brought to the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices or Agencies, the recovered documents shall be kept by the Bank, and the fact intimated to the owner who has reported their loss. The disposal of the Bonds or coupons shall be resolved upon after the right of ownership has been established by a proper process gone through by the person who brought the articles and the person who reported the loss.

Art. XXIV.—When one period of payment of interest has elapsed by after the reporting of the loss of any name-bearing Bonds, a grant of new Bonds may be applied for, with two witnesses, to the Department of State for Finance, through the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices, or Agencies.

Art. XXV.—When six full years have elapsed after the reporting of the loss of unregistered Bonds, or when four full years have elapsed after the period for payment of interest in the case of lost coupons, and the documents still remain missing, either new Bonds shall be issued or interest paid to the reporter of the loss. After those periods of time, any person who finds the lost Bonds or coupons shall have no right except that of instituting a law-suit against the reporter of the loss.

Art. XXVI.—When a lot drawn falls upon a lost Bond it will be without effect.

Art. XXVII.—When Redemption Public Loan Bonds have been injured or defaced, new Bonds may be applied for, by sending in the old Bonds to the Department of State for Finance, through the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices, or Agencies. When the genuineness of the Bonds is established, the Department of State for Finance shall issue new Bonds, and in the case of those Bonds the genuineness of which is not altogether apparent, their disposal shall be the same as in the case of lost Bonds.

Art. XXVIII.—In the cases of a change of Bonds, according to Art. XV.; of a change of the name of the owner, according to Art. XVI., Art. XVII., Art. XVIII., and Art. XIX.; of issue of a new Bond, according to Art. XX., Art. XXIV., Art. XXV., and Art. XXVII.; and of a change of the office for disposing of name-bearing Bonds, the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices, or Agencies may levy reasonable commission from the owner of the Bonds.

Art. XXIX.—The witnesses mentioned in Art. XX. and Art. XXIV. shall be such as will give satisfaction to the Nippon Ginko, its Branch Offices, or Agencies.

Art. XXX.—Redemption of the principal of any of the Public Loan Bonds hitherto issued with interest above six per cent. per annum, may be accomplished at the request of the holder of the Bonds and according to the convenience of the Department of State for Finance, in Redemption Public Loan Bonds.

Art. XXXI.—The expenses of the manufacture and issue of Redemption Public Loan Bonds, and interest on the same for the year of their issue, may be paid out of the amount raised by their issue.

Art. XXXII.—The rules of procedure with regard to the raising and redemption of the Redemption Public Loan, the payment of interest, the modification of Bonds, etc., shall be fixed by the Minister of State for Finance, and all business connected with these matters shall be conducted by the Nippon Ginko.

## THE REDEMPTION LOAN BONDS.

## ORDINANCE No. XXX. OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FINANCE.

It is hereby notified that, in accordance with Art. XXXII. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, proclaimed by Imperial Ordinance No. I.XVI. of this year, the undermentioned rules of procedure have been established.

(Signed) Count MATSUGATA MASAYOSHI,  
Minister of State for Finance.

Dated the 12th day of the 10th month of  
the 12th year of Meiji.

## RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE REDEMPTION PUBLIC LOAN.

## SECTION I.—ISSUE OF BONDS.

Art. I.—Applicants for Redemption Public Loan Bonds should notify the amount and value they desire allotted, to the proper office (meaning either the head-office of the Nippon Ginko or any of its branch offices or agencies) within the time fixed by the Minister of State for Finance.

Those applicants who, in terms of the last portion of Art. IV. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, desire the issue of name-bearing Bonds, should state so to the proper office at the time of sending in the above mentioned application.

Art. II.—Applicants for Redemption Public Loan Bonds should pay, at the time they send in their applications, a sum of money as security, at a rate to be fixed by the Minister of State for Finance. Applicants will receive from the proper office a receipt for the security money so paid.

Art. III.—Applicants for Redemption Public Loan Bonds should, within a period fixed by the Minister of State for Finance, pay the amount of their application, minus the security money. The receiving office will give applicants a receipt for the money so paid.

Art. IV.—When an applicant dies, after receiving receipts for security money and for the portion of the amount of his application already paid, but before completing the payment, the heir of the deceased should give notice to the receiving office of the fact of the transfer of the Bonds, and of his intention to pay the remaining portion of the amount of the application.

Art. V.—Applicants are not permitted to sell, purchase, or otherwise effect any transfer of, receipts for security money or for the amount applied for, except as security to the receiving office where the original application has been made.

Art. VI.—The Minister of State for Finance will determine the denomination of the Redemption Public Loan Bonds that are to be issued to applicants, and will send them to the head-office of the Nippon Ginko.

Art. VII.—Bonds shall be delivered to each applicant at the receiving offices in exchange for the receipts for security money and for the successive payments. But at the last time of payment, the Bonds may be delivered in exchange for cash and other receipts, without giving a receipt for the last payment.

Art. VIII.—When the amount applied for is reduced, according to Article VII. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, the security money shall be returned, and interest shall be paid on it according to the number of days it has been retained.

Art. IX.—At the time of the raising of the Redemption Public Loan, applicants may use, instead of cash, old bonds bearing interest above six per cent. per annum. In such case, except as to the last payment, the amount may exceed that fixed by the Minister of State for Finance.

The exchange of old bonds for Redemption Public Loan Bonds will be effected by taking the face value of both. The variety of old bonds exchangeable will be on each occasion determined by the Minister of State for Finance, and by him publicly announced.

Art. X.—The amount applied for to exchange with old bonds shall not be reduced even if exceeding the fixed amount; and as interest on the old bonds will be paid until the day of the issue of the Redemption Public Loan Bonds, no interest on security money or on payments for successive periods will be paid.

Art. XI.—After the issue of the Redemption Public Loan Bonds, any person who desires, according to Art. XXX of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, to have his principal in the shape of old bonds bearing interest above six per cent. per annum, exchanged for Redemption Public Loan Bonds, should give notice of his desire to the receiving office. The Redemption

Public Loan Bonds to be given out in such a case shall be counted by their face value.

Art. XII.—When receipts for security money or for payment of the principal have been lost or defaced, new receipts may be applied for on proving the fact at the receiving office by means of more than two witnesses.

## SECTION II.—PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Art. XIII.—The period for the payment of interest shall be from the 1st to the 25th of the months of June and December each year.

Art. XIV.—Interest on the Redemption Public Loan Bonds shall be paid to the bearer at any of the authorised offices in exchange coupons. But in the case of name-bearing bonds, the payment of interest shall be made only at that office where the name of the owner is registered, and to the person in whose name the bonds are registered.

Art. XV.—When the interest to be paid at the time of any issue of Redemption Public Loan Bonds, at the time when the lots are drawn, or at the time of redemption after the full period, is less than the amount in the coupons, it shall be paid at an authorised office in exchange for a receipt.

Art. XVI.—When an application is made for the payment of interest, according to Arts. XX. and Art. XXV. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, such payment shall be made at an authorised office in exchange for receipt.

## SECTION III.—REDEMPTION.

Art. XVII.—When, in pursuance of the latter portion of Art. IX. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, the amount of the bonds to be redeemed is publicly announced, the Nippon Ginko shall, with the sanction of the Minister of State for Finance, fix the date for drawing lots, and advertise it for not less than three days in the *Official Gazette* and more than five newspapers.

Art. XVIII.—When the process of drawing lots has been completed, the Nippon Ginko shall, in the same way as in the case provided for by preceding Article, advertise the amount, kind, mark, number, and quantity of the bonds on which the lots have fallen.

The authorised offices in various places shall in like manner publish a similar advertisement, each in its own district, by a suitable method.

Art. XIX.—The period of the payment of the principal of Redemption Public Loan Bonds should not exceed fifteen days, counting from the day following that on which the principal is delivered to the authorised offices.

Art. XX.—The principal of Redemption Public Loan Bonds shall be paid to the bearer at any of the authorised offices in exchange for the bonds. But in the case of name-bearing bonds, the payment of principal shall be made only at that authorised office where the name of the owner was registered, and to the person in whose name the bond is registered.

Art. XXI.—When a Redemption Public Loan Bond, which has been lost and duly reported, is drawn, the payment of the principal and interest may be applied for, in the case of an unregistered bond, according to Article XXV. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, after six full years have elapsed from the time of reporting the loss; and, in the case of a name-bearing bond, after thirty days have passed since the period of payment mentioned in Art. XIX. of the present Rules. Payment, in such a case, shall be made at an authorised office in exchange for a receipt.

Art. XXII.—In case a lot falls on a bond corresponding to the specifications of Art. XX. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, and in case a bond, on which a lot has fallen, has since come within the category specified in the above quoted Article, new bonds shall not be granted; but the principal and interest shall be paid at an authorised office in exchange for a letter of application signed by the claimant and his witnesses, and a receipt.

## SECTION IV.—TREATMENT OF BONDS.

Art. XXIII.—In applying for the grant of new bonds, or coupons according to Art. XX., Art. XXIV., and Art. XXV. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, the applicant should make his wishes known to a commissioned office, which will deliver to him the new bonds or coupons in exchange for a receipt.

When proof of the loss is not sufficient in the case of Art. XX. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, a name-bearing bond shall be treated according to Art. XXIV., and an unregistered bond according to Art. XXV., of the same Regulations.

Art. XXIV.—The new bonds, granted on account of such destruction, loss, injury, or deface-

ment of the original bonds, shall be provided with the coupons which belonged to the former bonds. The new bonds may differ in kind from the original bonds.

Art. XXV.—In delivering a name-bearing bond, an authorised office should affix its seal to the bond, and also check it with a registry-book by stamping one seal over the edges of both.

Art. XXVI.—On receiving an application to change an unregistered bond into a name-bearing bond, the authorised office should give the applicant a receipt for the bond. The head-office of the Nippon Ginko (and though it) its Branch Offices and Agencies should then apply to the Department of State for Finance for the stamping of the registry seal on the bond; and on receiving the stamped bond and a registry-paper, should deliver them to the owner of the bond in exchange for the receipt.

Art. XXVII.—On receiving an application for a change of name on a name-bearing bond, according to Art. XXVII., Art. XXVIII., and Art. XII. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations, the authorised office should affix its seal to the bond, and return it after checking it with a registry-book by stamping a seal over the edges of both.

Art. XXVIII.—When the owner of a name-bearing Redemption Public Loan Bond desires to register at a new office, he should first report to the original office and then apply to the new office for registration of his bond in its registry book.

Art. XXIX.—When the sale, purchase, or transfer by gift, of a name-bearing Redemption Bond is effected between parties under the jurisdiction of different offices, the processes mentioned in Art. XXVII. and Art. XXIV. should be gone through.

Art. XXX.—The owner of a name-bearing bond, should deposit at his local office a stamped specimen of his seal, with a confirmatory document by the Headman of the district. The same process should be gone through in the case of a change in his seal or his name.

Art. XXXI.—The amount of commission mentioned in Art. XXIV. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations should be fixed by the Nippon Ginko and approved by the Minister of State for Finance.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting was held in the Library, No. 33, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on Wednesday, October 13th, 1886, at 4:30 p.m., N. J. Hannen, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last general meeting, having been published in the *Japan Mail*, were taken as read.

A paper on "Japanese," by E. H. Parker, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Chemulpho, Korea, was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary. The purpose of the paper was to discuss comparatively the philological import of the Japanese pronunciation and *kana* spelling of the Chinese characters. This was entered into historically as well as phonetically, and a large number of detailed comparisons made between Japanese, Korean, and various Chinese dialects. In a future paper, the author intends to apply the principles here established to the tracing of modern Japanese words back to pre-historic Chinese, or to the same source as pre-historic Chinese, his view being that a great part of the Japanese language—apart from its *kan, go, and fō* importations made during the last 2,000 years—has a common linguistic origin with the modern dialects of China. His general theory is indeed that, just as English, although enriched by direct borrowing from Latin, was in its early Saxon form a language claiming a common ancestry with Latin, so Japanese can be proved by purely philological tests to stand on a common footing with Chinese as a derivative from the same ancient stock.

The President, acknowledging the indebtedness of the meeting to Mr. Parker for his contribution, suggested that, as the paper was of a preliminary character, it might be advisable to postpone discussion until all the matter had been presented. He would call therefore on Mr. Chamberlain to read his paper on "the Quasi-Characters called *Fa-jirashi*."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN began by apologising to the members for introducing them, already so afflicted with syllabaries and ideographs, to yet another

class of symbols, called ordinarily *Ya-jirushi* or "house signs." These were quite familiar to all who had eyes to see, although their use in Tokyo had somewhat decayed. In other parts of Japan, especially in Yezo, these *Ya-jirushi* were the distinctive marks of shops or business houses. They were made up from two distinct sources: (1) from the syllabaries and Chinese characters in common use; (2) from a stock of rude ideographic symbols invented for the occasion. Over 40 of these latter were shown drawn on a large sheet; they formed, so to speak, the alphabet of the signs, from which by combination in pairs, or by combining with one or more a *kana* or Chinese character, a great variety of signs could be built up. These 40 rude symbols of group (2) were, in themselves, a worthy subject of study. They illustrate how the Japanese mind tends to represent ideas conventionally, as, for example, representing a star by a circular disk, a fish's scale by a triangle, and so on. They show how a system of writing may be developed. They also contain little bits of history. Thus the square with drawn diagonal, known as *masu*, is the form of instrument still used for measuring rice and oil. The sign called *kane* is simply the carpenter's square. *Zoni* is figured as the coin punched with a square hole. The rarely used hexagonal sign *kikko*, more properly *ki kō*, represents the shell of a turtle. The signs which go with these to make up the *Ya-jirushi* are borrowed from the ordinary syllabaries or characters in common use, and are usually of the simplest form. The reasons which prompt their adoption are multitudinous, and can be discovered only in a comparatively small number of cases. Sometimes a portion of the name of the owner or of his native province is used, either in its true form or with a simpler character substituted having the same phonetic value. Again, a special character might become popular because of its supposed inherent good luck—or the merest accident of the moment might be the most powerful determining factor. Euphony, superstition, and chance not only would determine what particular character would be adopted, but also what characters could never be admitted. Thus *shi* (four) was almost of necessity tabooed, being suggestive of an homonymous character signifying death.

The discussion which followed was mainly in the form of queries put by those present as to the significance of some of the many *Ya-jirushi* which were figured on a large chart.

The PRESIDENT thanked the author for a paper which had given so much instruction and entertainment to the members who had come to hear it. The meeting then adjourned.

## CRICKET.

### MARRIED V. SINGLE.

The match on Saturday between the married and single included some visitors from the Fleet, and one of the most extraordinary games ever played on the ground has to be recorded. The "single" went in first and remained there all day, though nine wickets were down when the stumps were drawn. This was mainly due to Sutter, who made 128 not out, the side being assisted in compiling the big score of 269 by Edwards contributing 60, and Playfair 37, not out. There is no disguising the fact, however, that the bowling was weak, though it must be admitted that the condition of the ground was against the bowlers, and notwithstanding that Hearne, Strange, Wheeler, Bush, and Christian tried their hands in succession, they could not remove Sutter, who, with hand and eye both in, made a splendid defence against all the assaults brought to bear upon him. It must be related, however, that the cry of "butter fingers" was heard in the Pavilion more than once during the play, and that several not difficult catches were missed. Sutter should certainly have been held before he had made ten, and he was let off more than once afterwards. The latter remark applies also to Edwards and Playfair, who, though displaying correct cricket, had between them several "lives." The following is the score:—

SINGLE.	
Mr. Wileman, c. Dodds, b. Strange	2
Mr. Edwards, c. Lowdell, b. Strange	60
Mr. Sutter, not out	128
Mr. Wilson, l.b.w. b. Hearne	1
Mr. Eagles, R.N., b. Hearne	1
Mr. Kenny, c. and b. Wheeler	5
Mr. Collins, R.N., c. Lowdell, b. Hearne	2
Mr. Osborne, R.N., run out	12
Mr. Playfair, not out	37
Mr. Brewer, b. Bush	2
Mr. Bagallay, c. Moss, b. Christian	6
b. o. l. b. z. w. 6	14

## PREVALENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

(Translated from the *Fiji Shimpō*).

Twenty years ago, at the time of the Restoration, it was the fashion in this country to use the most difficult Chinese words in conversation as well as in writing. It was then thought that a man had no claim to respect and esteem who could not use high sounding Chinese phrases; and scholars were very proud of their command of such expressions. Naturally enough there were some conservative persons who inferred from this circumstance that the work of the Restoration was to restore society to its old conditions. But this was merely a superficial view, and exactly the reverse was the case. It was the desire to inaugurate a new state of things, and not to restore society to its former condition that motivated the work of the Restoration, and this desire agitated not the old but the young, not the high or the rich but the boldest and most enterprising among the students of that time. Their desire moved the whole country, undermined the Tokugawa Government, abolished the feudal system, and spared nothing in its iconoclastic operations. These students were not accustomed to observe the polite etiquette of the society of those times; were ignorant even of the polite forms of salutation, and in their letters they used those Chinese expressions alone with which they were familiar from their exclusive study of Chinese; and delighted to write in the wild, running style of the old Chinese masters of penmanship. In a society in which order is rigidly maintained, such an anomaly would never be tolerated; but at that period of this country's history students were the most influential factor in the national life; no one who was not either a student or an imitator of the students' doings was able to retain the respect of the public. It was due to this circumstance that the first years of the new era witnessed the extraordinary prevalence of Chinese expressions in conversation and writing.

Chinese words and phrases have now gone entirely out of fashion, and any one who imitates the students of old is made an object of ridicule. The place of the Chinese language has been usurped by the English tongue. Englishmen are cosmopolitan, and live by commerce. Wide as the world is, there is not a land where Englishmen do not go, and where they settle business is instantly created. Every one, therefore, who has any connection with trade, feels the necessity of speaking the language of Englishmen, and the sphere of the use of that language is daily widening over the surface of the globe. Japanese especially must understand it; for the nearest civilized country of the West is peopled by English-speaking persons, and the most influential Power in the East in England, whether we view her position from a commercial or a political standpoint. We, therefore, have to meet Englishmen and Americans more frequently than any others. From these circumstances, everybody in this country who at all pretends to usefulness understands more or less English, and those who do not understand it are looked upon as lacking in civilized qualifications, however admirable their capacity may be in other respects. Specially of late, the intercourse between this country and the West having become more and more close, those people who do not understand English are daily subject to inconvenience whether in private or public business, while those who go abroad must before every other thing study English. At this point the near prospect of the opening of the country for mixed residence has stimulated every class of people to study that language. In the event of the granting of mixed residence, foreign residents will of course more or less endeavour to speak the language of this country, but that must necessarily be within narrow limits. We ourselves must study some European tongue, if we desire to carry on intercourse with foreigners successfully. It is conceivable therefore that ultimately it may become necessary to allow the use of an European language in contracts and in law courts, where any dispute arises between Japanese and foreigners. As it is impossible to use all foreign languages in such cases, we shall have to make a selection. In our own opinion, the selection will inevitably fall on the English language, for that is the natural sequence of events. In the event of the adoption of that tongue as a second national language, its prevalence will be a hundred times more general than at present; and further, we may predict that the day of its adoption is already near at hand. It is, therefore, of vital importance for any one who has the least ambition to be prepared for this certain contingency.

## NOTES FROM NIKKO.

Once upon a time Nikko was at the end of a heart breaking two day's journey from Tokyo, by *basha* or *jinrikisha*; now it is only five hours by the same conveyance from Utsunomiya. You go by rail to Utsunomiya, and you are careful to grumble that the trains are not run frequently enough, and that the convenience of the public is not consulted on this line, though you were probably meek enough in a *horiai basha* last year.

Arrived at Utsunomiya, you engage a *kuruma*, and begin to hope the road is not too bad. A few seasons back, some one in authority caused all the roads in Tochigi *ken* to be covered two feet deep with loose gravel. From a height, say from a balloon,—this must have had a pleasing effect; but upon the temper of the traveller, if I can trust my memory, the effect was quite otherwise, and the curses showered upon the head of the road-maker were both deep and loud. But, if the general result is as satisfactory as upon the Nikko road, the much maligned one may be forgiven. For, although the nine and a half *ri* from Utsunomiya is a very composite track indeed, made up, as it is, of sections covered with boulders, gravel of all sizes, mud, sand, &c., yet by dint of constant rolling and the employment of large gangs of convicts, the way is kept fairly smooth. During the first, or gravel period, the road was actually impassable, and *jinrikishas* were dragged over the roots of the big trees of the avenue. Anyone who had that experience won't care to repeat it.

There is a section of the road, about two *ri* in length, that is actually macadamised, or has got a top-dressing of macadam, and this is evidently the source of much local pride. It is kept in first-rate order, and the *jinrikishas* bowl along right merrily, their occupants sitting upright once more, and losing that brutalized expression common to the over-tired *jinrikisha* traveller. Yes, brutalizing is the only word which properly describes the effect of this mode of travelling. It brutalizes the rider and it brutalizes the drawer. At the beginning of a journey of this sort, you feel ashamed to see two men in front of you, toiling on mile after mile, every muscle straining, the burning sun full upon their unprotected bodies, the perspiration running in streams from every pore. Your heart is wrung with pity. Yet, such is the degrading effect of the fatigue, upon mind and body, that before the journey is done, you find yourself inclined to revile the poor wretches who have dragged you twenty miles for not going faster, or for jolting you unnecessarily.

After a long and weary day you reach Hachishi at even-song, and if you are wise you won't stop there. You will leave Suzuki-ya, marked G. in the Guide Book, with its horde of half clad hangers on, and, crossing the river Dai-ya-gawa, which divides Nikko and the everlasting hills from the under world, will seek shelter within the temple precincts; or, failing that, in the village of Imachi beyond.

In this neighbourhood are a dozen or more houses, the dwellings of the priests—the Cathedral Close in fact—whose owners willingly let them for the season. Besides these, there are a few new houses,—flimsy structures,—recently put together with a view to the good time in store. The rents used to be moderate enough, but this year the demand exceeded the supply, with the result that one house had managed to stow away three separate parties, and to squeeze a hundred *ren* a month out of each. So the story goes. Prices, the superiority of Nikko compared with Ika, Hakone, &c., are absorbing topics of conversation. Of this superiority we were all fully persuaded. There is no Hakone Lake, to be sure; but don't you think the neighbourhood of a lake is always damp? No hot springs; but at Nikko we all preferred cold baths, so much more invigorating, don't you know. We were certainly confirmed in our preference when the Kunai-sho officials arrived to choose a site for a summer palace, the Emperor not liking Hakone well enough. When the Ministers' and rich bankers' country residences (for which the sites are already chosen, and the leases drawn up) are finished, and when the esplanade by the river is laid out, and the naval band is playing twice a week: when the ladies change their toilettes three times a day, and the men wear tall hats—*Ichabod*.

No, the palmy days are over, when the few foreigners who spent their summer there were looked upon as intruders, the only other visitors being a few men clad in pyjama suits, *kiaban* and *waraji*, who staid a day or two only, and left with their faces turned towards the Hida Shinshiranges, and were heard of no more till the late Autumn, when they reappeared tanned and lean, full of heights and distances, looking as if they had fed on nothing else since. One of these turned up at Nikko this summer, but was evidently uncomfort-

able from the fact that, with a view of correcting his ordinary country costume, he had surmounted it with a white necktie, and tried to feel ready for any emergency. But he lurked in unfrequented corners; was so afraid of being asked out to dinner, he said: his expression daily became more furtive, and finally he disappeared, and has not been heard of since. It is generally whispered that the discovery that a washerman had established himself in Nikko, proved too much for the old timer; the dairyman, and the butcher and baker he forgave, but the washerman he considered a sacrilege.

If I wished to prove to the folks who went to other places the indisputable popularity of Nikko, I should give you the total number of resident visitors as eight hundred and fifty—women, women, and children, and I should neglect to add that eight hundred of them were sailors from Yokosuka, sent up for a change. It has been suggested that a cruise outside the Bay might have been more complete as a change; but, be that as it may, they were welcomed gladly—they brought a butcher and bootmaker in their train and became a constant source of happiness to the children, and, after all, the bugles were not so very much out of tune.

The sailors were billeted all over the place, and their quarters were readily distinguished from those of foreign residents by the difference in the shape of the garments drying in the breeze. Their discipline was perfect, and an unvarying routine was carefully followed during the whole of their stay. In the forenoon they washed their clothes; in the afternoon they dried them; and in the evening they prepared for the next day's wash. Very early in the morning, squads marched off in different directions, armed with bundles, and soon every quiet pool and brook was occupied with indefatigable scrubbers, and upon every available flat rock a pair of sailors',—not to put too fine a point upon it,—trousers were extended. Sailors are great in these articles, both in the washing and wearing of them. I was glad to be able to study them,—the trousers, I mean,—so closely, as it settled once for all, what has been for me, in common with others of the uninitiated, an oft vexed question. Why do sailors wear such queer shaped garments? Evidently the sailor is naturally æsthetic, and this characteristic influences the shape of his clothes as well as other surroundings of his everyday life. With this class of people it is held as a very tenet of their faith that "garments should clothe but not conceal the human form divine." Now, in the case of the article I am discussing, this condition is pre-eminently fulfilled, at least in part. Further, the sailors' trousers are emblematic, for if viewed *en profil* they give a correct picture of a ship's rudder, not the modern innovation rounded at the bottom, but the old-fashioned one, broad and cut square.

Engendered, I suppose, by sanguine visions of the blessings to follow the revised treaties, a perfect land lust took possession of the community, and many spent much time in prospecting for suitable house-building lots in the neighbourhood. As soon as an eligible site was found, complicated negotiations were opened, lasting for the rest of the season. And, although the negotiations invariably ended in an *impasse*, they served to delude the one side into the notion that they were busy, and to give the proprietors an exaggerated idea of the value of the land. The temple authorities, who are the principal owners, said:—"Foreigners we don't want, missionaries and mission churches we won't have at any price." As to the secular landowners, they were less prejudiced but more shrewd, perhaps. "No, no, wait till our railway is finished, then we will talk to you about selling our land."

The whole of the capital for the proposed Nikko railway has been subscribed, and in great part by small local capitalists, who seem to see a whole world of possibilities opened out to them. The line is to run from Utsunomiya to Inaichi, the terminus to be two *ri* from Nikko. A branch line is to connect with the Ashiwo Copper Mine.

This railway promises to be at once the bane and the boon of Nikko. For those who, like myself, prefer to spend the whole live-long summer with the sole companionship of unsophisticated villagers, the railway is an evil which forces them to seek fresh fields and pastures new. But for others, less fortunate in their leisure, it means Friday to Monday a long way from their hot and stifling offices, and a ready escape for wives and children from the miseries of a summer in the town. For the unsophisticated villagers themselves it means a closer connection with the world at large, a widening of interests, civilization indeed, not altogether an unmixt blessing. It also means a plentiful supply of rice, &c., instead of the meagre diet of *umami* and *umami*.

Nikko is hot in summer, this year, in common with the rest of Japan, exceptionally so, as vouched for by the oldest inhabitant. The thermometer

followed closely on the heels of the Tokyo register: the day it was 96° in Tokyo, it rose to 90° in Nikko, and so on. We sat and looked at each other in blank amazement, and tried to console ourselves with repeating that the air was pure at any rate. To keep below 80° you must rise to 4,000 feet; Chiuzenji, for instance, is always cool, and at night it is absolutely cold; but Chiuzenji is 4,370 feet above the sea level. At Karuizawa, I am told, the temperature did not rise above 80° all the summer. At Karuizawa they had the cholera; Nikko is as yet uncontaminated. How long it will remain so after the railway is opened is another question.

I won't repeat here "Walks in the neighbourhood," some are faithfully chronicled in the Guide Book; there are many others equally desirable, but the Guide Book description covers them all.

Walking in fine weather, and reading in wet,—as much walking, and as little reading as possible,—is recommended by the faculty for people seeking to recruit their mental energies. Reading to be of the lightest description; perhaps *Oceanica*, where you learn that Mr. Froude amused himself with Horace, Pindar, Sophocles, &c., in the original, and begin to understand his contempt for the "New Abelard." We made shift with the "New Abelard" and a few more of its kind. However, two months of light literature and tinned provisions were more than sufficient, and we were not sorry to say good-bye to both for a season.

### LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 15th.

I am glad for once to have but little domestic political news to give. The Ministers have all been re-elected, the opposition in Birmingham, which at one time seemed serious, to the re-election of Mr. Henry Matthews, having collapsed at the last moment and shown that the Radical Unionists and Gladstonians are as far apart as ever. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has hunted up in old newspapers of 1868 and 1874 proofs that Mr. Matthews was a Home Ruler then, and that he even subscribed £20 to the original Home Rule League. No doubt Mr. Matthews will reply that Butt's Home Rule is one thing and Gladstone's and Parnell's Home Rule another; or he might reply as Lord Randolph Churchill did on a somewhat similar occasion "True; I did say something different ten years ago, but, then, I have altered my mind." In a speech at the Mansion House, Lord Salisbury spoke guardedly on the subject of Ireland, but the dreadful riots in Belfast, which, *The Times* said, almost amounted to civil war, gave him an opportunity of expressing the resolution of the Government to maintain order in Ireland in terms which have been interpreted to mean coercion. In another speech on the same day, the Prime Minister spoke with much effect on the subject of Imperial Federation to a number of influential colonists. This speech has been applauded by all parties as eminently judicious and sympathetic.

No further news has been received about the reported occupation of Port Lazareff by Russia, but the St. Petersburg journals discuss it as an accomplished fact. The *Nova Freya* talks of an alliance between Russia and Japan, to counterbalance the alleged *rapprochement* between this country and China. France, it says, can be easily induced to join the alliance, for she is the enemy of England everywhere and also of China. It is a pretty combination on paper; but the amusing point about it is that the wishes of Japan are not asked; she, it appears, is to jump at a Russian alliance against England and China. The manner in which European journalists form vast combinations between European and Eastern nations without troubling themselves about the views of the latter is simply amazing.

China is filling a pretty large space in the public mind of Europe just now, in connection with quite a number of questions. First of all we have Burma. A settlement, the bare terms of which I had only time to mention in my last, has been reached. It was wholly unexpected, for every one thought that what with the change at the Chinese Legation, and the changes at our own Foreign Office, negotiations were at a standstill, and there was some outcry at the neglect of this important question, for it was said that the incidents were fighting on in the hope of aid from China, and that they would continue to do so until an arrangement with the latter destroyed that hope. Certainly no negotiations whatever were going on in London, and I am inclined to think that the Chinese Legation here knew nothing at all about them. Possibly Lord Rosebery thought the Marquis Tseng too large in his demands, and resolved to try what

could be done at Peking. *The Times* groans in spirit over the vast concessions we have made, and finds a morsel of consolation in the hope that China will see in this great moderation of ours a further example of our extreme friendliness and desire to go to all lengths to maintain our alliance or understanding (or whatever else it may be called) with her. But I cannot see what we have given to the Chinese. From the beginning the sovereign rights of China over Burma were acknowledged, and the only question was how we were to carry out our duty in this respect. Lord Salisbury proposed one method, Lord Rosebery prefers another. The Chinese Government accepted the first, as they now accept the second. The decennial presents are to be carried to Peking by Burmese, and the French papers are making merry over Great Britain appearing as the vassal of China. But ten years is a long time; and events travel fast now-a-days. The Eastern criminal who got ten years' respite from hanging by promising to teach the Vizier's favourite donkey to speak in the interval, and who cheered himself with the reflection that before the time had expired, the Vizier might die, or the ass might die, or he might die himself, was wise in his generation. We have other work to do in Burma now, and the main point is to get China out of the way for the present. The frontier is to be delimited by a joint commission, but we are not told whether any general rules or limits are laid down for this body. Now, it is beyond any doubt that Lord Rosebery himself informally offered China the Tapeng river, which enters the Irrawaddy a little to the north of Bahmo, as a boundary. This gave them some territory on the Irrawaddy, and an independent outlet to the sea,—obviously a most important matter; but nothing is said of this in the new arrangement. As for the delay in despatching the Thibet mission, this is wholly due to the mismanagement of the Indian Government, which insisted on sending a large embassy with a considerable body of troops, where two or three men only should have been sent. The Thibetans appear to have become alarmed at the large preparations being made, and until that feeling is allayed, it would be dangerous to proceed with the business. I venture to think notwithstanding *The Times* and Mr. Punch's cartoon the diplomatic victory does not rest, so far, with the Chinese.

The proposed representation of the Vatican at Peking has also become an accomplished fact, much to the irritation of the French. The main features of a Concordat have been arranged, the details remaining for settlement by the Legate with the Chinese Government. The Chinese are to accredit a representative to the Vatican, while the Legate is to be a Minister of the second class, ranking with his colleagues according to the date of his arrival at Peking. A name which has been frequently mentioned in connection with the negotiations by newspaper correspondents from Rome is that of a certain Monsignor Dann, who is said to be the Chinese agent. His movements are watched with much interest, and regularly chronicled. This morning I read in *The Times* a telegram from its correspondent at Rome that this gentleman was now at Naples taking a rest after the toils of the past few months. Some of your readers may recognize in this high ecclesiastical dignitary an old resident of Yokohama. It is the polite Italian way to give people high titles, *Illustrissimo*, &c., and no doubt this accounts for Mr. Dann's sudden elevation.

Meantime the Marquis Tseng is wandering about the continent, dining with princes, interviewing statesmen, and received with high honour everywhere. What he is doing really appears to be a subject of interest here, although little is known about it; but, I believe, he wants to secure for China the benefits of a telegraphic convention between Russia and Germany recently concluded, by which it is said the cost of telegraphing to or from China would be largely reduced. The Marquis is understood to hold some strong views with regard to the position which the Great Northern Company has been allowed to assume in China, and to the desirability of getting rid as soon as may be of certain contracts between the Government and the company. He does not think that the close relations between the latter and the Russian Government are altogether advantageous to China, and that the sooner China regains a position of complete freedom, with regard to her telegraphs, the better. Needless to say, the Marquis will not have far to seek in London for assistance in this direction.

In my last, I quoted a passage from a London journal on Sir John Pope Hennessy in Mauritius. The day after my letter was posted a telegram appeared in *The Times* stating that there was a dispute between His Excellency and his Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, and that he threa-



tened to suspend the latter. This was a fortnight ago, and nothing farther has been heard of the matter, but as there is no telegraph line to Mauritius, and *The Times* has no correspondent there, the message appears to have been sent either from Cape Town or Aden, and the matter must therefore have created much excitement in the island. I think in a letter written at the time of Mr. Lloyd's appointment, I ventured to predict trouble. The Governor's views about Ireland are well known to be strongly nationalist, and Mr. Lloyd was ever regarded by nationalists as one of their arch-enemies. It did not require any great acumen to predict a row. I doubt, however, whether His Excellency ever met with a tougher or warrier opponent than Mr. Lloyd; the latter is an official who does his duty without question or hesitation. It was only when he had left his Irish appointment that it became known, to the surprise of all men, that he thought the Castle Government a bad one,—the Castle which he had served so faithfully under so much difficulty and obloquy for a number of years. He has a host of friends in high places in England, who admire his pluck, and it is very unlikely, come what will, that he will suffer. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be arranged; but if it is not, and if it becomes a subject of public discussion, it will be amusing to watch the attitude of *The Times* between its two favourites. One cannot help thinking of the donkey between the two bundles of hay. Perhaps the editor will follow the editorial axiom; when in doubt, say nothing. As a well known London editor once said to me on a somewhat similar occasion, you never can go wrong by letting a thing alone.

A parliamentary paper has been published respecting the demands of the mercantile bodies for an improvement in the position of Ministers and Consuls (and indeed of the Foreign Office itself) in respect to trade. The subject no doubt is one of great importance and interest to your readers, but I need not dwell upon it in view of the full details published by *The Times*.

I presume some echoes have reached your readers from time to time of the doings of a certain Mr. Ross Winans in the far north of Scotland. This gentleman is an American who has made a vast fortune in, I believe, the construction of railways, mainly in Russia, and he is spending his money in converting a considerable area of Scotland into a deer forest, in other words into a solitude. He has ousted crofters and cotters all over the estates which he rents, and has fought case after case in the Edinburgh law courts in defence of the strict letter of his rights. So tenacious has he been of even the smallest matters in this respect, that it has been suggested he is really a philanthropist in disguise, who seeks to remedy the land laws of these islands by showing to what absurd extremes they may be carried. Year by year he has gone on adding to his territory, until now, it is said, his shootings stretch from the Beaulieu Firth on the east to Kintail on the shores of the Atlantic. The rent which he pays amounts to £17,000 per annum, and he could not, if he would, shoot over a fifth part of his domains. He has reduced game preservation to a system; his keepers are drilled and patrol the preserves as regularly as sentinels in a camp. His doings are again coming into prominence with the shooting season, for he is ruining the neighbouring estates. The game is rarely disturbed by him, and consequently fly to his lands from more troubled neighbourhoods. Shooting lodges and inns all around are standing empty and desolate, and Mr. Winans appears to live in a semi-regal state like an ancient Highland chieftain.

London, August 28th.

By far the most important event of the fortnight, so far as foreign residents of Japan and those here interested in that country, are concerned, is the publication in *The Times* this morning of a long and extremely able letter from its Tokyo correspondent on the practical settlement of the treaty problem in Japan. I need not refer in detail to the letter. Regarded merely from the point of view of effect, it is very skillfully constructed, and may be divided into what in ancient narrative poetry were called Pythies. First, the very dolorous condition of affairs up to a recent period is painted in dark colours; second, a light is thrown on the scene by the proposals of the German and British Envoys; third, the acceptance and effect of these proposals is related, and, fourthly, we have the narrative of the Mikado's private audience with Sir Francis Plunkett. *The Times* in a leader (this correspondent is rather fortunate in working Printing-House Square up to the point at which alone leaders are written) rejoices over the news with exceeding great rejoicing. Indeed nothing has been more curious than the manner in which during the past eighteen months *The Times* has, without any of its usual reservations and modifications, its very careful and cautious "ifs" and "buts," thrown its enormous weight into the

scale with Japan. In such matters its tone is generally like that of Lord Melbourne: "Can't you let it alone?" The difficulties and obstacles are usually more apparent to it than the mode by which they can be avoided or overcome. The correspondent dwells with great and legitimate satisfaction on the change that has come over the attitude of the British Government on the question (we do not need an angel from Heaven to explain the reason). The hearty and energetic support of *The Times* is perhaps the most prominent outward and visible sign of this. Whether Lord Salisbury will give way in the matter of advancing the date of the new tariff or not, I am sure he will give the representations of the Japanese Minister here a most favourable consideration. If Sir Francis Plunkett finds himself able to support it, no doubt the Foreign Office will not object greatly.

Mr. G. P. Ness, whom many of your readers will remember as a successful barrister in Yokohama, has published in the number of the *Law Magazine and Review* which has just appeared, an article on "Foreign Jurisdiction in Japan." As this magazine has probably not three readers in all Japan (it has of late years but few readers in England), and as Mr. Ness has certainly a right to be heard on this question, I shall analyse his article briefly. After a rapid sketch of the state of affairs in Japan before and at the time of the first treaties, Mr. Ness sketches shortly the reforms which have taken place under the new régime. It might perhaps be possible to cavil at one or two of Mr. Ness's details (I do not think, for example, that there was any kind of analogy between Japan under the Shōguns and Britain in the time of the Heptarchy) but the general outline is perfectly accurate. He then goes on to say that when a people have progressed as the Japanese have done, it is not a matter for surprise that they should manifest much impatience under treaty restrictions which still brand their institutions as unfit for a foreigner to live under, or that the removal of these restrictions should now be a central object of national policy. Mr. Ness then states in a perfectly fair and moderate way the arguments of the Japanese against the extra-territorial clauses of the treaties. These he sums up under three heads: (1) that the Consular Courts are inefficient even as Consular Courts, (2) that the system, even at its best, is defective, (3) that the privilege of extra-territorial jurisdiction has been extended to the withdrawal of foreigners from the operation of all Japanese laws not sanctioned and even re-enacted by the foreign representatives. He then states at more length, but with equal fairness, the objections of foreigners to becoming subject to Japanese laws and amenable to Japanese Courts. Then comes a statement of the propositions made by the Japanese Government for special Courts, free trade and residence and the surrender of the extra-territorial privileges. He thinks that this plan, with some securities and modifications, offers a golden bridge which will probably be adopted ultimately. But there must be a delay until the laws to be administered in the new Courts are known, and also on account of the negotiations having to be conducted with so many different Powers. It should be noted parenthetically, with reference to the policy suggested to Great Britain of making her own treaty with Japan, Mr. Ness remarks:—"Japan might fairly have looked for such an expression of England's friendship and hoped for the favourable results likely to follow her example, had her own Legislature been more active in supplying the uniform system of law necessary to take the place of the various foreign systems which must cease to be in force on the abolition of the foreign Courts." It is refreshing, at any rate, to find one writer whose objection is that Japan does not go fast enough. When we find such a *rara avis*, let us note it carefully. Now, in order to obviate the delay above mentioned, Mr. Ness winds up his article with a proposition of his own, which, he says, would form an amicable approximation to the desire of the Japanese Government, without exciting the apprehensions of foreign residents. His plan is that Japan should extend to foreigners the right to hold real property outside the present treaty limits, and everyone taking advantage of such a provision would become amenable to Japanese Courts so far as such property was concerned, and would hold it subject to the taxation and the laws and customs affecting the enjoyment and alienation of all similar property in the country. Japan might then (pursues Mr. Ness) open the whole of the country to foreign trade and residence, getting in return a jurisdiction over foreigners of which the main features are these: (1) foreign residents and traders in the interior to be subject to Japanese magistrates in respect of all rights of property, when the cause of action has arisen beyond the open ports, where the amount in dispute does not exceed 5,000 yen, and beyond that amount only

when they have consented in writing to the jurisdiction of the Japanese tribunal. (2) In all offences punishable otherwise than by fine, foreigners to be amenable only to their own Courts [e.g. Brown at at Norioka is guilty of an aggravated assault on Tanaka of the same place; Brown must be conveyed to Hakodate or Yokohama for trial]. (3) Control, revision and appeal from the Japanese Courts exercising this jurisdiction to a Court composed of judges of whom a majority should be foreigners. (4) Inalienable right of appeal, suspension of execution pending appeal, publicity of hearing, right of defence, efficient interpreting and the inviolability of dwellings. This arrangement, says Mr. Ness, would leave untouched the authority of the Consular Courts, would give the Japanese jurisdiction, and generally would be an advance all round. I must leave to others the task of criticising Mr. Ness's plan; the mere statement of it has occupied quite enough of my space.

The details of the quarrel between Sir John Pope Hennessy and his Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, to which I have referred in previous letters, have now reached this country from a correspondent of *The Times* in Mauritius, and have caused some excitement. The quarrel is being discussed in the papers, and notice of a question on the subject has been given in Parliament. The facts are quite clear, but the correspondent (who is evidently hostile to the Governor) enters into matters which have no immediate connection with the threatened suspension of Mr. Lloyd. He describes, for instance, how the official members of the Council were coerced into voting for a resolution of confidence in and thanks to the Governor by the latter himself. The storm, however, arose on May 18th. It appears that certain minutes of the proceedings at the Council are sent from time to time by the Governor to the Secretary of State. These are compiled from the shorthand writer's notes; and after the Governor had explained this to the Council, the Lieutenant-Governor enquired whether, as these notes were official or quasi-official documents, members would have an opportunity of correcting them and of seeing that there was no mistake. This is the rule not only in Hansard, but in the reports of evidence given to Committees of both Houses at home. The Governor fenced slightly with the question; he said a committee was considering the matter. Then Mr. Lloyd asked this question:—

"I understood Your Excellency to say that these reports taken down by the shorthand writer had already been sent to England as an official record with regard to a reference made to the Secretary of State. I wish to know whether that is the case or not? If that is so, I have not seen the reports of the speeches on the table."

This question was put three times to the Governor, but the latter made no reply. Five members supported Mr. Lloyd in requesting an answer, but still none came. Then Mr. Lloyd rose again, repeated the question a fourth time, and added:—"I can only say that I happened to see a report of a speech that I had the honour of delivering here; no doubt, on account perhaps of my having spoken low, or from some other cause, but it was not the fault of the shorthand writer, the report as a matter of fact entirely misrepresented what I said, and made it appear that I said exactly the reverse of what I did say," and he again asked that the shorthand writer's report of the proceedings on the question referred to the Secretary of State should be laid before the Council. (It appears that this incident of May 18th passed away, and nothing was heard of it until the end of July, when the Governor called on Mr. Lloyd to explain the attitude he had assumed in the Legislative Council, and informed him that if his explanation (which was to be made in six days) was not satisfactory he would suspend him from office. On this *The Times* correspondent at Mauritius sent off the telegram to which I referred in my last letter, and *The Times* in a leader suggests that the Secretary of State in consequence of this message stopped his subordinate's hand. The charge made by Mr. Lloyd against somebody was that of cooking documents; the Governor at the last meeting of the Council stated that he edited the minutes before they were fair copied for the printer, "and that he had used his discretion in substituting the name of one member for that of another as secondor to an important motion, the name of the actual secondor not appearing at all" (these are the correspondent's words). Other charges are made, which my space will not allow me to detail, especially as they involve many figures, and are merely subsidiary to the main point which I have stated here. *The Times* in a leader throws the Governor over; it says the scandal in Mauritius cannot continue; the Government can easily find a place for a man of Mr. Lloyd's experience and ability, and concludes thus:—"We commend the problem of finding a

post where Sir John Pope Hennessy can do no mischief, and can find scope only for the amiable side of his character, to Mr. Stanhope and the Colonial Office. It is one which will tax their resources to the utmost." I think I have given here a faithful account of the matter as it has reached England up to the present. It must be remembered that the writer in Mauritius is a partisan, and that the whole story may bear a very different complexion when the Governor's side is heard, as no doubt it soon will be. The only wonder is that *The Times* did not get the story first from a pro-governor writer. I do not know what the Colonial Office rules are, but I believe His Excellency has almost earned a pension, in which case I have no doubt he will soon cheerfully snap his finger at the Colonial Office and Mauritius both, and go into Parliament to plague his enemies. His buoyant and sanguine Irish temperament carry him over worries and troubles that would weigh down other men. Meantime, we shall see how he will come out of this latest squabble—ugly as it looks. I have faith enough in his navigation in troubled waters to believe that he will turn up smiling after the clouds roll by.

It appears that we have not yet heard by any means the last of the recent treaty between the French and the Hovas. The first clause of that treaty reads as if it were intended that France should have control of the foreign relations of Madagascar. In the original treaty a note signed by the Hova plenipotentiaries, by M. Patrimonio and Admiral Miot, on behalf of France, was appended providing that this clause meant that the Hovas would cede no part of the island or its adjacent dependencies to any foreign power without the consent of France. These notes, as many of your readers will be aware, are very common devices, when any particular clause of a treaty is doubtful. Indeed, scarcely a single treaty is signed now-a-days without one; they help to make clear the meaning affixed by the negotiators to the clauses in question, and as such are as much integral parts of the treaties to which they are attached, as any other provision in them. The French Government, however, when laying the treaty before the Chambers, refused to add this important, and in the judgment of the Hovas, vital note. It therefore remains unratified, while in the treaty itself the Hova Government is made to agree to that to which they never agreed, and which the French Plenipotentiaries in the most solemn manner say they never agreed. General Willoughby, an English officer in the Hova service, and their organiser and leader in the late war (a kind of Madagascar Gordon apparently) has been sent to Europe to try and have the matter put to rights. He saw M. de Freycinet yesterday, but without securing anything. The French Minister said he had no intention of allowing a country under French protection (the very point in debate) to walk independently, and will accordingly oppose the establishment of a Government Bank in Madagascar, which was to be worked by British financiers, and which would lend the Hovas the money to pay the indemnity to France. The first stage of the Madagascar business is, it would therefore appear, to end with the same bad faith, the same cynical breach of ordinary right, as that in which it commenced. I call it the first stage, for there are others to come. The Hovas say they were the victors in the late war, and I am told by one who knows more about them than any man in Europe, and who, moreover, is in their political councils, that war will soon break out again if the French carry their present notions into action.

A very amusing volume which has lately been published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus with a gorgeous yellow cover, and which stares from all the railway book stalls, is "Facts and Fictions about the Colonies," by Mark Kershaw. I have read it, and think it probable that some of the many colonial visitors now in London who are sure to read it also, will open their eyes with amusement at the stories told about their respective countries. There are half-a-dozen or more "facts" in it that would do credit to *Truth's* "Queer Stories." I specially mention the volume because Mr. Mark Kershaw is, I believe, well known in Japan; he is called by a different name there, and is generally supposed by his friends to pursue with devotion the truths of exact science. In this new book of his, he has made a wide excursion in another field where truth is not known, or, if known, is avoided, and where exact science is contemned. The excursion in question has apparently been a great success.

Amongst the advertisements of new books, I notice one by Dr. Shosuke Sato, Special Commissioner of the Colonial Department of Japan, and fellow by courtesy of the John Hopkins University of Baltimore. The subject is the history of the land question in the United States, and as the work appears to be published by the University, it

must be one of sterling worth. Most people were under the impression that the United States never had a land question, and were not likely to have one until the end of the next century, when, as imaginative statisticians say, there would be a population of six hundred millions. As this appears to be a mistaken notion, it is a plucky venture of a young Japanese to write a history of such a matter, and it is to be hoped the work may prove a success. If Mr. Sato on his return to Japan will turn his attention to the subject and write a history of land tenures in Japan, he should produce an interesting book. Sir Harry Parkes once remarked in my hearing that such a work, if written with ordinary care, would prove a great success, on account of the peculiar political history of Japan, and the attention which such subjects are receiving from students all over the world since the publication of Sir Henry Maine's works, beginning with that on ancient law about twenty-five years ago.

P.S.—Since the paragraph relating to Sir John Pope Hennessy was written, Mr. Stanhope, in answer to a question in the House, stated that he had informed the Governor that the present state of affairs was detrimental to the administration of the Colony, that the fault was not on one side only, and that Mr. Clifford Lloyd was transferred to the Seychelles. Mr. Stanhope indicated that the question could not stop here. He is waiting for all the facts before coming to a final decision, and he could not yet say what further steps, if any, it might be necessary to take in the interests of the people of Mauritius.

### LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, September 21st.

We are rapidly drifting into deep water in the Sea of Behring. Lieut.-Commander Lewis of the *Pinta* reports that the cutter *Corwin* had seized one American and three British schooners for taking seal unlawfully in Behring's Sea; that the British schooners were left at Onalaska, while their captains, crews, and cargoes were brought to Sitka; that all arms and ammunition found on board have been confiscated; that the captain and mate of the British schooner *Thornton* have been tried and fined, and imprisoned one month; that the captain of the American schooner *San Diego* has been tried, fined, and imprisoned for two months; that the captain of another British schooner which was seized has committed suicide; that the captain of the third will be tried in a day or two. Captain Abbot of the *Corwin* reports that he has landed at Nanaimo, in British Columbia twenty-two seamen taken from the schooners seized. The offence for which these seamen have been deprived of their liberty and this property has been confiscated was catching seals in Behring's Sea. How this naturally lawful act came to constitute a crime is a curious story.

I think I mentioned in a previous letter that in the treaty of delimitation by which the Russian possessions in America were divided from the British possessions, in 1825, it was insisted by the Russians that the whole Sea of Behring, or the Sea of Kamtskatka, as the Russians called it, extending from the continent of America on the one side, to Siberia in the continent of Asia on the other, was a closed sea, in which no fishing was permissible without authorization from St. Petersburg. This pretension was not admitted by the English, but neither was it debated to a final issue. The matter was passed over. When, in 1867, Russia sold Alaska to the United States, the territory came to us with all the easements and appurtenances thereto belonging, including, according to the Russian view, exclusive control over the waters of Behring Sea. Again Great Britain protested. The United States could not deny the soundness of the protest for they had maintained the identical doctrine in their controversy with England over the Bay of Fandy, and in Denmark over the Sound Dues. But, as in 1825, the controversy was not pressed on either side, and its adjustment was postponed for future consideration.

This being the condition of affairs, a syndicate of speculative merchants in San Francisco, styling themselves the Alaska Commercial Company, applied to General Grant's administration for twenty years' lease of the exclusive right of fishing and hunting in Alaska, and offered to pay a rental equivalent to a fair annual interest on the seven millions which the Government had paid for Alaska. The argument on which the Company chiefly relied to obtain this astonishing grant was derived from the rapid extinction of the fur seal. It was shown that wherever seal fishing was unrestricted, the rapacity of seal fishers ex-

terminated the animal in a few years, and it was argued that unless some limit were set to the catch on the islands in Behring's Sea, they would soon become as barren of seals as the islands in the South Pacific which formerly swarmed with them. This reasoning proved conclusive, and, without stopping to consider international law, or the well settled tradition of this nation on the question of closed seas, General Grant gave the Alaska Company the lease they wanted, and congress ratified the lease in an act passed in July, 1870. There was at the time a good deal of scandal about the transaction—to which it is not now necessary to refer.

Under this lease, the Alaska Commercial Company has realised an enormous fortune, and the United States Treasury Department has policed Behring's Sea for their benefit with a Revenue Cutter. The practice has been to consider all vessels found in that sea as presumably engaged in the unlawful business of taking seal, to seize them, and send them to San Francisco for trial. Once here, the District Attorney has been in the habit of declaring the evidence of unlawful acts insufficient to convict; upon which the vessels have been released, but the owners have lost their voyage, and they have generally had to look up their cargo at Sitka or Onalaska. One experience of this kind has generally satisfied shipowners that it does not pay to interfere with the Fur Company's monopoly. The new feature of the case now presented is that the vessels seized are foreign, not American. Whatever wrong the United States Government may commit on American citizens with impunity, it cannot impair the rights of foreigners; and it does not require more than a few minutes' study of Mr. Adams' and Mr. Laurence's despatches on the subject of closed seas, to say nothing of Mr. Webster's exhaustive paper on the subject, to satisfy any candid person that this Government would stultify itself if it attempted to argue to-day that one of the high seas of the globe was an exclusive American preserve. It happens, curiously enough, that Canada is in a measure estopped from claiming damages for the seized sealers by the course she is pursuing with regard to the New England fishermen. At this very day, the American schooner *David J. Adams* is being tried at Halifax for the crime of luring bait in a Nova Scotian port, in contravention of the treaty of 1818. Canada cannot protest very loudly against the operation of an antiquated and absurd rule on the Pacific while she is enforcing another antiquated and equally absurd rule on the Atlantic. But the American schooner *San Diego*, which was seized by the *Corwin* in Behring's Sea, will naturally lay a protest before Congress, and the British Minister will of course make the cases of the seized English schooners the subject of a diplomatic communication. In this way the whole subject will be brought before Congress, and eventually it will of course be settled in accordance with the principles for which Mr. Webster contended, and which Lord Aberdeen conceded forty years ago. The English owners will get damages, and the Alaska Commercial Company—whose lease expires in 1890—will find that their rapacity has curtailed their dominion. What excuse Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury will make for the seizure of three foreign vessels in direct contravention of the well-established American reading of international law, remains to be seen.

Another international dispute, which promises to lead to another demand upon our Government for damages, is about to grow out of a blunder committed by Mr. Warren Green, ex-Consul-General to Japan. You are, of course, familiar with the case of Fullert, the master of the fishing schooner *Arctic*, who is now undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Consular jail at Yokohama. This man was arrested by virtue of a warrant issued by Consul General Green, tried, and convicted of having aided the escape of the defaulting Paymaster Watkins; though it was proved on his trial that he was a German subject, over whom the Consular Court had no jurisdiction, and that at the time of his trial and conviction, Watkins had not been proved guilty of any offence. The pretence of the Consular Court that Fullert became subject to its jurisdiction by taking the command of a Japanese vessel which was the property of an American citizen is of course not worth discussion. Mr. Green exceeded his authority; Fullert was wrongfully arrested and sentenced, and when he is set free, which must shortly happen, he will have a claim against the U.S. Government which the German Minister to Washington will probably take pleasure in urging. If it were not for the blunders which Mr. Bayard's consular and diplomatic agents are constantly committing, there would be no fun going in the diplomatic world.

The summer season is at an end, and pleasure seekers are trooping back to town after their holi-

day at the seashore and in the mountains. The President still lovingly lingers among the Adirondack trout. But politicians generally are busy with the fall conventions, and the country villages resound to the clang of brass bands, and the bawling of brassier stump speakers. Mr. Blaine has carried his own State; that there should ever have been a question on the subject shows how the stock of the tattooed statesman has declined in the market. In various States there are mutterings of revolt by the rank and file of the Republicans against their leaders. There is a good-sized rebellion in Pennsylvania. Many steadfast Republicans refuse to support General Beaver, and the Republican Mayor of Philadelphia has been impeached. In Nebraska, where Senator Van Wyck is having a life and death grapple with the Union Pacific, Republican newspapers threaten to bolt the party ticket if the railroad controls the nominations for Congress. In this state, the *Chronicle*, the leading Republican paper, bolts the ticket, and proposes to support the Democratic nominees. The conviction appears to be spreading that loyalty twenty years ago, does not excuse corruption to-day; the only stumbling block in the path of the Democracy is the incurable stupidity of their party leaders. As politicians, they cannot hold a candle to the Republicans; if they win, it is in spite of themselves.

The yacht race terminated, as every one expected, in the utter defeat of the Englishmen. The *Galatia* is a pretty boat, but, as the boys say, she can't sail worth a cent—at least in American waters. If the English want the cup back, they will have to go to work this winter and build a yacht on another model.

Lieut. Schwatka, who commands the *Times* expedition to the North Pole, has got as far as the Elias Range, and has succeeded in effecting the ascent of Mount Elias, 19,500 feet high, a feat never before accomplished. He also discovered a river, he says, which he named the Jones River, after the proprietor of the *Times*; whether he discovered it on the top of the mountain or elsewhere does not appear. The coast line near Mount Elias has been pretty thoroughly surveyed—well enough to make it certain that no great river disembogues into the ocean at that point.

### IN H.B.M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

IN ADMIRALTY.—October 18th, 1886.

#### JUDGMENT ON THE PETITION OF THE OWNERS OF THE STEAMSHIP "GLAMORGANSHIRE" IN OBJECTION TO REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

I have come to the conclusion that the Registrar's report should be confirmed; the amounts stated in gold to be confirmed in gold, and those in silver to be confirmed in silver.

As to the affidavits, I think that they should not have been admitted, on the ground that there was no evidence upon which the Court could be satisfied that their form was in accordance with the law and custom of the place where they were sworn (see Rule 235). I think, however, that Captain Dow's evidence, unshaken as it was on cross-examination, proved all that was necessary to support the finding of the Registrar and Merchants with respect to the first cost of the *Clarissa B. Carter*.

With regard to the other objections to the report, it is to be remembered that the petitioners must satisfy me that the Registrar's conclusions are clearly wrong. This they have not done. I think the Registrar was right in refusing an adjournment for further evidence upon the grounds given by him in the minutes. With regard to the value of the ship being reckoned at her market value upon the termination of the voyage. I am of opinion that under the circumstances of the case this was a proper method of computing her value; and the petitioners have not satisfied me that the Registrar and Merchants arrived at a wrong value.

As to the rate for depreciation, I am not satisfied that the Registrar was wrong. As to the rate of interest allowed, I think that the case of *Ekins versus E. J. Comp.*, cited in Pritchard, vol. II., p. 725, shows that the Registrar had power to allow the rate of interest ruling here, and this was admitted to be 8 per cent.

As to the conversion of the amounts fixed in gold, I think the Court has power to give judgment in a coin other than Mexican dollars. The Registrar was directed to ascertain what damage had accrued to the owners of the *Clarissa B. Carter*. He has reported that this damage was 40,004.88 dollars gold currency of America, and this finding I confirm. How that will work out in exchange at the time of payment is a matter with

which neither the Registrar nor the Court has at present anything to do.

As to the costs, I do not see any reason for disagreeing with the opinion expressed by the Registrar that each party should bear his own.

The petitioner must pay the costs of the present proceedings in objection to the Registrar's report.

NICHOLAS J. HANNEN.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

["SPECIAL TELEGRAM" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, October 9th.

Consular Read consulted Lord Randolph Churchill gone to the Continent.

Bulgaria has addressed a note to the Powers, protesting against the action taken by M. Kaulbars.

The basis of a scheme of local government for Ireland has been published, as embodying the plans of the Conservative Cabinet. The "fortation" (? proposition) is that four national councils should be found to represent the four provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught.

London, October 13th.

The Irish scheme is not credited *party government elected by an overwhelming majority denied statement.*

London, October 17th.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The French press, in reply to attacks by the London papers, deny that France is seeking war with England.

London, October 18th.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill has left Vienna for Paris.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Porte is trying to reconcile Bulgaria and Russia.

London, October 19th.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

It is semi-officially stated that a Russian occupation of Bulgaria is not intended unless some unforeseen circumstance compels that course.

London, October 20th.

RUSSIA AND THE POWERS.

England and the other Powers have been assured that Russia would disapprove of the reelection of Prince Alexander.

London, October 22nd.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The statement that Turkey is supporting Russian demands in Bulgaria has caused considerable apprehensions amongst the Powers.

Later.

The Bulgarians contemplate yielding.

[HAYAS TELEGRAMS IN SAIGON PAPERS.]

Paris, September 30th.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

Relations between the Hova Government and the French Government are strained.

M. DE FREYCINET ON THE COLONIAL POLICY OF FRANCE.

M. de Freycinet, President of the Council of Ministers, made a speech at a banquet given to him at Toulouse. He stated that the present Cabinet had adopted as its policy the preservation of all the existing Colonies, but to avoid new conquests.

M. de Freycinet concluded by urging agreement amongst the various groups of the Republican majority.

### MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong, per M. M. Co. Tuesday, Oct. 26th.\*  
From Europe, via Hongkong, per O. & O. Co. Thursday, Oct. 28th.†  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & } per N. Y. K. Friday, October 29th.  
Kobe }  
From America... per P. M. Co. Friday, October 29th.‡

\* Tanaka left Hongkong on October 18th. † Oceanic (with English mail) left Hongkong on October 21st. ‡ City of New York left San Francisco on October 9th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Kobe... per N. Y. K. Saturday, Oct. 23rd.  
For Hakodate... per N. Y. K. Saturday, Oct. 23rd.  
For Shanghai, Kobe, and } per N. Y. K. Tuesday, October 26th.  
Nagasaki }  
For America... per O. & O. Co. Saturday, Oct. 30th.

### TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

#### YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15,\* 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50,\* 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00† p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 50.

(Those marked with \*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Onari Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

#### TOKYO-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ueno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.25; Third-class, yen 1.14.

#### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

#### UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 9.50 a.m. and 4.37 p.m.; and NASU at 8.00 a.m. and 3.10 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 1.10; Second-class, yen 74; Third-class, yen 37.

#### TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ueno) at 5.25 a.m., and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.35 a.m., and 12.25 and 5.00 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

#### SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.49 and 11.49 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.29 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

#### KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.0, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

#### OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

FOR CHINA—The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sail weekly (Tuesday) for Shanghai, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki. Steamers of this Company also run to Korea and Vladivostok, at intervals, their sailing notices appearing in the local papers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

#### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatcho daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 a.m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 20 sen.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Stettin*, German steamer, 1,815, Warners, 17th October.—Hongkong 10th October, General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

*Claymore*, British steamer, 1,656, W. A. Gulland, 18th October.—Hongkong 8th October, Mails and General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Friederich*, German bark, 595, Spiesen, 18th October.—Hongkong 8th September, General.—Captain.

*Augers*, British steamer, 2,077, Pinkham, 19th October.—Hongkong 9th October, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*City of Sydney*, American steamer, 3,400, D. E. Friele, 19th October.—Hongkong 12th October, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Gaelic*, British steamer, 2,690, Pearne, 20th October.—San Francisco 30th September, and Honolulu 7th October, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Lass, 20th October.—Kobe 19th October, General.—Japanese.

*Hesperia*, German steamer, 1,136, C. Christiansen, 21st October.—Hongkong 13th October, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 22nd October.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dupuy de Lorne*, French steamer, 2,095, A. Couph, 23rd October.—Kobe 19th October, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 346, Inouye, 22nd October.—Hankow 21st October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Travancore*, British steamer, 1,149, J. Logan, 22nd October.—Kobe, 20th October, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Benlarig*, British steamer, 1,481, J. M. Clark, 23rd October.—Kobe 21st October, General.—Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.

*Plainmeller*, British steamer, 1,196, Rowe, 23rd October.—Nagasaki 20th October, Coal.—A. Center.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 23rd October.—Hongkong 14th October via Nagasaki and Kobe, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Anton*, British steamer, 1,214, J. Wallace, 16th October.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Danish Monarch*, British steamer, 866, Burgoyne, 18th October.—Otaru, Ballast.—Fraser, Farley & Co.

*Stettin*, German steamer, 1,815, Warners, 19th October.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Ahrens & Co.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 19th October.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*City of Sydney*, American steamer, 3,400, D. E. Friele, 21st October.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Beatrice*, British schooner, 60, Williams, 21st October.—Guam, Trade.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Gaelic*, British steamer, 2,690, Pearne, 22nd October.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. F. Christensen, 22nd October.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wanderer* (4), sloop, Commander O. Churchill, 22nd October.—Hongkong, via Port Hamilton.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Stettin*, from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Bansvold, Messrs. Mackintosh, Kuhnberge, and Domenischine in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Murray and three children, Mr. and Mrs. John Maitland, child, and amah, Messrs. Chester Holcombe, Nomaguchi, F. Rich, Gustavus Sorensen, and W. F. White in cabin; Messrs. Okamura, Hirokawa, Yamamoto, Miyazuchi, Katsuta, Watanabe, Ikarahara, and Numai in second class; and 6 Europeans and 68 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, from Hongkong:—Mr. C. Gould in cabin. For San Francisco: Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Hickson and three children, Rev. and Mrs. Chalmers Martin and child, and Mr. C. E. Seeger in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco:—General and Mrs. L. Warren and maid, Miss E. M. Hickson, Rev. and Mrs. G. S. Hayes, Miss Ida Merrill, Miss E. Fuller, Rev. and Mrs. G. M.

Rouland, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Englebach, Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Denish, Mr. J. N. Mody and servant, Messrs. A. Heileitz, C. Joest, R. MacLagen, Henry Paulet, E. Charteris, D. Von Steigleitz, M. Gimsburg, and Frank Flynn in cabin; and 14 Japanese in steerage. For Hongkong: Mrs. J. Scudder and four children, Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Casey, Rev. W. G. McCluer, Rev. and Mrs. D. G. Collins, Mrs. W. Gillpatrick, Rev. W. C. Dodd, Frank Donnan, and Chung Hun in cabin.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, from Hongkong, via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Lieutenant R. E. Dun, Mrs. D. Crowe, infant and amah, Mr. H. M. Skene and servant, and Mr. C. E. Furlong in cabin; Mrs. Wong-tai in second class; and 3 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Major Harrison, Dr. F. A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Burmeister and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Crawford, Messrs. H. L. Bagalley, F. J. Boord, R.N., S. Edoardo, Victoria Benedettes, A. Desker, G. Caldwell, Adler, G. Welmen and native servant, Bau Lai, Chan King-choy, Loo Hok-sung, Leong Pau, A. Groom, W. Brennan, Mrs. Wai Shien and child, and Mrs. Ah Wei and child in cabin; and 2 seamen and 3 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Ota and child, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Bird and child, Mrs. Yamamoto and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Nakamiya and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Mayeda and two children, Miss Hanson, Miss A. D. H. Kelsey, Miss Henry Olla Cady, Messrs. Yoshikura, Takashita, C. Halliburton, D. E. Simon, T. Ofuji, Kitazawa, E. O. Squier, Osaki, Shikari, Yokushin, Tachimura, K. Mayeda, J. H. Leech, T. Yamaguchi, Shibuya, S. Tachibana, D. Larrim, Sakagami, E. H. Hagens, and Major Hughes in cabin; Mrs. Takashita and two children, Misses Fujimura (2), Miss Shibuya, Messrs. Oyama, and Kubo in second class; and 3 Chinese and 143 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, for San Francisco:—Rev. S. and Mrs. Lewis and two children, A. Dattan, and A. E. Philipps in cabin.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. Lequeux and interpreter, Mr. and Mrs. J. de la Noë, infant, and servant, Messrs. Le Barbier, J. A. Leech, Higuchi Tsunejro, Wilmsen, Arnold Wermuth, W. A. Martin, Ed. Martin, John Sowerby, Fred. Salomon, and Thos. David in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$13,000.00.

Per American steamer *City of Sydney*, for San Francisco:—

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	70	109	203	442
Hyogo	20	477	1,005	1,502
Yokohama	1,302	210	1,450	2,962
Hongkong	484	3	229	716

Total ..... 1,876 799 1,953 2,628

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	96	—	96
Hongkong	—	38	—	38
Yokohama	—	303	—	303

Total ..... 437 — 437

Per British steamer *Teheran*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Silk, for France 419 bales; for Milan 14 bales; Total 433 bales.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Silk for France 266 bales.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, Captain Pearne, reports:—Sailed from San Francisco the 30th September, at 2.50 p.m.; had light variable winds to Honolulu where we arrived the 7th October, at 10.42. Left the same day, at 11.15 p.m.; and had variable winds and fine weather to Yokohama where we arrived the 20th October, at 6.36 a.m. Time, 18 days, 8 hours, and 45 minutes.

The British steamer *Thibet*, Captain W. G. Mudie, reports:—Left Hongkong the 14th October, at 1.26 p.m. and experienced strong monsoon and N.E. winds, with considerable head sea. The wind subsided as the Japanese coast was approached. Arrived at Nagasaki the 18th, at 6.55 p.m.; and left at 4 p.m. the 19th; had moderate E.N.E. winds, and overcast weather to Simonski; thence to Kobe fresh variable winds and cloudy weather. Arrived at Kobe the 21st, at 3.32 a.m.; and left at 11 p.m. the 22nd; had fresh N. and N.W. winds and cloudy weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 23rd October, at 1 a.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The market has not been positively dull, but the aggregate of business has been very small, though distributed over a numerous list of articles, which may be taken as an indication of fresh demand to be followed by transactions on a large scale.

**YARN.**—Sales for the week amount to 500 bales, almost entirely English spinnings, which maintain their steadiness, while Bombays appear for the moment to be neglected and difficult of sale except at low rates.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Sales have been reported of 1,500 pieces, 10 lbs. Shirtings, 500 pieces 7 lbs. T. Cloths, 1,400 pieces Shirting Reds, 2,500 pieces Twills, 1,000 pieces Silestans, 400 pieces Indigo Shirtings, and 330 pieces Velvets.

**WOOLLENS.**—2,000 pieces Mouseline de Laine, 550 pieces Italian Cloth, 1,500 pairs Blankets, 100 pieces Plain Orleans, 300 pieces Silk Satins, and a quantity of Flannel have been disposed of.

## COTTON YARNS.

Nos.	16/24, Ordinary	28.50 to 28.00
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.50 to 28.25	
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.30 to 29.25	
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.50	
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.50 to 31.50	
Nos. 28/32, Medium	32.00 to 32.75	
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	33.00 to 34.00	
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.50 to 36.25	
No. 36, Two-fold	32.50 to 34.00	
No. 42, Two-fold	35.50 to 39.50	
No. 20, Bombay	26.00 to 27.50	
No. 16, Bombay	24.75 to 26.25	
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.00 to 24.50	

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 lb, 38 yds, 39 inches	1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38 yds, 45 inches	2.20 to 2.60
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yds, 32 inches	1.45 to 1.55
Indigo Shirting—12 yds, 44 inches	1.60 to 1.70
Pimts—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.70 to 2.35

Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black, 32 inches	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—12 to 24 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—24 to 36 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—36 to 48 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.28 to 2.20

Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches	6.25 to 7.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42-3 inches	0.65 to 0.72
Taffetas, 12 yds, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.14 1/2 to 0.16
Mouseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mouseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scatlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.37 1/2 to 0.45

## METALS.

Market dull for all kinds except Wire Nails, which move off currently at quotations. Prices for all else in Iron especially are more or less nominal; and buyer appear to have made up their minds to a waiting policy for the present. Meanwhile stocks are large in nearly every department.

Flat Bars, 1/2 inch	\$2.50 to 2.55
Flat Bars, 3/4 inch	2.60 to 2.65
Round and square up to 1 inch	2.50 to 2.65
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.60 to 2.70
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.60 to 5.80
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20 to 1.22 1/2

## KEROSENE.

Market quiet at last rates. Holders are full apparently for the present. Quotation unchanged, deliveries fair; present stock about 450,000 cases; fresh arrivals expected shortly.

Devoe	\$1.77 to 1.80
Comet	1.72 to 1.75
Stella	None

## SUGAR.

There has been hardly anything done during the past week in Sugar, and consequently prices remain unchanged and weak at the close.

White, No. 1	\$7.25 to 7.50
White, No. 2	5.90 to 6.50
White, No. 3	5.60 to 5.70
White, No. 4	4.95 to 5.40
White, No. 5	4.60 to 4.85
Brown—Formosa	4.05 to 4.10

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 15th instant, since which date we have seen a strong Market with fair

demand and good amount of business, the Settlements reaching 640 piculs distributed thus:—Hanks 240 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 320 piculs, and *Taysam* sorts 80 piculs. The *Doshinsha* shipped also 65 bales for New York, making the total business this week 700 piculs.

The enquiry for Europe has continued on a fair scale, and prices of Silk suitable for that destination continue strong. Demand for the United States has, however, been checked by the very long figures which holders ask. Quotations generally may be left unchanged, they have been higher during the interval, but most dealers would show themselves current sellers now; while here and there a weak holder will even make some concession. The state of the Market and prices current give a strong contrast to the conditions of trade at the same time last year. Then we were dragging along with a dull, depressed Market, and prices averaging \$200 per picul below those current to-day.

As might be expected, present rates are giving producers a handsome profit, and Silk is rushed down to this port in all haste. Some days this week the arrivals have exceeded 400 piculs, and, notwithstanding the good amount of trade passing, the Stock-list now stands at 10,000 piculs.

There have been three shipping opportunities. English, German, and American mails. The P. & O. S.S. *Teheran* (15th) carried 433 bales for Europe, the P.M.S. *City of Sydney* (21st) had 303 bales for New York, the *Stettin* took nothing. These shipments bring the present Export up to 7,034 piculs, against 4,722 piculs last year and 9,187 piculs at same date in 1884.

*Hanks*.—Considerable trade passing for Europe, chiefly in sorts grading from 2½ down, at full rates. Business done is 240 piculs and more reported to be under consideration. The following prices are noted, *Shimonita* \$665, *Maribuso* \$660, *Buso* \$640, *Annaka-Takasaki* \$625, *Bushu* \$600 to \$590.

*Filatures*.—Not a large business in this department but the prices paid for known chops have been high. Among the transactions we notice *Cakusha* \$810, *Miyata-gumi* \$780, *Meijusha* \$780, *Hasegawa* \$785. One parcel fine size *Uen* reported at \$820, but nothing done beyond that figure. *Rokkoshu*, for which a fancy price was asked a week ago, is now held firm at \$830 without finding a buyer.

*Re-reels*.—Some large parcels taken into godown on the 15th, but are not yet weighed, the purchaser trying to get a "cut" in the price. Advices from the United States Markets do not seem to warrant such high prices being paid here, and some rejections are probable.

*Kakeda*.—This class hangs fire wonderfully, and no settlements worthy of the name have been made since 1st July. Holders are, however, very strong, in sympathy with high prices current in the producing districts.

*Taysam* sorts.—Quite a demand for these for Europe, and 80 piculs have been settled on basis of \$460 for *Nagahama* and \$510 for *Kitahama*.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)	
Hanks—No. 1	\$680 to 700
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	660 to 670
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2½ (Shinshu)	640 to 650
Hanks—No. 2½ (Joshu)	630 to 645
Hanks—No. 2½ to 3	615 to 625
Hanks—No. 3	600 to 610
Hanks—No. 3½	580 to 590
<i>Filatures</i> —Extra	800 to 820
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 10/13 deniers	770 to 790
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	750 to 770
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 denier	740 to 750
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 10/15 deniers	720 to 730
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers	680 to 700
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers	740 to 750
<i>Re-reels</i> —(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	720 to 730
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	700 to 710
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	680 to 690
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers	660 to 670
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers	620 to 630
<i>Kakedas</i> —Extra	Nom.
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 1	740 to 750
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 1½	720 to 730
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 2	700 to 710
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 2½	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 3	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 3½	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 4	—
<i>Oshu Sendai</i> —No. 2½	620 to 630
<i>Hamatsuki</i> —No. 2	625 to 635
<i>Hamatsuki</i> —No. 3, 4	—
<i>Sodai</i> —No. 2½	—

Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 22nd Oct., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Bales			
Europe	2,881	1,047	4,523
America	4,130	3,852	5,351
Total	7,011	4,899	9,874
Piculs	7,034	4,722	9,187
Settlements and Direct			
Export from 1st July	8,600	5,100	9,800
Stock, 22nd October	10,000	9,500	6,850
Available supplies to date	18,600	14,600	16,650

## WASTE SILK.

Rather less doing in this branch of the trade: at the same time Settlements reach the respectable figure of 750 piculs divided thus:—*Cocoons* 270 piculs, *Noshi* 230 piculs, *Kibiso* 215 piculs, *Sundries* 35 piculs. The Export *Kwaisha* have done nothing this week, but are reported to be preparing fresh shipments.

The business has been pretty equally divided between *Cocoons*, *Noshi*, and *Kibiso*. Prices are strong, and it is with the greatest difficulty that buyers can get the smallest concession. In some classes the ideas of holders appear quite prohibitive. Arrivals come in to a good tune, and the stock is reckoned at 10,000 piculs of all descriptions.

All the mail steamers of the week took something: the *Teheran* 215 bales, *Stettin* 47 bales, *City of Sydney* 5 bales, and the Canal-boat *Antonio* for New York is also credited with 114 bales *Cocoons*. Total shipments 1st July to date are now 7,167 piculs, against 1,579 last year and 7,764 at same date in 1884.

*Cocoons*.—All kinds have had a share in the trade. Pierced (of Good Medium quality) at \$130 *Tama* \$70, *Yamamai*, \$37½, *Waste* \$33.

*Noshi*.—Transactions amount to about 230 piculs, ordinary assorted *Joshu* fetching \$121, *Shinshu* \$130 to \$150, *Mino* \$155.

*Kibiso*.—Fair demand for *Joshu* sorts at or near \$65. A little *Filature* reported as done at \$150 to \$152½, with seconds at \$135. Other descriptions quite neglected.

*Sundries*.—One purchase of *Oshu Tama* entered at \$265, with several small parcels of *Neri* (uncleaned) at from \$25 to \$30 per picul.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$130 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best	150 to 190
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Good	160 to 170
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Medium	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best	100 to 200
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Best	150 to 160
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Good	130 to 140
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Medium	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Hushu</i> , Good to Best	160 to 170
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Joshu</i> , Best	150 to 160
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Joshu</i> , Good	120 to 130
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Joshu</i> , Ordinary	110 to 115
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best selected	150 to 160
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Seconds	130 to 140
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best	130 to 140
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Best	100 to 110
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Seconds	90 to 95
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Joshu</i> , Good to Fair	85 to 90
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Joshu</i> , Middling to Common	70 to 85
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Hachoji</i> , Good	60 to 50
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Hachoji</i> , Medium to Low	50 to 40
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Neri</i> , Good to Common	30 to 25
<i>Mawata</i> —Good to Best	250 to 260

Export Table, Waste Silk, to 22nd Oct., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Piculs			
Waste Silk	5,415	1,318	6,330
Pierced Cocoons	1,752	231	1,434
	7,167	1,579	7,764
Settlements and Direct			
Export from 1st July	10,050	3,100	12,030
Stock, 22nd October	10,000	8,900	6,020
Available supplies to date	20,050	12,000	18,050

*Exchange*.—Foreign has fluctuated somewhat (in sympathy with the movements of the silver market in London) and closes firm at the following rates:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/3½; Documents, 3/3½; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/3½; Documents, 3/3½; New York, 30 d/s., G. \$78½; 4 m/s., G. \$80½; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.13; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.16. *Kinsatsu* against Mexicans are at par.

Estimated Silk Stock, 22nd October, 1886:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	2,100	Pierced Cocoons	400
<i>Filature</i> & <i>Re-reels</i> , 5,625		<i>Noshi</i> — <i>ito</i>	4,500
<i>Kakeda</i>	1,375	<i>Kibiso</i>	4,000
<i>Sendai</i> & <i>Hamatsuki</i>	700	<i>Mawata</i>	400
<i>Taysam</i> Kinds	200	<i>Sundries</i>	100
Total piculs	10,000	Total piculs	10,000

## TEA.

Transactions have been on a small scale during the five days of the interval, but the last two days' business brought the total to 1,750 piculs, making 193,085 piculs for the season, against 160,720 piculs in 1885. Quotations for Common to Medium are not so easy as last week, these descriptions being in better demand than all others. Tea shipments from Kobe and Yokohama are as follows:—The bark *Eudora*, which sailed from here on the 13th October took 74,429 lbs. for New York, 387,415 lbs. for Chicago, and 405,314 lbs. for Canada making a total of 867,158 lbs. from Kobe. The Yokohama shipments by the same vessel is 77,154 lbs. for New York, 78,752 lbs. for Chicago, 35,059 lbs. for Saint Paul, and 81,026 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 271,991 lbs. The O. &

O. steamer *San Pablo* took from Kobe 104,112 lbs. distributed as follows:—65,557 lbs. for New York, 37,395 lbs. for Chicago, and 1,250 lbs. for San Francisco. The same steamer (sailed on the 13th instant) took from this port 48,448 lbs. for New York, 86,459 lbs. for Chicago 56,993 lbs. for San Francisco, 824 lbs. for Saint Paul, and 4,800 lbs. for Boston aggregating 197,524 lbs.

Common	\$13 & under
Good Common	14 to 16
Medium	16 to 18
Good Medium	19 to 20½
Fine	23 & up'ds

## EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange which saw slight fluctuations during the week, is firm at quotations.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3/2½
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3/3½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3/3½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3/4½
On Paris—Bank sight	4/06
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	4/17
On Hongkong—Bank sight	Par
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	8 ½, dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	71½
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	72½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	77½
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	78½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	77½
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	78½



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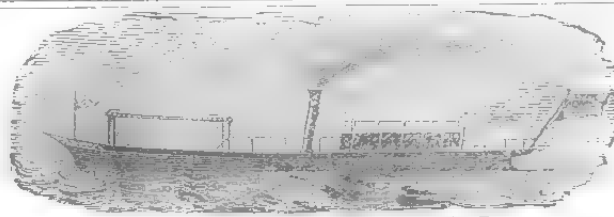
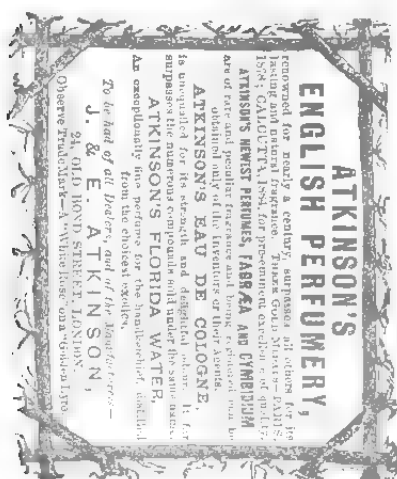
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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1886.

### DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Hakodate, on the 22nd October, THOMAS BELL, late Chief Engineer, Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship *Ise Maru*.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE steamer *Satsuma Maru* will shortly leave for Honolulu with emigrants.

THE construction of the Japanese Legation at Peking was completed the 20th instant.

KORE papers report a remarkable increase this year in the number of screens exported.

THE total sum required this year as the sanitary expenditure of Toyama Prefecture is *yen* 130,000.

A MONUMENT has been unveiled at Sakurano-miya, Osaka, to commemorate the floods of last year.

VICE-ADMIRAL HAMILTON, commanding H.B.M. Asiatic Squadron, left for Miyazaki the 21st instant.

THE Ladies of Yokohama gave a most successful ball at the Public Hall, the evening of the 29th instant.

JUDGE DENNY, who went to Tientsin to have an interview with Li Hung-chang, left the 7th instant for Korea.

IT has been decided by the Hakodate Urban Assembly to raise a fund of *yen* 150,000 to construct an aqueduct.

THE total number of bales of raw silk remaining in stock the 15th instant at Yokohama was 20,538, of which 11,547 were filature *Zaguri*,

4,851 Hanks, 2,485 Kakeda, 877 Oku-Sen Hamatsuki, and 788 miscellaneous kinds.

AN old lady, grand-mother of a rice merchant in Kyôto, is said to have attained the age of 106 years and 11 months.

THE first issue of the new Redemption Bonds, amounting to ten million *yen*, is announced to take place next month.

THE total number of applicants for admission to the Kyôdôdan School this year was 4,121, of whom 1,843 were admitted.

THE Shimada Company, in Kyôto, have received permission to establish a private bank with a capital of *yen* 100,000.

THE second instalment of the Naval Bonds will, it is said, be used for the construction of war-vessels and the manufacture of arms.

THE second of the renewed sessions of the Conference on Treaty Revision was held at the Foreign Office, Tôkyô, the 28th instant.

MR. ARIYOSHI was appointed the 20th instant to the office of chief director in charge of the new Redemption Bonds in the Nippon Ginko.

THE total value of exports from Osaka during September last was *yen* 103,532, of which *yen* 1,574 was direct export by Japanese merchants.

OWING to the abatement of cholera in the capital, all the cholera hospitals will be closed in a few days, except the special hospital at Atagoshita, Tôkyô.

THE autumn meeting of the Nippon Race Club came off at Nigishi the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant. His Majesty the Emperor was present the 27th.

MR. SUZUKI, Japanese Consul at Jinsen, reports that the crops in Korea promise an abundant harvest this year, the barley yield being particularly large.

IT is stated that the Osaka Shipping Company have applied to the Government to grant an annual subsidy of *yen* 150,000 to open a regular line to southern ports.

MR. HASEGAWA, a counsellor of the Tôkyô Court of Appeal, who is at present staying in Berlin, has been ordered to report on the condition and customs of Mixed Courts in Egypt.

IN Osaka and the neighbourhood cholera shows an access of virulence and a notification has been issued by the Governor warning the people against eating mushrooms, string beans, &c.

MESSRS. YASUBA, Prefect of Fukuoka, and Kanada, Prefect of Saga, with other gentlemen, arrived at Kumamoto the 23rd inst. to make arrangements as to the proposed Kiushu Railway.

THE total number of passports issued to foreigners in Hyogo Prefecture during last month to visit Kyôto and neighbourhood was 62, of which 27 were to Englishmen, 11 to Frenchmen, 7 to

Americans, 7 to Germans, 4 to Austrians, 3 to Chinese, 1 to a Belgian, 1 to a Dutchman, and 1 to a Dane.

ACCORDING to official investigations made in July last, the total number of Japanese residents at Jinsen was 741, of whom 501 were men and 240 women, the total number of houses being 114.

THE construction of the barracks for the Kyôdôdan School will be completed about the middle of next month, and Count Oyama will preside at the opening ceremony, the 15th November.

THE total traffic receipts from the special trains run from Shimbashi to Omori on the 13th instant, the day of the festival of Honmonji, Ikegami, were *yen* 1,085, the number of passengers being 7,604.

A TELEGRAM received by the Government states that the *Unebi Kan*, which was launched some time ago, from a French yard, left for Japan the 18th instant, and may be expected here in December next.

THE construction of an iron bridge over the Kisogawa (on the Nagoya-Ogaki line) under plans by Mr. Noda, of the Railway Office, has been almost completed. The total estimates are stated at *yen* 250,000.

THE Government, it is said, contemplates establishing shortly a Bureau of Fine Arts in the enclosure of the Engineering College at Toranomon. Mr. Sano, Court Councillor, will be appointed to the office of President.

LIEUT.-GENERAL VISCOUNT MIYOSHI, commanding the Tôkyô Garrison, was ordered the 26th instant to assume command of the troops to take part in the Imperial review which will be held the 3rd November next in honour of H.I.M. the Emperor's Birthday.

CORRESPONDENCE from Izugahara, dated the 15th instant, states that a number of military and naval officials arrived there the 1st instant and left the following day for Takeshikemura to survey the coast. A naval office will shortly be established at Takeshikemura. Cholera is still raging on the island. The *Tsukushi Kan* is at present stationed at Umegimura.

ACCORDING to investigations made by the sanitary officials in Osaka, the total number of cholera patients reported in that city since the first appearance of the disease in 1877 was as follows:—1,536 patients in 1877, 17 patients in 1878, 14,746 in 1879, 112 patients in 1880, 208 patients in 1881, 2,604 patients in 1882, 81 patients in 1883, 85 patients in 1884, 2,215 patients in 1885, and 20,192 patients (from 1st January to 22nd October) in 1886.

THE principal lines of the Import trade have been unusually quiet, and there can be no doubt that the heavy transactions of the summer are now leaving their mark on the autumn trade. It is early yet, however, to complain, and the

reference above, combined with the fact that the rice crop is being harvested, will continue to be factors in the dulness that must follow for the next few weeks. Yarns, Cotton Piece-goods, and Woollens have all been in small demand, almost without exception. In Metals, Pig, Bar, and Rod have all been more or less neglected, and the sales that have taken place have been at lower rates. Wire Nails and Tin Plates, have, however, sold fairly. Considerable sales of Kerosene have been effected, but at buyers' prices, and the demand is fully satisfied for the time. Sugar has been in better demand, and Tea has been dealt in to a moderate extent, but at prices a shade below those of last week. In Exports, there has only been a small enquiry and a quiet market in the Silk trade, both Europe and America holding aloof from the figures demanded here. In Waste there has been but a slight falling off, but supplies are ample, and the stock has increased. Foreign Exchange has steadily risen, and is very firm at the close.

#### NOTES.

THE Theatrical Reform movement is assuming a practical aspect. Several prominent residents of the capital—including Messrs. Shibusawa, Okura, Yasuda, Kawata, Nishimura, Chiba, Ishûin, Hozumi, Fukuchi, and Suematsu—met by appointment, the 19th instant, at the Tōkyō Bankers' Club, in Sakamoto-chō, Nihonbashi District, to discuss the best method of raising funds for the purposes they have in view. We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that all those present intimated their willingness to subscribe liberally. Meanwhile Mr. Yoda Hyakusen, one of the members of the Association, has composed a historical drama in which the principles of reform advocated by the Association are carefully obeyed. Mr. Yoda has already distinguished himself as a writer and critic, and ranks among the ablest Chinese and Japanese scholars of the day. In this dramatic effort he was assisted by the advice of Mr. Kawaji. The piece is entitled "*Yoshino Shûi*" *Meika no Homare*, or a drama in honour of the renowned poems of the *Yoshino Shûi*. The *Yoshino Shûi* is a historical work which describes the events of the stormy time of Godaigo Tenno and his immediate heirs, whose valiant struggles to recover the supreme power from the hands of military usurpers constitute one of the most chequered pages of Japanese annals. The Kusunosuke family were the Emperor's most loyal supporters throughout that troublous period, and it is recorded that his Majesty at one time desired to reward Kusunoki Masatsura by bestowing on him the hand of Benno Naishi, the daughter of a Court noble. But the General, who was a poet as well as a warrior, replied in a still remembered couplet to the effect that a soldier's life is too short for love (*Totemo yo ni nagarô beku mo aranu mi no kari no chigiri wo ikade musuban*). The same Masatsura, on the eve of a campaign in which he foresaw his own death, deposited with the keepers of the mortuary tablets at the temple of Nyo-i-rindô the following lines

*Kaeraji to karete omoeba azusa-yumi  
Naki kasu ni iru na wo so todonuri*

(knowing that I shall return no more, I add my name to theirs who are not). It is to these two couplets that allusion is made in the title of Mr. Yoda's new drama. The scene is laid at Yoshino, in the province of Yamato, whither

the Imperial residence had been temporarily removed at the time of the events related. The principal characters are Masatsura, Masanori, Benno Naishi and Igano Tsubone. The drama was read by Mr. Yoda, the 16th instant, at the Daichiuro restaurant, Tsukiji. Among those present were Count and Countess Ito, Countess Yamagata, Miss Ito, Miss Matsugata, Miss Shimoda, the President of the Imperial University, Professor Toyama, Mr. Ito Myoji, Messrs. Suematsu, Shigeno, Hattori, Professor Yatabe, Messrs. Fujita, Shimada and others. Portions of the composition were greatly applauded, but on the whole it does not seem to have satisfied the critics' idea of what is required at the present juncture.

THE third edition of Hepburn's Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary, published by Messrs. Maruya and Company, gives many proofs of the care which its author has bestowed upon it during the fourteen years that have elapsed since the second edition appeared. We learn from the preface that no less than ten thousand words have been added to the Japanese and English part of the work. The author has, however, refrained from inserting technical terms, and "has limited himself to such words only as are in popular and general use." Doubtless there were good reasons for this course, but we cannot agree with Dr. Hepburn that "technical terms belonging to the various branches of medicine, chemistry, botany, &c., should each have a separate work devoted to them." Dr. Hepburn may not have possessed either leisure or materials to make his dictionary quite comprehensive, but we nevertheless look forward to the time when such a work will be forthcoming. It is not too much to say that as yet there is no Japanese-English dictionary by the aid of which an ordinary newspaper or a Government Ordinance may be read. The book now before us, though the Japanese-English part ranks above anything yet published, still leaves much to be desired, and we trust that it will be supplemented ere long by a vocabulary of the numerous terms which, though of Chinese origin, have become absolutely essential to the intelligent intercourse of modern Japan. From a critical point of view it is not to be denied that Dr. Hepburn might have made a better use of the information at his disposal. His third edition shows, almost in an equal degree, the very fault which disfigured his first. The English-Japanese portion is quite unworthy of the Japanese-English. The latter occupies 770 pages of the dictionary; the former only 190. It need scarcely be said that, under these circumstances, an immense number of words embodied in the Japanese-English part are not to be found in the English-Japanese. And indeed, strange as it may seem, the converse is occasionally the case. Had the author bestowed similar care on both parts of the work, the result would have done fuller justice to his own reputation, and would have greatly increased the already large debt of gratitude which students owe him. These criticisms, however, do not annul the dictionary's title to stand, as a whole, at the head of all works of the kind in Japan. So far as the Japanese equivalents of English words are concerned, the Vocabulary of Satow and Ishibashi is unquestionably preferable. But if one wants a book to tell him the English equivalent of a Japanese word, Hepburn's Dictionary has no peer. The present

edition is printed in smaller type than the last, and is altogether handier and more compact. The typography does great credit to the printers, Messrs. Meiklejohn & Co.

PROFESSOR ED. MORSE, Director of the Peabody Academy of Science, has struck out a novel and interesting line of research, the first results of which are embodied in a pamphlet, republished from the *Bulletin of the Essex Institute*. The pamphlet is entitled "Ancient and Modern Methods of Arrow-release;" a strange subject to choose for scientific research, but one which in Professor Morse's hands acquires evident ethnological value. The Professor's attention was first directed to this matter by his observations in Japan. This is how it came about:—

My interest in the matter was first aroused by having a Japanese friend shoot with me. Being familiar with the usual rules of shooting as practised for centuries by the English archers, and not being aware of more than one way of properly handling so simple and primitive a weapon as the bow and arrow, it was somewhat surprising to find that the Japanese practice was in every respect totally unlike ours. To illustrate: in the English practice, the bow must be grasped with the firmness of a smith's vice; in the Japanese practice, on the contrary, it is held as lightly as possible; in both cases, however, it is held vertically, but in the English method the arrow rests on the left of the bow, while in the Japanese method it is placed on the right. In the English practice a guard of leather must be worn on the inner and lower portion of the arm to receive the impact of the string; in the Japanese practice no arm-guard is required, as by a curious fling or twirl of the bow hand, coincident with the release of the arrow, the bow (which is nearly circular in section) revolves in the hand, so that the string brings up on the outside of the arm where the impact is so light that no protection is needed. In the English method the bow is grasped in the middle, and consequently the arrow is discharged from a point equidistant from its two ends, while the Japanese archer grasps the bow near its lower third and discharges the arrow from this point. This altogether unique method, so far as I am aware, probably arose from the custom of the archers in feudal times shooting in a kneeling posture from behind thick wooden shields, which rested on the ground. While all these features above mentioned are quite unlike in the two peoples, these dissimilarities extend to the method of drawing the arrow and releasing it. In the English method the string is drawn with the tips of the first three fingers, the arrow being lightly held between the first and second fingers, the release being effected by simply straightening the fingers and at the same time drawing the hand back from the string; in the Japanese method of release the string is drawn back by the bent thumb, the forefinger aiding in holding the thumb down on the string, the arrow being held in the crotch at the junction of the thumb and finger.

These marked and important points of difference between the two nations in the use of a weapon so simple and having the same parts,—namely, an elastic stick, a simple cord, a slender barbed shaft,—and used by the two hands, naturally led me to inquire further into the use of the bow in various parts of the world, and to my amazement I found not only a number of totally distinct methods of arrow-release with modifications, or sub-varieties, but that all these methods had been in vogue from early historic times. Even the simple act of bracing or stringing the bow varies quite as profoundly with different races.

The simplest Japanese method of release is called by Professor Morse the *Primary Release*. He then proceeds to describe four other fashions of release, all of which may be regarded, he thinks, as modifications of each other. But his fifth method is entirely independent. "In this release the string is drawn by the flexed thumb bent over the string, the end of the fore finger assisting in holding the thumb in position." Those of our readers who have closely observed Japanese archers will recognise this as the method of release uniformly adopted with the *daikin*, or large bow, the *Primary Release* noticed by Professor Morse being confined to the *yokin*, or small bow. The Professor finds that the former release is "characteristic of the Asiatic races, such as the Manchu, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Turk." He says that the Persians also practise the same release. It entails the use of some form of thumb-guard, which, in the case of the

Manchu, Chinese, Turk, and Persian, consists of a thick ring worn near the base of the thumb, but in the case of the Japanese, of a glove having two fingers and a padded thumb. Many interesting details with reference to Assyrian, Egyptian, Grecian and other methods of release will be found in the Professor's pamphlet. Without following him into these, we conclude by quoting his remarks on Japanese archery, a pastime which promises to come largely into vogue again:—

Concerning Japanese archery methods in past times, what little evidence we have on the subject points to a Mongolian form of release. The archers have always formed a favorite study for the Japanese artist, and many details of the bow and arrow and attitudes of the archer may be got from old paintings and drawings. The representations of the hand in shooting, though often drawn conventionally, are easily interpreted as releasing the arrow after the Mongolian method. In the Shinto temple at Miyajima is a picture over two hundred years old, in which the archer's hand is shown in the attitude of the Mongolian release. A picture of Taniu, painted one hundred and fifty years ago, and supposed to be a copy of a Chinese subject six or seven hundred years old, shows plainly the Mongolian release. In a picture by Keion, seven hundred years old, the archer is represented in the act of wetting with his tongue the tips of the first two fingers of his hand; and this certainly suggests the Japanese form of the Mongolian release.

Among the Emperor's treasures at Nara is a silver vessel supposed to be of the time of Tempei Jingo (765 A. D.), upon which is depicted a hunting-scene. Here the release, if correctly depicted, suggests the Mediterranean form. The bow is Mongoloid. The vessel is probably Persian: it is certainly not Japanese. The earliest allusions to Japanese archery are contained in "Kojiki, or Records of Ancient Matters," of which its translator, Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain, says: "It is the earliest authentic literary product of that large division of the human race which has been variously denominated Turanian, Scythian, and Altaic, and even precedes by at least a century the most ancient extant literary compositions of non-Aryan India." These records take us back without question to the 7th century of our era. In this work allusion is made to the heavenly feathered arrow, to the vegetable wax-tree bow and deer bow, and also to the elbow pad. It is difficult to understand the purpose of the elbow pad in archery, assuming the same practice of the bow in ancient times as in present Japanese methods. It is difficult to believe that a pad on the elbow was needed to protect that part from the feeble impact of the string. If the pad was a sort of arm-guard surrounding the elbow, then one might surmise the use of a highly strung bow of Mongolian form held firmly and not permitted to rotate as in the Japanese style.

The peculiar twist given the bow by the Japanese archer is, so far as I know, unique in archery practice. In Siam, a bow of curious construction is used for throwing clay balls. The ball is held in a netting, the string of the bow is double, the bow-hand has the thumb braced vertically against the inside of the bow, so that it may not interfere with the flight of the ball. A peculiar twist is given the bow, so that the ball passes free from it.

I know of no record to show that the Japanese ever used a bow of this nature; in the Emperor's treasure-house at Nara, however, is preserved a curious bow nearly a thousand years old, and this is undoubtedly a bow used for throwing clay or stone ball. Instead of a netting to hold the ball there is a perforated leather piece. This piece is adjusted to the cord a third way down the bow, at about the point from which the Japanese archer discharges the arrow. Whether the Japanese archer acquired this curious twist of the bow to protect the feathers from rubbing against its side, or to escape the painful impact of the string, or, which is not improbable, acquired this novel twist from using the ball-throwing bow, it is difficult to determine.

ONE of the most disquieting features of the Eastern Question in its present aspect is the apparent *rapprochement* between Russia and the Porte. It is still well remembered how persistent the rumours of a meeting between the Czar and the Sultan at Livadia were at a time when such a meeting could have meant nothing but disaster to Prince Alexander. Russian efforts since then have been pretty steadily directed to the establishment of an *entente cordiale*; efforts which, from reasons sufficiently transparent, have met the hearty support of France. The Porte has up to this time fallen back on a waiting policy, and, as must be admitted, with a good deal of success. Under strong pressure applied by ardent friends, Turkey has contrived to look

fairly well after her own interests. But she is now labouring under specially unfortunate circumstances. She is required to believe that Austria, Russia, France, and Great Britain are her friends, but the recollection of names like Bosnia, Bulgaria, Tunis, and Egypt suggests ideas not quite consistent with the belief. If obsequiousness to France and Russia could dispel the storm that is gathering on the Danube, and if subservience to these Powers would only result in reopening the diplomatic campaign about Egypt with no worse result to the Porte than the evacuation of the banks of the Nile, then, no doubt, the Russian and French Ambassadors at Constantinople would have long ago carried their points. But Russia and France enjoy no greater confidence at Constantinople than any other Power of similar antecedents or inclination, and as the Sultan cannot possibly be sure that by sowing the wind in Egypt he may not reap the whirlwind on the Balkans, he will be very wary before committing himself to any policy so outspokenly anti-English. In fact, if he yield at all, it will be to persistent pressure combined with the most positive assurances rather than to any conviction of the intrinsic correctness of such a policy. He cannot be unaware of the fact that one great British statesman is pledged to evacuation, and that, as is evident from Mr. Campbell's questions in Parliament, the Liberal party still adhere to their former programme. To use, or to threaten, force now, might permanently defeat the object of the Sultan's most earnest desire, for to him Egypt, as the centre of the Muhammedan world, is as important as it is to Great Britain on account of its geographical and commercial position. It is as much in the interest of the Sultan as it is in that of Great Britain to come to an agreement with regard to Egypt, for the fact that the question has been and is still being kept open is a great source of diplomatic embarrassment to England and a serious present and prospective danger to Turkey.

ONCE or twice we have had occasion to comment on the perfect security enjoyed by foreigners travelling in this empire. During the past fifteen years we do not remember to have heard of a single outrage committed against the person of a stranger touring through the interior, and troubles with the police have been almost as conspicuous by their rarity. This is a remarkable record; far better than that of most Western countries. It is especially striking as a comment on the farcical apprehensions which some persons profess to entertain with regard to the treatment likely to be experienced by aliens when the interior is thrown open under Japanese jurisdiction. We are reminded of the admirably friendly conduct of the Japanese people in their intercourse with foreigners by the following incident, which might easily be supplemented from European annals, and which, did it occur in the East, would be the signal for an universal outcry against Oriental arbitrariness and barbarity:—"Intelligence has been received in Wales of the arrest in France of Mr. George Farren, J.P., of Carnarvon, late Unionist Candidate for the Southern Division of Carnarvonshire. Mr. Farren had been cruising in his steam yacht *Lady Bessie*, along the French coast, and on the 5th instant was off Perrosquiere, Brittany, when all on board were placed under arrest. The owner and some of his friends were taken under guard to Lannion,

and Mr. Farren was subjected to a long examination. Refusing to enter the prison van, the party were allowed to hire a conveyance, and although every courtesy was shown them, they were for some time refused permission to communicate with their friends. After examination, and upon the urgent representations of Baron de Cosson, with whom Mr. Farren had been staying, the prisoners were set at liberty on parole, but are still at Lannion, and the vessel is under arrest, the local authorities awaiting instructions from Paris. Suspicion was excited that Mr. Farren and his companions were spies—German or Russian; and probably the suspicion was supported by the fact that the crew spoke Welsh instead of English. The yacht is a large vessel, about 300 tons burthen. The party consists of Mr. Farren, Dr. Taylor Morgan, and two sons, Mr. Lionel Clark, and Dr. Hardlet; and the commander of the vessel is Captain Roberts, who with the engineer and sailors, are also under guard."

WE were recently taken seriously to task by the leading English journal published in Shanghai for attempting to throw dust into the eyes of the public with regard to the Burmah concession. Commenting on the terms of the agreement, we had said that the clause referring to the decennial despatch of Burmese produce to Peking had no political significance, and was such an obviously transparent device to save China's face at the expense of her pretensions, that no real importance could be attached to it. With this view the *North China Herald* emphatically disagreed, claiming also, if we mistake not, that our interpretation was quite opposed to that of British officialdom. A very positive corroboration of our rendering and contradiction of our contemporary's criticism has not been long coming. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question asked by a member, stated in the House of Commons, August 31st, that "the agreement does not recognise the suzerainty of China over any part of Burmah, and in no way affects the status of Chinese subjects in Burmah." Apparently Her Majesty's Government take the same view of the Convention as we did, for Sir James Fergusson went on to say:—"As practical advantages, we have obtained the fullest recognition by the Chinese Government of the establishment of British rule in Upper Burmah; we have retained freedom of action with reference to our boundaries; we have secured the frontier trade between China and Burmah and opened up South-West China to our commerce; China has undertaken to promote and stimulate trade between India and Thibet, which was the sole object of our intended mission to the latter. The cost of the preparations for the Thibet mission is not yet known; it will be borne by Indian revenues. The negotiations were conducted throughout in communication with the Government of India, and the terms of the Convention had their entire approval before they were approved by Her Majesty's Government."

WE are glad to see that Mr. Sugiura Buntaro, writing in the last number of the *Romaji Zasshi*, strongly advocates the use of the simplest possible language in that journal. By simple we mean language not laden with Chinese words and idioms. The grand difficulty lying in the path of the promoters of the Romaji reform is that the Japanese language has assimilated a

number of homonyms which owe the possibility of their employment to the ideographs. To parade this obstacle by freely using Chinese words ought to be the first thing avoided by a writer who seeks to show that the Japanese language is capable of phonetic expression. Unfortunately this axiom has been frequently neglected by the gentlemen who contribute to the columns of the *Romaji Zasshi*, the natural consequence being that valuable and interesting articles are often laid aside on account of the difficulty of identifying the signification of the *Kango* with which they are freely interspersed. Mr. Sugiura emphatically condemns such a manifest neglect of principles which every one should recognise, and himself writes a long letter delightfully free from the fault which he condemns. We are disposed to think that Mr. Sugiura's suggestion has occurred to other writers also, and been put into practice by them. For in the same number of the *Romaji Zasshi* there is an article, entitled "Guide to Philosophy," in which Mr. Inouye Enryō discusses and explains some of the principles of logic in language perfectly intelligible to people of the most ordinary intelligence.

THE agitation with reference to the Franco-Chinese Treaty of Commerce continues. It is pointed out, in the first place, that only two places are to be opened for trade between Tonquin and China. These places have not yet been definitely fixed, but it is understood that they are to be between Langson and Laokai. For the present, there is not to be any Customs station established on the frontier, so that the once fondly entertained expectations of tapping the commerce of South-western China *via* Tonquin are said to offer no prospect of being realized. But this view of the case partakes plainly of pessimism. In two words, what the Treaty provides is that the taxing of goods imported to Langson and Laokai shall be carried out in conformity with the rules observed at all the treaty ports of China, the duties, however, being one-fifth less at the former places. If it is desired to send these goods forward into the interior of China, a new declaration of value must be made and the usual transit dues must be paid in full. Thenceforth the goods are not to be subject to any manner of customs or transit tax whatsoever on the part of the provincial authorities. It is manifest that if these stipulations be honestly observed, the opening of the south-western districts of China to foreign commerce may be considered an accomplished fact. Under such circumstances, we are not surprised to find the *Courrier d'Haiphong* characterising the Treaty as one which, from a commercial point of view, "does credit to the wisdom and foresight of the French negotiators." It will rest with the French merchants themselves to profit by the advantages it offers. If, as the *Courrier* remarks, the reduction of one-fifth in customs dues is almost annulled by difficulties of transport, that certainly cannot be laid to the charge of the treaty makers. What surprises us is that the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, after pronouncing in favour of the commercial aspects of the Treaty, and condemning only its political aspects—no reasons for the condemnation being, however, given—should nevertheless call on the Haiphong Chamber of Commerce to follow the example of the Hanoi Chamber, and vigorously endeavour to prevent the ratification of the Treaty. It is difficult to believe that

the two following paragraphs should occur in the same article of the same journal:—

Au point de vue commercial, le traité de commerce du 25 avril 1886 fait honneur aux négociateurs français, qui, en général, ont fait preuve de sagesse et de prévoyance.

Il nous semble, et beaucoup sont de cet avis, que le devoir de tous est de s'élever avec énergie contre cette convention malencontreuse, et de parler bien haut ici pour que la voix des intérêts du Tonkin soit entendue au milieu des préoccupations et des luttes politiques de nos deux assemblées.

THERE is a curious difference between the reports that come from the agricultural districts in Ireland and the statistics compiled by politicians in England. According to the former, great and rapidly spreading distress prevails. Heavy and continuous rains have seriously damaged the crops; the potato-blight is unusually virulent, and applications for relief are received in growing numbers by all the Poor Law Boards. But economists assert that such things cannot be, or at least ought not to be. For, say they, though agricultural produce has fallen in value, the difference is more than compensated by an increased yield. Thus the yield of potatoes in 1885 was 67 per cent. greater than in 1882; that of wheat 13 per cent. greater; that of rye 16 per cent. greater; that of peas 12 per cent. greater, and that of barley 10 per cent. greater; whereas, the average fall of market prices for these commodities was only 11 per cent. There was thus, other details being included, an increase of 12 per cent. in saleable value of Irish farm produce during the period in question—a calculation which means that the position of the Irish farmer is distinctly better now than it was when the judicial rents were fixed. The Government also have collected figures which go to show that the generally supposed connection between evictions and outrages by no means exists. It is found that in Ulster, during 1885, there was only one outrage to every seventeen evictions, while in Connaught there was one for every six, in Leinster one for every five and in Munster one for every two. It is also shown that, during the first quarter of 1886, three-fifths of all the outrages in Ireland occurred in Munster whereas only one-fifth of the total evictions were made in that province. Another contribution to this arithmetical discussion is made by the *Standard*, which shows that, during the six months ended last August, the subscriptions to the Irish National League aggregated \$337,030, while the sums granted by the League to evicted tenants during the same period only amounted to \$12,120. If the Irish question could be decided by figures, there would be very little trouble about the business.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has the following:—Fearing that there may be more or less ignorance on the part of the public as to the southern islands, on the importance of which we lately dwelt at length, we now offer the following information for the benefit of our readers. It must be understood that, by the southern islands we mean those included in the Sakishima group. For administrative purposes, Okinawa Prefecture is divided into six parts, Nakagami (with 189 villages), Shimashiri (162 villages), Kuigami (134 villages), Kerama (9 villages), Kumeshima (19 villages), and Sakishima (87 villages). As the Chishima group forms the northern extremity of the Empire, so the Sakishima group forms the southern extremity, the one connecting this country with Kamchatska

and the other with the Taiwan. The Sakishima contains nineteen islands, among which the chief are Ishigakijima, Iriomotejima, Taketomijima, Kubamajima, Hatanajima, Shinjōjima, Haterumajima, Yonokunijima, Miresshima, Moresshima, Kurojima, and Kayamajima. According to a book called the *Okinawa Shi*, the aggregate circumference of the nineteen islands is put down at 87 *ri* 25 *cho*, while according to recent explorers it is estimated at over a hundred *ri*. The work above referred to estimates the number of houses at 2,641 and the population at 13,783. Ishigakijima is the largest of all; from its centre rises a thickly wooded mountain, sloping on all sides down to the sea level. As the inhabitants are contented with merely sustaining life, the land is left uncultivated, but is well adapted to the production of rice, sweet potatoes, cotton, flax, tobacco, grass, and grain. There are many cattle to be seen feeding on the natural grass; they are much like the foreign breeds in appearance, plump and large. But the horses are very small, and seem to be unfit for hard work. Among the trees growing on this island, the most important are the *shitan*, *kokutan*, mulberry, *sendan*, *shinoki*, oak, and *holō*. The *shinoki* are mostly of the red kind, and their bark is valuable for the dyeing substance extracted therefrom; while the mulberry-trees are the so-called insular variety, much prized on the main-land. It will thus be possible, with due protection of the forests, to work the timber profitably. Iriomotejima is round in shape and has several ranges of densely wooded mountains. Besides its vast quantity of valuable timber the island is a coal field of considerable thickness. More or less closely adjacent to Ishigakijima and Iriomotejima, are found the fertile islands of Kubana, Taketomi, Hateruma, Hatoma, Mire, More, Kuro, and Yanakuni. Miyakojima has few mountains, and is wanting in wood, but hemp, millet, tobacco, sweet potatoes, etc., grow well. Miyakojima also has eight dependent islands of great fertility of soil. They are Hira, Raiman, Ikema, Okami, Minna, Erabu, Shimaji, and Tarama. This is a brief description of the nineteen islands of the Sakishima group. There is one thing which deters people from going there, and that is the prevalence of the Manila fever, especially on Miyakojima. But it should not be difficult to stamp out this disease by clearing the forests and draining off the stagnant water.

An entertainment was given on Wednesday, in the hall of the Seaman's Mission, to a large contingent of men from the various ships of the British squadron at present in port. The Rev. E. C. Irwine presided, and there was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen, residents of the port. An address was delivered by Mr. Irwine, in which he expressed the pleasure with which he and the other residents availed themselves of this opportunity to meet the sailors and marines from the ships. He also pointed out their indebtedness to Mr. Thomson, who, with Mrs. MacArthur and Mr. Brown, had been mainly instrumental in making the preliminary arrangements for the meeting. A programme consisting of various vocal and instrumental pieces, contributed partly by men from the squadron and by residents, was then entered upon, and with an interval for supper, carried through very successfully. M. Sauvlet attended carefully to the difficult duties of accompanist. The band of the *Audacious* was present and greatly enhanced the enjoyment of the proceedings.



THE French merchants of Hanoi are greatly discontented with the terms of the Treaty of Commerce concluded last spring at Tientsin. We are not surprised that such should be the case. Commenting on the Treaty five months ago, we arrived at the conclusion that, with the exception of certain tariff concessions, the advantages it secured to French commerce were of a very trifling character. The Hanoi Chamber of Commerce has addressed a vigorous protest on the subject to M. Paul Bert, in the somewhat vain hope that the Commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies may be induced to report unfavourably to the ratification of the Treaty. The objections of the Chamber are set forth very succinctly. The first has reference to the appointment of Chinese Consuls at Hanoi, Haiphong, and elsewhere in Tonquin. The Chamber asks whether England permits anything of the kind at Hongkong or Singapore, and, while purposely avoiding any explanation of the political inconveniences of the measure, claims the right to protest against it in view of the progressive monopoly of trade which the Chinese are acquiring. The second objection is based on the fact that while the citizens or *protégés* of France who settle at frontier towns open to commerce must comply with all the conditions contained in the Treaty of 1848, Chinese will be free to establish themselves there in the full enjoyment of the most extensive privileges. Other objections have reference to the method of levying transit dues and to the question of transit passes. The memorialists then pass to the clause which interdicts all passage of opium into China across the Tonquin frontier. Opium, they say, represents one third of the total value of China's import trade, and yet French merchants in Tonquin are forbidden to deal in this important staple. Finally, there is the clause which provides that the Treaty shall be liable to revision in the event of a convention being concluded between another Foreign Power and China. In this clause the memorialists profess to detect the hand of Sir Robert Hart. "It is," they say, "a clause full of dangers for us. We are to be permitted to demand free trade in salt and opium so soon as England shall have acquired a similar privilege *vis-à-vis* Burma. And during the years occupied in this negotiation, British commerce will have succeeded in establishing for its products a route and relations lost for ever to us."

The memorialists conclude with these words:—"Permit us, Monsieur Resident-General, in concluding this brief exposition, to make a painful avowal. Not only has the commerce of Tonquin not been consulted in the drafting of a treaty the principal clauses of which mean ruin for the colony and the colonists, but it has not even been thought necessary to submit the text of the document *in extenso* to the representatives of that commerce. In order to obtain information, in order to prepare this protest, we have been obliged to have recourse to French and English newspapers. Nevertheless, the cursory study which we have been able to make, suffices to justify us in declaring that the maintenance of the *status quo ante* and the absence of a treaty altogether would be a thousand times preferable to a convention so much opposed to French interests."

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 21st instant had another long article on the Redemption Bonds.

Our contemporary points out that the present is the best time for the conversion of the old bonds of high interest into new and cheap bonds, for people are willing to invest their capital in public bonds even at a very low interest. At present Japanese domestic debts are made up of various loans under different names and bearing different rates of interest, thus creating great confusion in their treatment. No small benefit is therefore to be obtained by changing them into one sort. To the objection that the Government will injure its own credit by redeeming its bonds before the end of the period of redemption, the *Nichi Nichi* answers that it is entirely within the Government's power (as is evident by referring to any of the regulations applicable to public bonds) to redeem them at any time within that period. Moreover, it is more reasonable to conclude that a debtor's credit will be enhanced by speedy payment, than to say that his credit will be injured by a prompt fulfilment of his obligations. It is also wholly within the sphere of the Government's right to determine the amount of bonds to be redeemed in a particular year, and therefore it may happen in times of special difficulty that the redemption will be stopped for one year. Still, as it is the duty of the Government to pay back the national debts, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* doubts not but that, after the issue of the Redemption Loan, the Treasury will do its utmost to fulfil that duty each year. For this purpose the Government will have ample means, as the conversion of the old bonds of high interest into new bonds produces a considerable amount of profit. When there is a surplus in the Treasury, there are three methods of using it; (1) development of administrative affairs, (2) decrease of taxes, and (3) redemption of national debts. The *Nichi Nichi* cannot predict which line the Government will take, but hopes that they will use judgment in each year in the disposal of the surplus created by the new financial measure. With regard to Pension Bonds, there are some people who maintain that they are different in character from other bonds, because they were issued to *shizoku* in exchange for their hereditary possessions. The *Nichi Nichi* replies that, although such an objection might have had force before the granting of permission for the sale of those bonds, it has now no force at all. For it is not *shizoku* who now possess them but rich merchants and farmers. This is evident by referring to the distribution of these bonds. The total amount of Pension Bonds of all sorts is about yen 164,000,000. Of this sum yen 81,000,000 are in Tōkyō, yen 10,000,000 in Osaka, yen 6,000,000 in Kyōto, yen 5,000,000 in Aichi Prefecture, yen 3,000,000 in Hyōgo Prefecture, yen 2,000,000 to yen 3,000,000 in each of the Prefectures of Niigata, Mie, Shiga, etc., and the remainder in other Prefectures. To the complaint of capitalists that the Government is pressing too hardly upon them in depriving them of a profit of 2 per cent. in interest, the *Nichi Nichi* answers that they do not understand great questions of economy, and further that they forget that the rise in the market price of public bonds is virtually lowering the rate of interest. In defence of the measure adopted by the Government, the *Nichi Nichi* quotes similar measures undertaken by other Governments, the English, American, and French, in the present century. Everywhere

in the world, trade is dull; but the case of Japan is of a specially depressing nature. While the capacity to spend is in a miserable state, the necessities (military and naval and otherwise) for expenditure are yearly increasing. Under these circumstances, we must avail ourselves of every opportunity, however small, of economizing the outlay of money. The nature of the measure itself, and the circumstances under which it has been adopted, combine to make the issue of the new loan a step of great benefit to the country at large. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* concludes by expressing a hope that the Minister of State for Finance will use all necessary caution and judgment in carrying out the great measure he has decided upon, so as to avoid disturbing the economical condition of the market.

The *Fiji Shimpō* of the 18th instant expresses doubt as to the carrying out of the provision in Art. XXX. of the Redemption Public Loan Regulations. The provision refers to the redemption of old bonds by means of the new Redemption Bonds according to their face value. From recent experience in reference to the Naval Loan, it is evident that the new bonds will command a premium of four or five yen, and in view of the immense profit that can be obtained by issuing the bonds at such a premium, it is extremely improbable that the Government will exchange them for the principal of old debts at face value. Supposing that the new bonds are issued at a premium of three yen, a profit of yen 5,250,000 is secured by simply issuing them; while the difference of the rates of interest enables the Government to economize over three million yen. The disappointment and consternation of the possessors of the old high interest bonds, says the *Fiji Shimpō*, is past all description. They feel as if they had been robbed of a good deal of their property in the course of a single night. In the evening they thought their bonds were worth about 100 yen a piece, with interest of 6-7 per cent.; but they awoke to find the value of their property diminished by 10 per cent. But, as it was originally stipulated that the Government should have the right to redeem its debts at any time at face value, holders have nothing for it but to get their old bonds redeemed at face value and buy the new bonds by paying a premium of 3 yen. Conservative capitalists in this country had thought public bonds the most valuable and unchangeable form of treasure, but they have awakened to the fact that bonds also are nothing more than human devices and not free from change.

In its issue of the 21st, the *Fiji Shimpō*, classifies the opinions entertained by the public as to the issue of the new bonds into two kinds. One party maintains that the probable success of the Redemption Bonds must not be inferred from the case of the recently issued Navy Bonds, for in the present instance the amount is, not ten and some odd millions, but over 150 millions. Whatever may be the inclination of Japanese capitalists to invest their money in bonds, they will not be so rash as to apply for the new bonds at a premium; but will wait the return of trade activity, when the rate of interest on capital will again rise to 10 or 12 per cent. There are already indications pointing to this probability. Should such a time arrive, the new 5 per cent.

bonds will be 90, 80, 70, or even 60 *yen* per 100 *yen* face value. The other party holds that, however unwilling capitalists may be to buy the 5 per cent. bonds, they will be compelled to do so from sheer necessity. For, in the first place the securities of national banks and the Agricultural Distress Relief Fund are in public bonds. Besides, the regular contracting merchants to the Government and other individuals who owe debts to the Government, will be under some necessity to hold public bonds. The total amount of bonds required on this account will reach 40 or 50 million *yen*. As to the rest, let the Government at once redeem old bonds to the amount of 10 or 20 million *yen* from the reserves in the Treasury. In the present state of business, the capital thus suddenly let free will find no safe investment, and the consequence will be a rush for the new bonds. Moreover, the character of the people who represent the rich families throughout the country, is highly favourable to the success to the new 5 per cent. bonds; for they are conservative to the last degree, are afraid of attempting a departure from the old groove of things, and are thus strongly inclined to prefer 5 per cent. interest guaranteed by the Government to the profit realisable on dangerous enterprises of a private nature. The *Fiji Shimpō* does not attempt to decide which of these two opinions is likely to be correct, but prudently leaves the decision to the turn of events themselves.

The *Hochi Shimbun* desires the Government to use judgment in carrying out the new financial scheme, for, it says, whether this oft-resorted-to redemption of high interest bonds by the issue of a low interest loan will achieve the desired result or not, depends upon the mode of procedure. Should the mode of procedure be faulty, the original object of the Government will not be attained; or, if it is, great inconvenience will be occasioned to private individuals by disturbing the circulation of money; or, in order to accomplish its object, the Government will be compelled to undergo great financial difficulties. Supposing that the new bonds are to be all issued in five years, over 30 million *yen* must yearly be withdrawn from the market for a longer or shorter period of time; or if ten years, the amount will be 17 millions. The collection of the revenue alone (amounting to about *yen* 70,000,000) already exercises a considerable effect upon the circulation of capital, and the additional withdrawal of 17 to 13 million *yen* must seriously affect the market. The result may be a rise of interest, and a consequent falling off in the demand for the new Redemption Bonds. The *Hochi* proposes to prevent such an undesirable occurrence by first ascertaining the amount of applications for the new bonds at each period, and then by redeeming old bonds to that amount, after which the payment of the amount of the applications may begin. But the *Hochi* confesses that this plan is not easy to carry out in practice, for the Government may not have enough reserve to effect the redemption of old bonds before receiving payment for the new ones. The only feasible plan will be, to permit the present holders of the old bonds to apply for the new bonds in exchange for their old ones. [The *Hochi's* article appeared on the morning of the 19th, so that the writer could not have seen the Rules of Procedure, in which

the provision desired by him is inserted, and which were published in that morning's *Official Gazette*].

Writing on the extradition treaty between Japan and the United States of America, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—This is the first treaty of the kind we have ever concluded with any Western Power, and as it will form the basis for any other similar treaty that may hereafter be negotiated with other countries, it behoves us to carefully peruse the document, and consider whether any of the provisions therein contained do not depart from the usages and principles of international law. Briefly, it was necessary that led to its negotiation. As our readers may remember, it was but last year, late in the autumn, that an American citizen, Calvin Pratt, fled to this country, after committing the crimes of forgery and embezzlement. There being then no extradition treaty between the two countries, the United States Secretary of State had to apply, through the Governor of California, for his arrest by the Government of this country purely as a matter of comity. The request was complied with, on the understanding that it should form no precedent. Shortly afterwards the American Government was again obliged to make a similar request to this country, with equal success. Now, the United States are a great distance from Japan but they form practically a neighbouring country, and there is consequently no assurance that criminals will not pass from this country as well as from American shores. It is thus evident that, without explicit diplomatic arrangements between the two countries, there is danger not only of the ends of justice being defeated, but also of the relations between the two nations being disturbed, in case of the flight of criminals from one country to the other. On the question of the extradition of criminals, various opinions have been maintained by ancient and modern writers, and all the extradition treaties now in existence show more or less points of difference from one another, but in essence they are based on certain well established principles. It seems to be commonly agreed that ordinary criminals are to be handed back to the country where the crime was committed; while in the case of political offenders, their extradition is not to be compelled with. With this topic we once dealt at length in speaking of the case of the Korean refugees, Bok-ki-ko and Kim-yo-kun, in February, 1885, and we refer our readers to the articles then published. The treaty just concluded with the United States has no points at variance with this principle of international law. Art. II. enumerates various offences which are all of an ordinary character, and in Art. IV. express exception is made of crime of a political character. We thus observe that the treaty under review compares well with similar treaties between the civilized countries of the West, and that it is in conformity with the principles of international law in Christian countries. Its conclusion with the United States, therefore, amounts to a public recognition by the latter of Japan's status of equality with civilized Christian States. The American Republic has ever been willing to accord us that status, but the present is the first instance of a public announcement of its good will to deal with our country on an equal footing; and we feel grateful for the impartiality that country has always shown to us, particularly

on the present occasion. European countries are also on the point of manifesting their spirit of impartiality in the revision of treaties now proceeding. We hope that the day will soon arrive when we shall be able to thank them as we now thank our good neighbour across the Pacific.

We feel that it is almost a hopeless task to comment any further on the unwise aspect of the movement now rapidly gaining ground in favour of foreign dress for Japanese ladies. But if consensus of opinion possesses any weight, the following extract from the *North China Daily News* may be of interest to our Japanese readers:—

We touched lightly in a note last week on the reasons given by a Japanese lady for the recent adoption by herself and her sisters of foreign dress, and as we find that the correspondence on the subject has been continued in the leading English journal published at Yokohama, it is worth considering at greater length. The Japanese lady was on her defence originally, for we have never heard even the most practical Grindgrind deny that the change which is passing over the costume of the ladies of Japan, is an injury to the country in an artistic sense that cannot be too much regretted. We tolerate the Western female costume on our own women because we are used to it, and because no eccentricities of dress can entirely spoil the beauty of a handsome woman; but no one can affirm that on its own merits it is either sensible or satisfying to the eye; and its highest development, full evening dress, would be ludicrous if it were not melancholy. Years ago, Thackeray remarked on the atavism that induced ladies at balls to copy, as far as decency allowed, the customs of their earliest ancestors; for they also "covered themselves with paint, and wore as little clothes as possible." No one would hold for a moment that the opera of "The Mikado" would ever have attained the vogue which has been so profitable to Messrs. Sullivan & Gilbert if the three little maids and their attendant *moosmies* were dressed even in the height of Parisian fashion; and the foreigners who attended the recent performance by Mr. Kemdani before the Mikado were painfully struck by the contrast between the Empress's special maids of honour, who were in Japanese court costume, and the remainder of the lady guests, who were clothed in all the glories of Western millinery; a contrast gravely to the disadvantage of the latter. Aesthetically, there is no shadow of question that the Japanese costume is far preferable to the foreign, and it hardly needed that the Japanese lady should begin her letter, as she does, by denying the allegations that have been made against her native dress.

The success of the Free Church of Scotland in India in educational work is well-known. Since the year 1830, when the great missionary Dr. Duff landed at Calcutta, the work of founding thoroughly-equipped colleges has been steadily progressing. This was the channel into which all the current of Duff's energies flowed, for up to his death he was but slightly acquainted with any of the native languages. One of the most vigorous of these colleges, the Madras Christian College, was set on foot in 1837 by two gentlemen who had been stirred by Duff's address in the General Assembly at Edinburgh two years before. The College is no longer denominational, but is now the great Christian College of Southern India, enjoying the support of all the evangelical missions there. The September number of its Monthly Magazine, a well-edited journal of literature, philosophy, science, and religion is in our hands, and is worthy of a great institution. The editor, Professor C. Michie Smith, comes of a well-known and able family, his brother being the famous Arabic and Biblical scholar, Professor Robertson Smith, now of Cambridge University. We have remarked with pleasure the thoroughness of the reviewing work. A serial tale of travels in Japan has reached its third part in this number. It is from the facile pen of the wife of a well-known resident of the capital, and is entitled "What they saw in Japan." The characters, though bearing fictitious names, are easily recognizable.

As regards of Indian institutions, it has always appeared to us that the people of this country do not enough appreciate the valuable aid to be derived from an acquaintance with the highly

developed civilization of India. Indeed, many positive misapprehensions seem to exist. A back street in a town of Hindostan is apt to signify to a Japanese something very far removed from the brilliant light of modern civilization. And yet the clever and intellectual Japanese student would find it a hard task to pit himself against the able and subtle Hindoo. The educational problems in course of solution in the great peninsula are as deep and far-reaching as the like problems in Japan, and the men who are striving to solve them there are highly qualified for the task. The manual now to be found in the hands of all scholarly students of the English language in India, is Rowe and Webb's *Hints on the Study of English*. Both of these authors are professors of English Literature in the Presidency College of Bengal, and are graduates of the University of Cambridge. The book is the result of a score of years' study and experience of what is required by Indian students of English. It is up to the high-level mark of English University exact culture. Though some of the warnings addressed to Indian students may be scarcely applicable to Japanese, yet the whole work is more worthy of study by the latter than any similar book of the kind. Indirect Narration and other hard subjects for an Eastern are carefully discussed. The book is published by Thacker, Spink and Co., of Calcutta.

THE *Fiji Shimpō*, in an article on Chinese trade, draws the attention of merchants who are now thinking of opening business in the north of China to the importance of profiting by past failures of their fellow-countrymen at the southern ports of that country. We are glad, our contemporary says, to hear that some merchants of Osaka contemplate establishing a business corporation under the name of the Eastern Asiatic Trading Company with the object of engaging in trade in northern China, and further that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has obtained the contract to supply the Chinese Government timbers for sleepers to be used on the railway lines, the construction of which will be undertaken by Krupp. It is now high time to consider the causes of the failures of our merchants in the south of China, and to avoid the repetition of the same errors in the north. Among the various circumstances that have conspired to defeat our business men in China, the most conspicuous is the want of men of proper qualifications. The Chinese are a frugal, industrious, and persevering people, and they shrink neither from inconvenience nor from disagreeable duties. Moreover, they have especial talent for making bargains, as may be seen from the fact that at Imari and Kutani they very often purchase porcelain at a price lower than that paid by our export merchants. Now, to do business with such a people requires the exercise of great industry, frugality, and perseverance, and our merchants ought to have selected managers and clerks for China characterized by these qualities. But instead of doing so, they sent young and inexperienced students, not acquainted with business, and especially ill adapted to deal with such a people as the Chinese. The consequence was that, when these arrived in China, they looked down upon the Chinese with contempt, and, following the example of English merchants, soon began to lead a luxurious life. Next to the selection of men, the most disastrous blunder made by our

merchants was indiscriminate in sending goods to market. Our merchants are deplorably deficient in calculating with a view to permanent profit. When a certain commodity is reported to be in demand, every one rushes to flood the market with it, without the least thought as to the extent of that demand; and the result is a fall in price beyond all reasonable limits of profit. Some years ago, matches were largely exported to China, but competition soon became so great among our own traders that the price fell to an excessively low figure, and the demand soon stopped. The same thing is observable in our trade with America. The third circumstance that has contributed to bring about the failure of our countrymen in the Chinese trade, is their inability to take advantage of new markets. The Japanese are in general ignorant of geography and of the various profitable routes of commerce, so that when they fail to dispose of their articles at one place, they are obliged to keep them indefinitely in godowns or to sell them at nominal prices. In 1884, several merchants of Osaka sent a large quantity of porcelain from Kutani, Imari, etc., to Hongkong. At first the ware was disposed of at some profit, but soon prices fell to a ruinous point, for the Osaka merchants had not intelligence enough to send their goods to some other market. Some foreign merchants had expected such a result, and as soon as the price fell to their figure they bought the wares and packed them off to Shanghai, Saigon, Singapore, Australia, and other places. Lastly, the inability of our manufacturers and merchants to adapt their goods to the taste of the Chinese is a cause of failure. For instance, fans exported to China are often too small to commend themselves to the favour of the people of the Middle Kingdom. At first the canned provisions exported from Hokkaido had labels of white paper; but the Chinese wanted red paper, and we had to change the colour of the labels accordingly. By paying attention to these circumstances, our merchants cannot but be benefited in their new trade in the north of China. China is a large country, and tastes and customs are no doubt different in the north and south. It will be important to carefully study those differences, so as to conduct business with profit.

WE are obliged to the *North China Herald* for a very shrewd criticism of an article recently published in these columns on the subject of the despatch of a Japanese Commission to report upon the art schools of Europe. There is just one little fault in our contemporary's critique. It ascribes to us opinions which we not only did not express, but even distinctly condemned. It is very entertaining to learn that, according to our creed, "the object of art is to save time and material, and produce the greatest number of pieces of the most exact similitude in the smallest possible time with the least consumption of material." If that were our opinion, we should at least have endeavoured to express it less tautologically. We do not pretend that to save time and material is art of a very high type, but what we fail to see is why such saving should involve the production of "the greatest number of pieces of the most exact similitude." Perhaps the most prominently admirable feature of Japanese Ceramic art, the feature which specially distinguishes it from Chinese, is that the decoration of every piece is the effort of a single artist,

instead of being a wretched, mechanical patch-work, done by several soulless artisans. If there be any one silly enough to advocate a change from the Japanese to the Chinese, or even to the European, habit, in this particular, we have never had the pain of meeting him. But in every industry there is necessarily a purely mechanical, as well as an artistic, function. The baking of a pot, the preparing of the materials, and even in some cases the moulding—these are mechanical processes, which by skilful combination and division of strength may be immensely facilitated, without in the smallest degree affecting the artistic portions of the work. We trust that this explanation will explain to our Shanghai contemporary the difference between our real meaning and his interpretation of it, and will also alleviate the regret he professes to feel for our "apostasy."

WE take from a home exchange the following statistics of railway accidents in Great Britain:—"The Board of Trade has just presented its annual return of railway accidents for the year 1885. From it we learn that there are few harbours of refuge safer than the inside of a railway carriage. At least, out of 700,000,000 passengers who took refuge there only six were killed. Like many other harbours, however, the risk is in the approach. Ninety-six other passengers were killed, mainly owing to a want of caution in getting in and out of trains. But though only 100 passengers were killed, the total number of persons who met their deaths on railways is not far short of 1,000. Nearly half this number were servants of the companies. Of these, 150 were killed while engaged in coupling and shunting carriages and trucks; nearly 200 were killed while working or standing on the permanent way, and only 15 by falling between the train and the platform—a fact which speaks volumes for the skill which guards acquire in the art of entering and leaving a train when in motion. Trespassers and suicides account for a larger number of fatal accidents than any other class, being credited between them with over 300 deaths. Level crossings are responsible for 58 killed and only 21 injured.

THE recent deposition of Prince Alexander and its accompanying features of vile corruption and dark treachery, together with the fact that a great European Power is suspected of having instigated the conspiracy, have made a peculiar impression upon the socialistic elements of European society. The manner of dealing with the Prince invites imitation, and it is observed that the most conservative empires in Europe have offered an example which might easily be followed against themselves. The assumptions which suggest these thoughts are, however, stoutly repudiated by the official press of the countries concerned. M. de Giers has personally gone to the trouble of laying the blame upon irresponsible enthusiasts at Sophia, who thought that all Bulgaria would welcome them as saviours of the country. One thing is certain, viz., that Russia certainly did not approve of all the means employed to bring about Prince Alexander's removal. His deposition and the manner in which it was effected have been a blow to the monarchical principle throughout Europe, and the belief, ostensibly entertained by the Nihilists and carefully disseminated by the socialistic press of Western Europe, that Russia not merely sanctioned the end, but

also through her agents directed the conspiracy in its details, constitutes no mean danger to the power and security of the Imperial Government. Of course, from a strictly correct point of view, Prince Alexander did not reign by "right divine," but was elected by the people. He owed his crown to them and to the European Powers, above all to Russia, nor was he even a sovereign ruler, being bound by special treaty in many things to yield obedience to the Porte, his lawful suzerain. From choice or more probably from necessity, he entered revolutionary paths, and at first with astonishing success. His final success or failure, however, will depend upon forces outside of Bulgaria. In the event of warlike complications on the Balkans and between the Great Powers, he seems to be destined to play an eminent rôle both from the native strength of his character, his resources as a general, and his popularity among the Bulgarians.

SOME of the prominent citizens of Sendai, having learned of the growth and success of the Rev. J. Neesima's *Dôshisha* English School in Kyôto, last year invited him to lend the influence of his name to the establishment of a similar school in their city. They promised to furnish buildings, native teachers, &c., and to bear all expenses save the support of the missionary teachers. Their desire was that the school should have a Christian basis, and that in time it should be worthy to be compared with the colleges of New England. Mr. Neesima, with the coöperation of the American Board's Mission, accepted the invitation, and the school was opened October 11th with a faculty of four Japanese teachers and two foreigners, and 120 scholars. Mr. Ichihara, who was in charge of the *Dôshisha* during Mr. Neesima's absence in America, holds the position of Vice-Principal. The course of study in the Preparatory Department covers two years, while the Academic extends through five years. The Bible is in the curriculum as one of the regular studies. The new buildings, a two-storied hall for recitation rooms, and two dormitories, each 144 ft. long, are in process of construction, and it is expected that they will be completed by January. The development of this school, being the first conspicuous union of Japanese philanthropists with Christian missionaries for the establishment of a large Academy, will doubtless be watched by many with much interest.

WE translate the following interesting article from the *Shi Pao* of October 2nd:—

It has been said by them of old time that when a man is found acting injuriously to his own family but benevolently to strangers his behaviour is unnatural and there is something hidden under the cloak of outward kindness.

We have from time to time printed translations from various foreign newspapers on the subject of the relations between the Chinese Government and the Pope. Some days ago we reproduced an article on the same subject from the *Temps*, a French newspaper of the highest authority. These articles all indicate that the French government is greatly troubled at the prospect of losing what is called the right to protect Christians in China. This is a question which has not hitherto been much considered by Chinese Statesmen. Those of them who have been in Europe, or who have studied political affairs there, know something of the importance of the issues which are covered up in that apparently harmless word "protection," but it is hardly to be expected that the Statesmen who have scarcely travelled beyond the walls of Peking can realize the full significance of the phrase. Nothing is better calculated to quicken the apprehension of the Government on this point than the extraordinary excitement of the French Government, which insists on protecting the Christians in China whether they desire this protection or not. For now that the French have so plainly shown their secret designs, it would be impossible for China to acquiesce, by word or deed, in the pretensions which France sets up. It is rather suspicious that the French Government, the greatest enemy of Christianity, which is constantly oppressing the priests and confiscating their property in France, should be so intensely desirous of protecting Christians in China when their protection is not required.

A leading French Statesman, Gambetta, who died a few years ago, left as a legacy to his followers the doctrine that the Church should be suppressed in France but supported in all foreign countries. Gambetta was a man who had no reverence for Heaven, and no religion. He seems to have regarded Christianity as a disease which he wished his own country to be rid of, but was not sorry to see it spreading elsewhere. It is necessary to keep these ideas in mind in order to understand the action of the French Government to-day. It would be out of place here to discuss what Christianity is. Like Buddhism, it had a very pure origin and the living principles of both are mercy, benevolence, and peace. But religions have in course of ages been overlaid with doctrines and practices which have obscured the simplicity of their origin, and even changed their character. The greatest misfortune to Christianity is that it has been made use of by Princes as a pretext for wars of aggression. In fact nearly all the wars of Europe for the last 1,000 years have been in some way connected with religion. This is sometimes made a reproach against Christianity, which professes to be founded on peace and self-sacrifice. But the reproach is scarcely just. Rather it is the peaceful character of Christianity which has induced ambitious Statesmen to make use of it to work out their own designs, just as in private life unscrupulous men are sometimes enabled to carry out questionable plans by using the names of men of blameless character. We are only now concerned with the political aspect of Christianity, not its merits as a religion. The modern history of Turkey affords the best illustration of the danger of allowing foreign Powers to interfere in matters of religion. During the last hundred years, Russia has several times made war on Turkey, always on the pretext of protecting Christians, and it is this which is fast breaking up the Turkish empire. It is interesting to observe that Russia and France follow the same policy in this matter. When the French Legation withdrew from Peking on the 2nd day of the 7th moon of the 10th year of Kwang-su (2nd August, 1884), the affairs of the Christians were transferred to the Russian Legation. The Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen remember very well how eagerly the Russian Minister assumed the office of protector of Christians, going to even greater lengths in the way of protection than the French themselves had done. The reason for this is plain. Russia, although she has none now, expects to have by and bye many Christians in Mongolia and Manchuria who may be extremely useful to her in her aggressive designs on China. Therefore the Russian officers, always looking very far ahead, were most anxious to establish a right of interference for the protection of Christians. And they could do this without reproach when they were acting not for themselves but for France during war time, well knowing that whatever position she succeeded in establishing for France, Russia could claim for herself when the proper time came. But the more anxious Russia and France are to assert the right of interfering with Chinese Christians, the more resolute China should be in resisting all such interference. The only safety for China is to treat Christians, whether Chinese or foreign, exactly as all other people are treated,—to make no distinctions. Foreign missionaries have the right to travel and reside in the interior; they can exercise this right without getting passports from the French Minister. The Catholic missions are composed of men of all nations, but they all have Ministers in Peking to whom they can apply for passports. Let the Germans get their passports from the German Legation, the Spaniards from the Spanish, Italians, Belgians, and Hollanders from their respective legations, but no European State has any right to arrogate to itself the position of protector of missionaries in general.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Head of the Catholic Church is of this opinion, and although grateful to France for what she has done in the past is now desirous of being free from French protection in the future. To carry out these views the Pope is about to send to China a very high official to reside in Peking and perform the functions of a Minister. As the Pope has no troops and no territory, but is merely a kind of Dalai Lama, there is no danger to China from opening direct relations with him. The affairs of the missionaries can then be dealt with in an open and straightforward manner as no fear of political traps will lurk behind. The Christians, when they know they are no longer protected by a military State, will understand that their security will depend on their own wisdom in avoiding offences. And the officials and people, on the other hand, will gradually learn that the Christians are only anxious to lead virtuous lives without any political ambition, and they will respect them. The Imperial Government will then also be able to extend its favour to all Christians and Missionaries without the fear of nursing traitors in its bosom. The missionaries have among them men of great learning and much skill in sciences which the Emperor Kang-hsi—knew very well how to utilize. The present generation possesses men no less capable of rendering good services to China, and there would be no reason for not using them if the suspicion of their being agents of the French Government were once cleared away.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* writes in the following very superficial fashion on the position of England in Burmah:—"While England had but little difficulty in taking Mandalay, and in sending King Thebaw to India, she appears to find it a more difficult process to repress the rising of malcontents, and it has now been thought necessary to send out from home strong reinforcements, amounting to about 30,000 men. Why is it that the work of conquest was more easy than the maintenance of order? Simply because the English Government has most unwisely disappointed the Burmese. The inhabitants of the conquered territory had heard of the moderation and magnanimity shown by

the English nation to their countrymen in the lower part of Burmah, and entertained the hope that the invaders would depose the tyrant Thebaw and place a better ruler on the throne. Working upon this feeling, the English encouraged their aspirations, while at the same time carrying out an underhand policy, and so it happened that when the British troops appeared but little assistance was offered. Disregarding, however, the wishes of the natives, the victors assumed the rule of the country, both in name and in fact. This course was no doubt dictated by the French policy in Tongking, but to us it appears that the same object might have been attained by simply assuming protectorate authority over Burmah. England has committed a blunder in departing from the moderate policy for which she has hitherto been remarkable in her attitude towards conquered States.

THE friends of the Rev. S. G. Maclaren, for many years a resident of Tsukiji, and professor in the Union Theological Hall there, will be glad to learn that he was inducted last month to the charge of Coburg, a rising suburb of Melbourne, Australia. Mr. Maclaren's health was in a very precarious state after his return to Scotland two and a half years ago, and the physicians whom he consulted considered a change of climate the only means of saving his life. The congregation of the Presbyterian church at Coburg are to be congratulated on having obtained as pastor a gentleman of so ripe scholarship and matured judgment. It is to be hoped that Mr. Maclaren's health may soon be completely re-established. Mr. W. Gray Dixon, formerly professor in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tôkyô, is now a Presbyterian Minister, also in Melbourne. The Scots Church there, which lately furnished a celebrated heresy case to the religious world in Australia and elsewhere through its pastor Mr. Strong, has called Mr. Dixon to be assistant minister. Mr. Dodds, who was called to the charge when Mr. Strong left, is now under the ban of the Presbytery for heresy. Mr. Dixon's ordination will be delayed until the case is settled, but at present he is acting as minister of the congregation.

WE really begin to think that when all is said and done a considerable section of the public will have fully persuaded itself of the perfect legality of Great Britain's proceedings with regard to Port Hamilton. The *North China Daily News*, in a recent issue, reiterates the old fiction with delightful gravity, and even more than usual assurance. "All foreigners in the East," says our Shanghai contemporary, "who knew anything of the matter, the Chinese Ministers and we dare say the Cabinet at Tôkyô also, knew that we had acquired the place by the consent of Corea and for a consideration." What a pity it is that politicians, who are incapable of believing that their country can possibly be guilty of an arbitrary act, will not refrain from parading their blind confidence at the market cross. England is not immaculate: far from it. She can calm her scruples of conscience without much difficulty when confronted by national exigencies. But she is much more likely to be respected and trusted if she admits her fallibility, than if she tries to hide the traces of her wrong-doing under transparent pretences. Suppose that Russia had occupied Port Hamilton in the same fashion,

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and that Russian journalists were now to talk of Korea's consent having been previously acquired and consideration given, how loudly and with what justice we should laugh at their duplicity!

MR. EDWARD RUDOLPH GARCZYNSKI, whose name we do not remember to have heard before in connection with Japanese art, has the following interesting comments on that subject in the *New York Mail*:—

Every one in America is interested more or less in art matters, but very few care to attempt an analysis either of beauty or of their own emotions at the sight of beauty. Nor can this statement be justly considered as a reproach, because the power of being impressed by the beautiful is possessed by very many, whereas the gift of analytical power is exceedingly rare. When a fashionable New York belle pronounces a Japanese bronze of extreme hideousness "perfectly lovely," she is correct as far as the spirit of her expression goes, though somewhat conventional in the words themselves. She means that the bronze has a charm about it which forcibly impresses her feelings. The same girl is capable of saying of the Venus of Milo that it also is "perfectly lovely," and here again there can be no doubt that she experiences a real pleasure in beholding it, and feels herself drawn to it by its beauty. There are not a few professed writers upon art subjects who would contend that the girl feels nothing at all, and only uses the phraseology of the time. For there is a strong tendency in fashionable circles to be not only interested in art matters, but to be enthusiastic in the expression of one's interest. But it may be laid down as a fact that the tendency of the fashionable world, year by year, is to become more and more natural, and if art is fashionable, it is because art is really liked. It is therefore extremely probable that the New York belle who pronounces the Venus of Milo and a Japanese bronze to be each "perfectly lovely" finds them so, and likes them in real earnest. This catholicity of admiration is exceedingly puzzling to those who are anxious to belong to a school. According to their views one is classical or one is barbaric in his ideas about art, and no one has a right to eat out of two mangers or to carry water on both shoulders. Japanese bronzes and Hellenic marbles are as opposite in appearance as can well be. German art professors have described the former and have declared that classic art is good enough for them. Here is a clear condemnation of Japanese work by the mouth of authority. Here are men who boldly take the ground that Japanese art is to be despised, and it follows naturally and logically that this feeling of contempt springs out of genuine and profound admiration for the masterpieces of Greek sculpture. One cannot serve two masters; one cannot consistently admire a fat-bellied, grinning Japanese idol and the marble statue that enchants the world. Much may be pardoned to the frivolity of beautiful young women, but there is a point where the line must be drawn, and it is reached when the Venus of Milo is praised in the same terms as a Japanese Buddha, or a goddess of Mercy. If the girl only admired the Japanese things and did not care for the classical, then an easy explanation could be given with a flowing tongue of the temporary aberration of taste in society caused by the importation of Japanese objects often surpassingly brilliant in colour, and not devoid of a quaint naturalism. "And," the professor might continue, looking round his audience with kindling eyes and expanded brow, "it is not to be denied that admiration for the naturalistic school has greatly increased of late years, because more interest is taken in artistic matters, but it is only among those whose natures have not that refinement and perfect feeling for the beautiful which brings cultivated human nature to a full appreciation of classic art."

Away back of Hellenic art was some unknown land, and it is a reasonable conjecture that its artists were, to use the current phrase, men of the natural school. They have come down to us in a petrified condition, it is true, but the evidences of deep love of the beautiful are too plain not to be understood. These men, perhaps, we shall never know, must have evolved their comprehension of art from a loving study of nature; not of the human form alone, as is ridiculously reported, but of all that is beautiful. Their successors evolved canons of art from the lifeless copies of their work, instead of going to nature, and the consequence is that throughout the entire realm of classical art there is an endless repetition of a few decorative forms. It could not be otherwise. They copied their statues, and took the life out of them, and they copied their motives of decoration, and took the meaning out of them. They did not create, and could not create, because they did not go to nature, and it is only by receiving forcible impressions of beauty that the soul can conceive. Hence the degenerate Hellenic sculptors, when they worked for Romans, found it necessary to add a new interest to their copies of the human form, and this was downright gross, brutal, sensualism. Classical art never can cleanse itself from this stain, which is unfortunately too notorious. Even when there is no certainty of vile intention, there was a degradation of comprehension which is manifest enough. Compare the Venus de Medici, in which the female form is presented under a purely earthly guise,

with the Venus of Milo, which, in spite of its loss through repeated transitions, preserves the innate sweetness and modesty of womanhood. The study of the human form alone tends downward with unerring certainty, whereas the study of the beautiful in nature raises the artist upward and gives him the faculty of noble conceptions.

Have not the Japanese artists derived all their artistic impulses from China? Yet they never copied their models slavishly, nor evolved canons of art from them. They studied them faithfully and found that to rival them they must become one with nature, and through their intense appreciation of natural beauty they succeeded in seizing the hidden soul of art. To him who is imbued with the true principles of art it is not difficult to understand why a girl admires heartily the Venus of Milo and the Japanese bronze as well. There is not in the latter the elevation of the former, neither is there in a maiden's hair the sublimity of a line of peaks against a blue sky, appearing like a purple haze. But no one can regard the delicate little *adiantum* without fondness, for it appeals to the human heart in the same way, though in a less degree, as a graceful innocent child. Had the Japanese been as false and craven in spirit as some Europeans, they would have taken their Chinese models as the perfection of art, and evolved an academy out of them, and perpetuated them in endless repetitions. But instead of this, each artist endeavours to render his impression of nature in the best way he can, sometimes stumbling, sometimes copying nature a little too closely, but yet all the time feeling impressions and embodying them in creations.

Look, for example, at a great Buddhistic bronze in the store of a dealer in Japanese goods. It represents, or may be supposed to represent, a lotus, but it is not in the least a copy of a lotus, though its form suggests the contour of that mystic flower. Had the artist slavishly imitated the lotus, his work would have been an abortion, but he understood his business better. In analyzing the lotus he clearly understood that much of it depended upon its vegetable nature. This could not be rendered in bronze. He comprehended the quality of his material, and deliberately withdrew from his lotus all that bronze was unable to realize. The lotus has certain qualities which can and certain qualities which cannot be translated from vegetable tissue to bronze. Having resolved this great problem, his aim has been to create such a thing as a lotus would be if it grew in metal. If nature made bronze lotuses, they would be developed according to the nature of bronze, and not according to the nature of water plants. Your unreasoning realist, your French imitator of Japanese realism, would not have known this pre-eminent canon of art, and his bronze lotus would have been exact in outline, but would have been hideously unreal, and would besides have been glassy in tone. For Europe is not able to make bronzes which are good in the quality of the metal, and the French who claim to be foremost in bronze making, are not much better than the Germans whom they despise. French bronze looks vitreous and German bronze sponaceous. But Japanese bronze of the first quality suggests nothing save a green metal of very fine grain.

Here is a kakemono, or hanging picture, in which a Japanese artist has attempted to render a pine tree. He has been realistic, and at the same time has endeavoured to render his main impression, the needle-like form of the leaves. And he has succeeded admirably. But now look at this bronze, one of the first class. It represents a hero destroying a huge spider. We need not consider the earnestness of the action of the warrior, which to the classic eye verges on the grotesque, and is in curious contrast with Raphael's picture of St. Michael and the arch-fiend, where the action suggests neither the terror of combat nor the power of the archangel, and is ridiculously statuesque. What is worthy of notice is the pine tree. How was an artist in bronze to represent a pine tree? One of your classical men would have modelled the figures in high relief and given a background where a few suggestive lines in very low relief would indicate to spectators with powerful eyesight that the scene of the combat was a pine wood. This is a simple surrender of the problem. The Japanese artist models his pine trunk as faithfully as his figures, gives gnarled and twisted branches, and in their places circular tufts of foliage, on which, by a miracle of modelling, he succeeds in imposing a faint resemblance to pine needles. He reasoned it out just as the bronze worker of the lotus ornament did. His problem was, "What would be the foliage of pine trees if nature made them of bronze?" and this was his result.

This is impressionism, indeed, the impression of the beauty of the pine tree by a man who knew the great canon of art, the discrimination of an object according to the material in which it is to be rendered. The perfunctory Greek had but one law to apply to everything—the canon worked out by the most servile imitation of that unknown race who taught him art. And as the art objects that survived longest were statues, the art of Greek was statuesque and never moved out of that groove. It was a dead perfection of contour and mass.

As an illustration of the truth of this critic's observations with regard to the Japanese artist's tendency to reproduce impressions rather than

detailed effects, we may mention a case which recently came under our own notice. One of the greatest painters of the present time in Japan—perhaps the greatest in point of originality and boldness of style—is Kyōsai. There is scarcely any subject which he does not paint with facility, and there are few, if any, of his paintings which do not exhibit marks of genius as well as of close, patient study. Yet if you examine a hand or foot drawn by this eminent artist, you will detect there many of the faults which you have been accustomed to associate with Japanese productions of figure subjects; that is to say, you will see nothing to suggest the idea that the painter understands anatomy. Look through Kyōsai's books of studies, however, and you will find one that is filled entirely with copies of hands in almost every conceivable position, beautifully drawn and showing every joint and muscle with thorough fidelity. Then ask Kyōsai how it happens that, while thoroughly skilled in the proper method of drawing a hand, he allows so little of his skill to be seen in practice. He will answer you his is the proper method. For when one sees a person's hand as a part of his whole body, the impression conveyed is that, not of an anatomical object; but merely of a combination of outlines. To reproduce those outlines correctly requires careful preliminary study of every part of the hand, and a full knowledge of its anatomical aspect, but when there is question of painting it, from the artist's point of view, only the last results, not the detailed processes, of that study should be shown. Kyōsai will prove his theory by drawing first a hand in outline—such as you see in his pictures—and afterwards filling in the outlines until they become an anatomical study—such as you see in his sketch-book. You will then, perhaps, begin to understand that a point of principle is involved rather than one of ability.

NEVER since 1866 has Prince Bismarck's foreign policy met with anything like serious disapproval on the part of the German press. The most acrimonious opposition journals as well as the most untiring enemies of his home policy readily and without reserve acknowledged him to be *facile princeps* on the arena of European diplomacy. In fact, to criticize and to depreciate him as a statesman was the surest way of inviting contempt and ridicule. It is only of very recent date that such criticism has become more frequent, and has, comparatively speaking, assumed formidable dimensions. The occasion for it was furnished by the deposition, the return, and the ultimate abdication of Prince Alexander, and by the apparent subserviency of the Berlin Foreign Office to the wishes and susceptibilities of Russia. Prince Alexander had become a favourite of the people, not because he ruled over Bulgaria, but because he was a German, a successful general, and a popular King, whose achievements appealed at once to the imagination and the patriotic sentiments of all Germans. He was soon looked upon, not as a Bulgarian King, but as a national hero who deserved support from national rather than from political reasons. Public opinion was therefore little affected by the very cool and reserved attitude maintained by the official world in this matter, and when the sudden news was flashed across the wires of the Prince's deposition and his abduction to Russia, the sympathy for him rose



to the most intense excitement, especially in Berlin. Had not Russia, whether of her own accord or prompted by Emperor William's letter, refrained from detaining the Prince, the sympathy of the people and the apparent indifference of the Foreign Office would have presented so glaring a contrast as to evoke serious discussion in the Reichstag. As it is, the opposition press is severe enough on the Government, and has the rare advantage of appealing to the national sentiment as against Prince Bismarck. The official press preserved at first, and for a long time, a half ominous silence, scarcely, if ever, referring to Prince Alexander, and treating Bulgarian affairs in an indifferent sort of a way, as though claiming that no Bulgarian movement whatever could possibly affect German interests. But in proportion to the persistency of the opposition, official papers assumed a more passionate tone, pointing to France as the source of danger to Europe, and declaring it extremely significant that the opposition, never very conspicuous for their patriotism, should now at once, in characteristic harmony with all the Polish elements of the world, clamour for intervention on behalf of Bulgaria and against Russia. Semi-official and other conservative papers stated that Great Britain, though by her previous support of Prince Alexander she was in honour bound to uphold him, had yet through her press declared that she would fight neither for Bulgaria nor Constantinople, but only for India; that Germany had certainly still less reason for action than Great Britain; that Prince Alexander had not been elevated to royal dignity by German influence; and that Turkey also, his lawful suzerain, had acquiesced in his deposition. It had been expected that at the recent meeting of the Reichstag for the ratification of the Spanish treaty, a discussion of Prince Bismarck's foreign policy would take place. But the Chancellor himself did not choose to speak, and the deputies also preferred to remain silent, knowing well how quick the Chancellor is to resent what he considers interference with the foreign policy of the Crown, and being fully aware of the scantiness and untrustworthiness of the information at their and the public's disposition. The situation, however, must be most trying for Austrians, although to them the recollection of how well they were rewarded at the Berlin Congress for their neutrality during the previous Russo-Turkish war, may in a measure relieve apprehensions such as those expressed in the newspapers of Hungary.

Those of our Japanese readers whose love of soap and water has been outraged by observing the habits of the middle and lower classes in Europe and America, will be able to appreciate the following story from the *Boston Herald*:—"Recently a slight accident occurred on Chambers-street which caused some little merriment among those who were conversant with the affair. The axle of a coal-cart broke on the above-named thoroughfare, and the driver, a grimy, good-humoured admirer of the shamrock, was thrown violently from his perch, landing all in a heap on the sidewalk. An officer of Station 3 happened along at the time, and took the shattered driver to the Massachusetts General Hospital to have his wounds dressed. The man's injuries consisting simply of severe contusions about the shoulders and back, he was turned over to one of the medical

students. The attendant applied a large plaster to the patient's back, and while smoothing it down remarked: "There, Mr. C., you let that remain until you take your next bath." "Phwat's that you say?" said the injured man. The doctor repeated his orders, and, as the man began to recognize their significance, he burst out into a laugh that shook the pictures on the walls of the accident-room. "Leave it on till I take me next bath! Begorra, it'll stay there for some time, thin," ejaculated he. "Why, the last bath I took was twenty-six years ago, and then I fell overboard." It would, perhaps, be only fair to state that no one denied his assertion, and his appearance bore out the story of lapse of years since a good old-fashioned wash was introduced to his anatomy."

HISTORY is ever repeating itself. The friars of old began as poor half-starved wanderers, clad in the coarsest garb, and caring not for "creature" comforts. We know that they ended by living on the fat of the land, colouring their noses with old wine from their well-filled cellars. It seems that the modern religious movements which challenge notice by the loudness of their cornets and drums, are to have similar development. Two cornet-players in the Blue-Ribbon Army, believing that their efforts with cheek and throat had given them a claim on their instruments, were quite unwilling to return them to the "General." The "General" summoned them before the magistrate at Chester, and gained his case. But in the course of the trial it came out that this "Blue-Ribbon Army" was a splendid speculation, and brought no less than £20,000 yearly into the pockets of the "General." He may be congratulated on having so large an income, but certainly he must regret that the outside world has become aware of the fact. Better for himself that he had never summoned his bandmen, and had continued to batten unchallenged and unremarked on the offerings of impressionable "converts" and "inquirers."

THE *Mechanical World* has the following note about the iron works of Japan:—"The Government arsenal at Osaka, Japan, is now turning out steel rails as good as the imported; and it is said that before long full railway equipments will be made at home for their rapidly extending lines." This information reads pleasingly in contrast with the following cock-and-bull story from the *Tokyo Independent*:—"The Krupp guns manufactured at the Osaka Arsenal are for the *Katsuragi Kan*, and have been stored in the Tsukiji Arsenal. They are very, very pretty; and the only thing which will keep them from being equally useful is the fact that a marked reluctance has been noticed in military circles to stand in their vicinity when they are discharged."

ONE of M. Paul Bert's latest measures has been the publication of a decree fixing the port dues to be paid hereafter by ships entering the open ports of Annam and Tonquin. In every case there is a discrimination of 100 per cent. in favour of vessels flying the French flag. Thus the tonnage dues leviable quarterly on French ships frequenting these ports are two francs per ton, and those leviable on foreign vessels are four francs. Again, the fee per voyage is 50 centimes a ton for French ships, and one franc for foreign. It is evidently M. Bert's intention to preserve strictly against British and German competition whatever maritime carrying trade

the development of Tonquin and Annam may lead to. It may be presumed that nothing short of such powerful protection would serve to obtain for French ships a share in this business.

KOREA, it seems, is about to indulge in the luxury of the electric light. We read in the *Electrical Review* that "the Edison plant about to be shipped from America for the purpose of illuminating the palace of the King of Korea, embraces several artistic adaptations of the incandescent light, and that chief among these are two vases, with flowers which contain four small C.P. lamps distributed among them in the shape of flowers." The description is a little hazy, but the fact of the King of Korea's intention is plain enough.

THE maple-trees of the Usui Pass, which are noted for the richness and beauty of their autumn colouring, are at their best this week. The 9.25 a.m. train from Ueno reaches Yokogawa, situated at the foot of the Pass, about two p.m. Lovers of the picturesque will be amply repaid for the trouble of a visit. Maupet's Hotel, Kameya, at Karuizawa, on the other side of the Pass can be recommended for comfort.

THE following charters have been effected at Amoy:—German bark *Sibirien*, Newchwang to Amoy 22 lay days, \$1,475 in full; German bark *Orient*, Newchwang to Hongkong, 28 lay days, 18½ cents per picul; and German brig *Else*, 25 lay days, same voyage, 19 cents. At Shanghai the British schooner *Mercur* has been chartered to load at Hakodate for that port.

THE cholera returns for Tôkyô during last week were:—Friday, 22nd instant, new cases, 2; deaths, 5. Saturday, new case, 1; deaths, 2. Sunday, new cases, 4; deaths, 2. Monday, new cases, 3; deaths, 2. Tuesday, new cases, 5; deaths, 1. Wednesday, new cases, 5; deaths, 6. Thursday, new cases, 1; deaths, 4. Total new cases, 21; deaths, 22.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 23rd instant, new cases, 4; deaths, 4. Sunday, new cases, 0; deaths, 2. Monday, new cases, 5; deaths, 2. Tuesday, new cases, 3; deaths, 2. Wednesday, new cases, 4; death, 1. Thursday, new cases, 3; deaths, 3. Friday, new cases, 2; deaths, 3. Total cases, 21; deaths, 17.

THE *Fiji Shimpô* publishes the following telegram:—

Nagasaki, October 23rd (Afternoon). The twenty-ninth sitting of the enquiry was held to-day; Chinese witnesses were called and examined. Mr. Motoyama, lately appointed secretary of Nagasaki Prefecture, has taken charge of the minutes.

We regret to report the loss of a steamer which left this port on Saturday last for Kobe, the *Normanton*, Captain Drake. It had been stated that there was great loss of life, the vessel having foundered, but this is not likely to be correct, as 27 persons have turned up.

A TIGRESS in Chiarini's Circus has given birth to a litter of cubs—three, and "the mother and young ones are doing well." We understand that Signor Chiarini intends to present one of the progeny to the Japanese Government so soon as it shall be fit to leave the mother.

## THE NEW REDEMPTION BONDS.

THE financial scheme which has just been announced by Imperial Ordinance is the largest measure of the kind taken by the Japanese Government during the past ten years. The face value of the securities affected is 174,752,675 *yen*. They comprise four varieties, namely, Pension Bonds, Kinsatsu Bonds, Industrial Bonds, and Railway Bonds. Upon these Bonds the Treasury now pays interest at rates varying from 6 to 7 per cent., and the project enunciated in the Ordinance contemplates the replacing of the four varieties by one class of Bonds, bearing an uniform interest of 5 per cent. Speaking approximately, the total annual interest at present paid by the Treasury to the holders of the four classes of Bonds above mentioned, is 11½ million *yen*; and since the interest at 5 per cent. will amount to only 8½ millions, a saving of three millions yearly is in prospect. We proceed to consider the details of the scheme.

When the territorial nobles surrendered their fiefs to the Central Government after the Restoration, it was arranged that these nobles and the military class generally should receive from the Treasury, as personal income, one-tenth of the revenues which they had previously enjoyed. By this agreement the Government undertook the task of paying annually some fifteen million *yen* to 320,000 families, aggregating about two million souls. This sum represented considerably more than one-fourth of the whole national income. It soon became an intolerable burden, and in 1873 the Government proposed to the pensioners that they should voluntarily commute their yearly payments for sums equivalent to six years' income in the case of hereditary pensions, and four years' income in the case of annuities. These sums were to be paid half in cash and half in Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent. and redeemable after the lapse of three years at the convenience of the Treasury. The proposal was not largely availed of. We need not concern ourselves with it here further than to note that the total face value of the Bonds thus issued was 16,560,000 *yen*, and that their redemption was completed by 1883. Three years after the formulation of this proposal—i.e. in 1876—the Government came to the conclusion that a decisive step must be taken with regard to the pensioners. A scheme of compulsory capitalization was announced. By it the largest pensions were commuted at 5 years' purchase and the smallest at 14 years. The commutation was made in Pension Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of from 5 to 7 per cent. in the inverse ratio of the magnitude of the pensions. It was provided that the redemption of these Bonds should commence after 5 years and be completed within 25 years; that is to say, should commence in 1881 and be com-

pleted by 1906. No pledge was given with regard to the rate of redemption. That was to be regulated entirely by the convenience of the Treasury.

This measure has frequently been criticised as harsh and arbitrary. But it was dictated by the national exigencies. Its effect upon the pensioners may easily be stated. Their yearly incomes were reduced by from 2 to 25 per cent.—the smallest incomes suffering least—and the enjoyment of these incomes was secured to them for five years only. At the expiration of that time, their claims upon the Treasury might at any moment be finally discharged by the payment of the face value of their Bonds. As for the Government, it obtained immediate relief to the extent of nearly four million *yen* annually.

The total face value of the Bonds thus issued was *yen* 173,630,000; and of this aggregate 142,428,130 bore interest at the rate of 6 and 7 per cent., the remainder being 5 per cent. Bonds. The Bonds were neither saleable nor transferable, it being desired that they should remain in the hands of the former military classes, whose chief source of livelihood they constituted. In September of 1878, however, the restriction upon their sale and transfer was removed. Thenceforth the holders of the Bonds were allowed to dispose of them as they pleased, except to foreigners, who were necessarily excluded from such transactions, since the Bonds bore names and were registered. It does not appear that any considerable quantity of the Bonds changed hands at that time. The idea of speculating in them did not suggest itself, although their market value was so low that, as mere investments, they offered from ten to twelve per cent. interest. In order, however, to improve the circumstances of their holders, the Government sanctioned the establishment of national banks. The capital of the banks was secured by Bonds. On lodging these in the Treasury, the founders of a bank acquired the power to issue notes up to 80 per cent. of the face value of the Bonds. About 40 million *yen* worth of these securities were thus employed. The income derived from them was almost doubled by the device, for while their owners continued to draw the fixed interest on the Bonds, they derived at least an equal return from their banking operations. It is necessary to note this on account of its bearing on the moral aspect of the measure now announced.

We have next to consider the *Kinsatsu* Exchange Bonds. The first issues of paper money by the Government of the Restoration in 1868 were notes redeemable in thirteen years. By the end of 1869 the volume of these issues had increased from 24 million *yen* to 48 millions, and to improve their circulation it was found necessary to anticipate their period of maturity by 8 years. A Proclamation announced that the notes should either be exchanged

for coin in 1872, or that interest at the rate of six per cent. should be paid on them. When 1872 came, the Government, so far from being in a position to exchange the *Kinsatsu* for coin, had increased their issue to 73 million *yen*. Nothing remained, therefore, but to fulfil the alternative promise by paying interest. To effect this the public were invited to buy *Kinsatsu* Exchange Bonds, the redemption of which was to commence three years after their issue and to be completed in twelve years, their holders receiving interest at the rate of 6 per cent. in coin. The offer did not prove attractive. The Bonds were not easily negotiable as securities, being name-bearing and registered. Moreover, people had not yet begun to turn their attention to such investments, and the market rate of interest on money was, not six, but twelve to fifteen per cent. Thus the total face value of these Bonds purchased by the public did not reach seven million *yen*. In December, 1883, a new form of *Kinsatsu* Exchange Bonds was issued by the Treasury. These also bore interest at the rate of six per cent. in coin, but they were not registered, and it was provided that they should run for five years unredeemed, after which their redemption should be accomplished in thirty years. A few months after the issue of these Bonds, it was announced that Japan would resume specie payments on the 1st of January, 1885. Nevertheless, nearly nine million *yen* worth of the Bonds were sold.

Without detailed reference to the Nakasendo Bonds and the Industrial Bonds, we may now proceed to tabulate the securities affected by the new scheme:—

Pension Bonds, bearing interest of six per cent. and upwards. Issued in 1876; redeemable in 25 years from 1881.	YEN. Amount issued ... 142,428,130 Already redeemed ... 12,136,055 Remaining ... 130,292,075
Registered <i>Kinsatsu</i> Exchange Bonds, bearing interest of 6 per cent. Issued between 1874 and 1880. Redeemable within twelve years commencing from the fourth year after issue.	YEN. Amount issued ... 6,660,350 Already redeemed ... 993,650 Remaining ... 5,666,700
Unregistered <i>Kinsatsu</i> Exchange Bonds, bearing interest of 6 per cent. Issued in 1884. Redeemable within thirty years, commencing from the sixth year after issue.	YEN. Amount issued ... 7,939,900 Remaining ... 7,939,900
Nakasendo Railway Bonds, bearing interest of 7 per cent. Issued in 1884 and 1885. Redeemable within twenty-five years, commencing from the sixth year after issue.	YEN. Amount issued ... 20,000,000 Remaining ... 20,000,000
Industrial Bonds, bearing interest of 7 per cent. Issued in 1878. Redeemable within twenty-three years, commencing from the third year after issue.	YEN. Amount issued ... 12,500,000 Already redeemed ... 1,734,000 Remaining ... 10,766,000
Total.	174,752,675

These four varieties of Bonds are now to be gradually replaced by Redemption Bonds (*Seiri Kōsai Shōshō*), bearing an uniform interest of 5 per cent., and redeemable within fifty years, commencing from the sixth year after issue. It will be at once apparent that the new project is intended, not only to diminish the Treas-

sury's yearly disbursements an account of redemptions, but also to spread the operation of redemption over a much longer period. Mr. OKUMA, in his Financial Review of 1881, announced that the whole of Japan's debts would be discharged in twenty-eight years out of her ordinary revenues alone. At the time when this declaration was made, the state of the country's credit offered some excuse for an exhibition of financial feats. Now, however, there is no reason why the abilities of tax-payers should be strained to accomplish a task which no other nation would think of setting itself. The annual appropriations, at present rates, for the payment of interest and principal in connection with the items included in the above table, would aggregate about 14½ million *yen* when the period had arrived for the redemption of the Nakasendo Bonds and Unregistered *Kinsatsu* Bonds. They will only aggregate 12½ millions under the proposed system. The relief to the taxpayer will therefore be three millions annually.

With regard to the method of procedure contemplated, we believe that it is intended to offer the new Redemption Bonds for sale, and to apply the proceeds to the redemption of the securities tabulated above, beginning, of course, with those that carry the higher interest. Whether the redemptions thus effected will be in addition to those provided by the ordinary Budget, we are unable to say with certainty, but we presume that such will be the case. It may at any rate be assumed that the money paid for the new Bonds will not be withdrawn from circulation for any lengthy period—as is the case with the Nakasendo Bonds, the Navy Bonds, and the *Kinsatsu* Bonds—but will speedily find its way again into the hands of the public by the redemption of old Bonds. This consideration partially meets the objection which we have frequently urged with regard to the large issues of Government securities during recent years. On the other hand, the new scheme is doubtless to be regarded as a step in the Finance Minister's programme for reducing the interest paid by such securities, and thus diverting capital into more productive channels of trade and industry. Considered from this point of view, the sale of the new Bonds does not seem likely to be very extensive. Only seven years ago, the market rate of interest in Japan was from 11 to 12 per cent. on good security. It has now fallen to 8 per cent., and the difficulty of employing money profitably and safely is so great that capitalists are content with Government securities paying from five to six. But this change has been too sudden to be permanent. The issue of the Resumption Bonds must be a gradual process, extending over some fifteen or twenty years. Long before the expiration of the shorter of those periods, we may reasonably hope to see such a

revival of trade that only a very "bloated capitalist" will be content to leave his money invested at 5 per cent. Still the Government is right to derive what advantage it can from the present exceptional circumstances, with the view of lightening taxation and placing the national debt on an easier footing.

That complaints should be made by the holders of the old Bonds is inevitable. These persons are confronted not only by a considerable depreciation in the value of their securities, but also by a diminution in the income derived from them. The latter change might be supposed to bear with particular hardship upon the nobles and members of the former military class. But it is asserted by the best authorities that the Pension Bonds formerly held by these have passed, with rare exceptions, into the hands of capitalists and speculators. Even capitalists and speculators, however, may claim consideration, and urge that they have been taken by surprise. The answer is that they invested their money in Government securities with the full knowledge that the rate of redeeming the latter after a certain time depended entirely on the discretion of the Minister of Finance; that is to say, on the public convenience. It may also be reasonably argued that any loss suffered by the pensioners of the country under the new scheme is amply set off by the gains which accrued to them from their extraordinary privileges as the nation's bankers. We may observe, in conclusion, that the Government has notified its determination not to anticipate the period of redemption in the case of securities which have not yet matured. That, indeed, goes without saying; but there appears to have been some apprehension lest the redemption of Nakasendo Bonds and Unregistered *Kinsatsu* Bonds might be proceeded with at once, although neither of these securities matures before 1889.

#### A DIRECTION WHICH REFORM OUGHT TO TAKE.

IT is impossible not to reflect with sympathy on the peculiarly difficult circumstances in which Japanese ladies of the present generation are placed. The versatility shown by the men in adapting themselves to the conditions of a new civilization has been the subject of much admiring comment. But, after all, the men are incomparably better situated than the women. The former can travel abroad and study the new order of things in that best of all schools, the school of practical experience, whereas the latter are constrained to remain at home, contenting themselves with whatever modicum of refracted light may reach them across a medium that intercepts at least as much as it transmits. For there is little doubt that the men of Japan—and we do not except even those who by long sojourn in Europe or America

have adopted the spirit as well as the form of Occidental civilization—are not yet fully reconciled to the prospect of seeing the womankind of their country recast in a Western mould. There may be—probably there is—a good deal of selfishness in this reluctance. The Japan of old times was a paradise for the male sex. History does not tell of any country where the docility, fidelity, and submissiveness of the women were equally disproportionate to the power which their beauty might have conferred. It is natural that there should be some unwillingness to depart from this ancient order of things. And it is also natural that, in the eyes of intelligent Japanese, the extravagant influence possessed by ladies in the West, the grotesque homage paid to their weakness and inferiority, and the excessive dominance they exercise, should offer some repellant aspects. Positive types unfortunately produce much deeper impressions than negative. The unobtrusive virtues and moral graces of those almost perfect women with whom most of us have had the pleasure of associating in our own countries, either altogether escape the casual observation of strangers, being easily overshadowed by the strong, self-asserting traits of the general multitude; or, if observed, are regarded as remarkable exceptions that serve only to throw their unbecoming environment into higher relief. Other reasons there are, of course, which restrain the men of Japan from any wholesale attempt to bring their wives and sisters entirely within the influence of the new civilization. But the reasons we have assigned are probably the principal. The women, on the other hand, partly conscious of, but not fully appreciating, the motives of this reluctance, and now for the first time detecting a chance of attaining a happier place in domestic and social circles, are feverishly eager to adopt whatever phases of the imported civilization they find within their reach. Any one can see with what ardour they attend the schools opened for their instruction, and how they devote themselves to their studies with a zest which makes hygienists shake their heads over the physical prospects of the rising generation. This impulse is not to be gainsaid in so far as its educational tendency is concerned. But when it takes the direction of personal and social burlesque, the complexion of the affair changes. How much is the civilization of Japanese women advanced when they have learned to polka and to waltz; to remain up till the small hours imbibing champagne or spinning round and round a hot, gas-lit room, in what an ecstatic journalist recently called the "panting proquiquity of the sexes"? We have too much faith in the natural ballast of the Japanese character to believe that these silly innovations will attain much vogue, or to doubt that the common sense of the nation will dictate a reaction before the ladies of Tôkyô shall have succeeded

in condemning themselves to the utterly artificial, demoralizing, and uncivilized existence of the fair sex in London or Paris during "the season." But in the meanwhile, a Japanese girl is placed in a most embarrassing, if not in an absolutely dangerous, position. Not only are the fashions of Western social intercourse—especially the intercourse of the ball-room—entirely strange to her, but they involve much which is quite inconsistent with what she has been taught to consider becoming in a modest, refined lady. Is it quite certain that her innate sense of propriety will suffice to guide her straight among such perplexing circumstances, or that she will be able to receive with perfect moral equanimity admiration and homage the open expression of which has never been associated in Japanese society with a completely innocent purpose? Thoughtful Japanese may well feel uneasy in the presence of such contingencies. For the moment, their attention seems to be directed chiefly to the movement in favour of foreign dress for ladies, concerning which they say that, if it progresses at the present rate, Japanese officialdom will have to take the benefit of the act in a few years, since the average income of an employé in a Government Department is wholly insufficient to support such a strain. What is to be hoped, however, is that, considering the question more seriously, they will endeavour to postpone all this studying of steps and pirouettes, this organizing of periodical dances, and this indiscriminate adoption of a costume chiefly remarkable for its changeableness, until the path has been safely prepared for such disturbing superficialities by domestic education and reform. When we speak of domestic reform, we do not specially refer to the laughable incongruity of a lady with a sweeping train and high-heeled boots attempting to squat upon mats, or to bend her steel-and-whale-bone-encased body over a brazier. There is no need to dwell upon these things, since it is generally admitted that, unless the new movement is to be arrested by the inconsistencies it involves, it must be accompanied by a complete change in the construction and furniture of Japanese buildings. But even supposing such a change accomplished, how are the ladies to learn to adapt themselves to it, or to the usages of social intercourse based on principles exactly the converse of everything they have been accustomed to? At present, they are virtually without the means of acquiring instruction. Mothers, even though they do not themselves care to exchange the comfortable and inexpensive dress which they know how to wear to perfection, for a costly, irrational costume which exhibits all its worst features when it is clumsily carried, or who are reluctant to greatly modify the habits of life in which they have been trained

since their childhood, may nevertheless be anxious to educate their children in closer harmony with the times. In attempting to carry out this very proper aim, they are met on the threshold by the embarrassing circumstance that they know little if anything of the details of foreign dress or foreign customs, and that they can neither employ governesses, house-keepers, and sempstresses to impart the desired information at home, nor send their daughters to seminaries where it may be acquired. Again, there are many Japanese gentlemen who would be glad to entertain their friends, and even to live themselves, in foreign style, but who find that to effect this they must abandon their household to the tender mercies of restaurant keepers, and allow the sphere of household duties over which their wives and sisters should preside to be invaded by peculating outsiders. Probably few of us appreciate how largely this difficulty contributes to preserve the social gulf which still, whatever may be said to the contrary, separates Japanese and foreigners. To begin really at the beginning, to lay a foundation that will support the new system, the women of Japan must be taught how to carry the reform into their household circles, so that such elements of Western social civilization as the nation decides to adopt may be truly assimilated into the life of the family, instead of being grafted on it as alien excrescences for temporary purposes. Is it not time that the reformers who abound in Japan should turn their attention to this subject, for the sake not less of their wives and sisters, than of their own domestic happiness?

#### A TRAGEDY.

SHIMBASHI was thrown into a flutter of breathless excitement a few days ago. It should be premised that when we say "Shimbashi" we do not refer to the railway depôt, as might be supposed by an ordinary resident of Yokohama or Tôkyô. The railway depôt is unquestionably the most important object in the Shimbashi panorama, from a business point of view. But it is not by any means the most romantic object. In fact, to the young bloods of the capital, the railway depôt, or anything connected with iron roads, factories, anvils, and hammers is the very last idea conveyed by the name Shimbashi. To such as these it recalls the aspect of several little streets—alleys they might almost be termed in respect of their diminutiveness—which run parallel to, and westward of, that big thoroughfare where the rumble of tramway cars, the flaring of gas-lamps, and the unending display of Brummagem goods proclaim the triumph of an exotic civilization. They are streets so small that to shake hands across them from opposite windows seems a simple and becoming feat; so delightfully clean and spruce that you expect to see miniature

gardens in every balcony; and withal so snug and cosy that their denizens ought to be the happiest family in existence. They appear, too, to be in a state of chronic festival. For in each portico there hangs a corpulent lamp of many coloured paper, bearing a legend in prettily curved ideographs, at once mysterious and attractive; while across the lattices of the sliding doors and jaunty windows the fortunate wayfarer may often discern a flutter of bright-hued raiment, or detect the notes of softly touched instruments. Come back in the evening, however, when these portly lamps line either side of the street with a long row of gently glowing globes, and you will neither smell the fumes of incense nor hear the droning of litanies. The little street is then all stir and bustle. From the bath-house, which in the sunshine attracted your attention only by its exceptionally dapper, dainty appearance, there now issue snatches of song and peals of laughter, and to these fitful outbursts the perpetual clatter of busy patters, the rattle of sliding doors, and the hum of busy preparation supply a constant accompaniment. To resolve your doubts completely as to the character of the place, there meets you at every tenth step a little party of two—a young lady and her attendant. The former's apparel is just a trifle gayer than that generally prescribed by the eminently æsthetic canons of this country; she walks with a pretty gait of coy haste, and you can see that she admits, but does not invite the exercise of, your right to look at her. Her attendant is either a middle-aged, homely female, or a man whose physiognomy does not suggest the highest type of humanity. Is it necessary to say that this group comprises one of Professor TOYAMA'S aversions, a dangerous *dansuse*, and her *Hako-ya* or *samisen*-bearer? She is on her way to some tea-house where a party of the young bloods above alluded to, or it may be of old bloods, await her coming, to circulate the wine-cup, and to impart flash and fun to their carouse. The tiny domiciles with their corpulent lamps are the abodes of herself and her sisterhood, and it is her unseen presence that lends to the narrow street an indescribable air of nattiness and sunshine. Unreal would, perhaps, be a more appropriate adjective than indescribable. For there is little genuine brightness in the *geisha*'s life. Self-denial, suffering, hardship, and humiliation leave her no leisure to feel the merriment which she is perpetually compelled to simulate. And there are tragedies, too, in her existence. One seldom hears, indeed, that she has preferred euthanasia to the constant companionship of sorrow without sympathy. She goes on enduring because the purpose of her endurance being to support her parents or her family, its whole merit would be forfeited by a failure of patience. But in times of epidemic her necessarily irregular

habits and her inability to observe any rules of diet render her an easy victim. Now and then, too, the effort of concealing some bitter disappointment wears away her strength, and she is overtaken by a death which wiseacres misinterpret and charitable folks welcome. Occasionally, but still more rarely, she suffers for her own faults. Of such a case we set out to speak. The victim was a *geisha* called O-FUMI. Her reputation was decidedly third-class. Her name had been associated with that of a celebrated actor, and on the whole it was generally agreed that she was no better than she ought to be. About 2 a.m. on the 18th, her mother, who slept in the same room, was roused by O-FUMI's voice crying out the name of a former attendant, who had been dismissed a short time previously. The old woman jumped up only to find her daughter dead from a terrible wound in the bosom, and KIMBEI, the some-time attendant, fainting from the effects of a self-inflicted gash through which his intestines were protruding. So shocking a tragedy threw the whole neighbourhood into a ferment. The double crime had been executed with such ferocity, and the circumstances it indicated seemed so disreputable that the *Geisha* world and all the parasitical community it supports were horrified. Poor O-FUMI paid dearly for the liberality of her love, since she not only died an appalling death, but also left behind her a name of vulgar reproach, which latter feature of her fate would doubtless have been deemed incomparably the more cruel by a Japanese girl even so demoralized as she. There are black sheep in every fold, and we do not doubt that this incident will furnish new material to the wholesale social reformers of the hour. To us, however, it suggests a different inference. For it reminds us how very seldom the law is obliged to take cognisance of the class to which the murdered girl belonged. However much the worst members of that class may help to loosen the texture of public morality, decency, at all events, has nothing to lay to their charge. Yet it is a motley class. Even the uninitiated can easily trace to a very low level the various grades of humanity which group themselves, directly or vicariously, round such a centre. There must be many KIMBEIS whose fierce instincts need only opportunity to become active; and among the humbler parasites there must be a still greater number of waifs who would be openly vicious if they found any encouragement. Nevertheless, there is no section of the great city's inhabitants that affords less employment to the police. And this leads us directly to another point—the state of the streets of Tōkyō. One may walk there at all hours of the day and night from year's end to year's end, with the absolute certainty that one will never encounter any of the scenes which nightly convert the great cities of the West into a perpetual parade-ground

of the social evil. In London, a lady may not venture into any of the principal thoroughfares on foot after sunset, and things are scarcely better for a gentleman. In Tōkyō there is total immunity from any thing of the sort. Do Japanese reformers take sufficient note of these things? Do they appreciate that if there are features of their civilization which require to be altered, there are also features which they should strive earnestly to preserve? If they think that hot radicalism is alone needed, we recommend them to visit London or Paris two or three times after dark, and also to peruse the police records of those cities.

#### A RETROGRESSIVE POLICY.

THERE can scarcely be much doubt that the struggle which has been going on for some months between the Vatican and the Cabinet in Paris has ended in favour of the latter. The progress of the controversy has not, so far as we can judge, been watched by the public with very serious interest, and its issue is not likely to attract immediate attention. Those who think of the matter at all probably conclude that the protection of the Catholic Church in China is a question of limited bearings, and that, whether the duty devolves upon the representative of France or the delegate of the Pope in Peking, the world will continue to move in its old grooves. Yet, unless we are greatly mistaken, some not unimportant points escape this superficial view. At the very outset the affair presents an unwonted feature. The initiative was taken by the Chinese. For once these passive drifters with the stream of circumstance stepped out of their Fabian path. What was it that stirred them to offer such violence to the sanctity of precedent?

Within the Peking Palace grounds there stands a building known as the Peh-tang, or Northern Cathedral. The sites of this and three similar edifices in other parts of the city were given to the missionaries by the renowned Emperor KANGHSI. During nearly a century the propagandists of the imported faith basked in the sunshine of Imperial favour. Then came days of shadow. Their cathedrals were demolished, the furniture falling into the hands of the mob, and the sites being reappropriated or left vacant. It was not until after the Anglo-French occupation of 1860 that the work of restoration could be undertaken. It proceeded slowly and is not yet fully completed. The Peh-tang, however, soon recovered something of its old importance as the head of the Catholic establishments in the capital. But there was one exceptionally precarious element in the existence of the Peh-tang. It was too near the Imperial Palace. From the tower of the Cathedral the EMPEROR'S gardens could be overlooked. To the inmates of the Palace this undue propinquity

of a barbarian edifice seemed yearly more intolerable. The missionaries had to purchase the Imperial complaisance by concessions. The late Archbishop DELAPLACE entered into a covenant limiting the height of the tower, and engaging, it is said, that no person should ascend it without permission from the Palace. The story goes so far as to assert that, by way of pledge, the door of access to the tower was solemnly locked, and that one of the keys was retained by the Archbishop, the other handed over to a Palace official. But these precautions did not satisfy the EMPRESS. Now and again, with all the patient pertinacity of her race, she essayed to contrive the removal of this obtrusive memento that her empire had been defeated and its capital occupied by foreign barbarians. Her efforts invariably resulted in failure. One imagines that the missionaries should have deemed it politic, as it certainly would have been consistent with the teachings of their faith, to accept another site and smoothe away this constant source of friction between themselves and the authorities. But they were guided by lights not easily apparent to outsiders. Meanwhile the Tonquin imbroglio supervened. At its close the EMPRESS reopened the subject of the Cathedral, and, encountering the old stubborn attitude in Peking, instructed her Ministers to try what could be done by direct negotiations with Rome. The Viceroy LI and the Seventh Prince took the matter in hand. They chose as their agent Mr. J. G. DUNN, a gentleman tolerably well known in China and Japan. The selection is said to have been wise, not only in regard of the qualifications of its object, but also because Mr. DUNN, as a private individual, could conduct the negotiations, or even abandon them, without compromising the Government in Peking. The POPE appears to have received China's overtures cordially. The *pourparlers* proceeded merrily, until out of the comparatively small issue originally at stake, there emerged an important question, the direct representation of the Vatican at Peking. France now pricked up her ears. She imagined that in this subtle scheme the watchful manœuvring of England or the sinister suggestion of Prince BISMARCK was to be detected. We are in a position to say that these suspicions were groundless. No outside influence diverted the course of the proceedings, nor was any European Power, except France herself, admitted to the confidence of the negotiators. It was, indeed, a work of supererogation to refer so easily explicable an episode to recondite reasons. Since France had openly assumed the rôle of military aggression and territorial aggrandisement in the East, her ægis offered the worst possible pledge of peace and security to Catholic Christians in Chinese provinces. It was more than natural, it was almost imperative, that the Head of the Catholic Church should earnestly seek some means of



dissociating these distant and often persecuted members of his flock from the injurious tutelage of a restless and distrustful Power. On the other side, the Government of China was swayed in the same direction by considerations less sentimental, perhaps, but more cogent. Its archives showed only too plainly what species of political plants might be expected to grow out of the so-called spiritual interests of its Christian subjects. The Tonquin war had its origin in a religious dispute. The part taken by France in the invasion of 1860 was owing to the murder of a priest. The unsuccessful French expedition against Korea, in 1866, was the direct sequel of a Christian complication. Such tokens were not to be misread. A French protectorate of Chinese Christians meant a status out of which all kinds of perilous pretensions might be evolved. China understood this. She and the Vatican alike were driven in the same direction by considerations almost equally obvious and powerful. But by France the object of this combination appears to have been found intolerable. She does not even seem to have much cared how ill the world might judge of her mood. For how are we to interpret her determined opposition to the appointment of a Papal delegate? No one in Europe will be willing to draw the inferences plainly suggested by her obstructive attitude, or to credit the apparent contrast between her motives and those of China. But in the East it will assuredly be said that, while China seeks to remove all possible germs of future rupture with her late enemy, France, on the contrary, wishes to preserve those germs, and is resolved not to forego whatever political capital may be derived from religious persecutions and massacres which every civilized Power should endeavour to avert. We are most reluctant to put such a construction on the situation, but the French journals themselves scarcely leave us any alternative. They openly proclaim that the protectorate of native Christians is the foundation of French prestige in the East. It is true that the missionaries in China are, in the main, unfavourable to the project of exchanging the protection of a French Ambassador for that of a Papal Nuncio. Many of them believe in military, rather than in spiritual, tutelage, while others are said to be inspired with jealous apprehensions as to the probable division of power between their different orders under the proposed *régime*. The Gallicans object to an Italian representative, and the Jesuits fear that the Lazarists, whose district is the northern provinces, might derive superior advantages from their proximity to the centre of authority; while all are said to prefer the liberty they now enjoy to the direct supervision and control of a powerful hierarchy. But it is not to be supposed that deference to the sentiments of the missionaries in China greatly swayed the Cabinet in Paris. Other influences

were at work there, and, unless we are much mistaken, they are influences which will impart a new element of distrust to the relations between the East and the West. The means employed by France to coerce the POPE are a minor matter. The explanation generally offered is that she threatened to retaliate on her own Catholic subjects unless her wishes were respected by the Vatican, and that HIS HOLINESS was constrained to sacrifice the interests of the unfortunate Christians in China to those of his children nearer home. At all events, the Nuncio is not to go to Peking. Nor even is the obnoxious Cathedral to be removed. The restoration of the church properties in China having been effected by French arms, France claims an inalienable right to a voice in their disposal. It will not help, will this outcome, to smoothe the intercourse between Chinese and Westerns. The claim now asserted unequivocally by France embraces a great deal more than the protection of a few *Padres*, scattered here and there throughout the huge Chinese empire. It embraces also the implicit right to interfere in the concerns of native Christians, of whom there are about a million in China. France has thus recalled the times—fondly hoped to have become parcels of an irrevocable past—when Christianity was regarded by the Orient as a powerful political agent, compassing, with unwearied zeal and limitless devotion, the ends of unscrupulous aggrandisement under the guise of spiritual ministrations.

#### REDEMPTION PUBLIC LOAN BOND REGULATIONS.

NOTIFICATION NO. 98 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FINANCE.

With reference to Article VI. of the Redemption Public Loan Bond Regulations, promulgated by Imperial Ordinance No. LXXVI. of the current year, it is hereby notified that the amount of the first issue of Bonds therein specified will be ten million *yen*, face value, and that the minimum price of allotment will be 98 *yen* per 100 *yen* of face value.

Applicants for Bonds of the first issue should, in compliance with Art. I of the Rules of Procedure for the Redemption Public Loan Bonds, issued by Ordinance No. XXX. of the Department of State for Finance, during the current year, present to the Bank of Japan, or to one of its Branch Offices or Agencies, a note stating the aggregate face value of the Bonds applied for, the price offered for them, together with the address and name of the applicant; such note to be presented between the 10th and the 20th of November of the current year.

The amount of security to be deposited by applicants for Bonds of the first issue is hereby fixed at 10 *yen* per 100 *yen* of face value.

The old Public Loan Bonds which, according to Art. IX. of the Rules of Procedure for the Redemption Public Loan Bonds, may be offered in exchange for Redemption Bonds of the first issue are hereby fixed as the Seven Per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds.

The Minister of State for Finance will fix the amount of Bonds to be allotted to the various applicants, and will instruct the Bank of Japan to make known such amounts to the applicants before December 20th of the current year. The tendered price of the amounts thus fixed, minus

the security money lodged at the time of application, is to be paid in two periods; the first extending from the 20th to the 28th of February, 1887, and the second from the 20th to the 31st of March, 1887: that is to say, one-seventh of the amount to be paid in the first period and six-sevenths in the second. It shall, however, be competent for applicants to pay the whole amount during the first period, if convenient.

(Signed) MATSUGATA MASAYOSHI,  
Count,  
Minister of State for Finance.  
October 23rd, 1886.

#### THE 115TH NATIONAL BANK.

NOTIFICATION NO. 99 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FINANCE.

The Saikyō (Kyōto) branch office of the 115th National Bank of Otsu was closed, the 18th inst.

(Signed) MATSUGATA MASAYOSHI,  
Count,  
Minister of State for Finance.  
October 23rd, 1886.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

#### ILLUSTRATED CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the *Tōkyō Independent* of the 23rd inst., we are favoured with the following interesting paragraph:—

Among other typographical matters, the difference between a comma and a full stop is often of importance. A foreign contemporary states that the value of the ice sold in Osaka during September was "1,882,522 *yen*." At this rate it would be one of the biggest trades in Japan, and certainly the most profitable. But the truth is that the amount sold was 52 *sen* over 1,882 *yen*.

In the very next column, on the same page, almost on a parallel line, occurs the following astounding statement:—

The number of law students has decreased from 5,201 in 1880 to 4,914 at the present time.

Now, Sir, we all know that a tailor is sometimes alluded to as the ninth part of a man; but what is the 914th part of a lawyer to be named? Is there not somewhere a story about the pot calling the kettle black?

I am, Sir, &c., COMMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In a letter to the *Japan Mail* of the 26th instant we are favoured with the following comical criticism:—

The number of law students has decreased from 5,201 in 1880 to 4,914 at the present time.—*Tōkyō Independent*.

Now, Sir, we all know that a tailor is sometimes alluded to as the ninth part of a man; but what is the 914th part of a lawyer to be named? Is there not somewhere a story about the pot calling the kettle black?

I am, Sir, &c., COMMA.

Why a lawyer should not be a man of parts, even of 914, does not appear; but a second-form schoolboy, whose parts led him to suppose that 0.914 bore some reference to a 914th, would find himself in imminent danger of a worse fate than has befallen the *Tōkyō Independent*.

I am, Sir, &c., DECIMAL.

#### CHILDREN AND THE CLUBS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Boat Club advertised "children not admitted," yet a favoured few got in, causing much jealousy to others not so privileged. The available space on the verandah, I admit, is very small, but there was room enough on the wharf. Now come the Cricket and Athletic Club with their notice "children under 12, 50 cents." Surely times are not so

hard, or the club funds so low, as to need this. Many children look forward to this treat, and if it is, as I admit, often the case that the best chairs are taken up by the amahs and their charges to the exclusion of lady visitors, this could easily be remedied by other means.

I am a member of both clubs and like to see the youngsters enjoying themselves, and trust you will agree with me that other means might be tried to raise the wind, or to control the coming race.

I remain,

ONE WHO WAS YOUNG ONCE.

Yokohama, 27th October.

[We do entirely agree with our correspondent.—Ed. J.M.]

### AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

An amateur dramatic performance was given at the Public Hall on Friday week last, in aid of the funds of that institution, which attracted a large and appreciative audience. The pieces produced were "A Cup of Tea," a comedietta in one act, and a farce entitled "A Family Failing," both of which went very well, and may be fairly said to have been a success in every way. The overture, the "Felsenmühle" of Reissiger, played upon two pianos, was well rendered by two ladies and Professor Sauvet, whilst between the pieces a string orchestra, under the direction of the Professor, played Suppé's "Poet and Peasant" overture, which was loudly applauded at its termination. The scenery was appropriate and sufficient, and the stage arrangements and accessories were complete, evidently the work of Mr. W. G. Bayne. "A Cup of Tea" is built upon the most slender framework imaginable, but the dialogue is smart and the interest is sustained throughout. *Scroggins*, a clerk, to avoid a creditor, bolts into a carriage which is waiting for its owner outside a mansion in the West End, with the intention of getting out at the opposite side, but the slamming of the door awakens the sleeping coachman, who whips up his horse, and *Scroggins* is unwillingly driven to the house of *Sir Charles Seymour*, where he wanders about. *Sir Charles* and *Lady Clara* ultimately arrive at home, when a conversation ensues which indicates that the lady is jealous. *Sir Charles*, who endeavours to remove this impression, but fails, ridicules the idea of his being jealous in any circumstances, and, under the pretence that her ladyship is tired, says goodnight and leaves her. *Scroggins*, still roaming about the house unable to find his way out, now walks into the room occupied by *Lady Clara*, who at first mistakes him for a burglar, but, after hearing his explanation of how he came there, resolves to test *Sir Charles*, and holds *Scroggins* in conversation, addressing him by a name accidentally heard by *Sir Charles* at the ball as associated with that of his wife, her ladyship knowing that her husband had not gone out as he intended, but was listening to all that passed. It will be seen that this situation is capable of being made the vehicle for a good deal of fun and a very pretty misunderstanding between *Sir Charles* and *Lady Clara*. The latter offers *Scroggins* the appointment of steward, and shortly after retires from the room, when *Sir Charles* enters and demands of *Scroggins* an explanation of his presence there at that time of the morning, 2 a.m. *Scroggins*, supposing *Sir Charles* to be the discharged steward, addresses him accordingly, and the scene that follows is the best part of the piece. Her ladyship ultimately returns, and after a passage of arms with her husband, culminating in her expressed intention of leaving the house, explanations follow and all ends happily. Although not a difficult rôle, the lady who undertook the part of *Lady Clara* was slightly overweighted in the character of a jealous wife and woman of fashion, and has yet to learn to keep her countenance at the laughable episodes. She must, however, be credited with being part perfect and quite at ease

on the stage, two material points in which so many amateurs fail. *Sir Charles Seymour*, taken by Mr. J. D. Wilson, was fairly played—a somewhat self-conscious, perhaps, but passable performance. It is a pity, however, that an actor with so good a stage presence should mar it by mannerisms. For instance, the constant tugging at the cuffs and arranging the coat—tricks perfectly in keeping with the character of *Scroggins*,—were entirely *faux pas* when practised by *Sir Charles Seymour*. *Scroggins* found a suitable exponent in Mr. A. C. Read, who made the most of a good part, and kept the house in a roar in the scene with *Sir Charles Seymour*. The small part of the servant *Joseph* was carefully taken by Mr. W. G. Bayne.

The farce, "A Family Failing," an adaptation from the French, is of the boisterous kind. Adaptations, especially of French pieces, often lose much of their wit in the operation, and this is evidently a case in point. The family failing is a red-hot temper, which finds relief in smashing crockery. *Sir Sampson Silliman* is *facile princeps* in the demolishing line, and this peculiarity of temperament is inherited by his daughter *Clarinda*, who, not satisfied with breaking tea sets and vases on small provocation, boxes the ears of her partner (*Lord Gawley*) at a ball. His lordship is "smitten" in a double sense, and ultimately obtains the hand of the pretty virago in marriage. The lady who played the part of *Clarinda* looked charming, and acted with vivacity, intelligence, and "force." The *Sir Sampson Silliman* of Mr. W. G. Bayne was an excellent performance, consistent throughout, and Mr. Read was equal to the part of *Lord Gawley*. Mr. Wilson, as *Sir Follitt Duckworth*—a dandy and colourless character—had a part which few men could make anything of. There was a call at the end of each piece, the curtain being raised amidst loud applause, and during the progress of the performance the ladies received very elegant baskets of flowers. The efforts of the company were certainly fully appreciated by the audience, and we trust the Public Hall will receive a good financial lift.

### THE "KIUSHIU MARU."

The official trial of the steamship *Kiushiu Maru*, recently purchased by Mr. Kildoyle from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and fitted with new engines and boiler, took place on Thursday. The weather was highly favourable, and the guests who had been invited on board enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The *Kiushiu Maru* left her moorings about two o'clock, and proceeded under easy steam to Kanonsaki, off which she put about and started on the return trip. When passing the Saratoga Spit Buoy the engines were put full speed and the vessel run to the Lightship—a distance of 8½ knots, which was accomplished in 48 minutes. This, with a slight current in the ship's favour, gave a speed per hour of about 10 knots.

As stated in our columns a short time since, the *Kiushiu Maru* is an iron steamer of 1,200 tons, gross, and was purchased last April by Mr. Kildoyle. Since that time she has been completely overhauled and fitted with new engines and boiler, steam windlass, &c. The new engines are of the ordinary compound surface condensing type, having cylinders 24 inches and 44 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 30 inches, and having a patent appliance for heating the feed water. The whole of the work has been done at the Creekside Engine Works, in the short space of 6 months. Steam is supplied by a multitubular boiler, with all recent improvements, 13 feet diameter and 10 feet 6 inches long, with three 3-foot furnaces.

Among those present were Commander Squire, R.N.; Messrs. A. C. Macnab, and Watanabe, Government Surveyors; Captain J. J. Efford, Lloyd's Surveyor; Captain Ingmann, Messrs. G. H. Seidmore, Suda, Tasuda, Oaki (Shinagawa),

Varnum, A. Center, Captain Makahara, Captain Pinkham, &c.

The *Kiushiu Maru* was under the command of Captain J. Hog; Mr. J. Minstead, under whose supervision the engines and boiler have been fitted, acting as chief engineer.

The trip was enjoyed to the fullest extent by those on board. Ample refreshments were spread in the saloon, and after the *Kiushiu Maru* had returned to her moorings the guests drank success to the vessel and to her owner. By the courtesy of Mr. Center, the P.M.S.S. tender *Restless* was placed at the disposal of Mr. Kildoyle, and by this means the guests were conveyed to and from the steamer with speed and comfort.

### CRICKET.

THE NAVY V. Y. C. AND A. C.

On Saturday the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club played a match with an eleven of the Royal Navy. A good pitch was secured, and although the ground was slightly heavy at first it improved as the day advanced. The weather was all that could be expected at this time of year, and, if the want of sun during a great part of the day made it rather chilly for the spectators, the players found it an advantage. The fielding all round was good, but the visitors in this respect excelled the home team. In the afternoon a large number of spectators, amongst whom were the Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Plunkett, occupied the Pavilion, and the band from the flag-ship added to the general enjoyment. At 10.30, Lieutenants Fulford and Christian faced the bowling of Edwards and Sutter, runs coming slowly and singly. In the third over Fulford, in making a late cut off Edwards, hit his wicket. One wicket for 4 runs. Mr. Collins then joined Christian, both playing steadily, the latter getting Edwards away to leg for two, then cutting him for three more, until with a few other runs the score had reached 24, when Edwards held the ball returned to him from the bat. Lieutenant Bush followed, and in his second over was dismissed as will appear below. Mr. Sarratt, in his first over off Sutter, was let off in the field, then Collins scored two off a nice cut from Sutter, Sarratt following with a three off the same bowler, then with a drive off Edwards for two more. Collins, who had batted steadily, was run out. Four for 34. Sarratt was joined by Lieutenant Spearman, and almost immediately caught and bowled by Sutter. Mr. Hickley relieved him, Spearman making a good four off Edwards, and Hickley one; then Spearman scored three more off Sutter, and another off Edwards. Hickley was retired by Sutter—six for 51,—and Spearman, shortly after being joined by Mr. Morgan, returned the ball to the bowler. Seven for 59. Lord Osborne then went in, but made but a short stay. So far, runs had been coming very slowly. Mr. Morgan was then faced by Lieutenant Lowdell, who although making but two cuts for three each, between them managed to raise the score to 79 before the latter was bowled out; Mr. Stephens replacing him, kept his wicket up whilst Morgan raised the score rapidly until Edwards displaced his stumps. Total 102.

The tiffin was provided by the Club Hotel, and a very good tiffin it was. Mr. Mollison proposed the health of the visitors, which was responded to by Lieutenant Bush.

After tiffin, Wheeler and Dodds represented the home team at the bat, and when only three had been scored the latter was run out; Trevethick following, after scoring two singles was easily caught, and Sutter was out leg before. Three for 10. Griffiths followed and played steadily, but after making one three off the slow bowling of Collins was enticed to repeat the performance, but lodged a ball comfortably in the hands of long-on, the score standing 10 higher. Mollison, the captain of the team, fared no better than his predecessors

with the bat; short-slip holding one off his gloves after he had scored a single. Five for 23. Edwards came in next, and together with the M.D., who kept steadily adding them on, brightened the hopes of his side. The next wicket was secured by Mr. Collins. Six for 50. Wilman added ten more before he skyed a ball that was caught by the wicket-keeper. Mr. Strange, with seven singles and three twos to his credit, kept the stumps together half an hour longer before long-stop held on to one he raised, Edwards all the time batting carefully and freely. Eight for 104. After Baggallay had taken the bat Edwards scored two more, then long-off held Mr. Baggallay. Hearne was the tenth man, and after scoring two threes and a single, he was run out by a good throw in from long-leg, Edwards having the honour of carrying out his bat for a well earned score. Total 122.

The Navy commenced their second innings at about a quarter to four o'clock, Lieutenant Christian and Mr. Stephens at the bat, to the bowling of Sutter and Strange. The former after scoring three singles was caught at long-field-on, and the latter, after being joined by Lieutenant Fulford, was bowled out. Fulford made some good hits before his stumps were disturbed, Mr. Collins having in the meantime disappeared for a single owing to the efficiency of point. Mr. Morgan again made the top score on his side, and Mr. Saratt, whose was the seventh wicket to fall, had increased the score by two twos and two threes to 54. Mr. Hickley, who had just before scored a single, was beautifully caught by third man, and Lieutenant Lowdell run out by a smart bit of fielding from the same quarter, the captain carrying out his bat. Total 54.

This closed what must have been, to admirers of the game at least, a very enjoyable day.

The following is the score, the Club winning on the first innings by 20 runs:—

THE NAVY.		SECOND INNINGS.	
FIRST INNINGS.			
Lieut. Fulford, b. w. b. Ed-	1	b. Edwards, .....	10
wards, .....	1	c. Trevithick, b. Strange, ..	3
Lieut. Christian, c. and b.	0	c. Edwards, b. Strange, ..	0
Edwards, .....	8	c. and b. Edwards, .....	0
Mr. Collins, run out, .....	0	Lieut. Spearman, c. and b.	13
Lieut. F. H. b. Edwards, ..	7	Edwards, .....	3
Mr. Saratt, b. Sutter, .....	7	Mr. Morgan, c. Sutter, .....	28
Lieut. Spearman, c. and b.	13	Edwards, .....	0
Edwards, .....	3	Lieut. F. Oshorn, b. Sutter, ..	1
Mr. Hickley, b. Sutter, .....	3	Lieut. Lowdell, b. Edwards, ..	0
Mr. Morgan, c. Sutter, .....	28	Mr. Stephens, not out, .....	4
Edwards, .....	0	Wicket, .....	14
Lieut. F. Oshorn, b. Sutter, ..	1	Wicket, .....	22
Lieut. Lowdell, b. Edwards, ..	0	Wicket, .....	3
Mr. Stephens, not out, .....	4	Wicket, .....	3
Wicket, .....	14	Wicket, .....	3
Wicket, .....	22	Wicket, .....	3
Wicket, .....	3	Wicket, .....	3
Total, .....	102	Total, .....	54

#### Y. C. AND A. CLUB.

Dr. Wheeler, b. Collins, .....	21
Mr. Dodds, run out, .....	2
Mr. Trevithick, c. Hickley, b. Saratt, ..	3
Mr. Sutter, b. w. b. Collins, .....	0
Mr. Goethals, c. Christian, b. Collins, ..	7
Mr. Morgan, c. Saratt, b. Collins, .....	1
Mr. Edwards, not out, .....	47
Mr. Wilman, c. Christian, b. Bush, .....	10
Mr. Strange, c. Bush, b. Saratt, .....	13
Mr. Baggallay, c. Fulford, b. Saratt, ..	11
Mr. Hearne, run out, .....	7
Wicket, .....	12
Wicket, .....	12
Wicket, .....	1
Total, .....	122

For the Yokohama eleven, Mr. Edwards bowled 147 balls for 47 runs, taking 9 wickets. Mr. Sutter bowled 150 balls for 55 runs, taking 8 wickets, and Mr. Strange bowled 50 balls for 28 runs, taking 3 wickets. For the Navy, Mr. Saratt bowled 95 balls for 24 runs, making 7 wickets, and taking 3 wickets. Mr. Collins bowled 80 balls for 45 runs, taking 4 wickets. Lieut. Christian bowled 55 balls for 27 runs, and Lieut. Bush bowled 30 balls for 14 runs, taking one wicket.

#### JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

This Society is an association whose object is, by bringing together such persons as are interested in the same object, to assist the diffusion, improvement and advancement of education in this country. As to the history of its development, it is to be briefly stated that during the 12th and 13th years of Meiji, there were two educational societies established in the city of Tokyo, respectively under the names of Tokyo Kiōiku Kwaï and Tokyo Kiōiku Kiōkwaï, their respective objects being the elucidation of education in its theoretical and methodical point of view and the advancement of general education. In May of the 15th year of Meiji, the two societies were incorporated under the name of Tokyo Kiōiku Gakkwaï. But, the Society being still limited in its operations and in no very prosperous condition, its constitution was re-organized in September of the 16th year of Meiji, when it received its present name, and His Excellency Shinji Tsuji was elected Vice President, the sphere of its operation being thus much enlarged. A thorough improvement was then introduced in the mode of transaction of business, and the Society was entirely remodelled. The number of members was then about 500. In June of the 17th year of Meiji, His Excellency Riichi Kuki was elected President. In August of the same year, His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa was requested to exercise permanent supervision over the Society under the title of Sōsai, and the request was graciously granted. Their Excellencies Count Hirobumi Itō, Count Takatō Gōi, Count Munenori Terashima, Count Tsugumichi Saigō, Viscount Takachika Fukuoka and Viscount Tateki Tani, and also Their Excellencies Arinori Mori, Riichi Kuki, etc., supported the undertaking and joined the Society as honorary members, thus greatly adding to its honor. Since that time, the operations of the Society have been successful, and members steadily increasing in number. As to the results of the Society since its establishment, there have been three general meetings for addresses, lectures, conversations and discussions on education and for the information of educational conditions at home and abroad, while there have been 30 ordinary meetings. Besides such meetings, its members have frequently been sent to various localities at the request of the local educational societies or teachers' institutes for the purpose of delivering addresses or lectures. The memoirs of the Society were also published and the number of series already published is 33 and that of copies printed 100,000. Besides, the memoirs, books under the title of Kiōikuka Hōkei (Hints to Educators) were also published in three series, of which 7,000 copies were printed. The total income of the Society, derived from subscriptions and other sources, for defraying the expenses incurred for such works as the above mentioned, has amounted to 11,100 yen up to this time, the amount of actual expenditure being 10,200 yen.

Now, three years have elapsed since the establishment of the present Society and the number of members has increased to 3,000. At present, it is under the supervision of His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa as Sōsai, while the actual business is directed by His Excellency Shinji Tsuji, who was elected President at the general meeting of April last, on the expiration of the presidency of His Excellency Riichi Kuki. There is also a deliberative committee of about thirty members to whom the President may submit any question for advice and consideration.

The office of the Society is at No. 21, Hiutsu-bashi-tōrihō, Kanda-Kū, Tokyo. The business is there transacted by managers, clerks, and a few temporary employes.

Those who are interested in the object herein mentioned are requested to join the Society at once and thus to contribute to the advancement of the valuable work which it has undertaken.

#### REGULATIONS OF THE JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Art. 1.—This Society has for its object the diffusion, improvement, and advancement of education in this country.

Art. 2.—Any persons interested in the above object may be admitted as members of the Society.

Art. 3.—Distinguished educators, or persons eminent in science and arts, or other persons of renown who are deemed useful to the Society, shall be admitted as honorary members.

Art. 4.—The Society shall be under the permanent supervision of one of the members of the Imperial Family as Sōsai (Honorary President).

Art. 5.—The following officials shall be appointed by the Society:—

President	1.
Managers	3.
Clerks	6.

N.B.—The President receives no salary, the managers and clerks may receive salaries at the discretion of the President.

Art. 6.—The duties of the officials are as follows:—

The President is to control all business of the Society.

The managers are to transact the business of the Society respectively assigned to them.

The clerks are to attend to the general business of the Society.

Art. 7.—The President shall be elected by ballot at the general meeting for a term of four years.

N.B.—The same person may be re-elected at any subsequent election.

Art. 8.—The managers and clerks shall be appointed by the President.

Art. 9.—The President shall have the power to appoint committees and to engage temporary employes, if necessary, for the transaction of the business of the Society.

N.B.—A certain amount of remuneration, or daily wages may be given to such committees or temporary employes, at the discretion of the President.

Art. 10.—Ordinary meetings shall be held once in each month, and the proceedings shall be as follows:—

A.—Addresses, lectures, conversations, and discussions on education.

B.—Miscellaneous information.

Art. 11.—General meetings shall be held once in each year, and the proceedings shall be as follows:—

A.—Report concerning the transaction of business and the financial state of the Society, and the results attained during the preceding year.

B.—Addresses, lectures, conversations, and discussions on education.

C.—Miscellaneous information.

Art. 12.—In case any urgent necessity should arise to hold an extraordinary meeting, such meeting may be called at the discretion of the President, or at the request of not less than twenty members.

Art. 13.—Each member of the Society shall be entitled to introduce any member of his own family or his friends to any meeting of the Society.

N.B.—Such admission may sometimes be refused according to the circumstances of the meeting-hall.

Art. 14.—A monthly subscription of twenty yen shall be paid by each member.

N.B.—Those who commute the monthly subscriptions by a single payment of not less than twenty yen, shall be made life-members.

Art. 15.—The memoirs of the Society shall be published every month and distributed to each member.

Art. 16.—Books promoting the interests of education may be published by the Society.

Art. 17.—The expenses of the Society shall be defrayed out of the subscriptions and other sources of income.

Art. 18.—Branch societies may be established in various localities, and the organizations of the same be fixed by the President.

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Art. 19.—The President shall have the power to establish detailed rules for the carrying out of these Regulations.

Art. 20.—Any member who does not conform to these Regulations, or who is in any way detrimental to the Society, shall be excluded from the Society at the discretion of the President.

Art. 21.—These Regulations shall not be altered without a proposal of not less than twenty members, to be confirmed by a meeting.

### LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, September 15th.

The dramatic incidents in Bulgaria,—the kidnapping of the Prince, his return amid the joy of the whole people, his subsequent abdication,—will all have become known to your readers soon after they occurred. I am only concerned to refer to one or two features of this new phase of the eternal Eastern question, which Reuter will probably not notice, as not being concrete enough at present. One is the calmness with which England sees the possibility of a Russian occupation of Bulgaria. I do not mean to say that such an eventuality excites no interest; it does a great deal. But there is no talk about its being the duty of this country to go to war to prevent this. There is the utmost sympathy here with Prince Alexander,—although it is not stronger or more conspicuous than that of the German people,—but, save for diplomatic aid, it is platonic sympathy with a high-spirited, courageous, and capable man in adversity. Another noticeable point is that, while the continental press tells us that England is the country chiefly concerned in the affair, England herself seems to think that the progress of Russia towards Constantinople is of even deeper importance to Austria and her ally Germany, and that if both these Powers can watch it with equanimity, and refuse to take a step to prevent it, it is no business of ours to do their work for them. The old Palmerstonian policy of defending India in Turkey is not only doomed; it has actually disappeared. Prince Bismarck is credited with a policy of advancing Austria to Salonica with equal steps to those taken by Russia to Constantinople, and with extreme complaisance to Russia in order to avert a Franco-Russian alliance, and to isolate France in Europe. In rebuking the popular outcry in favour of Prince Alexander, the official *North German Gazette* bids Germans look to the increasing power of France as the real danger, and the real motive of all German political combinations. I should say, however, that there is no evidence whatever that Russia contemplates occupying Bulgaria, or that she played anything more than a passive part in the seizure of the prince. The violent personal animosity of the Czar to Prince Alexander is apparent in every act of the former, but it is clear that the Czar had nothing to do with the prince's overthrow, beyond this, that his known rancorous hostility to the prince gave courage and force to the Bulgarian conspirators. The net outcome of the affair for us is that we have given up the unspeakable Turk as a bulwark; he was always a troublesome and disreputable ally, and always one of doubtful value. If we cannot keep India without his aid, we are in poor plight, and if we have to defend him as well as India, we are almost as badly off. Besides, if Russia does get to Constantinople, we have an ample recompense at hand, which is more than Austria can be sure of.

With regard to Ireland, the main item of interest is that Mr. Parnell brought in a bill last night to stop evictions during the coming winter, provided the tenants paid a proportion of the rental found by the land courts to be fair in view of the decline in the prices of agricultural produce. I fear, notwithstanding the views of *The Times*, that such a measure is wanted, and that large numbers of the

tenants are absolutely unable to pay the judicial rents. The bill is pretty sure to be rejected; and then the *Pall Mall Gazette* prophecies most doleful things. Ejections will begin; outrages will follow; "there will be a black Christmas, a bloody New-year;" Parliament will be called together early in January to give increased powers of coercion, the Irish members will be expelled from Parliament, Ireland will be governed as a Crown Colony, &c., &c. Let us hope not; but then the *Pall Mall* is not given to prophesying smooth things. It is said that Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Smith were in favour of the bill, but that they were overruled by the Premier. If the bill passed it might help the tenants to tide over the winter, but unfortunately it would be at the expense of the already impoverished landlords. Not that this matters much to the latest school of rabid Radicals, who look on a landlord in Ireland or elsewhere as *hostis humani generis*.

The relations between France and the Vatican arising out of the negotiations between the latter and China are attracting considerable attention, but it is very difficult to make out clearly how the matter stands. The statements published in Paris and those coming from Rome are diametrically opposed to each other. It is quite certain that the Pope agreed with China to send out an Apostolic Delegate who was to have control of the Roman Catholic Missionaries; it is equally certain that France protested violently against this step, threatened to break off relations, and to denounce the Concordat, and wound up by proposing that the Pope should send temporarily a special Ambassador to Peking who would study the question there and act in concert with the French Minister, leaving the political functions of the latter *vis-à-vis* the missionaries untouched. Beyond this, nothing is certain. One morning we hear from Paris that the Pope has accepted the compromise; the same afternoon we are told from Rome that the Pope is inflexible in his determination to carry out his arrangement with the Chinese. Then, it is said, His Holiness is wavering in consequence of the strenuous efforts of France; again, that the Chinese have insisted on the whole arrangement and nothing but the arrangement, and have informed the Pope that they will have nothing to do with a special or any other Envoy from the Vatican who would leave the position of the French Envoy unaffected. M. de Blowitz in *The Times* is doing his best to get the Pope to throw over the Chinese, and suggests that if he does, and accepts the French compromise, the Peking Government will receive his Envoy with honour, whatever they may say now. There the matter rests at present; but I may say that those in London who have a special interest in the affair are quite confident that the Pope will stick to his guns unless the French make concessions in other directions which there is little chance that M. de Freycinet will dare to make.

One of the jokes of the discussion is the reference to Mr. J. G. Dunn by the Paris correspondent of *The Times*. In one of his letters, M. de Blowitz with that exquisite air of omniscience which he knows so well how to assume, gives a history of the Roman Catholic Missionaries in China, and of the Peh-tang Cathedral in Peking. "An Emperor who reigned one time in China, named Kang-chi," begins de Blowitz, as if he were telling an Arabian Nights' story, "gave a site for this building," &c., &c. It sounds funny to hear Kang-chi spoken of in this way, as if one wrote: "Once upon a time a Queen reigned in England, and her name was Victoria." Coming down to the present day M. de Blowitz explains how an Englishman, Mr. Dunn, who held high military rank in China—indeed has the highest position in the Chinese official hierarchy—met Prince Chun in Peking, spoke to him about the matter, and immediately was intrusted with an Imperial mission to Rome. In this communication Mr. Dunn is spoken of as Mr. John Dunn. The following day M. de Blowitz read French journalists a lesson on

their absurd fashion of calling all Englishmen John; here they called the Ambassador Extraordinary of the Chinese Empire at the Vatican, John Dunn (for which Blowitz himself was responsible) when his name was really Charles George Dunn. The fact is, I believe that the name is John George. *Punch* has his little fun with the matter too; in these negotiations, says the sage, between the Pope, the Emperor of China and the President of the French Republic, the one question is, *Who's Dunn?*

The Marquis Tseng has at last left England for China. He has recently been travelling in Germany, visiting the Emperor and Prince Bismarck (at the special request of the latter) and being generally made much of. Unfortunately these late months in Europe have been a period of much anxiety to the Marquis. His youngest child (born in England) has been very ill with a complaint which the doctors cannot diagnose. The Marquis himself has not been in good health, so that perhaps he is not sorry to have a change. He was invited by the French Government when on his tour to visit Paris, but excused himself on the ground that his instructions did not admit of his doing so. However, on his way to Marseilles or Brindisi he passed through Paris, where M. de Freycinet called on him. It was at one time arranged that he should pay a visit to the Pope before leaving Europe; whether this intention has been abandoned I do not know. Perhaps one cannot sum up the result of the Marquis's eminent career in Europe better than by quoting words used by the *Spectator* about him during the critical time in Paris three years ago:—"That single man has done more to elevate European notions of Chinese statesmanship than fifty years of contact with China had previously done." I have had frequent opportunities of knowing that he entertains the friendliest feelings towards Japan, and holds views with regard to the necessity of an *entente cordiale* and coöperation in certain directions between the two countries which perhaps some Japanese statesmen share.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the authority of a naval officer in Hongkong, reported during the week that Port Hamilton was to be evacuated on the ground that it would be a waste of power to defend it; but the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has stated in the House of Commons that this report is quite erroneous. Another alarming item of news, which, however remains up to the present without confirmation, comes from Reuter's Agent at Yokohama. It is to the effect that the Chinese Minister at Seoul, dreading a Russian protectorate over Korea, had telegraphed to his Government for troops, which had been sent in large numbers, some of them entering the Korean capital disguised as traders. This startling message came ten days ago, but nothing has since been heard of the matter.

One of the jokes of the Colonial Exhibition is a certain Mr. Ramanathan, a Tamil, from Ceylon, and a member of the Legislative Council there. This gentleman appears in public in a fearful and wonderful Oriental dress, with a gorgeous gold chain about his neck, and is the observed of all observers, who take him for the Sultan or the Shah, and envy him his coat of many colours. When at home in Ceylon this magnificent creature wears a black morning coat, a felt hat, a linen shirt, and collar, tweed prolongations, and patent leather boots. The modest gentleman keeps the garb of the balmie East until he arrives in unbalmy London.

Governor Pope Hennessy's friends in Parliament have scarcely served his cause by their activity in his behalf. The most active of them is a certain Dr. Egan, an Irish member, who first came into public notice by leading a disorderly mob in Cork during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. For his conduct on this occasion he was expelled from various clubs, and was thus qualified for election to Parliament. Mr. Stanhope, the Colonial Secretary,

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refused to answer any questions respecting the merits of the quarrel; he declined to say on Dr. Tanner's invitation whether Mr. Clifford Lloyd had not quarrelled wherever he went; and he declined a similar invitation of Sir Julian Goldsmid's to say whether Sir John Pope Hennessy had not quarrelled wherever he went, but he said it was right it should be known that the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Mauritius existed before the advent of Mr. Clifford Lloyd,—an unfavourable observation for the Governor. *Punch* proposes that Mr. Lloyd should be sent to the Islands we have recently annexed (whichever they may be) and that the Governor be made Prince of Bulgaria. Things certainly do look rather black for His Excellency, but he is an adroit and wary bird, and generally flies off in jubilant freedom just at the moment when escape seems impossible to outsiders. So far in his Colonial career he has won; no doubt he will continue winning until the end. His defence has been undertaken in one or two journals, (especially in the *Pall Mall Gazette*), but the writers are obviously labouring under the disadvantage of not being acquainted with the facts on either side, and are accordingly thrown back on the general defence that he has laboured for the improvement of the natives, has secured their regard, which by a natural consequence has gained him the dislike of the Europeans, &c., &c.—not very brilliant reasons perhaps in the abstract, but they are just the arguments which tell most on reading people here, who exclaim: "Ah! here's a Governor fighting on behalf of the poor natives against a proud and dominant caste; here's a good man struggling with adversity; of course he must be right; equally of course he would quarrel wherever he went, for there are natives and tyrannical dominant castes wherever you go," &c., &c. Then there are the ever active Aborigines Protection Society, and other societies, which presented the Governor with addresses when he was in London a few years ago, and which command a powerful influence in the House of Commons, working in his favour. So, putting this and that together, if I were a betting man and found any one foolish enough to wager with me in the matter, I should put my money on the hero of a hundred fights. But I fear that these difficulties of his render his chances of an Indian Presidency (one ambition of his in official life, a self governing Australian Colony being another) smaller and smaller.

The affairs and movements of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh have lately been causing much attention in England and in India. After the Sikh war, and the fall of Runjeet Singh, "the Lion of the Punjab," the heir to his throne, his grandson, the present Maharajah, was brought over as a child to this country. He was educated here, married here, and settled down to the life of a wealthy country gentleman. He lived at various places in England, and fifteen or twenty years ago purchased a large property in Norfolk. He erected a magnificent mansion here; his preserves were the finest in England, his furniture, pictures, china, hot-houses, were all of the best that money could procure. He appears to have had a large pension from the India Office, but he soon got heavily into debt. Once, and I believe twice, his debts were paid out of the Indian revenues, but the magnificent style in which he lived plunged him again into pecuniary difficulties, and this time Downing Street was inflexible. A few years ago the Maharajah started his case in *The Times*, but this did him no good. He raised a claim for a very large amount which he alleged was due him on account of the personal property of his family which the British or Indian Government had seized on the annexation of the Punjab. As to what was public property, no doubt that fell to the conquerors; but the jewels, ornaments, &c., of Runjeet and those of his family who had no living representatives were, the Maharajah claimed, his. On what ground the Indian authorities refuse this claim, I don't know; there

appear, however, to be some deeds signed by the Maharajah with relation to these, but he says they were extracted from him when he was very young, and did not know what he was doing. However this may be, in the middle of last year he announced his intention of quitting England for ever, and of returning to India, where he could live economically and pay off his debts. He says he refused a large sum—£50,000 is mentioned—in settlement of his claims by the India Office. He was permitted to return to India, but it was stipulated that he should reside in the Madras Presidency, a district as much foreign territory to a Sikh as it would be to a Japanese. Thelvedon Hall was advertised for sale with its contents, and His Highness started with the Maharanee (an English lady) and his family for Madras. Unfortunately for himself he appears to be a somewhat violent and wrong-headed man, without discreet advisers. Smarting under a sense of wrong, he issued a manifesto to the Sikh nation, in which he said that he had adopted the Christian religion when a child, that he now threw it off and returned to *Khalsa*, the faith of his fathers, that forty years of loyalty to the Queen-Empress had been rewarded with injustice, and that henceforth heart and soul he was a Sikh of the Sikhs like his grandfather Runjeet. After leaving Suez he actually did throw off his English dress and adopt the national garb of the Sikhs. His proclamation preceded him, and was published and known in Calcutta and London before he got out of the Red Sea. He was accordingly stopped at Aden, and was lodged with every mark of respect in the Resident's house as a distinguished visitor. Here he remained for some weeks; his family returned to London, and subsequently the Maharajah himself came back also. On the way back he wrote a number of hasty letters to the Indian papers; he said he would give up his pension, and would prefer to appeal to the generosity of his own people and of his fellow princes in India to being dependent any longer on the bounty of a British Government. A few days ago an advertisement appeared in *The Times* stating that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, having made all his property over for the benefit of his wife and children, would no longer be responsible for any debts contracted by them. This unhappily is not all. Last week an anonymous seditious proclamation was found circulating in the Punjab, calling on the people to rise and throw off the yoke of the hated Feringhee. The Russians, it said, were marching as deliverers through Afghanistan, led by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. There was much more of the same kind, calculated, absurd though it was, to excite an ignorant and excitable people. It is said now that the Indian Government has strong grounds to suspect the Maharajah of having prompted this proclamation. One of the threats published by His Highness was that he would throw off his allegiance to England and become a subject of some other European power. There the matter stands at present; but it is impossible not to believe that there has been gross mismanagement of the business somewhere, when a man who has spent his whole life in this country has been driven by a sense of wrong into disloyal and violent courses. Remembering the circumstances under which Dhuleep Singh came first into the British hands, that he was the lawful heir to a powerful Kingdom, and that his *quondam* subjects are now amongst the most loyal and contented subjects of the Queen-Empress, I do not think his claims should be strictly or nicely weighed. If he was extravagant, no doubt he owed it to his descent and his position. It would be a repetition of an old, old story if he should now cause us trouble which would cost to allay ten or a hundred times what would have satisfied him. He had a claim not only on British justice, but the very highest claims on British generosity. In all probability his demands were settled in red tape fashion by a leading permanent official in Calcutta or in Downing Street,

whose claims to generous treatment when he is retiring from the service will not be overlooked for want of pressing. Was it Mill or Joseph Hume who once said in Parliament that the average higher permanent official in this country with his little mind swathed in red-tape and incapable of taking a broad view of any subject was a pernicious and mischievous creature when in possession of power? The Barnacles are as vigorous a race as ever they were. By the bye, the Barnacles of the Ordnance Department are leading a pretty uncomfortable life of it just now. Unpleasant charges are being made against them in all directions, in the press and in Parliament. They are accused of corruption, of being hand in glove with firms from which they buy guns that burst. Names, dates, facts are stated, and the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Denman have refused to issue an injunction against the publication of these statements until a case of libel is tried in November or December. Their Lordships said it is of the last importance that these subjects should be fully discussed; if the statements are true the people who make and prove them are national benefactors; if false their punishment will be all the greater for their repetition, as the damage will be the greater, and accordingly the Court refused to muzzle what Mr. Stead calls "the watch-dogs of civilization." So Lieutenant Armit can go on saying what he likes about Sir William Armstrong and Company for the present, while the eminent ship-builders and gun-makers must console themselves with the reflection that every dog has its day, and that bye-and-bye they will have their day before a British Special Jury, in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division.

#### LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, September 30th.  
If you will cast your eye on a map of the world, you will notice that the earthquake belt of Central America has hitherto extended from 10° N.L., near which Caracas is situate, to about 18° N.L., near which stood the lost city of Port Royal, Jamaica. Earthquakes have occurred on the west coast of South America, at Quito on the equator, and at New Madrid in 37° North; but these belonged to different belts. The Central American belt proper covers about six degrees of latitude, which takes in the earthquake country of San Salvador and Guatemala, Northern Venezuela, and the Windward Islands, which have so often been desolated by catastrophes of this nature. Humboldt had a curious fancy that north of the 18th parallel there was a subterranean wall which protected North America from seismic disturbance, arising further south. Taking up this idea, some professors have lately started the notion that this wall has been broken down, and that henceforth the Southern States must share in the disturbances caused by the development of earth waves in the Central American belt. It is not a pleasant idea, and I give it you for what it may be worth. You in Japan know more about earthquakes than we do—which, in truth, is not paying you a high compliment. Certain it is that the disturbances at Charleston have not ceased, though the shocks are less destructive than the one of August 31st. The people of that unfortunate city have been spared the pangs of hunger and disease by the bounty of the north. But they die a thousand deaths daily from dread of new shocks. Many generations must elapse before Charleston recovers the modest measure of prosperity she had acquired since the war.

We in this city had an anxious time yesterday. A champion ass of the name of Wiggins predicted an earthquake to occur on this coast yesterday; and though Wiggins is well known to be an imbecile, who amuses himself by predicting earthquakes and storms which never occur, there

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were many, especially among the weaker sex, who were very nervous all day, and slept restlessly last night. Wiggins' prediction, which was published on the 20th, read as follows:—

#### THE COMING EARTHQUAKE.

It is certain that an earthquake will visit the Southern States on the 20th of this month. The disturbance will cross the Atlantic and will in all probability affect Southern Europe. South America will be exceedingly liable to be affected and the upheaval will be a severe one. There is no danger from earthquakes in America until the 20th instant, and even then the earthquake force will move from east to west on a parallel a few degrees south of Charleston. If Charleston is visited this time it can only be on that day.

#### THE SOUTH NOT SO SOLID.

Being asked as to the parallel of latitude on which the disturbance would take place, Dr. Wiggins replied that the activity would be confined to the thirtieth parallel of latitude, and would extend from ocean to ocean. The shocks would also affect San Francisco and the Pacific slope. North of parallel 30 the disturbance will be meteorological, and will consist of a terrific storm—in fact, a vast hurricane. This will be especially severe in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Eastern provinces. If any small craft, such as fishing boats, were caught they would hardly escape, but such a warning had been given that it was not probable that any would be out. The storm would be preceded in Ontario, Quebec, the maritime provinces and New England by strong north-west winds on the 20th and 21st instants. The disturbance throughout will be terrific, and cannot fail to cause wide-spread devastation. The force would be far greater than that which caused the recent disturbance so disastrous to Charleston, and the country would be alike affected. The destruction to property would be something terrible. Jacksonville, Fla.; Mobile and Atlanta, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Baton Rouge, Miss.; Houston, San Antonio, and Galveston, Texas, would in all human probability be more or less damaged. He predicted that New Orleans, Macon, and Mobile would be ruined, as these cities were right in the path of the subterranean and meteorological phenomena.

#### AN UNFORTUNATE CONJUNCTION.

When Professor Wiggins was asked to what cause he attributed this terrible submarine upheaval, he replied that it was produced by a shifting of the earth's centre of gravity, and that this displacement would be brought about by a conjunction of Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, and our two satellites, one being the visible and the other the invisible moon. The latter is a discovery of Dr. Wiggins. He did not agree with the opinion enunciated by Sir William Dawson at the recent meeting of the British Association, at Birmingham, that the cause was to be attributed to a contraction of that part of the earth's surface which forms the bed of the Atlantic. There would be no earthquake in Canada, but there would be probably a tremor in the province of Quebec. The disturbance would not commence anywhere until two o'clock in the afternoon. There might be tremors up to midnight, caused by the subsidence of the earth's crust after the great shock had taken place. Dr. Wiggins expressed himself as not at all surprised if on that day several new volcanoes should burst out in Central America and South America.

I need hardly add that the prophecy utterly failed of fulfilment. There was no earthquake on the 20th parallel, or any where else: there was no storm or hurricane anywhere; there was no wide-spread devastation, no destruction of property, no ruin at New Orleans, Mobile, or Macon. Wiggins appears to have invented the whole thing from a mixture of mischief and stupidity. He certainly succeeded in frightening many people, especially in this city. San Franciscans know what an earthquake is. They feel one about once a year; and though they have never experienced a really destructive shock, they never know when a little more steam may not be let on, and when a gentle tremor which merely makes picture frames rattle may not ripen into an earthquake that would convulse the city. We profess not to be afraid at all; but in our secret hearts, we are mortally nervous, and were not a little delighted when day broke this morning and the roofs were still on our houses.

The Secretary of the Treasury is still absent from his post, and in his absence, the Cabinet is reluctant to come to a decision on the subject of the sealers seized in Behring's Sea. It will be remembered that the seizures were made by a revenue cutter acting under orders from the Treasury Department, and that neither the Navy nor the State departments are concerned in the matter. Pending the action of Government, the subject is being pretty thoroughly ventilated in the newspapers, and the closer it is examined the more unjustifiable do the seizures appear. The latest authority on international law, Hall, of Oxford, denies the right of any nation to effect seizures at a greater distance from her shore line than her guns may reach. The old days was our marine league, but as modern guns carry further, the limit may perhaps now be set at three leagues. The *Kearsarge* attacked the *Alabama*—with the assent of two French ironclads which were present—at a distance of seven miles from the Cherbourg breakwater. The whole difficulty arises at present from the political influence possessed by the Alaska Commercial Company, which possesses a monopoly of seal-fishing in Alaska "and the waters thereof." This influence could not affect an honest man like Bontwell who, in 1871

refused to make seizures at a greater distance than three miles from land. But it did affect Secretary Sherman, who, in 1879, directed revenue cutters to seize vessels anchoring in Behring's Sea; and of course it affected Blaine, who distinctly stated that the Government of which he was the head would not allow seal fishing in any part of Behring's Sea, east of the boundary line which runs past Copper Island. The Company now complains that its rights are being invaded, and that if the invasion goes on, it will be unable to pay its rent to the United States. It affects to believe that parties are being fitted out in Japan to take seals in the waters surrounding the islands of St. Paul and St. George's. It insists on the maintenance of its monopoly over a whole ocean. And it is quite possible that it may carry its point. It is difficult to withstand a combination of brains and boodle. People are anxiously waiting to see what view Mr. Cleveland will take.

Mr. Boyd, editor of the *Panama Star and Herald*, is in town, and gives your correspondent a rather new view of the Panama Canal. Instead of being a failure, as the San Francisco press has taken pleasure to describe it, he avers that it will be a complete success. He says that it will be completed in six years, that is, in 1892, and that the Company has already secured all the money that will be required for the next three years work. Twelve thousand men are kept constantly employed, and each section of the work is under a separate contract. Mr. Boyd expressed no opinion as to the practicability of the cuttings projected on the Culabra section, nor did he say anything about the huge dam—half a mile long and 200 feet high, which is to hold the waters of the Chagres in check. But it is pleasant to find some one who comes from the spot, and who believes in the ultimate success of M. de Lesseps' scheme. Mr. Boyd ascribes the unfavourable comments made by travellers to imperfect information; the critics were too afraid of fever to spend time enough on the isthmus to learn what was really going on.

In some of the States quinquennial censuses are taken. A few figures from the returns of 1885 possess a peculiar interest. It appears that Mr. Blaine's State, which always goes Republican and always adheres to prohibition, has not increased in population for fifteen years. In products of agriculture and industry it is likewise falling back. So far as that State is concerned, Mr. Blaine's notion that protection is the mother of prosperity hardly seem to be confirmed. There are some points, however, in which Maine is making progress, and perhaps in justice to Mr. Blaine, they should be mentioned; notwithstanding a decrease in population, Maine shows an increase in insanity, pauperism, and crime.

The place hunters have shaken the dust of Washington from their feet, and have generally gone home. A recent letter from the national capital describes an interview with one of the last of the breed, a tall, seedy-looking, fiery-eyed son South Carolina:—

"To-day, sir," said the tall man, "I sold the last of my law books, sir, for \$10. By God, sir, I sold them to a nigger, sir. I sold a hundred dollars' worth of law books to a nigger. Don't that humiliation for a South Carolina Democrat? I have spent a year and four months here. I came here soon after Cleveland's inauguration under promise of the leading men of the South that I should be taken care of. You know my father. My father was one of the highest and best men in the State. He fathered the South, and here I am to-day, sir, with \$10 in my pocket and vengeance in my heart. I came here a year and four months ago with the promise of a good place. I was told to wait. Again and again I was told, wait only a few days or a week, and I have been waiting all these weeks and no title. A month ago Mr. Lamar sent me a note saying that he had a position for me in the Interior Department. I presented myself and learned that I was temporarily to be put upon the labor-roll with the prospect of a \$2,000 place in the course of a few months. While I was on particularly inviting terms, a price was named, and a man from the family who had never stooped to manual labor, I took the place. What do you suppose they set me doing? Washing spitons there in the basement just like a nigger. By God, sir, I worked for a month like a nigger, cleaning spitons and that for \$25 a month. Yesterday my soul revolted against the disgusting task for money and for all, and I determined that I would not submit to such an outrage. To-day I resigned. Tomorrow I go home. May God strike me dead if I ever set foot in this town again."

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

["SPECIAL TELEGRAM" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, October 24th.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND EGYPT.

The French Press menacingly demand the British evacuation of Egypt.

London, October 27th.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF EGYPT.

In pursuance of the Convention, the Treasury of the Public Debt of Egypt will be able to meet its financial engagements, and France will be deprived of its principal pretext for meddling.

London, October 28th.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Paris newspaper, the *Temps*, condemns the clamour that has been raised about the British occupation of Egypt, which it refers to as only temporary, adding that it is a fruitless dispute that will lead to war.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

Two Russian war-vessels have been ordered to Varna for the protection of Russian subjects in Sofia.

Varna has been declared in a state of Siege.

[FROM RANGOON PAPERS.]

London, October 13th.

THE BULGARIAN ELECTION.

Russia's nominee has been elected by an overwhelming majority by the Grand Sobranje.

London, September 30th.

THE MAURITIUS.

Sir Hercules Robinson is going to Mauritius in order to settle the disputes which have arisen between Sir John Pope Hennessy and Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

Montreal, September 29th.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN INSTITUTE.

The Canadian Government has promised a vote of twenty thousand pounds towards the Colonial and Indian Institute.

Sofia, September 29th.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

General Kaulbars has issued a manifesto, in the form of a circular from the Russian Consul, in which the Russian Commissary urges the Bulgarians to trust to the Czar, and not to the Regency; and repeats the demands of the Russian Government with regard to the assembling of the great National Assembly for the election of a Prince, as well as for the release of the plotters. He strongly denounced the Regency, who have refused to entertain the Russian demands. The Bulgarians are filled with indignation at General Kaulbars's mode of hectoring them.

[FROM "LE SAIGONNAIS."]

Paris, October 6th.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The tension reported in the diplomatic relations between the Hova Government and the French Government is in a fair way to being relieved.

EMBARKATION OF THE MARQUIS TSENG FOR CHINA.

The Marquis Tseng, late Ambassador of China to London, is to embark for China on Sunday, the 10th October.

## NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

H.I.H. Prince Haru visited Marquis Nakayama the 27th instant, returning the same evening.

H.I.H. Prince Yamahashi, who resides at Kyôto, left for Tsuruga the 19th instant on a pleasure tour and returned to Kyôto the 22nd instant.

H.I.M. the Empress, accompanied by a number of officials and court ladies, left Tôkyô the 27th instant for Kanayama in Gunma Prefecture on a tour of pleasure.

The store section of the Naval Department has granted permission to Messrs. Okura & Co. and other twenty merchants to tender for provisions.

The Naval Section of the General Staff Office will be removed, the 30th or 31st instant, to new buildings which have lately been completed.

The Patents' Bureau of the Agricultural and Commercial Department has decided to construct new premises to be used as show-rooms of inventions sent in to be patented.

Fire broke out at Tairenji (a Buddhist temple) in Odawara, the 27th instant at 6 p.m. The temple was completely destroyed.

A social gathering of the employees of the various Japanese newspaper offices in Tôkyô was held the 27th instant at Isogen Restaurant, Shiba. All the proprietors of new-papers in the capital were present with the exception of two or three. The proprietor of the *Choya Shimbin* presided.—*Fiji Shimpu*.

Mr. Goto Shimpei, an *attaché* of the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Office, accompanied by a police inspector, will shortly visit all druggists' shops in the capital to inspect the medicines prepared for sale.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of Tochi Prefectural Assembly was held the 26th instant, the object being to open the annual meeting of the local assembly about the 10th proximo.

The annual local assembly of Otsuka city will be opened the 1st proximo, and the local assembly of Ibaraki Prefecture will take place the 10th proximo.

Mr. Murota Yo-hitami, lately appointed Japanese Consul to Fusan, arrived at Kobe the 28th instant.

Mr. Shirakami Naokata, Superintendent of the Nagasaki Customs, was promoted the 28th instant to the rank of sixth class of second grade by special order of H.I.M. the Emperor.

A special meeting was held the 28th instant in the Cabinet Office. Mr. Terashima, President of the Tradal Compilation Bureau and other members of committee were present.

The Mitsui Bank has applied to the Government for permission to purchase three lots of land, Nos. 1, 2, and 10, belonging to the Higher Middle School at Nishikicho, Kanda Division.

On the conclusion of the conference of the various chief inspectors of police, the 27th instant, Mr. W. Hochu, of the Police Bureau in the Home Office, gave an address on police administration.

A special shareholders' meeting of the Tôkyô Stock Exchange will be held the 31st instant, at the Banker's Club, to discuss some questions relating to the business of the exchange and also to elect an Assistant-Director, in place of Mr. Yokoi Shigenosuke.—*Mainichi Shimbun*.

The ninth conference on treaty revision was held the 28th instant in the Foreign Office. All the Foreign Ministers were present. The date of the tenth conference has not yet been fixed.

The office of the Engineering Committee of the Army has been removed to the building lately occupied by the Kyôdôdan School.

The Naval Department has added to the estimates of the nineteenth fiscal year a sum of yen 200,000 as a special fund towards the expense of constructing a number of torpedo-boats and of forming a torpedo company.

The total amount of sanitary expenses defrayed by the Tôkyô Government during this year was yen 800,000, of which yen 282,300 was drawn from the local taxes; and the total sanitary expenses defrayed by the people is estimated at yen 300,000.

The local assembly of Kanagawa Prefecture will be opened the 10th proximo.

It has been decided by the authorities that the new buildings of the Tôkyô City Government Office will be constructed on the site of the military drill ground at Yuraku-machi, Kojimachi Division.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe	per N. Y. K.	Friday, November 5th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Monday, Nov. 8th.*

\* *Bridge* left San Francisco on October 19th.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Kobe	per N. Y. K.	Saturday, October 30th.
For Hakodate	per N. Y. K.	Saturday, October 30th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, October 30th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki	per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, Nov. 2nd.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Friday, November 12th.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TÔKYÔ RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 6.35, 8.00, 8.50, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Shimbashi) at 6.35, 8.00, 9.15, 9.45, and 11.00 a.m.; and 12.15, 1.30, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.15, 8.30, 9.45, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Trains marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Utsunomiya Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TÔKYÔ-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Yueno) at 5.25 and 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 5.25 a.m. and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First class (Separate Compartment), yen 1.80; Second class, yen 2.28; Third class, yen 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.25 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.40 and 5.45 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 1.10; Second class, yen 74; Third class, yen 37.

## UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 9.50 a.m. and 4.37 p.m.; and NASU at 8.00 a.m. and 3.10 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 1.10; Second class, yen 74; Third class, yen 37.

## TÔKYÔ-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Yueno) at 5.25 a.m., and 12.25 and 4.50 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 9.35 a.m., and 12.25 and 5.00 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 3.50; Second class, yen 2.10; Third class, yen 1.05.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 8.40 and 11.40 a.m., and 2.44 and 6.20 p.m.; and AKABANE at 9.55 a.m., and 12.50, 4.05, and 8.35 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 70; Second class, yen 46; Third class, yen 23.

## KÔBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KÔBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ÔSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYÔTO (up) at 6.40, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ÔTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYÔTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ÔSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

## OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

FOR CHINA.—The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sail weekly (Tuesday) for Shanghai, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki. Steamers of this Company also run to Korea and Vladivostok, at intervals, their sailing notices appearing in the local papers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 a.m., and 12.00 m., and 4.15 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 6.30 and 11.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 30 sen.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Oni Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 24th October,—Kobe 23rd October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Pembroke*, British steamer, 1,716, Williams, 25th October,—Hongkong 18th October, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Tanais*, French steamer, 1,126, A. Paul, 25th October,—Hongkong 18th and Kobe 24th October, General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Okame Maru*, Japanese steamer, 148, Ichishima, 26th October,—Shimizu 25th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benarty*, British steamer, 1,119, E. J. Bouillier, 27th October,—Hongkong 18th October, General.—Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. Christensen, 27th October,—Kobe 25th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kiyokawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 148, Emada, 28th October,—Shimizu 27th October, General.—Seiryusha.

*Oceanic*, British steamer, 3,017, Thompson, 28th October,—Hongkong 21st October, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Shidzuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 28th October,—Shimizu 27th October, General.—Seiryusha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 28th October,—Yokkaichi 27th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 29th October,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Lass, 29th October,—Kobe 18th October, General.—Japanese.

*City of New York*, American steamer, 3,020, R. R. Searle, 29th October,—San Francisco 9th October, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 29th October,—Yokkaichi 28th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 30th October,—Kobe 28th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Normanton*, British steamer, 1,533, Drake, 23rd October,—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, 23rd October,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 24th October,—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 25th October,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 26th October,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Corner, 26th October,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Travancore*, British steamer, 1,140, J. Logan, 28th October,—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Claymore*, British steamer, 1,656, W. A. Gulland, 28th October,—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 29th October,—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 29th October,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Saikai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 68, Minoura, 29th October,—Shimizu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 29th October,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oceanic*, British steamer, 3,017, Thompson, 30th October,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Oni Maru*, from Kobe:—Mrs. Ochiai, Messrs. Cautland, P. Walker, H. Bateman, Kiu, Hagono, Abrahams, Squire, Meiche, Tomado, Ahkeda, and Yamada in cabin; and 104 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Artand and maid, Messrs.

Zoeslin, Harischal, Cheik Ibrahim, Moeroshi, Midne, R. Khan, 1 Chinese, and 9 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanaura Maru*, from Kobe:—37 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, from Hongkong:—Surgeon Bowie, R.N., and Mr. Tokuda in cabin; and 5 Europeans in steerage. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Hippley in cabin; and 166 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Kobe:—44 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tobio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss B. Harper, Messrs. Baker, Halliburton, Mosle, Delacamp, Gillingham, Perey, Ahrens, Hibi, Elliott, Stoffregen, Hunter, Thomson, and Captain Spiegelthal in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Nagauka, Messrs. Smits, King, Nakao, and Takayama in second class; and 113 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco: Mrs. B. Gardener in cabin. For Liverpool: Miss Kemp in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, from San Francisco:—Mr. E. Bougarel, Mr. A. Wild, Dr. McC. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. McShane and infant, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Rev. and Mrs. H. Jenkins, Miss H. M. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. O. W. Willert and two children, Mr. Jas. H. Deenstine, Rev. and Mrs. S. Worden and infant in cabin; and 2 Japanese in steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. Florence, Mrs. Williams, and Dr. H. F. Slife in cabin; and 500 Chinese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Englebach, Rev. and Mrs. G. Hayes, Mr. and Miss Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Murota and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Yamada, Mr. and Mrs. Novey, Mr. and Mrs. Okam and child, Dr. C. A. Arnold, Messrs. Yutsui, Kawakami, Kato, F. W. Leaf, J. M. Mody and servant, J. Oi, Tanabe, Matsuda, Yoda, and Monoguchi in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Tsuchiya and child, Messrs. Gudelin, Okajima, Murio, Ichimore, Hasegawa, Egami, S. O-sawa, and M. Osawa in second class; and 23 Japanese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tobio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$10,000.00.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, from San Francisco:—Freight, 78 tons; for branch ports, 378 tons. Specie, \$2,100.00; for Hyogo, \$113,000.00.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.		NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.			
Shanghai.....	862	643	685	2,190	
Hyogo.....	686	474	1,053	2,243	
Yokohama.....	3,064	222	4,354	5,540	
Hongkong.....	1,060	88	1,184	2,374	
Total.....	6,512	1,427	7,306	12,245	

	SILK.		NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.			
Shanghai.....	—	713	—	713	
Hongkong.....	—	36	—	36	
Yokohama.....	—	305	—	305	
Total.....	—	1,054	—	1,054	

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, Captain Swain, reports:—Left Kobe the 23rd October, at noon and experienced strong winds from S.W. to Oo-sima; thence to port fresh gales with high head sea, and cloudy weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 24th October.

The French steamer *Tanis*, Captain Paul, reports:—Left Hongkong the 18th October, at 4.30 p.m. and experienced strong North and N.E. winds. Arrived at Kobe the 23rd, at 2.30 p.m. left the 24th, at 7.30 a.m. and experienced strong North winds and heavy rain. Arrived at Yokohama the 25th October, at 7.30 p.m.

The British steamer *Bounty*, Captain Boutillier, from Hongkong, reports N. and N.W. winds with cloudy weather to Turnabout; thence N.E. and E. winds with head sea to Akutsi; thence to port strong E. winds with cloudy weather and much rain.

The British steamer *Oceanic*, from Hongkong, reports fresh strong N.E. winds and high head sea throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 27th October, at 5 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Wakanaura Maru*, Captain Christensen, reports:—Left Kobe the 25th October, at 1 p.m. and experienced easterly winds with thick rainy weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 26th October, at 9 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, reports strong northerly and N.E. winds with passing squalls and rain throughout the passage.

The American steamer *City of New York* reports fine weather throughout the passage.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Business has again been quiet in every branch of the trade in Yarns and Textiles, and the aggregate of sales is remarkably small for this season of the year, when the "Autumn demand" is expected to be brisk; but it is to be feared that the extraordinary business of the summer months still weighs heavily on the hands of dealers and prevents their operating further until relieved by country trade.

**YARN.**—Sales for the week amount to about 100 bales only; the Market is exceedingly dull for all counts, lower for 28, 32s., and Bombays are quite neglected.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Sales are reported of 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. Shirtings, 2,500 pieces 9 lbs., 1,500 pieces 8½ lbs., 500 pieces 7 lbs. T-Cloths, 1,500 pieces Prints, 150 pieces Velvets, 350 pieces Turkey Reds, and 500 pieces Indigo Shirtings.

**WOOLLENS.**—1,500 pieces Mouseline de Laine, 150 pieces Italian Cloth, 130 pieces Silk Satins, and 1,000 pairs Blankets are all the sales reported.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary.....	\$26.50 to 28.00
Nos. 16/24, Medium.....	28.50 to 29.25
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best.....	29.50 to 30.25
Nos. 16/24, Reverse.....	30.00 to 31.50
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary.....	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium.....	31.50 to 32.25
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best.....	34.75 to 35.50
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best.....	34.50 to 35.25
No. 32s, Two-fold.....	32.50 to 34.00
No. 42s, Two-fold.....	35.50 to 39.50
No. 20s, Bombay.....	26.00 to 27.50
No. 16s, Bombay.....	24.75 to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay.....	23.00 to 24.50

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lbs., 34 yds., 39 inches.....	\$1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lbs., 34 yds., 45 inches.....	2.10 to 2.57½
1. Cloth—7½ lbs., 24 yds., 32 inches.....	1.45 to 1.55
Indigo Shirting—12 yds., 44 inches.....	1.60 to 1.70
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds., 30 inches.....	1.70 to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black, 32 inches.....	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1½ to 2½ lbs., 24 yds., 30 inches.....	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—2½ to 3½ lbs., 24 yds., 30 inches.....	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—3½ to 4½ lbs., 24 yds., 30 inches.....	1.28 to 1.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yds., 22 inches.....	6.25 to 7.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds., 42½ inches.....	0.65 to 0.72½
Taffetas, 12 yds., 43 inches.....	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

Plain Orleans, 40-42 yds., 32 inches.....	\$4.10 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yds., 31 inches.....	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yds., 32 inches.....	0.20 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yds., 31 inches.....	0.14½ to 0.16
Mouseline de Laine—Tajime, 24 yds., 31 inches.....	0.20 to 0.24
Mouseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yds., 31 inches.....	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches.....	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches.....	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches.....	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4½, per lb.....	0.37½ to 0.45

## METALS.

Some sales at lower prices, especially in Bar Iron, stock of which is very heavy. Nail Rods are rather neglected, but fair business doing in Wire Nails and Tin Plates. Generally speaking, the quotations must be reduced all round, and buyers appear to have the whip hand at present.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	\$2.40 to 2.45
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	2.50 to 2.60
Round and square up to 2 inch.....	2.45 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted.....	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size.....	2.50 to 2.60
Wire Nails, assorted.....	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box.....	5.30 to 5.50
Pig Iron, No. 3.....	1.20 to 1.22½

## KEROSENE.

Business has been resumed at recent quotations. Considerable sales have been made, and holders now pretend that they will only sell a few, unless buyers can improve their offers. Meantime dealers are pretty well stocked, having about 100,000 cases of their recent purchases yet uncleared.

	PER CASE.
Devoe.....	\$1.77 to 1.80
Comet.....	1.72 to 1.75
Stella.....	None

## SUGAR.

A fair business has been done in refined descriptions at slightly lower prices; other sorts are at previous quotations.

	PER POUND.
White Refined.....	\$5.20 to 7.30
Manila.....	4.20 to 4.40
Daitong and Swatow.....	3.30 to 3.75
Brown Lakao.....	4.00 to 4.05

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 22nd instant; since which date we have had a very quiet Market. Race-week has been one excuse for inactivity, and the actual net settlements do not exceed 100 piculs. These are divided into *Hanks* 100 piculs, *Hamatsuki* 25 piculs, while *Filatures* and *Re-reels* give a minus quantity of 25 piculs. In addition to this, about 25 piculs have been shipped for Europe by the *Doshunsha*, making the total Export business for the week 125 piculs.

As hinted above, various causes have combined to make a dull week in this branch. Until yesterday there was very little doing for Europe; indeed but for some decent parcels of *Hanks* taken up for that destination yesterday, we should have had something like a blank week. Again the demand for the United States has held off; some business has indeed been done, but this has been offset by rejections of previous purchases. Markets on the other side do not respond to the high prices asked here, and they must either improve or dealers here must submit to a reduction. At present holders make a show of strength, but here and there a dealer can be found who is inclined to be more current.

Supplies come in daily from all provinces, and the present stock list is fully 11,300 piculs. At the same time cold weather is reported from the interior, and summer-reeled Silks will soon be hard to find.

There has only been one mail steamer outwards during the week. This vessel, the *M. M. steamer Volga* (23rd instant) carried 266 bales for European ports. Total Export to all parts is now 7,293 piculs, against 4,762 last year, and 9,495 at same date in 1884.

**Hanks.**—The chief trade has been in this department, and yesterday some important transactions were initiated in *Shinshu* kinds. These correspond with a similar transaction during Race week last year, but the present price is \$650 against \$450 last October. Among the Settlements reported this week are *Shimaru* \$660, *Maribuso* \$650, *Hachoji* \$660.

**Filatures.**—The only transaction of moment has been a purchase of *Tokushu* at \$735 or thereabouts. Holders have not maintained their extreme pretensions of a week ago, and *Hakusuru* could no doubt be done at \$780, with *Kaimisha* at \$770. Nothing doing in fine sizes, and quotations for these kinds are nominal.

**Re-reels.**—Small business, rejections of former purchases much exceeding present settlements. Some few parcels have been taken into godown, but the quality of these leaves much to be desired, and nothing whatever is noted in the higher grades.

**Kakada.**—Not a single attempt at business, and all quotations are withdrawn for the present.

**Oshu.**—One fairly large parcel of *Hamatsuki* taken into godown at \$645; other sorts quite neglected.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14.....	\$680 to 700
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu).....	660 to 670
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu).....	650 to 660
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu).....	640 to 650
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshu).....	630 to 635
Hanks—No. 25 to 3.....	615 to 625
Hanks—No. 3.....	600 to 610
Hanks—No. 38.....	580 to 590
Filatures—Extra.....	800 to 820
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers.....	770 to 790
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers.....	760 to 780
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers.....	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers.....	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	680 to 700
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1.....	740 to 750
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers.....	720 to 730
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers.....	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	680 to 690
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	660 to 670
Kakadas—Extra.....	None
Kakadas—No. 1.....	None
Kakadas—No. 14.....	None
Kakadas—No. 2.....	None
Kakadas—No. 24.....	None
Kakadas—No. 3.....	None
Kakadas—No. 34.....	None
Kakadas—No. 4.....	None
Oshu Sendai—No. 24.....	None
Hamatsuki—No. 2.....	625 to 635
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4.....	None
Sodai—No. 24.....	None

Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 29th Oct., 1886:—

	BALES.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1884-85.
Europe.....	3,147	1,090	4,856	
America.....	4,130	3,852	5,361	
Total.....	{ Bales 7,277	4,942	10,217	
	{ Piculs 7,203	4,762	9,495	
Settlements and Direct.....	PICULS 8,700	5,400	10,100	
Export from 1st July.....	PICULS 11,300	10,200	7,500	
Stock, 29th October.....		20,000	15,600	17,600

Available supplies to date

## WASTE SILK.

Again we have to report a slight falling off in this branch; still business done amounts to 600 piculs for the week, divided thus:—Cocoons (various) 275 piculs, Noshi-ito 210 piculs, Kibiso 65 piculs, Neri 50 piculs. No trade for "Direct" Export this time.

Cocoons have had the lion's share of attention; there has also been considerable business in ordinary descriptions of Noshi and Kibiso, but the higher grades throughout have been entirely neglected. Supplies roll in with undiminished volume, and Stocks of all kinds are heavy. Quotations are generally well maintained, but it looks as though sellers must moderate their pretensions if they wish to do a large trade.

The M. M. steamship *Volga* on the 23rd instant carried 189 bales various Waste for Europe, and the ill-fated Canal boat *Normanton* had 50 bales *Pierced Cocoons* for New York. These shipments bring the present Export up to 7,997 piculs, against 2,083 piculs last year and 8,531 piculs at 29th October, 1884.

Cocoons.—A fair amount of business passing herein, all descriptions including *Tama*, *Waste*, and *Ya mamai* getting a share of the trade. The present Stock is nearly all composed of the inferior kinds, the recognised qualities of "Pierced" being hard to find.

Noshi.—All the transactions have been in fair to middling *Yoshu* at from \$118 to \$122, first cost. Other sorts entirely neglected at present, owing to the high range of values asked by dealers.

Kibiso.—All the business here has been in fair to middling *Yoshu* at from \$80 to \$85, other kinds, including filatures, finding no buyers at quotations.

Neri.—About 50 piculs found buyers at very high prices, \$30 being freely paid for ordinary uncleaned stock, and \$18 for veritable rubbish.

## QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$130 to 150
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	180 to 190
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshiu, Good to Best	Nom. 190 to 200
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	130 to 140
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Bushu, Good to Best	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Joshiu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Joshiu, Good	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Joshiu, Ordinary	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good to Fair	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshiu, Middling to Common	70 to 85
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good	60 to 65
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	50 to 60
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	30 to 40
Mawala—Good to Best	250 to 265

Export Table, Waste Silk, to 29th Oct., 1886:—

SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk	5,995	1,729
Pierced Cocoons	4,912	354

PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
7,997	2,083	8,531
Settlements and Direct	10,600	13,600
Export from 1st July	—	—
Stock, 29th October	11,400	8,450
Available supplies to date	22,000	13,150
		19,200

Exchange.—Silver has marched steadily upwards, and in sympathy therewith foreign exchange is now quoted firm at the following rates (bankers complaining loudly of the absence of bills):—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/3; Documents, 3/3; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/4; Documents, 3/4; New York, 30 c/s., G. \$79½; 4 m/s., G. \$81; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.17; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.20. Kinsatsu at par against silver coin.

Estimated Silk Stock, 29th October, 1886:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	2,625	Pierced Cocoons	500
Filature & Re-reels	6,440	Noshi-ito	4,940
Kakada	1,400	Kibiso	5,400
Sandai & Hamatsuli	570	Mawala	435
Taysam Kinde	265	Sundries	125
Total piculs	11,300	Total piculs	11,400

## TEA.

A moderate demand has characterized the past week's business, at slightly lower prices than actually represented below. The total Settlements aggregate 1,360 piculs, making the amount 104,445 piculs for the season, against 162,105 piculs for the season 1885 at the same period. Kobe Settlements for the current year foot 128,000 piculs against 110,390 in 1885, and fully 11,000 piculs remain in stock. The steamship *Harter* which sailed from Kobe on the 14th, took 35,638 lbs. for New York, and 24,775 lbs. for Canada. The steamship *Antonio* took from Yokohama on the 16th 117,584 lbs. for New York, and 598,028 lbs. for Canada, aggregat-

ing 715,612 lbs. The Pacific Mail steamship *City of Sydney* took from Kobe on the 10th inst. 26,658 lbs. for New York, 62,368 lbs. for Chicago, 800 lbs. for San Francisco, and 20,549 lbs. for Canada, making 120,375 lbs. from that port. The same steamer took from this port on the 21st inst. 13,837 lbs. for New York, 55,566 lbs. for Chicago, 86,111 lbs. for San Francisco, and 9,653 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 165,169 lbs. The Suez Canal steamer *Antonio* took from Kobe on the 24th inst. 56,443 lbs. for New York, and 120,951 lbs. for Canada. The steamship *Normanton*, which left on the 23rd inst., for New York via Kobe, and has since been reported lost, took 5,000 lbs. for New York and 146,075 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 151,075 lbs. The total shipments from Japan to date, including the *Normanton's* cargo, are as follows:—For New York and Boston, 13,239,054 lbs. for Chicago; Canada and elsewhere, 21,742,916 lbs., and for San Francisco 3,954,735 lbs. making the total 38,936,705 lbs. as compared with 32,963,243 lbs.

Common	.....\$13 & under
Good Common	.....14 to 15
Medium	.....16 to 18
Good Medium	.....19 to 20½
Fine	.....23

## EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange has steadily risen, and closes firm at quotations.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	.....3/3
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	.....3/3½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	.....3/3½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	.....3/4
On Paris—Bank sight	.....4 1/2
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	.....4 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	.....1 1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	.....1 1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	.....72
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	.....73
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	.....78½
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	.....79½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	.....78½
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	.....79½

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Yokohama, June 4th, 1886.

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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAISCE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1886.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Naval Regatta will be held on the Sumida River the 13th instant.

A CRICKET MATCH was played to-day, Yokohama Club v. The Navy.

DURING last month 11,000 pieces of bronze were manufactured and sold by one firm in Kyôto.

DEFINITE arrangements are said to be in progress for the fortification of Tsushima.

M. BERTIN, of the Naval Department, has received an additional appointment in the General Staff Office.

H.I.H. PRINCE HIRU visited the Printing Bureau the 28th ultimo, and the Naval College the following day.

MR. YAMADA, Governor of Tottori Prefecture, who had been staying in the capital, left the 30th ultimo for Tottori.

THE butchers in the capital are arranging for establishing a meat market at Tamachi before the end of this year.

THE daily arrival of tea at Kobe is 25,000 *kin*, but not more than half that quantity finds foreign buyers.

THE Athletic Meeting of the Yokohama Cricket Club took place on Tuesday last, and was a successful gathering.

MR. MURORA YOSHITOMI, lately appointed Japanese Consul at Fusan, left Kobe the 28th ultimo in the *Satsuma Maru*.

THE chief inspectors of police from various pre-

fectures, who had been staying in the capital, left the 31st ultimo for their respective posts.

A CHINESE resident at No. 157, Yokohama, is said to be making preparations to publish a Chinese journal.

MR. SENDA, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture, who has been staying in the capital, left the 30th ultimo for Hiroshima.

THE British Admiral and a number of his officers have had the honour of being presented to His Majesty the Emperor.

MESSRS. SEKI, Hara, Tsuji, Nagao, and Kobayashi, have been appointed a committee in the Japan Educational Society.

ALL commanders of garrisons throughout the empire will arrive in the capital about the 20th instant to attend a conference.

MR. YOSHIKAWA, Vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs, arrived at Kanazawa the 23th ult. from an official tour in Nôshu.

A FINE steam launch of 8-horse-power, recently built at the Kawasaki Yard, has been purchased for the Kobe Post Office.

THEIR IMPERIAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE AND PRINCESS FUSHIMI, who had been staying at Atami, returned to the capital the 30th ultimo.

MR. KATO HIROYUKI, Senator, will give a lecture on science every Wednesday, in the Science Department, to the third term students.

MOST of the districts where cholera has prevailed have been officially declared free of the disease during the past ten days.

MESSRS. TECHOW and J. F. Lowder received Third and Fourth-class decorations respectively from the Emperor the 29th ultimo.

THE ceremony of conferring orders of merit on a number of civil and military officers took place 29th ultimo in the Imperial Palace.

DR. SAHEKI RICHIRO, an army surgeon, visited the palace the 29th ultimo, and was admitted to a farewell audience of H.I.M. the Emperor.

CHOLERA having entirely disappeared from Nagasaki, the restrictions on places of amusement and festivals have been removed.

THE late Japanese Minister to Russia and Mrs. Hanabusa, left the capital the 31st ultimo for Okayama, to worship at the ancestral tombs.

MR. NISHI NARINORI, President of the Tôkyô Court of Appeal, returned to the capital the 28th ultimo from a visit to various provincial courts.

THERE is a considerable demand in China for *saké*, particularly for that brewed at Nada, and every steamer now takes a large consignment.

MR. TAKAHASHI, Governor of Tôkyô, returned to the capital the 31st ultimo from Shiohara. It is stated that the governor has lately purchased

several lots of waste land near Shiohara with the intention of erecting a country residence thereon and reclaiming the land.

H.I.M. THE EMPRESS, who went the 28th ultimo to Kanayama in Gumma Prefecture, on a tour of pleasure, returned to the capital the 30th ultimo.

MR. SAITO SHUICHIRO, lately appointed counsellor, who has been ordered to visit European countries, left Yokohama the 30th ultimo in the *Oceanic*.

OWING to the small number of cholera patients in the capital, all hospitals will be closed the 15th instant, except one at Honjô, which will be kept open.

It is stated that the authorities contemplate erecting a fort at Tomagashima which will entirely command the channel that leads to Kobe.

It is stated that the Tokaido Railway will be completed from Kanagawa to Sakawagawa next year in time to open the line to the latter point in July.

THE steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha plying between Nagasaki and Vladivostok and Tientsin are reported to be carrying full cargoes every voyage.

OVER 2,000,000 *yen* in *tempo*, stored in the Treasury godowns at Osaka, will be immediately sent to the Mint to be converted into modern bronze coins.

MR. SAWA, chief commissioner of the Record Bureau in the Home Office, has been appointed to take charge of the committee to investigate the Press Laws.

THE Cricket Match, Yokohama Club v. Navy and Tôkyô, was played on Wednesday, and resulted in favour of the combination by 17 runs on the first innings.

THE Yamashiro Tea Preparing Company is said to have made arrangements with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the carriage of its tea to America next season.

It is stated that Mr. Techow, who has received a third-class decoration, will leave Japan about the 18th or 19th instant for home, his term of service having expired.

In order to obtain a correct estimate of the flow of water in connection with the proposed Osaka Waterworks, gauges will be placed at Minoyama and six other places.

Mrs. MITSU MUXENITSU, lately appointed a Minister in reserve, will take up the business in the Administrative Bureau which has hitherto been conducted by Mr. Saito.

MR. ASADA SHINGORO, one of the suite of H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, was permitted the 29th ultimo to accept and wear decorations conferred on him by H.I.H. the Emperor of Austro-Hungary,

H.M. the King and Norway and Sweden H.M. the King of Belgium, and H.M. the King of Denmark.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS left the Palace the 1st instant at 6 p.m. for Fukiage Park and witnessed a performance of Chiarini's Circus.

THE Finance Department notified, the 1st instant, that a drawing of yen 3,000,000 of the Seven per Cent. Pension Bonds will take place during this month.

MR. KATAOKA TOSHIKAZU, a Chamberlain of the Imperial Household, who went the other day to Akita Prefecture on official business, returned to the capital the 31st ultimo.

THE Tramway Company are now making preparations to construct a branch line from Kudan to Nihonbashi where it connects with the main line in front of Echigoya.

H.I.H. PRINCE ARISUGAWA, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Body-guards, who went the other day to Chiba Prefecture, returned to the capital the 27th ultimo.

THE estimated cost of the Kobe-Ikimeji railway is yen 173,250, and the work will be commenced so soon as a contractor can be found to undertake the work for that sum.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha being about to run a regular mail line to ports in the Inland Sea, eleven of their most powerful steamers have been selected for the service.

THE direct shipments of tea made by the producers of Shiga Ken having been entirely successful, they have resolved to engage in the business on an extensive scale.

It was recently reported that a site in Yamashiro for a branch of the Imperial University had been selected at Odano, in Kadono-gun, but the rumour is not confirmed.

MR. OYAMA TSUNASUKE, lately appointed private secretary to Count Inouye, removed the 1st instant, to the official residence in the Foreign Office hitherto occupied by Mr. Saito Shuichiro.

THE *Maya Kan* and *Akagi Kan*, which are in course of construction at the Onohama Ship-building Yard, will be attached to the third Admiralty Office at Guko, when they are completed.

VISCOUNT TANI, Minister of State for the Agricultural and Commercial Department, was permitted the 29th ultimo to accept and wear a first-class decoration conferred on him by H.I.M. the Czar.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA IESATO, accompanied by Mr. Mizoguchi, left the capital the 31st ultimo for Shizuoka to inquire after the health of his adopted father (the last Shogun of the Tokugawa line).

A BALL was given to the officers of the British squadron on Friday week, and the Admiral and officers gave a ball on Tuesday last. Both entertainments took place in the Public Hall, and were entirely successful.

As ordered to inspect, officers made the 1st instant, the total number of men and women at girls in Yamanashi, Chiba, and other places in the capital, was 160

and 46 respectively, against 369 women and 68 girls in April last, showing a decrease of 83 women and 22 girls since the latter month.

MESSRS. KATSUMADA, Governor of Aichi Prefecture, and Iwanura, Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture, who have been staying in the capital, left the 29th and 30th ultimo respectively for Aichi and Ishikawa.

COUNTESS ITO, and other ladies to the number of sixty, assembled at the Rokumei-kan, the 4th instant, to discuss the preliminary arrangements for holding a meeting of the Ladies Benevolent Society.

MR. ISEKI, a wealthy merchant in Hikone, Shiga Prefecture, left Yokohama, the 30th ultimo, for San Francisco, with the object of remaining abroad for six years in order to acquaint himself with the condition of trade.

MR. NISHIMURA SUTERO, chief commissioner of the Engineering Bureau in the Home Office, has been presented with a pair of flower vases by Government in recognition of his services while Governor of Okinawa Prefecture.

DURING February and March last, exports from Kobe were each month yen 438,900, and imports yen 579,000. In September the exports had nearly doubled, while the imports had decreased by over yen 25,000.

It is intimated from the Spanish *Charge d'Affaires* to the Foreign Office that, owing to the departure of Mr. Wolff, acting Spanish Consul at Yokohama, Mr. von Kreitner, Consul for Austro-Hungary, is authorized to succeed him.

H.B.M. MINISTER has intimated to the Foreign Office that during the absence of Mr. J. J. Enslic, H.B.M. Acting Consul at Nagasaki, who will shortly take one month's leave of absence, Mr. A. M. Chalmers will represent him.

It is intimated to the Hakodate Branch Board of the Hokkaido Administration that Mr. J. J. Quin, H.B.M. Consul at Hakodate, having left on the 22nd ultimo on a tour through neighbouring localities, during his absence the Consulate will be closed.

MR. YOSHIDA, Vice-Minister of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, will leave the capital about the 9th instant to attend the ceremony of conferring prizes at the competitive exhibition in Hiroshima Prefecture, which is fixed to take place the 14th instant.

REPRESENTATIVES of the residents of Yokkaichi have received permission from the Government to establish a Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Messrs. Yamagi, Tayaka, and Minowa were elected President and Vice-Presidents respectively at a meeting held the 24th ultimo. The members of the Association propose to start a commercial daily paper called the *Yokkaichi Shimpo*.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR, accompanied by a number of officials of the Imperial Household, visited the Imperial University the morning of the 29th ultimo. His Majesty was received by Princes of the Blood, Mr. Watanabe, President, and other officers of the University, and after inspecting the institution, proceeded, under the guidance of Mr. Watanabe, to the Botanical Garden at Koto-Mataya, returning in the evening.

The Import market is unusually dull, dealers generally showing no inclination whatever to

operate. Sales of Yarns and Textile Fabrics have been exceedingly small, and the same may be said of Metals and Kerosene. Of the latter commodity, however, clearances have been satisfactory, and country dealers are reported to be short of Oil; holders are consequently firm, and look forward to extensive transactions and higher prices at no distant date. Sugar is slow of sale, though values are unaltered. Of Exports, Silk has seen a small and quiet business, the total not exceeding 300 bales, of which one-third has been for direct export, principally to America. From the latter quarter, however, the demand has ceased, and it is scarcely to be expected that European markets can continue much longer to pay the high prices—\$200 per picul over those of this time last season—demanded here. The supply continues to come in, and stock on the spot was never so large as at the present moment. Holders, however, with the assistance of the Japanese Banks, speak confidently of being able to maintain current rates. In Waste Silk the business has averaged 100 piculs per diem at full prices. The stock is heavy and constantly arriving, and dealers seem more inclined to hold on than to make concessions. Tea has only been sparingly dealt in, buyers' prices being one and two dollars per picul lower for the sorts on offer than the rates for which they are held, and the result has been a restricted business. Foreign Exchange is firm, though scarcely in sympathy with the latest alteration in the value of silver.

#### NOTES.

THE Third of November was this year blessed with Emperor's weather—very seldom, as last year, is the sky unpropitious. Owing to recent rains, however, the ground was soft, and the Hibiya Parade Ground was soon trampled into mud by the regiments of horse and foot marshalled there for the annual review on His Majesty's birthday. A few minutes after 8 o'clock H.E. Count Oyama, Minister of War, arrived in a carriage, and during the next half-hour the members of the diplomatic corps and Japanese of high rank gathered slowly. The German Minister and Consul were conspicuous on horseback in the brilliant uniforms of the Red and Blue Hussars, and the secretary in Blue Dragoon uniform; but the absence of the representatives of Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Holland made the diplomatic attendance seem very meagre. About nine o'clock His Imperial Majesty arrived in a carriage and pair, accompanied by Prince Arisugawa, Prince Fushimi, and a considerable suite. Thereafter he proceeded to inspect the troops, who numbered about 8,000, and were under the command of General Miyoshi. The new uniforms of blue with yellow or red facings are noticeably a great improvement on the old. The inspection finished, with no other mishap than a runaway horse, the bands struck up the music for the march past. As the train of artillery was passing the Emperor, the wheel-horse of one of the limbers fell, and necessitated a divergence from the route on the part of the cavalry who were coming up. These last presented an admirable front, and did credit to their training. At the finish, shortly after half-past nine, His Majesty drove off.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Countess Inouye gave one of the most brilliant entertainments ever witnessed in Tokyo at the Rokumei-kan,

on the 3rd instant, in commemoration of His Majesty the Emperor's birthday. The decoration of the building appears to have been entrusted entirely to Japanese taste, and we need scarcely say that the result was admirable. The spacious hall within the vestibule was converted into a garden of chrysanthemums, a profusion of these flowers being trained along trellises or massed in handsome pots and vases. To complete the delusion, clumps of richly boughed bamboos grew here and there among rockeries and deep beds of moss, while in charming contrast to their feathery foliage there stood, a little to the left of the main staircase, a guarded old trunk, covered with leafless branches bearing a profusion of red berries among which were perched numbers of bright plumaged birds. The balustrade of the main staircase was completely swathed in moss and wreathed with chrysanthemums, and a recess on the upper landing, in which the ladies' refreshment buffet stood, was converted into an arbour of wistaria. The decoration of the ball-room itself consisted chiefly of flag draperies, but a brilliant and picturesque effect was produced by clusters of electric lights suspended from floral wreaths with which the entire ceiling was festooned. From eight to nine hundred guests were present, including Princes of the Blood, all the high dignitaries of State from the Minister President downwards, the members of the Corps Diplomatique, numerous officers and officials of rank, and the principal foreign residents of Tôkyô and Yokohama. An exceptionally large number of Japanese ladies graced the scene, and it was very noticeable that among them all only two wore the costume of their country. These two were supported in their conservatism by the members of the Chinese Legation, including three ladies—a minority conspicuous by its exceeding smallness. It is plain that the die is cast. Those who have hitherto hoped against hope that the movement in favour of foreign costume might be arrested before it swept away the graceful and comfortable habiliments of the fair sex in Japan, must now resign themselves to the inevitable. The leaders of public thought have evidently made up their minds that a nation cannot possibly bestride the margin of Western civilization, but must stand either within it entirely or without it altogether. Perhaps they are right. At any rate, so far as this question of costume is concerned, there is some comfort in the fact that the ladies of Japan, in their manner of wearing it, begin to display all the versatility for which their race is remarkable. It was a subject of general comment at the ball of which we speak, that the incongruities which formerly discredited the introduction of the new style, had well nigh disappeared, and that the wearers of the imported costume had already learned how to lend to it something of their own peculiar grace and naturalness. Their Excellencies Counts Ito and Inouye may well have viewed with satisfaction this new evidence of the nation's ability and readiness to adapt itself to the reforms which they were not the least conspicuous in originating, and are still the most powerful to support.

M. CHIARINI and his troupe had the honour of performing before His Majesty the Emperor in the Imperial Park, Fukiage, on Monday afternoon. It had been understood for some time that this performance would take place, but it

was considerably deferred until the time came for the removal of the circus from Kanda, where it had been drawing large audiences for two months, to Tsujiki. By this device any interruption of the usual public performances was avoided. The tents were spread in the spacious manège of the Park, the only change in the arrangement of the interior being that a lofty rostrum was erected at one end of the principal tent for the accommodation of the Imperial Court. By His Majesty's command cards of invitation were issued to a large number of officials and officers of the army and navy, to the foreign employés of the Government, and to a few other persons. The general body of those invited had taken their places by 6.15 p.m., and at 6.30 punctually Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, attended by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Arisugawa, His Excellency the Minister President of State and Countess Ito, and by some other distinguished personages, entered the Imperial box. There were a considerable number of Japanese ladies present, and all—with the exception of a few ladies in waiting who wore the usual Court costume—were dressed in European style. The Empress was attired in a robe and mantle of black silk, the uniformity of her toilette being relieved only by a white ostrich feather in her hat. The costume became her admirably, and the grace and dignity with which she carried it were the subject of universal remark. The Emperor wore the undress uniform of the Imperial Guard, the only decoration on his breast being the star of the Chrysanthemum. In short, with the exception of the little group of ladies whose scarlet *hakama* furnished a bright point of colour, it would have been impossible for a casual visitor to guess that the scene before him was not European. Of the performance itself it is scarcely necessary to speak. The whole troupe exerted themselves to the utmost, and their efforts were again and again greeted with rounds of applause. Their Imperial Majesties were evidently interested in several of the feats, though they preserved throughout much of the unbending reserve prescribed by the traditional etiquette of Japanese Imperialism.

THE extraordinary story told by the survivors of the *Normanton* has naturally created a most painful sensation among the Japanese. The annals of the sea are rich in instances where chivalrous courage and a high sense of duty induced the commanders of vessels, their officers, and even common seamen to go down with their ships rather than make any attempt to save their own lives before the last of the passengers entrusted to their charge had been safely taken off. But happily there are few, if any, cases like that of the *Normanton*, where twenty-six officers and sailors rowed away from a sinking vessel leaving the whole of their passengers, twenty three in number, to perish helplessly. The ship, we are told, going full speed through thick darkness and heavy seas, struck amidships on a pinnacle rock and, crashing over it into fifteen fathoms of water, immediately began to fill. There were plenty of boats—more than enough to have saved every one. These were lowered at once without suffering any damage, and by the time they were in the water, the vessel had settled down. Then occurred the incredible incident which imparts such a shocking element to the tragedy. The passengers consisted of twenty-three Japanese. None of

them, it is said, could speak English, and there was no one among the crew who could communicate with them in their own language. These twenty-three persons, including three women, "huddled together in the alley-way, with the water washing fore and aft about them, and resisted all attempts to induce them to go into the boats." They were not paralysed by terror. It is not a trait of Japanese disposition to become helpless in the presence of danger, and, moreover, we are told that "they showed no signs of fear." What we have to believe is that they were visited by some access of strange infatuation, so unnatural and so unreasoning that they ceased to be able to recognise the danger of remaining by a ship which was rapidly settling down in the water, and from which the officers and crew were hastening to fly. It is declared that the captain and several of his men did everything in their power to shake this miraculous obstinacy. But all to no purpose. The twenty-three unfortunates remained unmoved and immovable although the condition of the vessel had become so perilous that the boatswain, who is said to have persisted longest in the endeavour to move them, was obliged to save himself by jumping overboard. Did this story fall within the range of human credulity, there would still be a heavy charge to prefer against the captain and his men. For if they found themselves unable to communicate by word of mouth with their passengers, for whose safety they were morally responsible, there still remained available to them twenty-six pairs of arms and hands to enforce an order on which depended the saving of many lives. Sailors are not usually delicate as to the methods they employ to effect their purpose, especially when life or death hangs on the issue. And although the tale needs no corollary to heighten its incredibility, there is still another very suggestive incident. The crew of the vessel numbered thirty-nine, all told. Among these were twelve firemen. Every one of the firemen was lost, and not one of the crew perished, except a man who fell overboard in the act of lowering the boats. It is asserted that three of these firemen died in the boats from exhaustion. It is hard to understand why sixteen hours in a well-manned boat, under no very exceptional conditions as to sea and weather, should have killed three men. But let that pass. The fate of the other nine firemen is the point. How came it that they alone of the crew went down with the sinking ship? If the captain and his officers really made so many efforts to shake the supernatural mood of their Japanese passengers, had they not also time, before flying from the vessel, to summon the firemen from below? And if they fled without waiting to summon their comrades, what becomes of that mysterious scene in the alley-way, where twenty-three placid Japanese resisted numerous attempts to save their lives, and resigned themselves without fear to the company of a sinking ship while boats that would have rescued them were vainly waiting to be occupied? There will be more heard of this affair, we hope. For the moment we can only wish that the *Normanton* had sailed under some other than a British flag. The Court at Kobe has acquitted her of blame, but, so far as the evidence now before us is concerned, this decision will scarcely be endorsed by public opinion.

LORD PENANCE, the champion of the F. Traders, does not acknowledge himself cru-

by the reply which his arguments elicited from Mr. Medley at the instance of the Cobden Club. On the contrary, he returns to the charge with renewed vigour in an essay recently published. His chief purpose in writing is to combat the contention that every importation of foreign goods into a country must be balanced by a corresponding exportation of that country's products. Every one knows that, so far as actual commodities are concerned, no such equilibrium exists in England's case, since she imports a great deal more of these than she exports. But Free Traders contend that appearances are deceptive in this matter. In modern times, they say, England has lent hundreds of millions sterling to foreign countries. It is not to be supposed for a moment that she lent these enormous sums in gold or silver. What she gave to foreign nations was the outcome of her factories; as machines, ships, railway plant, and so forth. In short, she exported the products of her labour, and foreign countries became her debtor to that extent. She is then in the position of a creditor receiving large annual sums of interest from abroad, and with this interest—which is virtually the price of previous exports—she pays for the apparent excess of her imports. In other words, there is equilibrium between the two branches of her trade. Lord Penzance does not deny that such is the case. He admits Mr. Medley's assertion, but claims that it only goes to support the argument of the Fair Traders, since, if England pays for her surplus imports with foreign securities, she is making these purchases out of her savings, out of her previously acquired wealth: in short, she does not procure her imports by the sale of her "current labour as embodied in manufactured goods," but by dissipating the wealth which former generations accumulated. It is strange that Lord Penzance should be blind to the retort which this contention of his will inevitably elicit. For if it is true that England made foreign countries her debtor, not by lending them gold and silver, but by selling to them the products of her labour, it must be equally true that they discharge the interest and principal of their obligations by similar means. In other words, they send to England for this purpose, not specie but produce or manufactured goods. The greater the quantity of such produce and goods, the more will British imports exceed British exports. But to say that England, by receiving these articles, dissipates her previous savings, is much as though one should assert that a King was dissipating the result of his military victories by receiving annual tribute from peoples whom he had conquered in war.

**THE Hongkong Daily Press** contains the following account of the prelude to another probable trouble between the British Local authorities and the Chinese:—

The celebrated seizure of the alleged pirate Chang Chi in this colony by Chinese seamen from a gunboat belonging to the Foochow Squadron, has been quickly followed by another case almost equally flagrant. A man named Fung Afung, an alleged district headman of the Triad Society, having been inveigled into a launch, was there seized and carried forcibly to Kowloon City. Fung Afung lives at To Kwa Wan, British Kowloon, near the Chinese border, and he carries on the business of a Chinese medical practitioner. He is believed to be the headman of the Triad Society in that district, and of so dangerous a character that a reward of \$500 has been offered by the Chinese authorities for his arrest for a considerable time. As, however, Fung was careful not to go over the border, the Chinese authorities did not care to violate soil, his arrest did not come off until a piece of

strategy was successfully played upon him on Sunday last. That morning a man went to him at his house and told him he had a friend very sick in Hongkong, and that he believed some famous pills Fung knew of would restore him to health. He did not know where to get them himself, and if Fung would come with him across to Hongkong, he would reward him handsomely for his trouble. Fung was completely taken in by this plausible ruse, and he at once agreed to come across to do this mission. He took the ferry launch from Hung Ham, and in Hongkong he procured his treacherous customer the pills so much desired. He then took the next launch back, which happened to be one of Tok Kee's ferries, which ply between Hongkong, Hung Ham, and Kowloon City, and he did not gather the fact that among the many passengers on board the launch were a number of Chinese soldiers in plain clothes.

In the ordinary course of events the launch should have proceeded first to Hung Ham, but owing to instructions from the Kowloon City soldiers, she made direct for that town. As soon as Fung saw what was taking place he at once had great misgivings, as he knew his life was not worth much if he landed there, and as the launch passed the point at the Docks he made a bold bid for freedom. He sprang over the side, but unfortunately for him there was a sampan passing, and this being hailed from the launch, went in pursuit of him, and those on board seized him before he could make the shore. They brought him back to the launch, where he was put in the cabin below, and kept there till the launch was alongside the stone wharf at Kowloon City. The authorities there took charge of him, and he is now a prisoner there, with every chance of losing his head unless the British authorities succeed in rescuing him. Such an open act in the presence of a crowd of passengers could not long fail to reach the ears of the Authorities of this colony. It happened that there was on board this launch a coolie employed at the Hung Ham Police Station, and when the launch put back to land the passengers who ought to have been dropped there before, he at once gave information to the Police here, who conveyed the intelligence across the water without delay. There is no doubt about the man's arrest, and small chance of any inaccuracy as to the way he was seized, as Police Inspector Perry was over at Kowloon City the next day, and the Mandarin in charge there informed him that he had arrested the man Fung. He stated, however, that the man was merely arrested at the stone wharf there, having been seen to land from the ferry launch. Of course the man could not have got there by fair means, as Kowloon City is the last place he would think of going to of his own free will, and then there remains the jump overboard and the subsequent arrest and forcible detention in the cabin, besides the instructions the master of the launch received to go direct to Kowloon. All this was witnessed by a great number of passengers, and it is impossible to doubt the truth of the story. The master of the launch also corroborates, for he states, as an excuse for his share in the matter, that he was powerless with the soldiers on board, and had no option but to obey their commands.

THE question of Freight Rings and the injurious effect they exercise upon commerce by keeping up the cost of transportation, is beginning to attract serious attention in England. The London *Economist* writes strongly on the subject, and its article has elicited a letter from a city merchant who delivers himself of the following opinions:—

You charge merchants with conferring the power of injury by their supineness and shortsightedness.

I do not know how far this charge may be true in regard to the Australian and Indian trades. Without admitting its correctness as applied to merchants connected with the China, Japan, and Straits business, I venture to point out that there is also to be contended against the powerful elements of self-interest, arising from the remuneration and advantages secured by merchants who act as agents in the Eastern ports for certain lines of steamers in the ring.

These merchants are some of the largest shippers in the Eastern trade, and as they co-operate with the ring, the difficulty of successful opposition is vastly increased. And something more than supineness and shortsightedness has to be overcome. Some three or four years ago, certain merchants connected with China, feeling pressure, started a company, called the "China Shippers' Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited," to build steamers to run, it was understood, in the interests of merchants as opposed to those of shipowners. I fear, however, it will now be found that the interests as shipowners of those concerned have got the better of their interests as merchants, and that this line, if not actually in the conference, has been and is working in entire accord with it.

As to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, would it put them in any way right if the directors, in reply to your challenge for information as the alleged guarantee fund, were to affirm that the company is not one of the guarantors? Surely not when the company is in the ring, even if it be not guaranteed. And what excuse is sought to be made on behalf of the ring?—that freights, owing to competition, were so low as to be unremunerative. But this is a condition of business which is, unfortunately, not confined to steamship owning, nor in that business to Australian, Indian, and Eastern lines.

But in regard to these Eastern lines, does it not arise because most steamers owned by some, if not all, of the concerns working in combination are old-fashioned, expensive, in their first cost as compared with present prices, poor carriers, and comparatively large coal consumers. That is where the shoe pinches. And those in these rings want to exact from the commerce of this country such higher

freights as will enable them to run unsuitable vessels, which could not live in competition with the much cheaper and more suitable steamers of the present day, furnished with triple expansion engines and other improvements.

THE New York *Nation* has a pretty article on dreams. The writer sets out with the hypothesis that "the larger number are but ungoverned thoughts that have escaped from the guidance of the slumbering will"; and adds that "the course of these wild fancies often brings a revelation of our inmost selves; the ways along which rush these steeds of our imagination often indicate the lines of our spiritual life." As cases in point he mentions the well-known dreams of Wordsworth and George Sand. Wordsworth, especially when he was in London, dreamed repeatedly that he was a large bird "soaring and floating where he would"; and that his chief exhilaration consisted in soaring above the other birds which surrounded him. George Sand, from her tenderest to her maturest years, used to have repeated visions of a boat full of dulcet-voiced friends with whom she floated over azure seas to some unknown shore of enchanted loveliness. It will be observed that in the cases of both these celebrities the sensation of floating was predominant; a sensation which medical men are wont to associate with defective digestion. Perhaps less poetic folks would have dreamed of drifting over precipices or sliding down banisters. We remember hearing of a metaphysician who drew terrible deductions as to the futher career of a small boy who was perpetually tormented with a dream of living in a rat-hole and sharing his couch with the dirty rodents. After the child's parents had been rendered unhappy by the predictions of the wise man, it was discovered that one or more rats had actually been in the habit of travelling over the poor child's face in their nightly peregrinations. Steps were taken to alter their route, and the fell vision returned no more. We wonder whether the ways along which rushed these steeds of the small boy's imagination indicated the lines of his spiritual life.

A TREMENDOUS journalistic contest is impending in New York. The *Times*, of that city, as every one knows, has sent an expedition to explore Alaska. The expedition has already discovered, or professes to have discovered, a river, a lake, and three glaciers. The river is horribly muddy. In fact mud is its chief characteristic. But the leaders of the expedition, more enthusiastic than judicious, christened this dirty stream "the Jones River," after Mr. George Jones, editor of the *Times*. Imagine the cordiality of such an invitation to jealous and malicious rival journalists! They frankly admit the appositeness of the epithet, but insist that the river was previously known as a mark on a twenty-year old map. Probably they added that Mr. Jones, too, only existed as a mark on paper until his injudicious flatterers began to call attention to his remarkable mud-diness. If they did not say this they said something scarcely less disagreeable; namely, that in the case of the editor of the *Times* "the calculated malice of splenetic age had been succeeded by the extempore lying of bumptious youth." The *Nation* justly observes of this controversy:—"When such differences as this occur on the discovery of the very first river and lake, one asks with a shudder: Where shall we be when the *Times* has filled up its map with other geographical finds?"

FRIENDS of Professor J. A. Ewing, late of Tōkyō University, will remember that his appointment to the chair of Engineering in University College, Dundee, was the immediate cause of his leaving Japan. This institution, founded by the munificence of the late Miss Baxter, is now in the fourth year of its existence, and seems to enjoy a large share of popular favour. For the benefit of the mercantile and working classes of the city, evening classes are made a prominent feature of the college work. There are courses in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Engineering, Biology, Classics and Ancient History, English Literature and Modern History, French and Political Economy. Lectureships are to be founded in Fine Art, Education, Law, and other subjects, there being one already in Logic. Attendance on the science classes qualifies for the science degree at St. Andrew's University, without attendance at the University itself. Dundee youths who cannot afford to leave the city are thus enabled to obtain a degree from a teaching University, and are drawn away from the London University local examinations. In every way, as, for, instance by Saturday classes for teachers and those unable to attend on other days, the resources of this excellent college are being developed to their fullest extent.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S visit to the University came off the morning of the 29th. The students of the University, numbering close on 600, lined the street outside of the large iron gate at Kaga Yashiki, by which His Majesty was to enter. Within the gate on both sides of the path, were stationed the professors and higher officials of the University. Their Excellencies Count Oyama, Mr. Mori, and Mr. Watanabe, the President, along with Messrs. Kanda, Teuji, and other gentlemen of high official position, were in waiting at the doorway. His Majesty, arriving about 9.15 a.m., first held an audience in the President's room for Professors and others of *Sonin* rank. Thereafter he visited the Colleges in succession, commencing with the Physical Institutes of the Science College. Professors Yamagawa and Knott had prepared several interesting experiments in light, electricity, and magnetism, which were being carried on by the students of the Physical Laboratory. His Majesty then proceeded to the Chemistry Laboratory, where Dr. Divers and Professor Sakurai showed him the results of several experiments they had been engaged with on the ash of beef and rice and on other substances. A visit to the department of Sanitary Science was followed by an inspection of the dormitories, where a considerable time was spent. The next place visited was the Seismological Laboratory, where Professor Sekiya exhibited a very complete set of appliances for recording and measuring earthquakes. In the Physiological, Anatomical, and Pathological departments, which were visited in succession, instruments, diagrams, and specimens of a typical nature had been carefully arranged. The same was true of the Biological Institutes, to whose bright airy rooms His Majesty next proceeded. Beginning at the Botanical end, where herbariums, specimens, and microscopic preparations were displayed by Professor Yatabe, the Imperial party passed through the Geological and Mineralogical section to the portion devoted to the Zoologists. Geological maps of China, Japan, and Korea, microscopes, goniometers, and all

the necessary implements of the Petrologist and Mineralogist, and fine specimens of natural crystals, among which magnificent rods of Japanese stibnite were specially noticeable, adorned the walls and tables. The naturalists had, besides the obvious museum specimens of animals, a good assortment of the instruments and chemicals necessary for the scientific study of life forms. An elaborate section-cutting instrument was shown in full working order, cutting fine microscopic sections of an embryo chick. Leaving the Biological Laboratories, His Majesty crossed over to the Clinical and Surgical lecture-rooms, which occupy the same building as certain of the Hospital wards. So far, the buildings visited, though light, airy, and serviceable, had been all of a temporary kind. Indeed, a few months more will see the Chemical Laboratories transferred to handsome new brick premises. But the Law and Literature Colleges of the University have for some time occupied an admirably planned and handsome brick edifice, after designs by Mr. Conder, in the upper rooms of which the Library is at present housed. This was now visited, the Emperor entering in succession the lecture-rooms of Professor Hozumi, who is a barrister of the Inner Temple, Dr. Rathgen, who was lecturing on Constitutional Law, Professor Toyama, who was lecturing on Psychology, and Professor Dixon, who was lecturing on English Literature. After an inspection of the Library His Majesty drove off about noon to the Botanic Gardens of the University which are situated in Koishikawa. The Engineering College at Torano-mon was not visited. A new building in the Tudor style, after designs by Professor Tatsuno, is now in course of erection in Kaga Yashiki, close to the Oji road, on a site formerly occupied by the houses of professors.

According to the evidence collected by the Royal Commission on Trade Depression it appears that there is one radical reason for Germany's successful competition with Great Britain in the item of iron. That reason is that the ores used in Germany are better adapted to the basic process than the ores used in England. Mr. W. A. Donaldson, when examined by the Commission, explained that in Germany they mix Spanish ore with German ore, and thus produce a class of iron which competes with the Scotch metal in their own markets though not abroad. From this iron, however, by the Bessemer process rails are manufactured which are largely exported to Canada, India and Australia. This is an important point, as showing that some of the causes of the decrease in the bulk of England's iron trade are not at present within the control of capital or industry.

The same Mr. Donaldson made another interesting statement. The year 1882 was exceptionally prosperous for those engaged in the iron business in Great Britain. A large volume of trade was done, and in spite of a brisk demand prices remained at a point which encouraged consumption. This happy conjuncture was referred by Mr. Donaldson to the fact that considerable quantities of foreign hematite ore were imported and the manufactures had at their disposal an ample supply of material at low rates. Had it been necessary to procure the same quantity of iron from the English mines, the price of labour would have risen at once, and either production would have been checked or the cost of the ore would have

prohibited profitable manufacture. This is a striking illustration of the wholesome working of free trade.

What is even more interesting is that Spanish mine-owners are beginning to show symptoms of the insatiation which wrecked the prospects of the owner of the golden-egg goose. We find the following in a home exchange:—"A meeting of the principal iron-ore mine-owners in Spain was held last week at Bilbao to consider the desirability of forming an association with a view to regulate the price of iron ore. A committee was appointed to discuss the details and draw up a basis on which to proceed. It is understood that the meeting, which was called by the owners of the three largest ironworks in Bilbao, was enthusiastic and unanimous." Combinations of this sort will do more than anything else to restore the British iron trade to its old position of supremacy.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* publishes the following special letter from its Sōul correspondent, dated September 24th:—There are several standpoints from which the relations between Korea and Russia, can be viewed,—geographical, commercial, and historical. I shall here confine myself to the question of the conclusion of a secret treaty between the two countries. It is now many years since Russia directed her attention to the north of Korea, and during this time the inhabitants of Kankyōdō have been constantly crossing the border into Russian territory, where they have been naturalized. Recently the people on both sides of the frontier have been on terms of close intercourse with one another. The road by means of which communication is established is across the Tomanko, and it is along this route that the Tai Wōn-kun, while he was Regent, sent several Koreans to Vladivostock to study mechanics. The Russian and English interpreters in the foreign legations at Sōul are mostly from Kankyōdō. Mr. Cho Hak, secretary of the Literary Bureau, and Mr. Kin Kaku-u, a secretary of the Department of Home Affairs, were among the students sent to Vladivostock. Apropos of Mr. Kim, that gentleman is said to be in hiding in this city. Since China began to interfere in Korean affairs, there has arisen a party advocating principles of independence. This spirit of independence was supplied from two sources; one source being Japanese, which culminated in the *Emule* of Kim Yo-kun in 1884, and the other, Russian, which came through the inhabitants of Kankyōdō. The rise of the Loyalist and Independent parties dates from the latter portion of 1883 and the beginning of 1884, when the rupture between China and France was becoming more and more decided. At this time when the principles of independence were loudly advocated, most people were inclined to rely on Japan. The people from Kankyōdō had little influence, but they endeavoured from about the middle of 1884 to gain assistance from Russia by angling for the favour of courtiers and such statesmen as Kan Kei-shok and Ji So-en. They followed the lead of Kyō and Kim Kei-ko. About this time the *coup d'état* of Kim Yo-kun took place. After Kim's disturbance, it was feared by the King and the Min family that Japan and China might come to blows in this quarter. At this critical moment, a Russian naval officer entered Sōul through the assistance of a native of Kankyōdō. Kim Yogen accompanied this Russian to Vla-



divostock and there concluded the so-called "secret treaty." The Korean Government was then in the hands of Mr. Kim Jôshok, but the King, knowing that this Minister would not consent to any such policy, entrusted the matter to Möllendorff. The conclusion of a secret treaty is a fact, but there exists no documentary evidence of it except correspondence. The carrying into effect of this secret treaty was expressly stipulated to refer to the event of a rupture between Japan and China, so that the conclusion of the Tientsin Treaty of April, 1885, rendered it ineffective. In July last, Russia despatched Mr. de Speyer to carry out the provisions of the treaty, but the matter ended instead in its abrogation. While Mr. de Speyer was still here, a member of the Eastern faction, Chô Chôki, secretly informed the Chinese Consul, Mr. Chin Yoto, of the existence of the secret treaty. Li Hung-chang was also made acquainted with the news, in reference to which he was very indignant. Mr. Möllendorff was recalled, and Chô Chôki and Kim Yo-gen were sentenced to exile. Of the secret treaty, not a word of remonstrance was sent to Russia, and China had seemed to have entirely forgotten everything connected with it, when her representative, Yuen lately surprised the King and others by again bringing it to public notice. The opinions of the home papers seem to differ very much on this topic, some asserting that the existence of a secret treaty was a fact and some that it was not, while still others go so far as to say that the treaty still exists. I have narrated the true story of it for the information of the your readers.

There have been lively scenes at the Tôkyô Stock Exchange. Lively, indeed, is not a sufficiently expressive epithet. The vernacular press, with a consensus which is more than suggestive, employs the term "boiling" to describe the condition of the meeting at which the complications culminated. The seeds of the trouble appear to have been sowed last July. A profit of about sixty thousand yen had been realized by transactions in public loan bonds, and a question arose as to the disposition of this sum. One party advocated its employment for the payment of dividend; another proposed that it should be carried to the reserve fund. After a somewhat animated discussion, the former carried the day, to the great dissatisfaction of their opponents, who thenceforth applied themselves diligently to acquiring such a number of shares as would enable them to command a majority of votes. Having accomplished this end, as they calculated, they called for an extraordinary general meeting, which was held on the 17th ultimo. The leader of the malcontents was Mr. Saito Kôji, and with him were forty-two shareholders. The allegation advanced by this party was that the officials of the Exchange had been guilty of improper practices in connection with depositing the funds of the Exchange in certain banks. The discussion commenced at 11 a.m. and the meeting remained in session until 8 p.m. Not the least curious part of the affair was that the controversy turned chiefly upon the obstinate resolve of the malcontents not to divulge the particulars of the charge which they preferred. They held that accurate disclosures would injure the credit of certain banks and might unfairly damage the reputation of some of the Exchange officials. Their opponents, on the other hand, employed every device of dis-

cussion to overcome this resolve. Iterated calls for information, taunts, jibes, and every variety of pressure failed, however, to break down the determined attitude of the forty-two, who, it appears, had pledged themselves beforehand not to be betrayed into particularizing. The reports nevertheless say that Mr. Saito twice lost his sang-froid and was on the verge of overstepping the preconcerted bounds when the timely intervention of Mr. Fukuchi, editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, restored the position. The tact and perseverance of the forty-two at last won the day. The majority of those present at the meeting expressed themselves satisfied that the charges of the impeaching party, even in the absence of details, were sufficient to warrant action. It was decided that a new President and managers should be elected. The voting resulted in the choice of Mr. Kôno as manager, and Messrs. Matsuguma, Yokoi, Komatsu, and Matsubayashi as Managers. Mr. Kôno, who was for some time Minister of Education and afterwards of Agriculture and Commerce, on accepting the office of President spoke emphatically with regard to the necessity of improving the character of the Exchange. Of the Managers, Mr. Matsubayashi was subsequently found to be disqualified, as the thirty shares entered in his name were not his own property.

The *Fiji Shimpô*, in a leading article, discusses the results of this extraordinary general meeting and expresses great satisfaction at the election of Mr. Kôno as President. The *Fiji* justly argues that the connection of such a name with commercial enterprise, especially as President of the Stock Exchange, indicates that the status of the mercantile class in Japan is undergoing a great change for the better. Meanwhile, these occurrences seem to have attracted the attention of the authorities, and there is talk of abolishing the Stock Exchange and establishing in its place a Bourse on European models. Many journalistic comments have been evoked by the rumours of this scheme.

The solemn farce of the surrender of the reins of government by the Empress of China to the youthful heir, and their virtual resumption by Her Majesty at the request of her loyal councillors, is completed by the following Rescript which the *North China Herald* translates from the *Peking Gazette*:

July 19th.—(1) Prince Ch'un has presented a Memorial expressing more his humble desire and imploring that We will constrain Ourselves to consent to direct the Government; Prince Li and others have addressed to Us an earnest prayer that We will direct the Government for some years. Hsi chên and others represent that, in view of the present state of affairs, the Emperor's assumption of the Government should be postponed for a time; and Kuei-tsen calls attention to the exceeding gravity of the matters involved in the Emperor's assumption of the Government of the country. All these Memorials We have carefully perused.

Throughout history the regency of an Empress has ever been an exceptional matter. If it be not conducted with care, as the annals of the country show, many abuses will arise and spread. The Emperor's period of pupillage being accomplished, We issued a decree stating that the time had arrived and We should give over the reins of Government. So to do had during ten years and more been the most earnest desire within Our breast. This should be known to all Our subjects, officials and private persons. Therefore on the 14th day of the moon (July 1-th) We declined to listen to the joint prayers of Our Princes and ministers.

During the last few days the Emperor on the occasion of his morning and evening visits to Us, with the utmost sincerity of heart and language has constantly prayed that our loving instruction may be continued to him for his guidance. Our Princes and ministers in their Memorials have time and again dwelt on the difficulties now besetting the State and the gravity of a road military and civil administration. Prince Ch'un adds to his Memorial an earnest prayer that We will think of the Temple of the Dynasty and give comfort to the Spirits of Our predecessors.

As We looked again and through these Memorials Our

mind was filled with deep awe. In the present moment of national difficulty, the rectification of fundamental rules requires that a hundred neglected points should receive proper attention. In order that the Emperor, when he first assumes the reins, may be able to make up his mind and determine his plans, we cannot refuse to guide him where affairs require it, so that everything may be done with thoroughness and completeness. Therefore, having been repeatedly implored by the Princes and ministers, we dare not insist on doing what would be right as regards Ourselves in opposition to the expressed desire of the whole nation. We are thus constrained to give Our consent. When the Emperor undertakes the administration of the Government We will still continue to direct his action for some years. It is Our confident hope that you, the servants of the State, both high and low, will not fail with loyal hearts and earnest efforts to give your assistance in rectifying whatever is wrong till the perfection of Government is attained.

Mr. J. A. Froude, in his recent work "Oceana," while speaking in glowing terms of the natural beauty and great capabilities of New Zealand, gave no favourable account of its present condition. The Government of the islands, instead of encouraging immigration and offering every inducement to an agricultural population to settle on new land, was running into debt to provide for the inhabitants of the towns, already too crowded. The pick-axe and the spade, in place of breaking up virgin soil in the rich valleys and plains, were employed, at Government expense, on such needless and unremunerative work as the enlargement of the harbour at Auckland. A graving-dock that is to be the biggest in the world was also in process of construction there. And this for a population of half a million! The loans so readily taken up in London were thus fostering a town population, who enjoyed their workman's paradise of short hours and high wages. They shrank from the hard and solitary life of the settler, so necessary to the development of the country, and in the end so much better for themselves. A black outlook was ahead, for the country was living beyond the natural means at its command. Recent events go to corroborate the truth of Mr. Froude's assertions. On July 8th, 200 workmen held a meeting, and resolved to ask the Government for work, that their wives and children might be saved from starving. Again on the 17th July, we find the local papers stating that no less than 390 men, not including the above-mentioned 200, are engaged in the relief works which were provided at Dunedin for the benefit of the unemployed. This appearance of the unemployed seems strange in a new country where we should expect to find not the old troubles between capital and labour, but rather small proprietors, each working his own farm. The population of the colony is actually decreasing. According to official returns, 1,183 immigrants arrived during last June, as against 1,544 departures.

The following is from the *Fiji Shimpô*:—Financiers in the West are chiefly concerned with the question of distribution, while in this country they bestow their attention mostly on production. In the West capital is abundant, and private individuals do not need the interference of the Government in industrial affairs; but here in Japan capitalists of enterprise are as yet few in number, and the State has accordingly to assume the function of industrial production. We deeply regret that the condition of civilization in this country so widely different from that in the West, as to necessitate such action on the part of our financiers. But for the future, we earnestly hope that the Government will let the people alone, and, leaving them to show their own skill and enterprise in industrial affairs, devote itself to the promotion of an impartial distribution of wealth.

Those who have been able to lay their hands on the official vines have sucked the juices of protection, but less fortunate people had to suffer on that very account. It is fortunate, however, that thus far these iniquities have been confined to the native population alone, and that few complaints have been made by foreigners. But in future, the Government will have to take account of foreigners as well as Japanese, in the event of the opening of the country for mixed residence. Moreover, it is amply proved by past experience that the protégés of the Government seldom succeed in business. We therefore hope that the Government will no longer interfere in productive industries, but will confine its attention to the question of an equitable distribution of commodities and money.

The telegram which we publish in this issue with regard to affairs in the Balkan peninsula shows that a dangerous crisis has barely been tided over. Briefly speaking, the situation in Bulgaria at the date of our latest detailed telegrams (October 9th) was this; that Russia, through her agent General Kaulbars, was employing every means of passing over the heads of the Regency, into whose hands the reins of government had fallen after the abdication of Prince Alexander. With this object she required that the election of the Prince's successor should be made by the whole Bulgarian nation without distinction of political parties, and that the election should not take place until after the lapse of an interval sufficient to allow the public excitement to calm down. The Regency, on the other hand, desired to proceed with the election at once, while the conspirators who had forcibly abducted Prince Alexander were still lying in prison, and while a state of siege existed. In pursuance of this purpose, circulars were posted by the Regency, at the end of September, fixing an early date for the election of the Grand Sobranje, by which the Prince's successor should be chosen. General Kaulbars threatened to have these circulars removed, but our information does not say whether he actually caused such a violent measure to be taken. What he certainly did was to present to the Regency a note formulating three demands: first that the state of siege should be immediately raised, as no truly representative election could take place under such circumstances; secondly, that the elections should be postponed until November; and thirdly, that the persons charged with Alexander's abduction should be immediately released. With the first of these demands the Regency signified its willingness to comply, but to the other two it emphatically declined to yield. In other words, the Regency refused to take a step amounting to a virtual approval of the illegal conspiracy to which Prince Alexander had fallen a victim. To take such a step at Russian dictation would have been to proclaim to the people—that is, to the intending electors—that all hope of Bulgarian independence was abandoned. Confronted by this firm attitude on the part of the Regency, General Kaulbars made a species of direct appeal, or, to speak more accurately, addressed a direct menace, to the people. Through the Russian Consuls in Bulgaria he sent a strong circular for communication to the people. In this document he declared that the time for mere words had passed; that acts alone could convince Russia; that the Czar could not allow Bulgaria to try the abductors of Prince Alexander; and

that the Bulgarians had been guilty of a breach of discipline in burning flags and insignia of St. George. The effect of this circular was to aggravate the situation. The agents employed by the Russian Consulate in Sofia to distribute the document were seized and beaten; an important deputation, consisting of 114 of the principal citizens, waited on Kaulbars and endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to induce him to withdraw or modify the circular; and the Council of Bulgarian Ministers was confirmed in its resolution to withstand the Russian demands. It was at this period (September 30th) of highly strained relations that Prime Minister Tisza made an outspoken declaration in the Hungarian Parliament to the effect that no agreement whatever existed between Austro-Hungary and Russia with regard to the exertion of their respective influence in the Balkan States; that the former desired Bulgarian independence, and that armed interference by any single power would not be allowed. Lord Randolph Churchill quickly followed with an unmistakable intimation that England did not propose to remain quiet in the event of armed interference by Russia in the Balkan Peninsula. Meanwhile General Kaulbars was pressing for a reply to the note which he had addressed to the Bulgarian Regency. He received an answer, October 2nd, promising compliance provided that the independence of Bulgaria was formally guaranteed. The Russian representative met this stroke of diplomacy by a tour through Bulgaria and a direct appeal to the people of the various towns. At the same time—early in October—rumours were circulated in St. Petersburg to the effect that the Roumanian army had declared in favour of Russia, and had even gone so far as to urge upon the Bulgarian Regency the necessity of accepting Kaulbars' terms in order to avoid a breach between Bulgaria and Roumania. How much of this report was true we have no means of judging, but it certainly did not induce the Regency to postpone the election of Prince Alexander's successor. A Russian nominee was chosen by the Grand Sobranje on the 13th of October. An attempt still seems to have been made to resist Russia's demands with regard to the release of the political prisoners. But here too Bulgaria has finally been obliged to yield in the face of a menace which amounts to an open declaration on Russia's part that she has no intention whatsoever of being inconveniently bound by the Treaty of Berlin.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR was graciously pleased to receive in audience at the Akasaka Palace on Tuesday, Vice-Admiral R. Vesey Hamilton, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron on the China and Japan station. Admiral Hamilton was accompanied by the following officers:—Captain R. H. Harris, Captain L. C. Keppel, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Captain S. P. Dacres, Commander Bromley, Lieutenant Leah, Flag-Lieutenant Knayton, and Mr. Ross-Lewin, Chaplain. The Admiral and officers were presented to His Majesty by H.M. Minister the Hon. Sir Francis Plunkett, K.C.M.G.

We take the following interesting note from the New York *Nation*:—The Congregation of the Inquisition at Rome has just issued a decree that has created a great sensation in Belgium, forbidding Catholic judges to grant divorces to

Catholic suitors. There has been a divorce law in force in Belgium since 1803, and it has been administered under six different Popes without interference. Moreover, Leo XIII. passed three years at Brussels as Papal Nuncio, and witnessed its operation. His allowing the issue of this decree by the Inquisition is, therefore, looked on now as signifying in some degree the triumph of the Jesuit reactionists at the Vatican, and it promises a renewal of the bitter war between the Liberals and the clergy in Belgium. It probably means that the declining health of the Pope creates increased difficulty in resisting what our Presidents know so much about—"pressure." The pressure of the reactionists is constant, while the power of resistance varies greatly in different men and at different periods of life. The persons whom the decree will most perplex, however, are the Catholic judges. They have sworn already to administer the law, and have been administering it without scruple or hindrance from ecclesiastical authorities. They must administer still or resign. It will be interesting to see how many will do so; that is, how many will risk eternal damnation in order to keep their places. It seems rather hard on them, too, to be singled out for restrictions which are not imposed on their French, or English, or American brethren. The English or American judges could escape by leaving divorce cases to their Protestant brethren, but in Belgium the judges are all Catholic and generally pious.

THE following appears in *The Times* on the subject of Chinese coolies:—

The Anti-Slavery Society having learnt that the Spanish Government were contemplating the renewal of Chinese immigration into Cuba, immediately took steps to warn the Chinese Minister in England against such renewal, and in reply to a letter on the subject received the following:—"Chinese Legation, July 22, 1886. Sir,—Allow me, through you, to offer to the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society my best thanks for their letter of the 16th instant drawing my attention to the endeavour which the Spanish Government is said to be making in order to renew negotiations with China for the purpose of promoting the emigration of Chinese labourers into Cuba, and urging the advisability of the Chinese Government declining to sanction any scheme of emigration which would not provide ample guarantees for the good treatment and perfect independence of intending emigrants. Though the Chinese Government, thanks to the representations of your society, is now thoroughly alive to the abuse to which contract labour is liable, and little likely to overlook the necessity of taking measures to prevent its subjects from proceeding to foreign countries under conditions which would deprive them of their liberty of action on their arrival. I shall not fail to bring your communication to the notice of the proper authorities and counsel them to renewed vigilance. Be so good as to offer to the committee my sincere thanks for the courteous terms in which they have been pleased to refer to my exertions on behalf of my countrymen during my residence at this Court, and also to express to the committee my gratitude to them for the never-falling interest they have taken in the welfare of Chinese subjects inhabiting Peru, Cuba, and other places. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, Tseng.—The secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society."

It is said that the scenes which occurred in the House of Commons on the last days of the debate on Parnell's anti-eviction Bill were but very faintly depicted in the published reports. The tactics of obstruction were openly pursued by the Irish members with a degree of effrontery hitherto unparalleled. Parnell himself seems to have shrunk from associating himself with conduct which he could neither sanction nor restrain. He absented himself from the House for several days, and in his absence every vote of the estimates was discussed *ad nauseam*, the Irish members speaking forty times at a single sitting. This conduct disgusted many of the

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Gladstonians. They characterized it as "a degrading orgie of obstruction," and it was evident that the ties of alliance which bound them to the Irish cause were strained almost to snapping. Long-winded speeches and frivolous arguments were not the only weapons employed by the Parnellites. They did not even make a pretence of debating seriously, but indulged freely in shouts and jeers, with cries of "You shan't do any English business;" "We are only beginning this game;" "You will have to knuckle down," and so forth. The Government, meanwhile, appear to have purposely refrained from any attempt to check the obstruction. One or two half-hearted appeals were indeed made to the better feeling of the obstructionists, but on the whole it was easy to see that the Conservatives had adopted the policy of giving the Irishmen rope, and letting them show the county what obstruction in its ugliest guise means. The present outlook is that the union between the Gladstonians and Parnellites cannot hold, and that Government will be in a position, at the next session of Parliament, to ask for and receive almost any powers within the limits of reason.

An entertainment was given on Tuesday at the Seamen's Mission Rooms to the members of the temperance societies on board H.B.M. ships now in harbour, and their friends. About 250 seamen were present, besides a number of friends of temperance work resident here. The chair was occupied by the Rev. R. Ross-Lewin of the *Audacious*. The proceedings commenced by the men partaking of a substantial tea, kindly provided by the missionary and other ladies of Yokohama. The Chairman, in a few well chosen words, pointed out the benefits to all classes from total abstinence from intoxicating liquor, but specially amongst men in "the Service." Addresses on the same subject were given by Messrs. J. A. Thomson and Unstey. The evening was enlivened by songs, readings, and recitations by Miss Crosby, Miss Ballagh, Mr. Robt. Thomson, and a number of men from the different ships. Mrs. MacArthur presided at the organ. A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the Chairman proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the ladies for providing the tea, to those who had contributed to make the evening enjoyable by singing, etc., and to Mr. J. A. Thomson for organizing the meeting. This was done by three lusty cheers. Mr. Edwards then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting closed by singing "God Save the Queen."

THE Rev. R. Henry Davis depicts the field of his missionary labours at Niigata in colours which cannot fail to give prominence to any success he may achieve there. Here is what he says on the subject in the *Christian Mirror* :—

As near as I can judge, not less than seven-tenths of the so called educated class are atheists and materialists—and the masses are steeped in ignorance and prejudices. Or to put it in another way—this province is the stronghold of Buddhism and the recruiting ground for the houses of ill-fame of all northern and central Japan. Respectable merchants often sell their daughters to lives of shame. In fact, the people seem to be made up in about equal proportions of the three following motives,—politeness to an extreme in mere words (not one of them would ever think of ceasing to smoke because of the presence of a lady, either native or foreign), love of money without labor in the acquisition, and abandonment to the lower and viler passions. I have often had persons offer to receive baptism, if I would give them a little money. When the gospel is urged upon individuals, we are often asked if its acceptance will cut them off from any

of their sinful pleasures. There are probably more houses of ill-fame in this small city of 40,000 souls than in all the three northern New England states, if not more than in all New England. I sometimes am almost forced to think that the very spiritual element itself in the original endowment of human nature has been lost or consumed by the lust of the flesh and the pride of life, as it was in ancient Sodom and Gomorrah.

Mr. Davis has not cared to show how a place where "seven-tenths of the educated class are atheists and materialists" can, at the same time, be "the stronghold of Buddhism." Perhaps in his moral vocabulary atheism and materialism are synonyms for Buddhism. As for his assertion that "respectable merchants often sell their daughters to lives of shame," we take leave to doubt it very emphatically. At no time in the social history of Japan were such transactions tolerable except under the pressure of extreme indigence, and since they became illegal, some fifteen years ago, they no longer take place in the sense implied by Mr. Davis. But indeed that gentleman's standards are an amusing illustration of the prejudices he so loudly condemns in the Japanese. His test of the depth of politeness sounds like a jest. Considering what Japanese smoking amounts to; considering that Japanese women smoke almost as much as Japanese men; and considering that for centuries no idea of rudeness has attached to the notion of smoking in the presence of ladies, Mr. Davis could hardly have selected a less convincing trait of the barbarous condition which it is his function to regenerate. We shall not attempt to discuss the degree of immorality which disfigures his benighted district. New England, his standard of comparison, may be everything that he evidently believes it to be. We venture to assert, however, that in Niigata, as in all the other cities of Japan, the records of half a cycle do not comprise so many public outrages of morality as may be witnessed in one night in the streets of an European or American capital. Of course there is plenty of work for Mr. Davis and his confrères. Where is there not work for earnest philanthropists? But if it is Herculean work, in some senses, the Augean stables are not in Japan.

METAPHORS are pretty and forcible things when their use is skilful. The Minister of St. Paul's, Glasgow, is an expert in their employment. He has written as follows to Lord Randolph Churchill :—

You have penned an insolent reply to a respectful public document. You are now Cabinet Minister, but I observe with astonishment and regret that you have not laid aside those weapons of abuse and scorn with which you tomahawked your way to power. You seem to think it not unworthy of a Minister of the Queen to describe a body of representative men as senseless and irrational for daring to differ from you on a matter of public policy. It is a national calamity when men pitchforked into a high position are destitute of decent manners. It is one thing to tear opponents and grovel over them like the bulldog of politics. It is another to be a British statesman.

The occasion which evoked this parade of tomahawks and pitchforks was Lord Randolph's reply to a remonstrance addressed to him by the Scottish Protestant Alliance against the appointment of a Roman Catholic to be a Secretary of State. "Dear old Scotland" appears to be as benightedly intolerant as ever.

THE development of a good throat for music among the Japanese must be a question of time. Many of the women possess sweet voices, and a foreign training produces very fair results in girls' schools. But the voices of the men at present do not promise either good tenors or good basses. The reform in the theatre, substituting a good orchestra for the present very inferior music, ought to help on matters by

improving the musical ear of the public. A musical society, calling itself the "Musical Society of Japan," has been started in the capital with the view of fostering the study of the best music. It looks forward, among other things, to organizing grand concerts from time to time, when good opportunities occur. We hope shortly to see in Tôkyô a stately theatre, built and fitted up in Western style, but retaining some commendable Japanese characteristics, ready to open its doors to the public. Funds have poured in, as much as \$100,000, we believe, having been already subscribed. Mr. Suematsu and Professor Toyama are to be congratulated on the success which is crowning their efforts.

HERE is something interesting to smokers, from the columns of the *St. James's Budget* :— "Several reasons have been assigned for growing tobacco in England. One that should have been obvious, however, has been overlooked. Either smoking must be encouraged by making the loathsome plant a native of the soil, or England as a smoking country will soon be nowhere. The people who have never been able to see the justice of allowing others a cigar when they do not smoke themselves will learn with surprise that the average Belgian smokes four times as much as the average Englishman. There are 550 lbs. of tobacco consumed in Belgium for every 100 inhabitants. Holland, Germany, and Austria come next, and France stands seventh. Of all the European countries England very nearly smokes least. Spain, which is the lowest in the list, averages over 1 lb. per head, and England's average is only 138 lbs. per 100 inhabitants. If Spain did not fritter away its time over cigarettes, England would be the country that smokes least in Europe."

If any proof were needed of the colonizing fever which at present disturbs the blood of the French nation, it would be found in the following utterances of that staid economist M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu :—

Aux Nouvelles Hébrides nous avons eu le grand tort de conclure avec l'Angleterre, il y a quelques années, une convention que nous ne pouvons plus appliquer. Nous n'avons pas besoin de la dénoncer, cela est superflu. Nos colonies sont établies dans ces îles, ils ont besoin d'une protection; nous leur avons envoyé des soldats; ceux-ci doivent y rester à demeure et toujours; il serait sage, de la part de notre gouvernement, de renforcer ces postes et d'y entretenir un effectif respectable, 1,200 à 1,500 hommes. La *Pail Gazette* nous menace d'un *casus belli*. En vérité, quand les trois empires vont se partager les dépouilles de la Turquie, l'Angleterre prendrait sur elle d'entrer en guerre avec la France et serait ce plaisir aux trois Cours alliées de leur offrir le spectacle d'une lutte stupide entre les deux puissances occidentales! Non, les Anglais ne sont pas arrivés à ce degré de folie. Une guerre entre l'Angleterre et la France, d'ailleurs, les Anglais ne peuvent se faire à ce sujet aucune illusion, ce serait la révolte immédiate de l'Irlande, la révolte de l'Égypte, une recrudescence de la guerre de Birmanie, ce serait l'interruption du commerce anglais par les croiseurs français. Il surgirait dans tous nos ports des émeutes des Dugaa-Trouin, des Jean Bart et des Suffren. L'Angleterre, qui ne peut même pas se nourrir, serait affamée dans son île. Ce serait peut-être aussi l'annexion de la Hollande par l'Allemagne. En un mot, une pareille guerre serait la cause d'un gigantesque craquement de la puissance britannique. L'opinion publique anglaise ne peut songer à rien de pareil. En France, personne ne pense à froisser l'Angleterre; elle annexe des étendues énormes sans que nous nous y opposions. Nous ne dénoncerons pas actuellement la convention relative aux Nouvelles-Hébrides, mais la force des choses nous a amenés à occuper ces petites îles et nous devons y rester.

A Madagascar, il semble que la France soit en train de se laisser duper par les Howas. Nous avons toujours été opposé à ce traité équivoque d'où nous annonçons qu'il sortirait une guerre nouvelle. Il nous paraissait qu'avec six mois de plus de patience et l'envoi de 3 à 4,000 hommes que la paix au Tonkin laissait disponibles, nous eussions pu établir sur l'île un protectorat incontestable, émanciper les Sakalaves, occuper

tous les principaux ports et tenir dans Tananarive une garnison sérieuse. Il est aujourd'hui très vraisemblable qu'il nous faudra recommencer l'expédition; ce traité définitif et prématuré en aura été la cause. Le gouvernement français ferait bien de doubler ou tripler l'effectif des troupes dans la grande île, d'occuper les montagnes qui dominent Diego-Suarez, et au besoin de reprendre possession de Vohémar et de Majunka.

FOR the sake of the sprightliness of the House of Commons, it would be a great pity if the Irish members were removed from Westminster. They often lend to the debates a flavour of considerable piquancy. Witness the following passages which occurred during the adjourned debate on the Address at the beginning of September:—

The Speaker having proceeded to put Mr. Parnell's motion,

CAPTAIN COLONY (seated, and with his hat on), said,—Mr. Speaker, at this moment a member on the other side of the House crossed over here and said to me that I had said that he was paid for it, and that I was a liar. (Loud cries of "Name.") It was the member for Mid Cork.

THE SPEAKER.—If the hon. member for Mid Cork made use of any expression of that kind, perhaps he will give some explanation to the House (Hear, hear.)

DR. LANNER, sitting in his place with his hat on, said,—The gentleman who has appealed to you, Sir, just now, shouted across the floor that I was paid for trying to poison this discussion, and I said to the gentleman distinctly that he was a liar. (Loud and prolonged Home Rule cheers.) I need hardly say that I should not have used such strong language had I not been strongly provoked by the offensive statement of the hon. member.

THE SPEAKER.—The best course will be for the division to proceed, and for the two hon. members to attend in their places after the division. (Laughter and cheers.)

Had this happened in France, rapiers would certainly have been unsheathed the following morning. But in England the sequel was different. After the division the Speaker rose and said:—

I have spoken to both the hon. members concerned, and the hon. gentleman who used the first expression tells me that he did not use it in the sense in which it was understood by the hon. member. ("Oh, oh!" from the Home Rule members.) The hon. member tells me that he was most unwilling to give pain to the hon. gentleman, and he apologized and without reserve withdrew the expression. The hon. member for Mid Cork also in the most frank and unreserved manner withdraws the expression he made use of. After that explanation the House may think it right that the incident, which was a very unfortunate one, should drop. (Cheers.)

Another incident in the same debate was still more Irish.

MR. W. REDMOND maintained that there was one real cause of the riots which had taken place in Belfast. The hon. member proceeded to criticize the speech of the hon. member for Antrim (Mr. Macartney). He should not, he said, condescend to follow the hon. Tory member for Antrim through the low and scurrilous depths of language into which he had fallen.

THE SPEAKER.—The hon. member has made use of an improper and unparliamentary expression, and I hope he will at once withdraw it.

MR. W. REDMOND.—I will withdraw it most unreservedly.

THE SPEAKER.—It is an expression which almost requires an apology, and I caution the hon. member against repeating it.

MR. W. REDMOND.—I have already withdrawn it; but I assure you, Sir, that there was nothing further from my intention than to transgress your ruling, or to say anything which would place me under the censure of the House. I will not again use the words which I have withdrawn with reference to the hon. member opposite. The hon. member proceeded to say that the language of the hon. member for Antrim was unbecoming; but the only excuse that could be made for him was that he represented nothing particular in Ireland.

THE SPEAKER.—The hon. member is not dealing at all with the amendment before the House. He has not spoken at all relevant to the subject, and I warn him to be more relevant.

MR. W. REDMOND.—I will do as you wish with the greatest readiness, and again I assure you, Sir, that I have no real intention of doing so. (Loud laughter.) As soon as I am allowed to proceed free from the interruptions of hon. members who laugh so heartily, I will resume my remarks. The hon. member then continued his criticism of the speech of the hon. member for Antrim, and observed that he would not follow so ungentlemanly a line of argument. (Cries of "Order.")

THE SPEAKER.—If the hon. member repeats this language I shall have to take the very severe course of naming him. This is the second time I have called him to order for using expressions which are highly improper and unparliamentary. I will now ask him to express regret to the House for having used the last expression which has fallen from him.

MR. W. REDMOND.—The expression "ungentlemanly" I unreservedly withdraw, and I would not have used it if I had thought it unparliamentary. (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

THE coup made by the Irish police under Sir Redvers Buller's directions, in capturing two bands of Moonlighters, took place on a farm at

a place called Teale Bridge. The estate is one of those extensive but very poor properties which are only too common in the West and South of Ireland. Nine thousand acres of land are valued at only £1,000 annually. Even this small sum cannot be collected, and the proprietress, Miss Thompson, has been obliged to evict a number of tenants who refused to pay an increase of rent. The Moonlighters caught an unexpected Tartar, but great doubts are entertained as to the possibility of getting a jury to convict them. Neither the loyalty of the constabulary nor the activity of a dozen General Bullers will be of much avail so long as the functions of judgment devolve upon men who applaud, and would themselves unhesitatingly commit, the crime of which they are required to convict. In some not very remote era, civilized people will look back with amused surprise at the silly pertinacity with which Anglo-Saxons used to cling to that relic of barbarism called trial by jury.

SOME important changes are said to be impending in the British diplomatic circle. That Sir William White is to replace Sir Edward Thornton at Constantinople, has been common talk for some time. But we hear nothing of a new embassy for Sir Edward. The public appears to have concluded that his long and honorable diplomatic career ends with Constantinople. Sir William White's successor at Bucharest is expected to be Mr. Lascelles, now Her Majesty's Representative at Sofia. It is also said that Lord Lyons intends to resign the embassy in Paris next April, and that he will be succeeded by either Sir Edward Malet or Mr. H. C. Vivian, now Minister at Brussels. Paris without Lord Lyons will seem strange to Englishmen.

THE match over hurdles came off on Saturday, and, contrary to expectation, Ruby won easily. The ponies took the first obstacle together, and Ruby passed the Stand with the lead, which he increased to four lengths at the half-mile post. From this point, however, Marsala gradually drew up, getting level at the bottom bend, and the pair jumped the last hurdle but one at the same instant. At the last jump, Ruby was a length in front, Marsala knocking the hurdle down in getting over, and in the run home Ruby left the grey and won easily by several lengths. Marsala neither jumped nor galloped so well as in the race he won, touching all the sticks in getting over. When he joined Ruby, however, it was looked upon as a certain win for him, but he did not go on the flat in his customary form, with the result above stated.

WE are requested to state that on Saturday, the 13th November, at 1 p.m., a Concert will be given in the Hall of the Kunmōin (Blind and Dumb School), Tsukiji, Sanchome, in aid of the funds of that Institution. The programme will include Japanese and Chinese Music by performers of note on the *Koto*, *Samisen*, *Kokin*, and *Shakuhachi*; and European pieces under the direction of Professor Sauvet, Instructor in the Institute of Music under the control of the Department of Education. The admission fees (1 yen each) will be devoted to the funds of the Institution.

THE following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Council of the Japan Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, on 27th inst.:—"Whereas large bodies of Christians in Europe and America

have agreed to observe the 1st Sunday of November next as a day of special prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon Missionaries and Mission work in all lands; resolved, that we earnestly commend to all Christians in Japan to join with their brethren in other lands in the observance of this day."

THE *Hieigo News* of the 2nd inst. says:—"At H.B.M.'s Consulate yesterday a court of inquiry into the loss of the British steamer *Normanton* was opened, the court consisting of J. Troup, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, with Captain Gulland, of the *Claymore*, and Captain Logan, of the *Travancore*, as associates. There are a great number of witnesses to examine, and the court will be occupied some days."

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 30th October, new cases, 3; deaths, 3. Sunday, new case, 1; deaths, 3. Monday, new case, 0; death, 1. Tuesday, new cases, 2; death, 1. Wednesday, new case, 0; death, 0. Thursday, new case, 0; death, 1. Friday, new cases, 4; deaths, 3. Total cases, 10; deaths, 12.

THE cholera returns for Tōkyō during last week were:—Friday, 29th October, new cases, 4; deaths, 5. Saturday and Sunday, new cases, 6; deaths, 2. Monday, new cases, 7; deaths, 6. Tuesday and Wednesday, new cases, 5; deaths, 6. Thursday, new case, 1; death, 0. Total new cases, 23; deaths, 19.

THE *Fiji Shimpō* publishes the following telegram:—

Nagasaki, October 29th (Afternoon). The thirty-third sitting of the enquiry was held to-day. Mr. Kusaka is about to leave for Saseloh, but during his absence the conference will sit as usual.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes the following telegram:—

Nagasaki, October 30th, 3.50 p.m. In accordance with a request made by the Chinese representatives, the sittings of the enquiry will be closed for a week, beginning from yesterday. Mr. Kusaka, Governor of Nagasaki, left for Saseloh yesterday.

The *Ching-yuen* and the French frigate *Turenne* arrived in the harbour the 28th and 29th instant respectively.

THE action raised by Mr. Uchiyama Rossetu against Messrs. Cocking & Co. for \$208, which was set down for hearing and proof on Tuesday morning, in H.B.M. Court for Japan, was settled out of Court.

AFTER a very successful season at Kanda, Tōkyō, Chiarini has struck his tent, and will make a fresh pitch on a piece of ground in Tsukiji, near the Seyoken.

THE winter service on the Yokohama-Tōkyō Railway commenced the 1st inst. The alterations in the time-table of this and other lines will be found in this issue.

AT noon Wednesday, the birthday of the Emperor, the Japanese flag was run up and saluted by the ships of the British Squadron.

WE are informed that the P. & O. steamer *Zheran* left Nagasaki for Yokohama via Kobe on the 4th instant (Thursday) at 3 p.m.

WE are informed that the German steamer *Stettin* is bringing up the English mail of the 4th inst. from

# ORIENTAL WITNESSES IN BRITISH COURTS.

FROM time to time the gravity of judicial proceedings in England and of the British public is disturbed by the appearance of a witness, usually Oriental, who either claims to have the oath administered in some peculiar way, or to whom it is administered with grotesque ceremonies in accordance with precedent. Thus we hear at intervals of swearing a witness by cutting off a cock's head, smashing a saucer, burning paper, or the like, accompanied by imprecations which, under other circumstances, would be styled impious or blasphemous. Last year, when a Japanese was burnt to death in the Japanese village at Knightsbridge, and one of the deceased's friends appeared as witness before the coroner's jury, the question arose how he was to be sworn. The witness, on being asked what form of oath was binding on his conscience, said he thought if that he promised to tell the truth, then dipped his finger in ink, and placed it on a piece of paper, his conscience would thereby be bound. In the event, his evidence was found unnecessary, and his conscience was spared the ordeal. In 1868, in a case of robbery tried before the Southwark Police Court, the prosecutor, who said he was a Japanese Buddhist, refused to be sworn at all, as the practice was, he said, contrary to his religion; but he wrote in Japanese a declaration that the statement he would make to the Court should be "in the whole nothing but the truth, according to the custom, religion, and belief of this country and my own." The witness stated that he believed in a God, who would punish him hereafter if he said what was not true, and the report goes on to add that he seemed extremely careful to speak only of facts, without attempting to gloss over anything that might appear against his case. The prisoner was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour. Not very long ago, a Hindoo barrister laying an information against a woman for robbing him late at night near Leicester Square, astonished everyone by saying that he was a Quaker, and as such he was admitted to make an affirmation. The late Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, with whose brilliant abilities there was more than a due mixture of eccentricity, in a paper written for the Judicial Society nearly twenty years ago, to advocate the abolition of all oaths to heathen witnesses, ridiculed the pertinacity of enforcing strange oaths upon Chinamen, who from time immemorial have taken no oaths at all in their own courts of justice. In Hongkong, in the early days, judges borrowed from the Straits Settlements the practice of handing a witness a slip of red or yellow paper inscribed with curses in the Chinese character, which he was told to burn with a lighted candle. This process was called

burning paper of imprecation, and was invariably a source of much amusement to the witness and the other Chinese in court. A Chief Justice (HULME, we believe), decided to select some more solemn form of oath, and he introduced from China the practice of "cutting off a cock's head, under the canopy of heaven, with maledictions in the name of the demon of the swearer." The burning paper, Mr. ANSTEY says, was an invention of a missionary in Malacca from a hazy recollection of the description of a Chinese ordeal which he had read in PINKERTON'S voyages. The difficulty of knowing precisely what to do with non-Christian or Pagan witnesses is not confined to the East. In New Caledonia, as Captain BRIDGE tells us in a paper in the September number of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society, French officials swear South Sea Islanders in the following "*bêche de mer* lingo," or "sandal-wood English," the pidgin of these regions:—"Me talkie true, me no tell lie, me no gammon; me," raising the right hand to the sky, "swear."

It may, as Mr. ANSTEY argued, be desirable that all oaths should be abolished in these cases in England, as they are now in Hongkong and on the coast of China. But grotesque as the proceedings may be in Courts at home, they rest on a substratum of sound common-sense and legal principle, so long as oaths are to be retained at all. In former times English law held infidels, Jews, and heathens to be incapable of giving evidence at all in the Courts, for, said Lord COKE, "they are the subjects of the devil, and not of any Christian prince." But this cruel doctrine was altered in 1744 by the judgment of Lord Chief Justice WILLES in the celebrated case of *Omychand v. Barker*, in which the question arose whether a Hindoo witness could give lawful evidence. The judges held that the form of the oath did not matter; the main point was that the witness should believe in a Supreme Being, the avenger of falsehood, and in a future state of rewards and punishments. Hence, in the case of doubtful witnesses, the practice arose of asking them the question: "Do you believe in a God the avenger of falsehood," and then inviting them to mention the mode of swearing which would be binding on their conscience. It is not for the law of England to say what form will bind the consciences of men of different races, religions and customs. That is not only beyond the province of law, but is an impossibility, and accordingly it is left to the witness to say. Having said it, and having been sworn by the ceremony he indicates, the offence of bearing false witness becomes at once converted into the crime of perjury. He is left perfectly free to select his own mode of oath; he cannot even be asked whether some other mode would not be more binding on his conscience; and then

he gives his evidence with the pains and penalties of perjury hanging over him. Hence it is that there are so many ridiculous forms in the Courts at home. They are dictated by the wayward fancies of ignorant men, generally sailors or servants on board ship: at one time it is inking the finger, at another writing a promise, and so on.

Thus far, no particular form has come to be identified with Japanese witnesses in English judicial proceedings. But there is one which has become almost universal in the case of Chinese. Mr. ANSTEY calls it the "rival imposture" to the burning paper and the cock's head. It consists in breaking a saucer. This practice is first heard of in English procedure in 1804. At the December Sessions at the Old Bailey in that year, two men, ALSEY and GUNN, were charged with stealing and feloniously receiving the monies of one ER PIUN, a Chinaman, who was called as a witness. The interpreter was a Chinese called ANTONIS, who had left his country when a child, had become Christian, and had been to and fro on business ever since. He said he had often seen oaths administered in China and was well acquainted with judicial proceedings there. Witnesses, he said, make an appeal to the god they worship in that country; they break a saucer, and then they are told, *your body will be cracked as that saucer is cracked, if you do not tell the truth*. The witness was sworn on this formula, and the prisoners were convicted on his evidence. But it was not until 1843 that the formula was finally settled as it is in use at the present day. In that year, likewise at the Old Bailey, before Baron GURNEY, two men named ENTREHMANN and SAMUT were indicted for feloniously assaulting one ASSANG, on the 16th of December, and cutting and wounding him on his left cheek, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The report goes on to say that the prosecutor was a Chinese, and as he did not understand the English language, an interpreter was sworn. In reply to a question from Baron GURNEY, the interpreter said he was acquainted with the mode of administering an oath to a Chinese witness, and described it in the manner in which it was afterwards administered, adding that he had frequently seen it so administered, and believed it to be binding in that form. The prosecutor was then called, and on getting into the witness-box immediately knelt down, and the saucer having been placed in his hand, he struck it against the brass rail in front of the box and broke it. The crier of the Court who swears witnesses, then, by direction of the interpreter, administered the oath in these words, which were translated by the interpreter,—"You shall tell the truth and the whole truth:—the saucer is cracked, and if you do not tell the truth your soul will be cracked like the saucer." This is the original form commonly used in the case



of Chinese witnesses, simply because such witnesses (being probably coached beforehand by the interpreter) say it is binding on their consciences. But if they wanted the burnt-paper or cock's head-ceremony there is no reason why it should not be performed; indeed, it most certainly would be. Sometimes Chinese witnesses, probably from a spirit of mischief, assert that their consciences will not be bound unless some absurd or impossible thing is done. A gentleman named AYUK, in the New York Marine Court, once enumerated the various ceremonies attending the taking of an oath in China, some of which were impossible in New York. As these ceremonies could not be complied with, the witness could not be examined. Next day he appeared in Court with the plaintiff, and said he was quite mistaken as to the laws and customs of China relating to oaths, and that the only essential ceremony was the reading aloud of a part of the Chinese Bible in a temple! There being no Chinese temple in New York, the witness replied that temples and Courts of justice were the same in China, and hence that the ceremony of reading aloud a few passages from CONFUCIUS in the Marine Court of New York would bind his conscience! What effect this may have had on Mr. AYUK'S tender conscience, we cannot say. Its effect in American law was to make him a legal witness, liable to indictment for perjury if he gave false testimony. In a certain divorce case in the House of Lords in 1846, a Chinese witness, KO WAN, on whose testimony the proof of adultery depended, protested that it was against her religion to take two oaths in one matter, for she had already been examined before the old Ecclesiastical Court. But Lord BROUGHAM would not admit her objection. He said that her gods would punish their Lordships if anything wrong were done by them; after which he ordered the interpreter to read her a lecture on the sanctity and use of oaths, and finally induced her to give evidence.

The whole system of oath-taking, judicial and administrative, is gradually undergoing a change in England. Affirmations are in many cases taking the place of oaths, and the present method of swearing in members of Parliament, public officers, and others, as well as witnesses, appears to be falling into disrepute. Certainly it would be no loss to the dignity of judicial proceedings, or to the general administration of justice, if ordinary affirmations were substituted for oaths in the case of Oriental witnesses.

#### LIFE IN JAPAN AND RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

THE influence of climate and surroundings on creed and character is fully recognized in these days. Since BUCKLE rode this hobby of his almost to death, in works whose popularity is diminished more in England than outside of it, the theme has been dwelt upon by a multitude of writers, who sometimes fail to hold the balance exact between race capabilities and race surroundings.

It has often occurred to us as an interesting question, to consider the reflex effect of Japanese life and ideas upon those "elegiac and religious children of the fog and mist," who come to preach a foreign faith to a people who have never become acquainted with a like faith or lived under like conditions—light-hearted "children of the sun." The theology of the Picard of Noyon was worked out amid wars and massacres and cruel torturings; it was hard and stony as the fortresses of old France. The saints were radically distinguished from the sinners, and the struggle was a mighty one, both internally as personal conflict and outside in the wicked world. The creed was an admirable one to inspire an army or a people in a struggle for life, and the assurance of Final Perseverance was as invigorating as the faith of the soldiers of the Prophet. But when life had sunk down into a peaceful calm, and men had no need of a war-cry, Protestantism, even of a milder type than JOHN CALVIN'S, showed little power of expansion. It has done good work, no doubt in the United States, and during last century it changed the face of the Highlands of Scotland, making godly men out of freebooters. But it has not been a great conquering force, as its founders expected. It shows a tendency to relapse into hard hypocrisy or colourless respectability. The grimaces of a TALMAGE or the spasmodic performances of a General BOOTH are too sure signs of degeneration. Does not the orthodox Protestant Creed lack a certain harmony with nature? We bow before mystery, but we rebel against contradictions.

"Woe" says a living sage, JOSEPH ROUX, whom all Paris is honouring, "woe unto him that utters the language of ideas in a country where that language is a dead letter." Is not this the feeling of many a missionary who preaches of original sin and conversion and election to men who know not anything of these things? Of all notions, this notion of inborn radical sin seems most absent from Japanese life. It may be there, but certainly it does not appear to ordinary observation. The essential wickedness of men in an unsaved state, called by theologians Moral Inability in a fallen state, does cast a peculiarly anti-Japanese cloud over the world. "This is a fine day," said a meek church-goer to a stern elder of the church, as they walked

together to service on a beautiful Sabbath morning in June. "And is this a day to talk of the fineness of the day?" was the dreadful rejoinder.

Blindness to natural beauty, and distrust of nature, must slowly disintegrate under the influences of the sunny Japanese sky. And with them the old theology goes. Professor DOWDEN, in a recent article on Literature, tells us how, wonderful as it may seem to the men of to-day, WORDSWORTH was looked upon as a dangerous religious teacher when first his writings came into notice. But to us nothing appears more natural, for although the poet is now the bosom companion of men of a religious mind, his masterpiece dealt the deadliest blow it ever received to the doctrine of Original Sin. How WORDSWORTH would have enjoyed Japan!—who was so well pleased

"to recognize  
In Nature and the language of the sense,  
The action of his purest thoughts, the nurse,  
The guide, the guardian of his heart, and soul  
Of all his moral being?"

There is too much reason to believe that the hard and fast creeds of two centuries and a half ago, or even of a century ago, are singularly calculated to hamper the present expansion of Christian effort. Works on theology in touch with the times, like DRUMMOND'S Natural Law in the Spiritual World, are all on the new lines. They refer to the Christian life not as a change from perdition to salvation, but as a natural growth, the planting of new seed in congenial soil. The questions which puzzle and distress Japanese, such as the fear that belief in Christianity implies belief in the eternal punishment in hell of all their ancestors, become meaningless in the light of the new teaching.

As little can be hoped from an emasculated as from an outworn creed; but why choose between the two, when there may be a third alternative? The tendency of religious belief among the Protestant churches here seems to us certain to flow in the new channel, which goes directly for its inspiration to the Sermon on the Mount and the Parables. The influences are in the air and the landscape and the people.

#### NEW CURIOSITIES.

ONE is often surprised to hear a globe-trotter refer with undisguised satisfaction to the curios which he has collected during a tour of a few weeks in Japan. Amateurs who have studied the matter at all know that anything in the shape of a good old curio has become unprocureable by a passing visitor, and are consequently disposed to set down the happy globe-trotter's purchases as veritable rubbish. But the fact is that the Japanese are yearly improving in their art manufactures, and that a collector who is content to buy simply what is beautiful and artistic, without concerning himself as to its age, can find almost as many charming objects as he

pleases. In lacquer and porcelain he will perhaps be disappointed. Not that there is any inability to manufacture as fine lacquer now as was ever produced in the past. The skill is there, but the market is wanting. The cost of really good lacquer is prohibitive both to manufacturer and to consumer. In the case of porcelain alone the proficiency of old times seems to be scarcely recoverable. But in everything else, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the Japanese are fully as skilful as they ever were. Look at their ivories, for example. We do not speak of the so-called "*netsuke*" which are manufactured by the gross, and sold at every curio shop in every city of the empire. Such things may have their merits, but one soon wearies of their ubiquity, and grows angry with their unending reduplication. We refer to a very different class of carvings; genuine labours of love that will compare favourably with the choicest efforts of the old masters. Like all works of real merit, these are not to be obtained *ad infinitum*. But neither are they absolutely scarce. Any good dealer always has one or two on hand. A trait of such specimens is that the man who made them generally happens to have died just after completing his task. His mantle, too, never descends, so that a duplicate of his last *chef-d'œuvre* is out of the question. But collectors need not be discouraged by this announcement. In the space of two or three months they may confidently reckon on finding in the hands of the same dealer an exact reproduction of the same carving with the same history as to the recent death of the carver and the comparative incapacity of his successors. Indeed, if we except the multitude of rough conceits in bone and walrus ivory which are expressly manufactured for the markets of the West, it may be said that the practicality of modern trade has not invaded the domain of the Japanese ivory-and-wood carver farther than to encourage the manufacture of specialties. There are men now-a-days who carve only skulls; others who confine themselves to clusters of rats; others whose idiosyncrasy lies in the direction of barn-door fowls, and so forth. This sacrifice of versatility to specific skill is evidently a first step towards the mechanical division of labour which long ago deprived Chinese decorative art of all originality or ideality. Still, for the moment, its results are admirable. Among the skull-carvers there is one whose work is so minutely exact that anatomists marvel and every-day folks are tormented with a horrible suspicion that the man must have passed his life in the company of skeletons. The creator of rats is as wonderful in his own line, and perhaps more wonderful in the fact that he has been killed at least fifty times by the astute vendor in Kobe who enjoys a monopoly of his rare productions. The globe-trotter, having acquired such specimens, is justified if he goes on his

way rejoicing. They will rescue his collection from the stigma of mediocrity even though it includes some of the paint-and-paste vulgarities called *Satsuma*, or of the smoked demons and begrimed coolies that do duty for "very old" wood carvings in the bric-a-brac stores of Yokohama. Look, again, at that essentially modern development of Japanese industry — *cloisonné*. There used to be, indeed there still is in many quarters, a firmly rooted notion that Japanese enamels are inferior to Chinese. So they were undoubtedly in former years. The Japanese *cloisonné* of old times was thin without being delicate, sombre without being solid, and rough without being strong. The Chinese, on the contrary, while it charmed by skilful juxtaposition of brilliant colours, presented at the same time a comfortable aspect of solidity and durability. It was essentially a satisfactory article of decorative furniture, grateful to the eye and reassuring to the economic instinct. But the contrast is all the other way now. In the hands of the modern Japanese artist the manufacture of *cloisonné* enamel has been carried to a point of perfection never even conceived by the greatest Chinese experts of bygone days. Alike in brilliancy, variety, and depth of colour, in grace of form, in artistic beauty of design, and in marvellous delicacy of execution, the Japanese product towers immeasurably above its Chinese predecessor. The only dilemma that besets the acquisition of such specimens is uncertainty with regard to impending developments of the art. Considering the strides that have been made during the past ten or fifteen years, who can say that the master-piece of to-day will not be the mediocrity of to-morrow? After all, one of the great comforts of a collector of old objects of *virtu* is that they represent, or ought to represent if well chosen, the *ne plus ultra* of a period. They run no risk of being speedily supplanted by finer developments. Four years ago, we should have been inclined to say that this danger was not imminent in the case of embroideries, for example. But during that time the embroiderer's art also has received an immense and unanticipated impulse. The Kyôto artisan of to-day will stitch you a veritable picture, with *chiaro-oscuro* as accurate as though it were produced with a brush on canvas. Think of lights and shadows produced with a needle and thread on a silk ground! It would be rash to predict that the limit has been reached even in this direction. And here we may allude to another branch of Japanese art which, from some inexplicable cause, remains virtually unpatronized—the art of the silversmith. Travellers, by the time they reach Japan, have generally completed their purchases in this line. They tell you with proud satisfaction of their plaques acquired in India and their vases purchased in Canton, never suspecting that they have come to a

country whose workers in metal can afford to look down on the whole world. In how many European or American houses are there to be found tea-services in Japanese *repoussé* silver? We know of only one shop in Yokohama where such things are to be sold, and the specimens exhibited there are not only costly but by no means representative. One of these fine days it will occur to some speculator that an *ELKINGTON* and *MASON* in Tôkyô might be one of the greatest attractions of the East. It is impossible to gauge the capabilities of an art which needs only patronage to rival achievements that set the æsthetic world wondering when it first made their acquaintance. Certainly the time has passed when there was truth in the constant criticism that everything new was bad. The uneducated amateur who visits Japan to-day needs no guide but his own taste. If he is wise, he will confine himself to objects which make no pretence of antiquity. If a collection put together on this principle does not include any "historical" pieces, it will at all events be beautiful and genuine, and its owner will have the satisfaction of knowing that in making it he was not a perpetual victim of deception and chicanery.

#### THE SAME GOAL BY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

A WRITER in the *Christian* comments on our recently expressed opinions with regard to the position of women in Japan and the direction which any sound movement of reform on their account should take. It is evident that there is no desire on the part of this writer to approach the subject in a controversial spirit, and though in the course of his article he apparently endeavours to establish some illogical contrasts between our views, we shall not follow him into that discussion. To one point, however, we will draw his attention; namely, that under the same form of civilization it may very well be possible to find happy means as well as unfortunate extremes, for the simple reason that the operation of every system applied to a number of dissimilar subjects must show varying results. Thus in Europe we may find, and happily do find, thousands of women who closely approach our highest ideal as regards both moral character and feminine disposition. But we find also women, and these too the types which the present extravagant relation between the sexes tends to educate, who, taught to regard homage as their right, have ceased to associate it with the chivalry that originally dictated it, and who, by their exercise of frivolous dominance, have converted social intercourse into a burlesque. Similarly in Japan, while many of the most beautiful feminine traits have been developed by a system that inculcates self-sacrifice and fidelity as the highest virtues, the same system has

so weakened men's perception of what is properly due to the possessors of such virtues, that one is perpetually shocked by contrasts between the treatment which women deserve and the treatment which they actually receive. However, we did not set out to show that in order to be consistent in warning Japanese reformers against the extreme tendency of Western civilization while at the same time encouraging them to change their own, it is necessary to condemn both systems utterly. A little reflection will, we think, convince the writer in the *Christian* that the exigencies of logic are not so imperative. Our purpose rather is to note that the conclusion reached by him is, in substance, identical with our own, though differing apparently in form. His panacea is the development of home life as it is lived by God-fearing people in the West. "Shall we not then recommend," he says, "the religion which teaches the true secret by which both men and women may be raised to higher positions, and spheres of usefulness, by which the word 'home,' which in Japanese yet lacks an equivalent, shall come to mean more than a mere dwelling place, and through which the standard of morality will be raised, and the whole nation influenced for good?" It is held by many earnest Japanese that the great reform which they seek to accomplish in the position and treatment of the weak sex cannot be satisfactorily achieved until Japan becomes a Christian nation. Professor TOYAMA, in a pamphlet just published, distinctly commits himself to this opinion. For our own part, while we have often declared our conviction that Christianity is the basis of Western civilization, and that if Japan attempts to adopt the latter and reject the former she will find herself confronted by a multitude of insuperable dilemmas, we nevertheless purposely refrained from thrusting Christianity into the forefront of this discussion. The peril of needlessly exciting religious prejudices is too evident to need comment. If Christianity ever recommends itself finally to this country—and we are persuaded that it will recommend itself—the process will not be that of ordinary propagandism, such as the preaching of doctrines and dogmas, the publication of legendary records, the iconoclasm of inconvenient faiths. Japan once rejected foreign civilization for the sake of the treacherous and turbulent Christianity that presented itself in the van. When she accepts Christianity, it will be for the sake of that civilization. And as the latter has appealed to her intelligence, so must the former also. She will adopt the Christian system of morality when she learns that without it her reforms must be superficial and incongruous. Everything that tends to demonstrate this inevitable superficiality and incongruity, without openly trenching upon theological controversy, is a useful means to the desired end.

Altruism is the pivot upon which the system of Christian morality rests. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Stripped of its supernatural adjuncts, the whole Christian code is summed up in that incomparable phrase. And altruism is precisely what is needed in the particular case under consideration. It was this consideration that induced us to write:—"Education may help women to win respect, and independence may save some of them from the worst alternative of marriage, but these devices must remain mere palliatives, so long as the man refuses to acknowledge in practice that the only virtues he has any title to expect in a woman are those which his own conduct exemplifies; that he owes to the feelings of his wife as much consideration as he requires her to show for his good name, and that no degree of poverty or physical suffering can condone the crime of parents who support themselves on the wages of their daughters' shame." It seems to us that if these principles were recognized, and acted upon in Japan, the country would be within sight of that "home life" which the writer in the *Christian* so earnestly eulogizes. He speaks with only too much truth when he says that as yet there is no complete "home life" in Japan. There is incomplete home life. One half of of the household, the mother and the children, exhibit in their loving and trustful intercourse all the beautiful traits that are nurtured in household circles, as we in England interpret the term. But the father too often stands without the circle. He fails to discharge, scarcely even tries to discharge, the duties that such a sacred association imposes. Before his children are old enough to appreciate his temptations, they learn to connect their mother's sorrows, perhaps her frequent tears, with the exercise of his libertine caprices. He forfeits her love and their allegiance. To complete the "home life" by making him an integral part of it involves an immense alteration in his perception of the debt he owes for the homage and fidelity which he exacts. If, in discussing the direction which the reform ought to take, we principally emphasised the necessity of educating this altered perception, it was not because we undervalued the essential rôle which women play in home life, but because the imperfection of Japanese home life at present is due almost entirely to the conduct of the men, and with the men, therefore, the reform should commence. The writer in the *Christian* indicates Christianity as the general means to be used and "home life" as the end to be compassed. We, on the other hand, endeavoured to point out what particular moral principle—a Christian principle if you will—is outraged by the existing state of affairs, and in what particular respect the household life of Japan is incomplete. Both roads lead to the same Rome. Their divergence is only on points of method.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ILLUSTRATED CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As "Decimal" appears to pride himself on his powers of repartee or on the exhibition of his party spirit rather than of his parts, allow me to point out to him through your columns that he forgot to find out from his second-form school-boy that 0.914 means nine hundred and fourteen thousandths, and that if it is possible to conceive of 914 thousandths, it is equally possible to conceive of one of such parts.

By repeating only a fraction of my letter, "Decimal" has fractionally misrepresented the spirit in which it was written, and has made me appear as a cavilling mathematician, instead of which I am only a poor little

COMMA.

October 28th, 1886.

## OBSERVATIONS ON HOKKAIDO.

By SEKI NAOKIHO, A GRADUATE OF THE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT IN THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

(Continued from 9th October.)

I shall next consider the debts which the fishermen owe to the Government. The Kaitakushi opened its purse liberally to supply them with capital to carry on their undertakings, but its very liberality became a cause of trouble to its protégés. The Kaitakushi encouraged the people to apply for loans, even to such an extent as to make it the rule to lend a few hundred yen to every fisherman who had a place for drying *kombu*. This indiscriminate liberality of the Colonization Office induced dishonest fishermen to secure public money by opening fictitious drying places for *kombu*. Even honest people could not withstand the temptation thus offered them of borrowing large sums of money on very easy terms. The total amount of the debts still due to the Government by the fishermen is computed at several million yen. To take an illustration, the amount in the two rural divisions of A'keshi and Hamanaka alone reaches a little over yen 132,000, distributed among about 60 persons, the average amount being yen 2,200 each. The consequence of such a liberal supply of capital is that the Government and the fishermen alike are suffering, the former finding it difficult to get the capital back and the latter having no means of repaying it. They are both of them equally to blame.

Whatever might have been the advantage of borrowing public money for the first few years, it has now become decidedly injurious to the prosperity of the fisheries in Hokkaido. The period of payment varies in different cases, but ranges between ten and thirty years. Payment is made in the products obtained, at the rate of from 6 (in the case of *kombu*) to 10 (in the case of herrings, etc.) per cent. of the total produce of the year. Of course, the payment to the Government must be made before any other engagement of a private nature, and this circumstance occasions peculiar difficulty to the fishermen, for the capitalists of Hakodate and other localities hesitate to lend them money on account of a fear that their security will be appropriated towards the liquidation of the Government debt. Every one who has visited Hokkaido, must have observed that very few fishermen carry on their trade without borrowing capital. The majority of them being destitute of capital, they are obliged to borrow money on the security of the produce of the coming season, and to ask merchants to advance articles of food and other necessities on credit. The account is settled with the produce of the season. It will be understood that, when fishermen are under an obligation to pay 6 or 10 per cent. of their produce to

the Government before the fulfilment of any other engagement, capitalists naturally think twice before advancing money to them, and if they ever do advance it, it is at an enormous disadvantage to the borrowers. It thus frequently happens that the producers are compelled to stop work for want of capital, apart altogether from those unlucky fishermen who have suffered complete failure. These being the disastrous consequences of their obligations to the Government, it is but natural for them to desire for a postponement of the period of payment. Their wish seems to be to let the debt lie unpaid for a period of ten years. I sympathize with them in their earnest desire for some liberal settlement of their present difficulties.

Another circumstance that attracted my attention during my journey in Hokkaido was the universal complaint of the fishermen there against the inspection of *kombu* and of the packing of fish guano. The grounds of their complaint are two; (1) that they lose opportunities for disposing of their products, and (2) that they are obliged to incur unnecessary expense. It was, indeed, their own shortcomings that necessitated the adoption of the measure by the Government, but so far as remedy is practicable, the present method of inspection must be modified. In late years the drying of *kombu* has become very imperfect, and the article exported to Shanghai often deteriorates, thus decreasing the demand for it. Again, the packing of fish guano was formerly very carelessly done, and a considerable quantity was lost in the course of transportation. These circumstances led to an official inspection of *kombu* before shipping it off, and to similar inspection of the packing of guano. The object of the authorities being to maintain the credit of the articles, I see no objection in the abstract to this measure, and most of the fishermen likewise deem it necessary. Nevertheless, it too frequently happens in practice that difference of opinion between the authorities and fishermen leads to unpleasant consequences. Fish guano has to be packed in a peculiar kind of mat imported from some northern provinces of the mainland, and further it costs 5 *sen* per sack to have it packed in the style prescribed by the regulations. When the packing is deemed imperfect, it has to be repacked, thereby adding to the cost 2 *sen* more. The negligence of the fishermen themselves is responsible for the establishment of such an expensive and troublesome inspection. But I cannot help thinking that, with slight modifications, the inspection may be made more tolerable and at the same time more convenient. The number of officials engaged in inspection is limited, and the expenditure of much useless time occurs in their travels from one fishing locality to another. Such being the case, I would suggest to the authorities in Hokkaido to modify the method of inspection, and if it is impossible to modify it, it must be carried on in a more liberal spirit. On the other hand, the fishermen themselves must use more discretion in drying *kombu* and packing guano, as it is their own interest that is to be protected.

#### AGRICULTURE.

In previous articles I have described the difficulties under which the fishermen in Hokkaido are now labouring, and have offered my own suggestions as to their amelioration, hoping thereby to attract the attention of the Government on the one hand, and on the other to invite public discussion to the subject. It gives me satisfaction to see that my efforts have not been entirely fruitless, and especially am I indebted to the *Japan Mail* for its kindness in aiding the general diffusion of my articles through its columns, where a full translation is now being published.

Having concluded my remarks on the question of the fisheries, I shall now proceed to speak of agriculture. It was in 1869 that a colonization office was established in Hokkaido under the name of the Kaitakushi, with the object of reclaiming waste land. The Government has since expended a vast sum of money on the island, and the officials

engaged in the work of colonization have been zealous under great hardships in pursuing their object; while on the part of the people also considerable attention has been bestowed on the work of colonization, and various corporations have been established for the purpose. I had, therefore, expected, before starting on my recent journey north, to see the forests of Hokkaido changed into cultivated fields, and its extensive plains waving with ripening grain. But on arriving there, my disappointment was even greater in the case of farming, than in the case of the fishing industries. I could not visit all of the plantations, but I can safely assert that, excepting a few settlements established by noblemen and the villages of the military emigrants (*bondenhei*), the cultivated ground in the whole island is composed of small patches of poor settlers scattered far and wide. With a total area of about 5,083 square *ri*, or about twice that of Kiushiu, the aggregate area of cultivated land—including every kind, whether in possession of the Government or the people—is less than 50,000 *cho*. The number of emigrants from 1878 to 1883 was only 829 families, or 3,120 persons. The value of the total agricultural products for 1881 was *yen* 335,960; in 1882 it decreased to *yen* 223,648; and the following year it again decreased to *yen* 136,146. Much of this steady decrease is attributable to the condition of the harvests and the state of the markets, but upon the whole the work of reclamation has taken a downward course.

According to information derived from a large colonization company, it appears that, putting aside the funds sunk at first, the money yearly expended does not yield so much as 5 per cent. annual interest. The poorer settlers must be satisfied if they get enough to meet their immediate thirst and hunger. I am in a position to say, on the authority of a geologist, that the soil, though not particularly fertile, is not unfit for farming purposes; and I personally observed that mulberry trees, hemp, wheat, barley, milk, *soba*, beans, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables grow very well in Hokkaido. None of them is inferior to those grown in the south. How is it, then, that agriculture not only makes no advance, but on the contrary is declining in Hokkaido? There must be causes to account for it.

The causes appear to be as follows:—(1) While on the one hand the farmers of Hokkaido, having but lately settled there, were not in a condition to be much benefited by the rise of prices from 1875-6 to 1878-9, on the other, they have keenly suffered from the depreciation of prices since 1881. (2) The farmers had exceptionally good harvests both in 1881 and 1882, but in the latter year the Kaitakushi was abolished, and with it ceased the purchase of farm products by the Government, so that the producers immediately lost the only means of disposing of their commodities. (3) While it is evident that the productive capacity of the soil is diminished by each year's crop, the farmers have neglected to apply sufficient fertilizing materials, and as a consequence, the yield has decreased. (4) Unusual losses were sustained in 1883 on account of droughts and injuries by insects. And lastly, (5), the imperfect means of transportation have been most influential in retarding the development of agriculture in Hokkaido, by inflicting double losses on the farmers in exporting their products and importing articles of necessity. With the exception of one or two articles, farm products in Hokkaido are all bulky and low priced, so that, in the present inconvenient state of transportation, it is impossible to send them to a market, and they are accordingly heaped up in granaries and left to decay. On the other hand, articles of daily consumption, such as rice, salt, *miso*, *shoyu*, oil, cotton, etc., command unusually high prices on account of this inconvenience of transportation. Even at Hakodate, the first port of arrival in Hokkaido, prices are remarkably higher than in the south, and transportation further into the interior greatly raises the prices. Taking advantage of this circumstance,

some dishonest merchants contrive to make money by exchanging articles of necessity for the products of the farmers at great disadvantage to the latter. For these reasons, the farmers are groaning under an increasing weight of debts, and scarcely able to earn a livelihood, being almost slaves of their debtors. And this after all their hardships in a cold country far removed from their original places of residence. Where can there be a being with a human heart, who will not sympathize with them, and endeavour to devise means of delivering them from their present distress?

I have thus far described the condition and difficulties of the farmers in Hokkaido. In order to deliver them from their present distress and develop farming in future, the Government must adopt vigorous measures for the removal of obstacles and for the promotion of agricultural undertakings. And before everything else, I should like to see roads opened and river courses improved. History shows that, except in cases where extraordinary artificial means have been employed, the cultivation of waste land and increase in population will follow the course of land and water transportation. As already stated, the inconvenience of transportation is telling severely on the farmers of Hokkaido, and for this reason alone it is of urgent importance to construct roads with as little delay as possible. But there is another circumstance which still more enhances that importance. I mean the extension of the Oshu railway, and the opening of new roads in the north-eastern Provinces. On my way home from Hokkaido I passed through the various Prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Tochiki, and in the course of my journey, I observed vast tracts of land left entirely uncultivated, such, for instance, as the plains of Nasu and Iwase. The soil is certainly not poor, but it has been left unreclaimed solely because there have not been sufficient means of transport either by land or water. But roads are being rapidly opened in the above mentioned prefectures, involving the levelling of hills and the filling up of ravines. With the improvement of the Kitakamigawa and the completion of the north-eastern railway—which will take place with a year or two,—it is evident that the uncultivated land in Oshu will undergo reclamation, and it will then be thought by many unwise to emigrate to Hokkaido, while there are such hopeful prospects in the north-eastern provinces of the mainland. From a national point of view, it makes little difference whether land is reclaimed in Hokkaido or in the Provinces of Oshu. But looking at the matter from the standpoint of the welfare of Hokkaido, there is no doubt that the opening of convenient roads in the north-eastern provinces will greatly promote the prosperity of that island. Unless exceptional facilities be given, it will be impossible to secure the prosperity of agriculture in the island, and from this point of view, it is important to open facilities of transportation by roads and rivers as far as practicable.

As to the roads in Hokkaido which permit the passage of carriages and wagons; the first is that between Hakodate and Sapporo over a distance of little more than 70 *ri*. It was opened in 1872 and is wide and level. The next is the road between the port of Otaru and Sapporo, but as there is a railway line between these places, this road is not much used for transport purposes. The road leading from Otaru to Yoichi, though somewhat irregular in grade, is still a passable one, and the same can be said of that connecting the town of Fukuyama with Hakodate. The new road—6 *ri* long—between Nemuro and Oshima is also good. These are the only roads in the whole island over which carriages and wagons can pass, all the others being miserable paths either along the beach or through deep mountain forests, over which transportation is effected by means of horses. Something of the imperfect state of the roads in Hokkaido will be seen from the fact that their Excellencies Counts Inoue and Yamagata had, in their recent journey there, to travel the whole way from Sapporo

poro to Nemuro on horse back. Under these circumstances, nothing can be done in the way of developing the resources of the island. While there, I was allowed, by the special favour of the authorities of the Hokkaido Administration Board, to see a drawing of a newly surveyed route for a road between Sapporo and Nemuro. It is in a direct line and about 100 *ri* long. (At present the distance between the two places is put down at a little over 140 *ri*). Making this line a basis, various roads are to be cut to the right and left. I was very glad to see the drawing, and hope now that this scheme will soon be carried out. It will, of course, be impossible to execute the whole plan at once, nor can the road be perfect from the outset. The most important portions should be undertaken at first, and the work gradually extended to other less important points. Inestimable benefit will be conferred on the farming interest in Hokkaido by the opening of these roads.

Before leaving this subject of agriculture, I have a word to say upon the system of emigration and reclamation. Hitherto it has been maintained that, if only the number of inhabitants be increased, the object of colonization will be attained; and, acting on this principle, very liberal assistance has been given to emigrants of the lower classes. They have been provided with the expenses of travel to Hokkaido, expenses for the erection of cottages, and funds for the purchase of seeds and implements. But I observed that these poor emigrants have made no improvement since their settlement; they are still as poor as ever and only able to supply the barest needs of existence. Their presence affords no grounds to hope for the development of industries. On the other hand, the few settlements of noblemen, who have been able to maintain their plantations through various difficulties for several years, are alone exporting greater or less quantities of farm products. It will thus be seen that, unless people of capital themselves, or emigrants under their control, settle in Hokkaido, and unless farming is carried on a large scale, it will be difficult to open up the island. I believe that it was this idea that made the Government abolish the enactment providing emigrants with the expenses of journey and settlement. But while on the one hand discouraging the settlement of poor people, it must not be omitted on the other to induce rich people and noblemen to emigrate there, by removing the obstacles now lying in the way of agriculture and giving as much protection as can reasonably be afforded.

To continue on the topic of farming in Hokkaido; I have another point to commend to the attention of the authorities, and that is the enactment of regulations to enforce the observance of contracts between capitalists and farm labourers. In Hokkaido, it is more remunerative to work in connection with fishing establishments than on farms, and it has too frequently happened that labourers, conveyed from the south by various colonization companies, have deserted the ox and plough, and gone off to the fisheries, in spite of the terms of their original contract. The companies have all along been powerless to stop this desertion, nor could they expect much benefit from bringing actions at law against the workmen. Several of the large farming companies have in this way been unable to accomplish their object. The only cases where such difficulties have been avoided are to be found on the plantations of noblemen, where the bonds of loyalty and mutual sympathy have prevented the settlers from attempting such conduct. For instance, at the settlement of Mr. Date (a scion of the former chieftain's house of the clan of Sendai) at Mombetsu, the master and vassals live in perfect harmony, and all the settlers have faithfully kept their original pledge that they would rather eat earth and die than go to the coast and engage in fishing. As the fruits of their perseverance, they are now in a condition of comparative affluence. But this cannot be expected in the case of ordinary employers and employes; and it is consequently

necessary to compel the labourers to sign a binding instrument, and to punish with strictness any who break the contract.

It is also important to apply strict regulations to the mode of employing labourers on the field. In advocating this course, I do not mean to say that the ordinary labourer should be treated like a prisoner. What I mean is to fix the number of hours the labourers have to work,—say eight or ten a day,—and to prevent the idling away of precious time, as is commonly done by workmen in the south. In my recent journey in Hokkaido, I noticed an instance of the good results of maintaining strict order on the farm. I allude to the military farmers. They are provided, on arriving there, with a tract of land from 3 to 5 *cho* in extent for each family, which they have to reclaim under strict military regulations. The number of working hours per day is fixed at 10, and during that length of time they go out with their families and engage in clearing and cultivating land under the supervision of military officers, who move through the fields from morning till evening, encouraging the indolent and punishing the disobedient. The work of reclamation therefore goes on very quickly among the *tondenhei*. For instance, the military settlers at Wadamura near Nemuro—numbering 220 families—arrived there on June 4th, this year, but by the time of the visit of the two Ministers of State on August 25th, they had already turned 68 *cho* of wild land into fine farms, grown with peas, beans, *soba*, potatoes, and other vegetables. Such is the result of order maintained on the field. On private farms, it will of course be impracticable to enforce military regulations as in the case of the *tondenhei*; but it is possible to bind labourers by means of a contract. So far as such a contract contains no unjust stipulation, the Government must recognize it and afford ample protection for its observance. By adopting this policy, I think it will be possible to effect a great improvement in agriculture in Hokkaido. I, therefore, hope that the Hokkaido Administration Board will be invested with special power to enforce the observance of contracts between farmers and their employes, by meting out strict penalties to either party who disregards it.

Side by side with the encouragement of agriculture, attention must be paid to manufacturing industries. In a land like Hokkaido, where means of transportation are lacking, it is impossible to export agricultural products in the raw state. They must accordingly be manufactured and then exported, as in the case of the conversion of wheat into flour and of beet root into sugar. To this end, the Government have established more than twenty factories, but I found that many of them are at present unworked. I do not pretend to know the exact cause of their suspension, but it must be either that they do not pay or that the local Board has not enough work to carry them on. Even among those which are still in operation, it is highly probable that some yield little profit, or even that the expenses are hardly covered by the income. Those manufactories which have no hope of yielding profit, had better be abolished at once; while in the case of those which, though at present unprofitable, have the possibility of becoming so in the future and are moreover calculated to give encouragement to agriculture, may be worked by the Hokkaido Administration Board within the limits allowed by its funds. But with regard to the latter class of manufactories, it seems to me to be a better policy to sell them to private companies or individuals, for there is a great difference in an economical point of view between the official and private management of any undertaking. If the Government gives the purchasers of those manufactories sufficient facilities and protection, and in return reserves a certain control over the maintenance of the establishments, both the Government and the people will be alike benefited by their transfer. Without entering into

minutiae, I shall content myself with the hope that the Government will bestow careful consideration on what I have just briefly touched upon.

#### CONCLUSION.

I have thus far dwelt upon the condition of the fisheries, farming, and manufactures of Hokkaido, and made suggestions as to the mode of remedying the distress of the people engaged in those undertakings. Now I propose to conclude my observations, but before doing so, I shall say a word as to the adoption of a fixed course of policy for the colonization of the island. If, after encouraging agriculture and thereby inducing people to sink capital in farms, the policy is suddenly changed in favour of manufactures, those who have taken to farming will be compelled to suffer great loss; and when the object of the Government is again changed to the development of fishing industries, those manufactures that had been depending upon the protection of the Government, will in their turn suffer. The same thing holds good in the case of mining or of commerce. It is, therefore, important to fix at the outset a line of policy to be pursued for the development of the resources of Hokkaido, and I earnestly hope that, in giving protection to any private company, the Hokkaido Administration Board will ascertain accurately whether there is sure hope of success or not, and that, when once protection is given, it should be consistently continued up to the last. Of what has passed away, I do not like to speak, but this I must say, because, the Hokkaido Administration Board having been newly established in the place of the former prefectures, with the object of energetically carrying out the work of colonization, a new epoch has been inaugurated in the history of Hokkaido, and also because the Government is now on the point of fixing its future line of administration in that island.

What line of policy the Government is going to pursue for the development of the resources of Hokkaido, I am not in a position to know. My own opinion is, that it will be extremely unwise to pursue a patch-work policy. It is important to ascertain where profit is most abundantly and easily obtainable, and then proceed to extract it before attempting less promising fields of action. Or, in other words, natural products must be collected before artificial products are cultivated. Of all kinds of industries in Hokkaido, the fisheries ought to be put at the top of the list, followed by mining, agriculture and lastly by manufactures. Thus the Government has to encourage the development of the fishing industries before everything else. It is but natural that people should all seek to engage in fishing, because marine products are most easily obtained by the expenditure of comparatively slight labour. If it is attempted by artificial means to divert this natural inclination of capitalists and fishermen to other directions, the attempt will never bring benefits. In the time of the Tokugawa Government little attention was paid to Hokkaido; the means of transportation on land and sea were of the poorest description; but still the fishing industries were very prosperously carried on. Every where in the island of Hokkaido proper on its eastern and western coasts, and even in Chishima and Karafuto (Saghalien), the sea-shores were studded with fishing villages. This circumstance at once proves that men naturally seek gain where gain is most easily obtainable, and confirms my statement that attention should be first paid to the fisheries. Have the profits of fishing been exhausted in Hokkaido? By no means. There are various things connected with the fishing industries there, that need improvement and amelioration, such as nets, the mode of fishing, boats, etc. Moreover, the fishermen in Hokkaido, as already described, are in a condition calling for the immediate adoption of some measures of remedy. After the fisheries come mining and agriculture. Though not so easy and simple as in the case of fishing, the process of extracting profit from mineral products needs no great amount of



labour, especially in Hokkaido, where the minerals to be secured are principally coal and sulphur. Mining enterprises will, therefore, spring up quite easily, if the Government gives protection to those engaged in the work, by permitting the employment of convict labour, by affording means of transportation, and taking other measures deemed expedient for the furtherance of their object. When there remains no more space for fresh enterprises in fishing and mining, the Government must turn its attention to farming. With the increase of population, agriculture will naturally become remunerative, and with slight encouragement from the Government, farming will easily be made prosperous. And last of all, manufactures should be encouraged after all the other three kinds of industries shall have been attended to. Proceeding in this manner, the prosperity of Hokkaido will increase at a rapid rate. Proceed in the opposite direction, commencing with manufactures, and what will be the consequence? Suppose that a flour mill has been established, with foreign made machines worked by a foreign employé, and that several hundred thousands of *yen* have been sunk at the outset, with a yearly expenditure of several thousand more. It is calculated that several hundred thousand *koku* of flour can be found. But before working the mill more than a month, all the wheat grown in the vicinity will have been used up, and it will then become necessary to wait till the time of next harvest, producing only a few thousand *koku* of flour. This supposed case is by no means an imaginary one. To take another illustration, let me ask the question: Will the Government be able to accomplish its object of colonization by merely encouraging the emigration of farmers? In too many cases the labourers secretly leave the farms and go to fishing places, and when protection is given to agriculture alone and little attention is paid to fishing, the latter will gradually decline. This again is no unreal fancy. I, therefore, suggest to the Government to fix at the beginning a deliberate course of policy to be followed in Hokkaido in order to develop its resources. I do not mean to say that all the manufactories now in existence should be abolished; there will be no loss in maintaining those which have prospects of paying in future. What I urge is, that the Government should fix the order in which it will encourage the four classes of industries in Hokkaido, so that the public may have a definite basis for business calculations. Hokkaido abounds with fish, has exhaustless mineral wealth, and is very rich in soil. It is really a store-house of the wealth of the country. It is no chimerical idea to think that, when the resources of that island shall have been developed, the center of the wealth and civilization of the country will gravitate there. I hope that the authorities will pay attention to this circumstances, and grant my wishes, which I am sure are those of the people of Hokkaido. If the hoped for day arrives, I will not spare my pen to depict and rejoice in the prosperity of Hokkaido.

#### AN EPITOME OF PROF. TOYAMA'S LATEST PAMPHLET.

##### RELATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL REFORMS AND CHRISTIANITY.

In a pamphlet just published, under the title of "*Shakai-keiryô to Yôshûkyô to no Kankai*" (Relations between Social Reforms and Christianity), Professor Toyama sets out by saying that it is not correct to assert that there is little social intercourse between the different sexes in Japan. The sexes have mixed, and are at present mingling with each other quite freely, as may be seen by observing festivals and picnic parties in the flower-blossoming season, where men and women appear in equal numbers. Another incidental proof of this

assertion may be obtained by inspecting pictures of various events and festivals throughout the country, at which men and women are invariably present in equal proportions. But he admits that this custom of freely mixing together without respect to sex, is rarely observed in one class, that is the *shizoku*. He thus draws a well marked line of distinction between that class and those below it, so far as the relations of the sexes are concerned. Among the farming, manufacturing, and merchant classes, men and women have enjoyed almost equal social and family privileges from time immemorial. Among them marriage has been more natural, and the relations between man and wife more affectionate and more consistent with the equal rights of the sexes, than among the military class. Further evidence of the fact that women of the three lower classes have enjoyed more freedom than their sisters of the *shizoku* class, is afforded by the difference in the treatment of children by military and *heimin* parents. In a *heimin* family the sons and daughters are treated alike, but in a *shizoku* family all the daughters are required to maintain towards their brother, who is to succeed the father's rank, relations like those between a master and his vassals.

The Professor next proceeds to investigate the causes that have operated to produce so great a difference in the position of women in different countries. He refutes the idea that the main cause lies in difference of race. It is erroneous, he says, to suppose that the Teutonic race alone is specially constituted to favour the maintenance of a respectable status on the part of women. If so, he asks, are our *heimin* people of that race? Were our ancestors also of that race, when the position of women was far more honourable than it is at present? It is not race, but the character of civilization and to a considerable degree also of religion, that has produced the differences in the position of women in various parts of the world. To be more exact, the position occupied by the weaker sex depends upon whether the character of society is militant or industrial. In a militant society, order and discipline are required before everything else, and the spirit of such a society is always intolerant and oppressive. Just as a despotic ruler presides over all the affairs of his State, so a despotic master subjects, in such a society, all the members of his family, wife, and children, to treatment very much resembling that accorded to slaves.

On the other hand, it is noticeable that where fighting is not the principal occupation of a people, the position of the women is higher than in communities where warfare constitutes the chief business. The history of European nations from the time of the rise of Rome, down through its days of decline, through the ignorant ages following its fall, and through the gradual return of society to industrial pursuits, teaches the same truth. At present the position of the fair sex is in the most enviable state in England and America, where the prevailing character of society is essentially industrial; while in countries like France and Germany where the militant spirit is comparatively active, women occupy relatively a lower position. The same thing may be observed in our own history. Before the political power of the State slipped into the hands of the military class, when, under the wise rules of our Emperors, the country was progressing in industrial, legal, literary, and artistic matters, the fair sex occupied an honourable position in society, and the Imperial throne was more than once occupied by a female ruler. But after the assumption of power by the military class, women's position gradually declined. When Tokugawa Iyasu reduced the country to order and encouraged learning, the nation once more saw the crown worn by a female, and certainly in an age that could produce such authoresses as Izumi Shikibu, Murasaki-Shikibu, Sei Shônagon, Akazome-no, &c., woman's position could hardly have been what it is now.

Though the remote cause of the degradation of the position of women must be sought in the militant character of society, there are several immediate causes, among which the most influential are the laws of inheritance and religion. When all the property as well as the rank of a family is inherited, as has been the case in the families of the Japanese military class, by the eldest son alone, and nothing beyond articles of dress and ornament are left to the daughters, it is but natural that the position of the money less sex should be that of slaves to the sex which feeds them. As to religion; the Professor differs from those who maintain that the introduction of Chinese philosophy has been the primary cause that has wrought this complete change in the status of women. What Confucianism did was to assist a tendency which had already been created by circumstances peculiar to the nation's history—military usurpation. Its action may be compared to that of an accomplice in a murder. The teachings of Confucius, combined with the feudal system, produced a pseudo religion, which created the unnatural relations between the sexes that exist among the military class.

Professor Toyama next undertakes to investigate whether Chinese philosophy is destined to continue to exercise its influence or not. In order to decide this question, the best thing is to see whether the character of our society is militant or industrial. Comparing the absolute fighting capacity of the country at present and in former years, we are now incomparably stronger than before; but the general character of society is no longer militant. Chinese philosophy requires the maintenance of despotic power by the head of the family, establishes an unnatural relation between the sexes, and condemns the fair sex to degradation; but the conditions that made it possible for the Confucian system of morality to enforce such doctrines have now passed away with the disappearance of the military spirit of society. The Professor thus concludes that Chinese philosophy must go out of fashion. Not only has it outlived its time, but it is also exerting a very pernicious influence through its conservative disciples, who to a man oppose every movement of social reform.

Having shown that the Chinese code of morals is out of date and that it deserves to be completely thrown aside, Professor Toyama proceeds to say that its place must be taken by the moral system of the West. To say that this line of conduct is right and that wrong, because one is in conformity with, and the other opposed to, natural laws, is not sufficient. It will be far more effective to tell people to do one thing or avoid another, on some high and supreme authority. Reasoning can have but little influence with a people who believe in Buddha, Confucius, Nichiren, Suitengû, Kômpira, etc. The only effective method of approaching them will be to use the name of some such person as Christ or Mahomet. Just as the Confucian philosophy has been used to support the feudal system, so it will be wise to let Christianity assist the work of social reform. Indeed it is not only unwise, while introducing the Western sentiments and customs, to shut the door against the Western religion; it is well nigh impossible to do so. There are two classes of people who advocate the introduction of Christianity. One is that of ordinary believers, who go so far as to assert that Christianity is the only religion; and the other class includes those who, from policy, desire to have their countrymen appear like Western people. Professor Toyama has several other reasons for advocating the adoption of Christianity. Firstly, that religion assists the improvement of music. The history of music in Europe discloses the undeniable fact that the church has been the mother, and more, of music. Not only has it helped the production of great musicians, like Bach, Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn, but it has served as the medium of diffusing a taste for music among the people in general. Secondly, the adoption of Christianity will serve to civilize the minds of the Japanese qualities

of combination and union, in which they are sadly deficient. European and American people are among the human family most noted for their facility of combination and union. Various circumstances have combined to produce this result, but the influence of Christianity is one of the most conspicuous. Christianity brings together all sorts of people, men, women, and children, once in every week, to bow before the same God, to say amen to the same prayers, to read from the same Book, to sing the same songs, and to listen to the same sermon. Moreover, the members of the church sympathize with one another's sorrows and rejoice at one another's happiness. Will not such a religion have a strong tendency to make a people united and combined? Thirdly, as already pointed out, freedom of intercourse between the sexes is possible in, and encouraged by, an industrial society; and it is of vital importance to call in the aid of religion to hasten and perfect the change which has already commenced in the character of our society. The influence of Christianity has ever been to elevate the position of women, and to bring the two sexes together to the benefit of both. The Professor, therefore, concludes that the best method of effecting social reform is to adopt Christianity, and cause the sexes to meet each other once a week and engage together in benevolent works.

The relative superiority of the religions of the East and West, the Professor does not attempt to decide, but he says that there are two facts which are past all question; first, that Buddhism has no influence among the people of the higher classes, and secondly, that the Confucian system of morality, which has in the past regulated the conduct of the upper classes, is not adapted to the new order of things. It is not true, he says, to assert that the higher classes have had no religion. The truth is that they believed in a religion, which may be called the feudal religion, that is the worship of ancestors. The feudal religion has no doubt produced splendid characters, but the present age does not require the sort of character which a religion of loyalty to a master and father is adapted to develop. Will the upper classes remain without a religion now that the feudal religion has gone out of date? That cannot be, and ought not to be allowed. The effect of living without a religious principle is already apparent in the wandering and helpless condition of the present generation as to its moral conduct, like people floating on the wide seas in a boat without even a compass to guide its course. The Professor concludes thus:—"The reformers of society must not be contented with such paltry measures as the inauguration of balls and garden parties. Those who, while enthusiastically admiring the customs and manners of the West, do not exert themselves to further the introduction of that religion which has the most intimate connection with those manners and customs, must lay themselves open to the charge of being either ignorant or cowardly."

### THE JAPAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

We translate from the *Official Gazette* the ninth report of the Japan Railway Company:—

#### GENERAL AFFAIRS.

**GENERAL MEETING.**—On January 20th, 1886, the general meeting of shareholders was held at the Koseikan, No. 14, Nishi-Shinjyō, Kojikicho, in Kyōbashi-ku, at which the report on the company's business during the latter half of the preceding year, 1885, was read. After the reading of the report, points relating to the payment of dividend for the period just referred to were considered, and the estimates of office expenses and expenses for works for the first half year of 1886 were approved.

**NOTIFICATION OF THE RAILWAY BUREAU.**—The Director of the Railway Bureau notified, on January 7th, that he had received instructions from the Minister President of State informing

him, that all petitions, applications for instruction, and reports made by private individuals in connection with railway affairs, and all charters and instructions granted to private railway companies in the name of the Department of Public Works or the Minister of that Department, should henceforth be under the control of the Railway Bureau or the Director of that Bureau.

**SANCTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.**—In pursuance of the provision of Art. 18 of the company's constitution, the estimates of the office expenses, and of expenses for works for the first half-year of 1886 were reported to the Auditors of the Department of Finance on February 1st, and on the 5th of the same month their approval was obtained.

**INSTRUCTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.**—To the Nippon Tetsudo Kaisha.

It is hereby notified that, whereas the expenditure on works to be defrayed from the present month until February, 1887, will be paid out of the funds now in deposit, those shares, which were to be drawn during the month of August this year, should be raised in the next period, but that, whenever any deficiency of capital is experienced in practice, steps will be taken to meet the requirements.

"COUNT MATSUGATA MASAYOSHI,  
Minister of State for Finance."

"June 23rd, 1886."

The credit of the company having been increased under the special protection of the Government, many of the shareholders are desirous of paying in their capital in advance of the regular period, but such payment in advance has been stopped. It being, however, thought that the stoppage of payment of shares in regular periods would affect the credit of the company, and, further, it being evident that, although the funds at present in deposit may be sufficient to prosecute works until about February next, a deficiency may arise before the completion of the third section of the line, a petition was presented to the Department of Finance for permission to draw shares in regular periods; and the petition was granted on June 30th.

**CONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH LINES.**—The Utsunomiya-Shirakawa line being under construction, application was made to the Department of Communications in March this year for the construction of a telegraph line beyond Utsunomiya a distance of 10 miles, and for the erection of a telegraph office at Fukaya Station. The application was duly granted.

**LEASE OF LAND.**—Application was made to the Governor of Tōkyō on March 17th, for the lease of a piece of land in Ueno Park containing 3,018 *tsuba*, and of a portion of the land under the Bureau of Forestry (containing 8 *se*) at Nishigahara mura in Kita-toshima, as these pieces of ground were important for the laying out of railway lines. On March 30th they were leased as "ground for laying rails," according to Art. 2 of the company's charter.

**WORKS ON THE UTSUNOMIYA-SHIRAKAWA LINE.**—For the construction of the Utsunomiya-Shirakawa line (48 miles), the permission of the Minister of the former Department of Public Works had been obtained. After the completion of surveys over the line, an estimate of expenses was compiled and submitted to the company; the estimate amounted to yen 2,380,864. The Director of the Railway Bureau informed the company that the construction of the line would be commenced from March 1st.

**WORKS ON THE THIRD SECTION.**—As stated in the last report, Mr. Masuda was ordered, on December 31st, 1885, to proceed to Sendai, in connection with the survey of the line there, which was duly completed. In April this year, the commencement of the construction of the line was sanctioned, and it was reported by the Director of the Railway Bureau that the work of construction would be commenced from June 1st.

**CONTRACT FOR CURRENT DEPOSITS.**—For convenience of payments with regard to the portion of the third section lying within the territory under the Fukushima Prefectural Government, a contract was made with the Sixtieth National Bank for a period of time extending from July 1st, 1886, to June 30th, 1887, by which it was arranged that money should be drawn from its branch office at Fukushima.

**ORDER FOR RAILS FROM ABROAD.**—According to the instructions of the Director of the Railway Bureau, received on April 34th, respecting the purchase of 100 miles of rails to be used on the third section, an order was transmitted to the Union Company in Germany through the medium of a German firm, Messrs. C. Illies & Co.

**COMPLETION OF THE BRIDGE OVER THE TONEGAWA.**—During the construction of the bridge, the conveyance of passengers and goods across the river was effected by establishing stations on both banks and using a ferry. The bridge having been finished, the trial run was made on June 15th, and the passage of ordinary traffic was commenced on the 17th of the same month, when the temporary station at Nakada and the system of ferry boats were dispensed with.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

Concerning the construction of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sections of the company's railways, the Director of the Bureau has made the following report:—

In making a report upon the progress of the works of construction on the Nippon Tetsudo Kaisha's railway lines during the present period, it will be well first to enumerate the more important of these works. In the 1st section, the construction of the temporary bridge over the Kanriagawa and of additions to the iron bridge over the Karasugawa was completed. In the 2nd, the iron bridge over the Tonegawa was finished, and the Omiya-Utsunomiya line was thereby connected. With the completion of this bridge, the Nakada station was abolished, while the Kurihashi station was rebuilt. The construction of the Utsunomiya-Shirakawa line made considerable progress; rails were laid as far as Yanoita, while construction trains are running as far as the Kinugawa. The works north of Takahisa and the construction of iron bridges over the Kinugawa (Nishi and Higashi) have been commenced. In the 3rd section surveys have been commenced between Fukushima and Shirakawa, while the construction of the Sendai-Fukushima line has been commenced. These are the principal works executed. Details will be found in the following paragraphs.

The construction of the temporary bridge over the Kanriagawa, in the 1st section, was commenced in November, 1885, and on April 1st this year the first run was made. The foundation of this bridge was of wood, covered with charred timber, the spaces between the two being filled with clay and pebbles. The bed of the river round them—to the extent of 15 feet, was covered with *jakago* (network made of twining plants, containing stones) to withstand the force of the current. Thirty iron beams were used in the flooring of the bridge. The construction of the additions to the Karasugawa iron bridge was begun in August last year, and although during the rainy season the volume of water in the river showed more or less increase, no serious obstacle was presented to the execution of the work. On March 10th in the present year the passage of trains over the bridge was stopped so as to facilitate the construction of the frame-work of the bridge. Nine days afterwards, the trial run was performed, and the work of construction was completed the same day. This work was necessitated by the damage caused by the flood of July last year. That portion of the frame work which had been partly dislodged was renewed, and an iron beam 100 ft. long was used to complete the work. The dimensions of the different parts were:—piling, 27 ft. long, 11 ft. wide; and foundation, 31 ft. long, 10 ft.

wide. On the Shinagawa line, a siding 78 ft. long was laid at the Shibuya station; at Shim-machi, a goods siding 267 ft. long was constructed for the purpose of transporting goods; and several signal posts were placed along the line west of Omiya. By way of protection to the line, ballast was applied over an area of 569 *tsubo* on the Ueno-Akabane and Shinagawa-Akabane lines, and over another area of 662 *tsubo* on the Urawa-Maebashi line. Between Ueno and Oji, 540 sleepers were laid, and embankments were repaired at more than 10 places between Ueno and Maebashi.

On the 2nd section, the construction of the iron bridge over the Tonegawa was continued from the preceding period, and completed on 15th May this year, when a trial run was made. Two days later the passage of ordinary traffic was begun, and the use of boats on the river for the purpose of ferrying across passengers and goods was discontinued from that date. The Nakada Station became useless in consequence of the complete connection of the Omiya-Utsunomiya line. The construction of this bridge took nearly 12 months. The entire length of the bridge is 1,548 feet. Excluding the two at both ends of the bridge, there are altogether 11 piers. After testing the piers, the earth filling was removed, and the inside was filled in with concrete. The total number of iron trusses used was 24, of which 18 were 79 feet 10 in. in length, and 6 were 208 feet 10 in. The laying of the trusses was commenced on January 28th this year, and finished on May 10th, after occupying 14 weeks. The materials employed were bricks (1,924,500 pieces), trusses (24), cement (2,737½ casks), and stones (11,270 pieces). These are the brief outlines of the construction of the iron bridge. On the completion of the bridge, the Kurihashi Station was rebuilt on the new line. The building is of wood, one storied, thatched with tiles, and occupying 48½ *tsubo*.

Work on the Utsunomiya-Shirakawa line was pushed eastward in the direction pointed out in the report for the last period. Rails have been laid as far as the southern bank of the Nishi-Kinugawa, and trains are run that distance for the conveyance of materials of construction. The Higashi-Kinugawa and the Nishi-Kinugawa are spanned by convenient temporary bridges. Proceeding along the route, the ground slightly rises as the southern bank of the Arakawa is reached. Crossing this river, the ground again becomes low, and considerable labour was required to make the necessary cuttings and embankments. After passing through Okamura, the route crosses the Uchikawa, and passes near Yanoita. All this part of the route is nearly level and the streams are not very wide, so that the construction of the line was comparatively easy. Rails have been laid as far as the last mentioned place. From there the Higashigawa is soon reached. The ground on its southern bank is high, while on the opposite bank it is low, just as in the case of the Arakawa. Passing through the wide plain of Nasuno and the village of Mishima, the line then crosses the Janokawa. This stream is entirely dry in ordinary weather, but in the rainy season it overflows to a considerable distance on both sides, so that it will be necessary to construct a very long bridge. The line afterwards crosses the Nakagawa, the breadth of which is about 300 *shaku*, and for which a temporary bridge is now being designed. The ground to the north of this stream is undulating in many places. After passing Takahisa on the east, the line crosses the Yosagawa, and running through the wild regions of Toyohara, Ogura, etc., reaches Shirakawa, in front of the old castle. At this point the Shirakawa station is to be located, but as the ground belongs to the War Department, application has been made to that Department for its transfer to the company. To the north of Takahisa, the works executed from May 11 until June 30th consist of the following:—Embankments (6,414 *tsubo*), cuttings (7,795 *tsubo*), lengths of the above works 2 miles 14 chains,

and the erection of an office (23 *tsubo*) at Takahisa, of officers' quarters (37 *tsubo*), of a store (6 *tsubo*), and of two watch-houses (24 *tsubo*). The branch construction office at Utsunomiya was removed to Takahisa to superintend the works on the Fukushima-Shirakawa line. The construction of the iron bridge over the Nishi-Kinugawa was commenced in April last, and eight of the piers have been constructed. The preparations for the construction of the iron bridge over the Higashi-Kinugawa were commenced in May last, and the works were begun in June. After fixing the position of the central line and of breakwaters four of the latter have already been finished.

(To be continued.)

### ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Athletic Sports, which had been postponed on account of the stormy weather on Saturday, for which they were originally fixed, took place on Tuesday. The event was on the whole highly successful, though the number of competitors might have been larger in some of the contests. Heavy rain fell in the early morning, and fears were entertained for some time as to the success of the meeting, but happily the weather remained fine during the entire forenoon, and the enjoyment of the spectators while the sports lasted was marred by no unfavourable condition so far as the weather was concerned. There was a good attendance of ladies in the Pavilion and on the ground during the afternoon.

The prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. Steele, and hearty cheers were given at the finish for the ladies.

The Tokyo Marine Band was present and played a variety of pleasing selections.

Details are appended:—

100 YARDS FLAT. Two Prizes. 14 Entries.

H. B. Collins, Lieut. Bush, J. Campbell, and L. Salabelle competed in the first heat, in which Collins at once took the lead and kept it to the last, Bush 2 yards behind. Time 11½ sec. In the second heat Martin, C. Morgan, and C. W. P. Allen ran, Martin coming in first and Morgan second in 12½ sec. Collins, Bush, Morgan, and Martin went off in the final. The first named got away with a long start and was never caught, though Bush came within a yard of him on the tape. Martin retired early, having tripped. Time 11½ sec.

MEN'S HURDLE RACE. 120 Yards, over 10 Flights of Hurdles. Three Prizes.

The first heat in this race placed Law (*Cleopatra*), first and Richards (*Leander*), second, the time being 21 secs.; and the second heat resulted in Russell (*Leander*), coming in first and Murphy, second in 22 secs. Law, who ran and jumped in capital style, won the final heat by several yards in 21½ secs. Murphy taking second and Richards third place.

HIGH JUMP. Two Prizes. 7 Entries.

Only four competed in this contest—A. H. Dare, Martin, W. J. Kenny, and Campbell. With the exception of Kenny, all cleared up to 4 feet 6 in, but Campbell, taking off too soon, failed at 4 feet 8 inches; Martin succeeded, but could not jump 4 feet 10 in, which Dare cleared. The winner, however, failed afterwards to jump 5 feet, which he cleared easily last year.

220 YARDS FLAT (for Midshipmen of H.B.M.'s Navy). Two Prizes.

C. Sykes (*Constance*) took the lead at the very outset and won by several yards, H. J. Marshall (*Audacious*) taking second place, through the other competitor, S. Bickley (*Audacious*) looking back. Time 29 sec.

THROWING CRICKET BALL. Two Prizes. 12 Entries.

Six competed. Even with the aid of the strong breeze that was blowing, the throwing was not of the best. F. W. Strange took first prize with a

throw of 77 yards 3 in., Rev. E. C. Irwine coming next with 73 yards 2 feet 6 in.

HURDLE RACE. 120 yards. 10 Flights.

Two Prizes. 11 Entries.

Five started in this race. Dare, Morgan, and Campbell ran in the first heat, Dare coming in winner by several yards and Morgan second. Time 20½ seconds. In the second heat Bush won by a yard from Salabelle—time 21 secs. The final heat resulted in Bush's splendid jumping landing him first at the tape, Dare second, and Morgan third—time 20 secs.

MEN'S GUN-WHEEL RACE. 220 Yards. Three Prizes.

This race gave the spectators a good deal to laugh at, the more excitable competitors displaying an unhappy tendency to strand each other on the palings of the enclosure. The heats were run in perfect good-humour, and one of the losers entertained the company to some very effective back, fore, and wheel tumbling after the finish of his heat. Sibley (*Audacious*) and Rooke (*Constance*) were respectively first and second in the first heat; Fullerton (*Leander*) first and Maynard (*Audacious*) second in the next; Benton (*Leander*) first and Goodman (*Leander*) second in the third heat; the final resulting in Fullerton taking first place; Benton second, and Sibley third.

440 YARDS FLAT. Two Prizes. 6 Entries.

Martin and Collins started alone in this race. The former took the lead from the start and kept it all through, his opponent giving up towards the close. Time 58 seconds.

PUTTING THE SHOT. Two Prizes. 13 Entries.

Strange and Irwine led off, and the mark was soon moved up to 24 feet 9 in., where both Martin and Richmond placed it. Charlesworth followed with 23 feet 10 inches, and Bush, coming next, increased the distance at once to 27 feet 0½ in., Strange now threw 26 feet 10 in, Martin 26 feet 5 in., Irwine 21 feet 10½ in., Richmond 25 feet 10½ in.; Strange in his next try to beat Bush's throw moving the peg up to 27½ in. Martin failed to improve on his former distance, and the lieutenant easily gave his opponents 28 feet 6 in. to think over. This settled matters, the result being Bush (28 feet 6 in.) 1; Strange (27 feet 1½ in.) 2; Martin (26 feet 2 in.) 3.

880 YARDS FLAT. Two Prizes. 10 Entries.

Four started. Campbell led for a while, but after hunting him at a distance of a yard Martin chose his time, and took the lead with comparative ease. Collins and Salabelle dropped out before the finish. Time 2:18.

MEN'S 880 YARDS FLAT. Three Prizes. 2 Entries.

This was a capital race. Thurridge (*Cleopatra*) led Russell (*Leander*) were first round the greater part of the course till Law (*Cleopatra*) came up from the rear, and, passing both easily, came in winner, Thurridge second, and Russell third. Time 2:12.

LONG JUMP. Two Prizes. 6 Entries.

This resulted in favour of Salabelle (16 feet 9 in), Martin coming next with 16 feet 8 in, Campbell with 16 feet 3½ in, and Dare with 15 feet 2½ in. Campbell jumped well towards the end but, falling back, was thrown out.

MILE FLAT. Two Prizes. 10 Entries.

Four started, but Collins and Campbell could not keep up the pace and dropped out. Lowdell led Martin till entering up the straight in the second lap, when Martin came, and a pretty race took place up to the Pavilion, where Martin stopped, thinking the contest was finished. Lowdell ran the rest of the course alone, and won. No time was taken.

MEN'S OBSTACLE RACE. Two Prizes.

The obstacles consisted of a gridiron of bamboos faced by two hurdles, up to which the competitors ran in sacks, a sail spread flat, under which they had to crawl, a flight of hurdles, windsails through whose inviting folds they had to wriggle, and, as a finish they had to go through barrels

suspended about 4 feet from the ground. May (*Amazilia*) came in first, Fullerton (*Leander*) second, and Sibley (*Constance*) third.

#### OBSTACLE RACE. Two Prizes. 10 Entries.

The starters were L. Salabelle, Campbell, Bellairs, R.N., Stephens, R.N., and Hickley, R.N. Salabelle took the lead and maintained it to the finish, Stephens coming in second.

CONSOLATION RACE. 440 Yards. For all who have competed but not won a Prize at the meeting. One Prize.

This race was not run owing to the lateness of the hour at which the other sports finished.

#### TUG OF WAR.

A crew from the *Constance* first engaged another from the *Leander*. The latter won, but judgment was given against them because they over-hauled the rope instead of going back with it. In the next and final heat a team of marines from the *Cleopatra*, captained by Corporal Francis, pulled the *Constance* men over and won.

#### CRICKET.

##### YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB V. FLEET AND TOKYO.

This match, which was got up instead of the return match between the Fleet and the Club, was played on Wednesday, and resulted in a hard-won victory for the visitors. The weather was favourable, and the wicket in fair order, though slightly treacherous in consequence of the late heavy rain. The home team (captained by Mollison) won the toss, and sent Edwards and Dodds to face the bowling of Collins and Serratt. The game opened badly for the Club, Dodds, after cutting the first ball for one, being run out in an attempt to score off a hard hit to long-off by Edwards, sharply fielded by Griffiths. Sutter joined Edwards, only to see the latter retire—easily caught by Collins at slip off Serratt's second ball. Wheeler, who followed, had no better fortune, Serratt's next ball taking his off stump. Things began to look bad. Read, the next to bat, helped to make a slight stand, however. He commenced by driving Collins for a three, and in the next over Sutter made a fine hit off Serratt for 3 to long-on. This, followed by another three by Sutter (a hit to the pallings to leg, off Serratt) helped to improve matters. In the next over, Sutter retired, caught by Griffiths at mid-off off Collins' first ball. Mollison joined Read, who, however, was shortly afterwards caught out by Serratt at point. Five wickets for 21. Litchfield then went to the wicket and hit Serratt for a three, Mollison doing the same. A few singles were put on carefully, before Litchfield was bowled off the leg by Collins. Needham followed in, and, with Mollison, made the longest partnership of the innings. In fact it is probable that he saved the Club from an ignominious defeat, for had he not played so carefully it is quite possible that Mollison would not have had an opportunity of making the brilliant score he put together. Runs being steadily added and both batsmen being apparently set, a change of bowlers was made, Strange taking Serratt's place at the Pavilion end, and Christian relieving Collins. The score, notwithstanding the changes, still rose, Mollison making several bold hits; and after a few overs Griffiths went on at the Settlement end in Christian's place. Serratt, too, resumed bowling. With the score at 73, Needham was bowled by Griffiths. Wilson, the next to bat, hit Griffiths to long-leg for two, but retired in the next over—Serratt taking his off stump. Robinson joined Mollison, who made two more good hits—one to square-leg, the other to long-on—the score being increased to 86 before Mollison, playing just a little too far back in the defence of his wicket, displaced a ball and retired for a well played and deservedly applauded 51. Baggeley, the last to go in, hit Griffiths' last ball for a two; and in the next over from the Settle-

ment end Bush took the ball. All hope of topping the hundred disappeared with Bush's third ball, Robinson giving Duff an easy catch at short-leg off it. The innings closed for 91—a very good score, considering the way in which Edwards, Dodds, Wheeler, and Sutter were disposed of.

After tiffin, at the close of which the health of H. I. M. the Mikado was drunk, the Fleet and Tokyo went to the wickets.—Collins and Christian facing the bowling of Sutter and Edwards. After a maiden over from each bowler, Christian got Sutter's second ball away for three, and with a break of two more maiden overs, both by Edwards, drove that bowler also away for a three. With the score at 21, Collins was sent back by a ball from Sutter. Trevithick joined Christian, and with him kept the bowlers at bay some time, Trevithick securing several singles, whilst his partner got Sutter off to square-leg for three, followed soon after by a hit for another three, this time off Edwards. The next hit, too (which yielded but one), promised well for a three, had it not been for a piece of good fielding by Needham. The batsmen having seemingly settled well down to their work—although it was noticed that Christian had several lucky escapes—Edwards went on at the Pavilion end. His first over from that end, however, gave three to Trevithick—a single, and one two to long-slip. In Sutter's next over Trevithick was caught out by Robinson at point; 2 wickets for 48. Griffiths was the next to bat.—Read at this stage relieving Edwards in bowling. Griffiths collared Read's second ball, but it cost him his wicket, Dodds effecting a good running low down catch. Duff followed. Read's next over was badly punished, Christian getting a single off the first ball, Duff two to long-off the second, and a hit to long leg for two, and a single off the fourth and last balls. Off his next over, too, Christian scored a three, whilst Duff hit to long-leg for three, but the last ball gave a catch to Baggeley at long-off, which disposed of Christian, who had put together 22 in fine style. Bush joined Duff, hitting his first ball from Sutter to square-leg. In the same over, Duff was unfortunate enough to give a catch to Dodds behind the wicket at long-stop. Serratt, the next to go to the wicket, drove Sutter's last ball to long-on for two. Edwards here went on bowling again at the Pavilion end, but Bush hit his first ball to short-leg for one. Edwards's third ball, however, took Serratt's stumps, and Strange, who took his place, fell to his first ball, and Edwards' next. Seven wickets for 71. Macmillan then went in and, with Bush, made a stand for some time. A few singles were put on before Bush got Edwards away to long-leg for two; then Macmillan "snicked" Sutter for two twos. In Sutter's next over Bush hit to long-leg for three, whilst Macmillan "snicked" another two;—and in Edwards' next over Bush scored four for a fine hit to long-leg. With the score at 92, and after making the winning hit, Bush was run out. Spearman joined Macmillan, who got Sutter away to long-on for three. Spearman followed with a hit to long-leg for three—also off Sutter. Macmillan then hit Edwards to long-off for two, and Spearman also got him to long-off for two in the next over; but was given out next ball, "leg before." Hickley, the last to go in, retired at once, bowled clean by Edwards. The innings closed for 118, 16 of which were extras,—one result of the poorer fielding of the Club team.

As the game was decided on the first innings, we need not particularize regarding the Club's second innings, beyond saying that in it Dodds and Edwards did somewhat better (although the former was again run out), that Sutter was unfortunate enough to fall before an easy first ball, and that Litchfield got into double figures by some free hitting. A few ladies graced the field with their presence, although the keen northerly wind made it rather cold in the shade.

#### We subjoin full score and analysis:—

THE CLUB.				THE FLEET AND TOKYO.			
Mr. Edwards, c. Collins, b. Serratt	1	Mr. Collins, R.N., b. Sutter	6	1	Mr. Collins, R.N., b. Sutter	6	
Mr. Dodds, run out	1	Mr. Trevithick, c. Robinson	22	2	Mr. Trevithick, c. Robinson	22	
Mr. Sutter, c. Griffiths, b. Collins	9	Mr. Read, c. Serratt	13	3	Mr. Read, c. Serratt	13	
Mr. Wheeler, b. Serratt	0	Mr. Griffiths, c. Dodds, b. Collins	13	4	Mr. Griffiths, c. Dodds, b. Collins	13	
Mr. Read, c. Serratt, b. Collins	5	Mr. Serratt, b. Edwards	10	5	Mr. Serratt, b. Edwards	10	
Mr. Mollison, hit wicket, b. Griffiths	51	Mr. Dodds, b. Sutter	10	6	Mr. Dodds, b. Sutter	10	
Mr. Litchfield, b. Collins	5	Mr. Serratt, R.N., b. Edwards	10	7	Mr. Serratt, R.N., b. Edwards	10	
Mr. Needham, b. Griffiths	2	Mr. Strange, b. Edwards	2	8	Mr. Strange, b. Edwards	2	
Mr. Wilson, b. Serratt	2	Mr. Macmillan, not out	13	9	Mr. Macmillan, not out	13	
Mr. Robinson, c. Duff, b. Bush	3	Mr. Sutter, R.N., b. Edwards	7	10	Mr. Sutter, R.N., b. Edwards	7	
Mr. Bush, c. Serratt, not out	2	Mr. Hickley, R.N., b. Edwards	16	11	Mr. Hickley, R.N., b. Edwards	16	
Wide	1	Wickets	108	12	Wickets	108	
		91					
THE CLUB.—SECOND INNINGS.				THE FLEET AND TOKYO.			
Mr. Dodds, run out	14	Mr. Collins, R.N., b. Sutter	14	1	Mr. Collins, R.N., b. Sutter	14	
Mr. Wheeler, b. Serratt	1	Mr. Trevithick, c. Robinson	19	2	Mr. Trevithick, c. Robinson	19	
Mr. Litchfield, b. Collins	10	Mr. Read, c. Serratt	13	3	Mr. Read, c. Serratt	13	
Mr. Sutter, b. Collins	0	Mr. Griffiths, c. Dodds, b. Collins	13	4	Mr. Griffiths, c. Dodds, b. Collins	13	
Mr. Edwards, b. Collins	12	Mr. Serratt, b. Edwards	10	5	Mr. Serratt, b. Edwards	10	
Mr. Read, c. Spearman, b. Collins	8	Mr. Dodds, b. Sutter	10	6	Mr. Dodds, b. Sutter	10	
Mr. Mollison, not out	7	Mr. Serratt, R.N., b. Edwards	10	7	Mr. Serratt, R.N., b. Edwards	10	
Mr. Needham, not out	7	Mr. Strange, b. Edwards	2	8	Mr. Strange, b. Edwards	2	
Mr. Robinson, c. Duff, b. Bush	3	Mr. Macmillan, not out	13	9	Mr. Macmillan, not out	13	
Mr. Bush, c. Serratt, not out	2	Mr. Sutter, R.N., b. Edwards	7	10	Mr. Sutter, R.N., b. Edwards	7	
Wide	1	Wickets	108	11	Wickets	108	
		91					
Bowling Analysis.				Bowling Analysis.			
Balls	Runs	Maidens	Wickets	Balls	Runs	Maidens	Wickets
Mr. Collins	40	30	2	0	0	0	0
Mr. Serratt	70	23	3	0	0	0	0
Mr. Edwards	30	10	0	0	0	0	0
Mr. Litchfield	15	9	1	0	0	0	0
Mr. Griffiths	25	12	0	2	0	0	0
Mr. Bush	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mr. Edwards	47	37	4	4	0	0	0
Mr. Sutter	120	40	5	3	0	0	0
Mr. Read	15	15	0	2	0	0	0
Mr. Collins	65	40	1	4	0	0	0
Mr. Serratt	10	0	2	1	0	0	0
Mr. Edwards	10	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mr. Strange	15	10	0	1	0	0	0
Mr. Macmillan	25	16	0	0	0	0	0

#### THE LOSS OF THE "NORMANTON."

The *Hogo News* of Friday last publishes the following:—

The anticipations of disaster caused by the non-arrival of the steamer *Normanton* were justified yesterday afternoon when news came of the total loss of the vessel, all the Japanese passengers on board—23 in number—and 12 of the crew. We are informed by one of the survivors of this terrible calamity that the *Normanton* left Yokohama on Saturday last for this port. She had little cargo, as her principal loading was expected here, but unfortunately for themselves 23 Japanese, three of whom were women, took passage by her. On Sunday night at about half-past seven o'clock our informant heard the look-out calling "light on the starboard bow." At this time it was raining hard, and, as our informant describes it, "as dark as a pocket," with a heavy sea running and a strong breeze. Almost simultaneously with the warning from the look-out, a shock was felt as of the vessel running against something, and immediately afterwards another. The lead was hove at once, and showed fifteen fathoms and no bottom, so it seems likely the *Normanton* struck a pinnacle rock—indeed we are told it could be seen just awash after the vessel wrenched clear. It seems that the steamer struck about amidships, and, going pretty fast through the water at the time, must have sustained great injury. Any how she at once commenced to fill, and the water came in so rapidly that it was evident the only chance for the passengers and crew lay in taking to the boats. Of these there were an unusual number, and more than sufficient to have saved everyone on board had they only preserved their self-command. Unfortunately there was no one able to communicate with the passengers in their own language, and to this may be attributed in great measure the lamentable loss of life that ensued. As soon as the steamer was seen to be sinking the captain ordered the long-boat and two life-boats to be lowered ready for service. In accomplishing this one of the crew fell overboard and was probably crushed between the boat and ship's side, for nothing more was seen of him. By this time the vessel had settled down, and the captain ordered all hands into the boats. This order the Japanese declined to obey. They huddled together in the alley-way with the water washing fore and aft about them, and resisted all attempts to induce them to go into the boats. Probably they omitted taking the opportunity of saving themselves through ignorance, for we are informed they showed no signs of fear, and resolutely declined to separate. Captain, officers, and several of the crew tried all in their power to get the Japanese into the boats, but without success, for neither knew the language of the other, and to this want of means of communica-

tion is undoubtedly due the distressing loss of life that accompanied this calamity. In about half an hour after the *Normanton* struck, and just as the vessel was going down, the crew took to the boats, one man—the boatswain—being left behind while engaged in a last attempt to induce the passengers to abandon their attitude of passive resignation and seek the means of safety provided. The boatswain felt the steamer going down, and, seizing a lifebuoy, jumped as clear of her as he could out into the darkness. His escape is really miraculous, for twelve hours he floated about, and it was not until next morning that one of the boats noticed and picked him up. In this boat was the captain, and they landed about midway between the two lighthouses on Oshima, the occupants of the other boats having got ashore on the other side of the island. On mustering the survivors it was found that 26 officers and men were saved, while 23 Japanese passengers, 1 sailor, and 12 firemen had lost their lives, three of the firemen dying from exhaustion in the boat before reaching land. The bodies of these men were buried near the beach, and after some difficulty—owing to ignorance on either side—two junks were obtained to convey the survivors to Kobe. On Tuesday they left Oshima, where they were treated with the utmost kindness, and yesterday evening all reached here safely except the captain, chief officer and chief engineer, who came up overland from Wakayama. It is worthy of mention in connection with this unfortunate affair that the watertight bulkheads of the *Normanton* proved utterly useless. They gave way like matchwood, and did nothing towards retarding the sinking of the vessel.

### FRANCE, CHINA, AND THE VATICAN.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has addressed to *The Times* a remarkable letter under the title of "France, China, and the Vatican." Sir Rutherford's conclusions, the most important of which we quote below, coincide exactly with the opinions which we have ourselves expressed on the same subject:—

Nor, considering the past history of the foreign relations of China, and how fruitful the missionary element has been in stirring up dissensions in the midst of excitable populations and provoking war with foreign Powers, can it be wondered at that such a determination should at last be manifested. It requires no long memory on their part to recall how the first war with France, in a professed alliance with the British, who had other grounds of quarrel, was ostensibly to seek redress from the Government of Peking for the judicial murder of a French Bishop in a distant province. This was only in 1860, and it led to the Treaty of Tientsin and the opening of the gates of Peking to foreign legations and missionaries. The first use the latter made of this privilege was to claim the four sites granted by Kang-hi to the Pope for churches two centuries before, and to build a cathedral within the Palace precincts and overlooking the gardens with two high towers. Anything more impolitic or exasperating and offensive cannot be conceived. This north cathedral, which destroys the privacy of the Emperor's gardens as much as a French church the would that of Buckingham Palace it built within the enclosure, was built and maintained, in spite of all protests and remonstrances, as a grievous and offensive outrage offered to the Sovereign and the nation. The Lazarist Mission and its Bishop, it is true, seemed at last to see how impolitic it was, and in 1874 entered into a contract to accept another site not far off, and an offer to rebuild the cathedral at the cost of the Chinese Government. But unfortunately, owing to the death of the young Emperor and of Bishop Delaplace soon after, nothing was done, as your correspondent states. And later, in the early part of this year, a similar contract was entered into by the present Bishop or Vicar Apostolic of Peking and the Procurator of the Lazarist Mission, but the French Government seems to have interposed a veto. The war of 1860 is not the only one which China has had to engage in with France, and the origin of which was remotely due to French missions. In Cochinchina the inducement they held out to their Governments in the last century, and more recently, to annex territories in Annam and Tonquin was a motive for aggressions from which the late hostilities in the China seas took their origin. Space will not allow me here to trace back the history of these successive aggressions, ending in the seizure of Tonquin and an attack on China, as a measure of reprisal, with its campaign of bombardments and blockades without any declara-

tion of war. But the missionary origin of the rights of France in Cochinchina is unmistakable, and commences with the treaty entered into by Louis XIV. in 1686, who next year despatched five ships and a regiment to take possession of Bangkok, on the representation by these missionaries of the "great commercial and political future reserved for Indo-China in French hands"—"et le rôle digne d'elle dans ces contrées où flotte si orgueilleusement le drapeau anglais!" The next missionary envoy, Bishop de Pigneau, was still playing the same part, and more successfully, in the next century with Louis XVI., while using similar arguments of rivalry to the English. He obtained the despatch of an expedition of ships and troops in 1787 to restore a fugitive King, Yin-Long, to his throne, under the wing of the militant Bishop, who obtained, as was natural, great and exclusive advantages for the missionaries and for France—the chief argument of the Bishop being the great advantages both in peace and war to be derived from the occupation of Cochinchina by the establishment of a French colony there, and "the most certain way of damaging the English in India by ruining or, at any rate, weakening their commerce." This was the commencement of a protectorate over the country, while the missionaries were placed in a position of great influence, as they desired, and, in one sense, had well deserved: and this was the real origin of all the subsequent designs for the conquest of Annam and Tonquin in recent years, mixed up with many conflicts of a politico-missionary character in the interval, and interspersed, as usual, with many massacres and persecutions, which gave frequent occasion for the intervention of French naval forces, and the annexation of provinces as the penalty. These were all precursors of the last advance on Tonquin, every step of which was well known in Peking. Indeed, they could not be otherwise than known, despite the professed aims and motives of the French in their official and diplomatic utterances. For the time has long passed when the Chinese Government was so ill-equipped with means of information that it was obliged to accept such statements as were officially put before it by foreign States. For the last 20 years it has had a large staff of highly-educated foreigners in its service, not only familiar with foreign languages, but well versed in the Chinese language, both written and oral, through whom it has probably been quite as well acquainted with what the policy of foreign Powers was as any of these in regard to each other. Whatever newspapers in Europe supply in the way of information the Chinese have long had at command. And as regards the French, their objects and proceedings in Tonquin, there was no lack of such information in the press, supplied by the French officers employed in Tonquin. Notably a *brochure* was published by Captain Rivière, who lost his life in carrying out the object described in a *sortie* from Haïphong. In a *brochure* entitled "*La Guerre avec la Chine, la Politique Coloniale, et la Question du Tonkin*," the character and design of the aggressive operations in Annam and Tonquin could not be more plainly or cynically stated. In this he openly advises that France should avail itself of the chance of a quarrel with China about the "Black Flags" and Tonquin to take possession of Yunnan, Kwang-se, and Kwang-tung—that is, the three southern and western provinces of China proper—and concludes that a war with China would be a "*bonne affaire future*" and "*une excellente affaire pour la France*." And this was the officer sent out in command of the naval and military forces of France. What were likely to be the conclusions of the Government at Peking, with this *brochure* before them, as to the *bona fides* and morality of the war on their coast on a plea of reprisals for wrongs suffered, or the desirability of having missionaries in their midst under a French protectorate to repeat the rôle of the De Rhodes and De Pigneaus, or a protectorate to be exercised when and where and how a French Minister or Government might see fit, to be a standing menace at Peking, an ever-recurring cause of dispute between the Governments, and a danger to the Empire which no diplomacy could avert?

It is contended by some of the French papers that if the missionaries should be deprived of the protection of a great military Power such as France, with fleets and armies at command, the Chinese may soon repeat the history of the past and extirpate Christianity out of the land, if they cannot effect the expulsion of the missionaries themselves. But it is to be observed that such protection as France affords is a two-edged sword, and in their hands is quite as full of danger to the missionaries, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and the mission in which they are engaged, as of security. The latter, as the recent massacres and many preceding shews, is evidently very illusory, while the danger is real and per-

sistent, arising from the active hostility it keeps alive among all the ruling classes, and, with their tacit connivance, among the people, giving point to and intensifying the race hatred and distrust of a whole nation. It would be a great mistake, therefore, to suppose that the contention of France with the Vatican is a matter which concerns the French and their missions exclusively. Their policy affects other and larger interest—religious, political, and commercial—and other foreign Powers besides France. It is policy fraught with danger to all who have any interests in China—and nearly all treaty Powers have interests which in magnitude far exceed those of France—and affects injuriously the safety of all who have any intercourse with the Chinese in their own country. All the Western Powers are thus involved and have a legitimate voice in the issue. All this hostility among the Chinese has very little to do with religious fanaticism. They are of all nations the most tolerant, perhaps from the reason that they are very indifferent, and care little for any form of religion. When the Emperor Yoang-tching, in 1724, issued his exterminating edict it was from policy and not from religious motives, as he himself deigned to explain to three of the Jesuit Fathers, in answer to their memorial, in the following terms, which leave no doubt:—

Certain Europeans in the province of Fokien have been endeavouring to defy our laws and trouble our people. The great men of the province have applied to me, and I must repress this disorder. It is the business of the Government with which I am charged. You say that your law is not a false law, and I believe it. But what would you say if I were to send a troop of Bonzes and Lamas into your country to preach their law in it? How would you receive them? You wish to make the Chinese Christians, and this is what your law demands, I know very well. But what in that case would become of us? The subjects of your kings, the Christians whom you make, recognize no authority but you; in times of trouble they would listen to no other voice, I know well enough that there is nothing to fear at present; but when your ships shall be coming by thousands and tens of thousands, then indeed we may have some disturbances.

As the Emperor and despotic ruler of a great pagan empire extending over a third of Asia, with some 300 millions of subjects, this surely was a very rational view to take, and one showing a singular prescience of future possibilities. In the universal indifference which through all their history, has prevailed in the Chinese nation, every one may please himself as to what religion he professes, with one proviso, that it is not connected with secret societies or political objects. This as regards the Government; and as regards the people themselves, that it shall not interfere with their worship of ancestors, their feasts and processions, for which funds have to be found by all the inhabitants of the several communities. Unfortunately, says Abbé Huc, "the Chinese Government has placed Christianity in this category, and it is very difficult to correct this error and introduce more just ideas." Very difficult indeed, I should say, and in view of what is hourly taking place under their eyes, it may well be impossible. M. Huc is quite right in his conclusion that the Chinese Emperors are neither intolerant nor bigoted, and are too entirely without any religion to care for creeds—save in so far as they interfere with temporal things. I entertained the same conviction after some 20 years' residence among the Chinese, and the last five of these spent in Peking as Her Majesty's Minister, and therefore when asked by Pope Pius IX. at Rome, on my return home, soon after the massacre of Tientsin, how I accounted for the persistent hatred manifested against the missionaries and their converts, I felt constrained to answer: "It was not a question of religion with them, but of civil jurisdiction," and I was not surprised that he did not pursue the subject further. It is a truth, however, which lies at the very root of all the contention, past and present, in which the Chinese Government has been engaged in connexion with missionaries ever since the Treaty of Nankin gave admission to the Empire.

Under such conditions it may well be doubted whether the protectorate of a great European Power is not a fatal gift, and one which leads those under its aegis to put forward pretensions fraught with signal danger to themselves, their trusting converts, and every foreigner, lay or ecclesiastical, within the area of their ministrations. It is against such assumptions and unwarranted pretensions that the Chinese Government is now making a determined stand, and it is in the interest of religion and of all foreign nations that they should not fail.



## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

["SPECIAL TELEGRAM" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, November 1st.

## RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

General Kaulbars has presented an ultimatum to Bulgaria, saying that, failing to receive a satisfactory reply within three days, he will leave with the Consular staff, and that the Regency will be held responsible for the consequences that follow.

London, November 2nd.

## AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

The kidnappers have been released, and Kaulbars has withdrawn his ultimatum.

## THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

It has been affirmed on trustworthy authority at Cairo that the French will employ every means to procure the British evacuation of Egypt.

London, November 4th.

## AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

Bulgaria has been recommended to yield completely to Russian demands, in order to avert Russian occupation.

Russia has renewed her former assurances to Austria that the occupation of Bulgaria is not intended.

["SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

Kobe, November 5th.

## THE LOSS OF THE "NORMANTON."

At the conclusion of the enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship *Normanton*, Captain Drake was exonerated from all blame.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Tokyo City Government, Mr. Tanaka Hisashige has commenced the manufacture of a large electric light with the object of illuminating the Engineering Exhibition, which is to be held next year.

A number of officials and workmen of the Telegraph Bureau left for Hakodate the 4th instant in the *Niigata Maru*, taking with them a quantity of plant.

Correspondence from Okinawa, dated the 25th ultimo, states that the sailing vessel *Kiyokaze Maru*, which arrived at Naha the 16th instant from Sakishima experienced a severe gale the 23rd September. About 300 bales of chestnuts had to be jettisoned, and the vessel was considerably injured. Another sailing vessel, the *Kajiki Maru*, was wrecked the same day, and the crew were brought to land by the *Mikiyo Maru*. The *Nishikaze Maru* is missing. Mr. Mori, secretary of Okinawa Prefecture, accompanied by Messrs. Saito and Wakayama, clerks, and Hashiguchi, chief inspector of police, will leave the 26th instant for the capital in the *Izumo Maru*. Cholera has greatly abated in the islands, but small-pox is raging with virulence.

A child about three months old was found the evening of the 3rd instant in the enclosure of the Zotokuin, Yokohama.—*Fiji Shimpō*.

It has been decided by the Osaka Shipping Company to open regular communication thrice a month with Shikumo in Kōchi Prefecture, placing the *Wakanoura Maru* and *Sanko Maru* on the line.

The Post-office at Edobashi, Tokyo, will be removed to new buildings which are to be erected at an estimated cost of yen 15,000 in the enclosure of the Communications Department.

The total quantity of *kombu* exported from Hakodate to China from the beginning of September to the 20th ultimo was 880 *koku* (one *koku* is equal to about 2½ piculs).—*Mainichi Shimbun*.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America... per O. & O. Co.	Monday, Nov. 8th.*
From Hongkong... per P. & O. Co.	Monday, Nov. 8th †
From Hongkong... per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Nov. 9th ‡
From Europe, via Hongkong... per M. M. Co.	Wednesday, Nov. 10th.§
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe... per N. Y. K.	Friday, November 12th.
From America... per P. M. Co.	Friday, Nov. 19th.¶

\* *Blue* left San Francisco on October 12th. † *Tokoro* left Nagasaki on November 4th. ‡ *City of Rome* leaves left Hongkong on November 2nd. § *Tokoro* (with French mail) left Hongkong the 2nd November and is due on Friday, November 12th. ¶ *City of Peking* left San Francisco on October 30th.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Kobe... per N. Y. K.	Saturday, Nov. 6th.
For Hakodate... per N. Y. K.	Saturday, Nov. 6th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki... per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, Nov. 9th.
For America... per P. M. Co.	Friday, November 12th.
For Europe, via Hongkong... per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 13th.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.30 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 10.30 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., *sen* 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., *sen* 90.

Trains marked with \* run through without stopping at Taitsumi, Kawasaki and Utsunomiya Stations. Those marked † are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TOKYO-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Utsunomiya) at 6.00 and 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.15 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.25 and 5.50 p.m.

## UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 10.25 a.m. and 4.57 p.m.; and NASU at 6.40 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 1.10; Second-class, *sen* 74; Third-class, *sen* 37.

## TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Utsunomiya) at 6.00 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 8.15 a.m. and 11.10 a.m., and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 9.10 a.m., and 12.34, 3.39, and 4.09 p.m.; and AKABANE at 10.33 a.m., and 1.34, 4.44, and 8.22 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *sen* 70; Second-class, *sen* 46; Third-class, *sen* 23.

## KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., *sen* 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., *sen* 50. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 7.15 and 11.00 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 8.30 and 10.40 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 20 *sen*.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 31st October.—Kobe 30th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 1st November.—Yokkaichi 31st October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yoshino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 207, Tamura, 1st November.—Yokosuka Dock 1st November, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 2nd November.—Niigata 31st October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Kawaoka, 2nd November.—Kobe 1st November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 2nd November.—Kobe 1st November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shidzuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 2nd November.—Shimizu 1st November, General.—Seiryusha.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 346, Inouye, 3rd November.—Handa 2nd November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Harima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kobayashi, 3rd November.—Nemuro 31st October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 3rd November.—Yokkaichi 2nd November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Menzaleh*, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benois, 3rd November.—Yokosuka Docks 3rd November, Ballast.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Saikai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 68, Minoura, 3rd November.—Shimizu 2nd November, General.—Seiryusha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 3rd November.—Kobe 2nd November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Amaki Kan* (6), sloop, Commander Omoto, 4th November.—Yokosuka 4th November.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 4th November.—Yokkaichi 3rd November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Arctic*, American schooner, 49, Hoskins, 5th November.—North Pacific Ocean 19th September via Hakodate, 3,200 seal skins.—E. P. Miner.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer 356, Kaya, 5th November.—Handa 4th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Marion* (8), American corvette, Commander M. Miller, 5th November.—Kobe 4th November.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 5th November.—Yokkaichi 4th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 5th November.—Kobe 5th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. Christensen, 5th November.—Hakodate 2nd November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kiyokawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 148, Emada, 5th November.—Shimizu 4th November, General.—Seiryusha.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,208, Haswell, 5th November.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Benlarig*, British steamer, 1,481, J. M. Clark, 31st October.—Kobe, General.—Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 835, Lass, 30th October.—Kobe, General.—Japanese.

*Hesperia*, German steamer, 1,136, C. Christiansen, 31st October.—Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Kametchatka*, Russian steamer, 702, Ingmann, 31st October.—Otaru, Ballast.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

*Shario Maru*, Japanese steamer 345, Sakai, 31st October.—Machinohe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 31st October.—Yokosuka Dock, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 31st October.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Original from

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 31st October,—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 1st November,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Pembrokeshire*, British steamer, 1,716, Williams, 1st November,—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Plainmeller*, British steamer, 1,196, W. S. Davison, 1st November,—Otaru, Ballast.—A. Center.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer 704, Okuma, 1st November,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*City of New York*, American steamer, 3,020, R. K. Searle, 2nd November,—Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 2nd November,—Hakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kii Maru*, Japanese steamer, 860, Kawaoka, 2nd November,—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 2nd November,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 2nd November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Angers*, British steamer, 2,077, Pinkham, 3rd November,—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Harima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kobayashi, 3rd November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 3rd November,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Theo. Ruger*, German ship, 1,576, Myer, 4th November,—Hongkong, Ballast.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 346, Inouye, 4th November,—Hakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 4th November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 4th November,—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shizuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 4th November,—Shimizu, General.—Seiryusha.

*Benary*, British steamer, 1,119, E. J. Bontiller, 6th November,—Kobe, General.—Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 5th November,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 5th November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Monsaleh*, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benois, 6th November,—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Draw, Mrs. Yoshikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Kamey, Messrs. Papp, Isoun, and C. Ito in cabin; and 99 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Kobe:—1 Japanese in cabin; 3 Japanese in second class; and 49 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Pors, Colonel Palmer, R.E., Messrs. Fraser, Higashi, Asegawa, Tokoyama, Hattori, Subawoto, and Sakaokami in cabin; 5 Japanese in second class; and 150 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. Mori Nagayoshi and Sato Cho in cabin; Mr. Naruse Chushichi in second class; and 39 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. and Miss Hudson, Miss Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. Ohashi and 3 children, Miss Hata, General J. Corner, Messrs. W. H. Devine, J. F. Broadbent, W. H. Galbois, A. Liddell, Dol Ferro, Cih Que, Tokato, Matsumura, and Takasaki in cabin; Mr. J. Petris, and one Japanese in second class; and 141 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, for San Francisco:—Rev. and Mrs. J. Murray and four children, B. Gardner, Miss Kemp, Mr. Chester Holcombe, Mr. S. Samuel, Mr. W. R. Bennett, Rev. and Mrs. C. Martin and child, Surgeon R. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hellyer and child, Mr. J. J. McEluish, Mr. H. Cartland, Mr. Colgate Baker,

Mr. H. J. Hunt, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Aitland, child, and servant, Mrs. Arnsden, Messrs. A. H. Groom, H. S. Bateman, H. Shigio, S. Saito, K. Isaki, and R. A. Wylie in cabin.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Mrs. Foley, two children, and nurse, Miss C. M. Hickson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rowland, Lieutenant O. E. Dun, Messrs. E. M. Fisher, S. M. Brice, L. G. McCormick and native servant, H. S. Barton, C. P. Walker and European servant, R. W. Brecks, F. Du Bois, A. W. Gillingham, F. Kidamura, A. Cox, R. J. Crowle, J. Saunders, J. Coaker, J. Bresby, J. Ben, J. Eames, J. Lyons, J. D. Hoods, J. Keene, F. H. Woodage, C. F. Mugford, H. Palfett, F. W. James, and M. Williams in cabin; and 6 Europeans and 5 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Rev. and Mrs. O. W. Willets and two children, Rev. and Mrs. H. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Kaneko, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland and child, Messrs. K. Itakura, W. Doebbling, W. Durand, W. D. Bredon, H. A. Ahrens, J. S. Pollitt, M. A. Ruhl, G. R. Mosle, M. Ginsburg, F. Kosoyegaw, Frank Myburg, and S. Kuroda in cabin; Mrs. Spencer, Messrs. Miyasaki, Morimoto, J. Reimers, Yamasaki, Mizushima, Hattori, Hasegawa, and Yoshimura in second class; and 10 Chinese and 78 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Monsaleh*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. Henry H. Andrew, Legrand, Forsyth, John Houston, T. Takeshima, Kubota, and Oushi in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Silk for France, 507 bales; for London, 10 bales; total, 517 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$2,500.00.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$6,000.

Per French steamer *Monsaleh*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Silk for France 200 bales.

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, reports:—Left Kobe the 30th October, at noon and experienced strong gales with high sea throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 31st October, at noon.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, reports:—Left Kobe the 1st November, at noon, and experienced light northerly winds with thick drizzling rain to Hinomisaki; thence heavy head swell to Oshima; thence strong north-westerly winds with clear weather to Omisaki, veering to west and continuing to Rock Island, when it veered to S.W. falling light. Arrived at Yokohama the 2nd November, at 7.45 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru* reports:—Left Kobe the 2nd November, at noon, and experienced moderate to fresh N.W. winds and fine weather to Omisaki; thence to port moderate to fresh N.E. winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 3rd November, at 7 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, reports:—Left Hakodate the 2nd November, at 7.15 a.m. and experienced strong breeze from E.N.E. and heavy rain with heavy head sea, at noon; wind increasing and barometer falling at 6 p.m.; blowing a heavy gale, and attended with heavy passing squalls of wind and rain, at 7 p.m.; hove ship head to the wind and slowed engines and laid until 9 p.m.; thence wind and sea moderated, with wind veering to N.E. and N.; at 9 kept ship away on course and proceeded. Arrived at Oginohama the 3rd, at 7 p.m.; and left the 4th, at 9 a.m.; had strong N.E. winds and cloudy sky. Arrived at Yokohama the 5th November, at 9 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, Captain Young, reports:—Left Kobe November 4th, at noon, and had light variable winds and overcast weather to Omisaki; thence to port N.N.E. winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 5th November, at 7 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Fokohama Maru*, Captain W. Haswell, reports:—Left Shanghai the 30th October, at 12.20 p.m. and had a fresh breeze from north with overcast sky and heavy head sea which continued to Nagasaki, where arrived at 8.25 p.m. November 1st. Left again November 2nd at 2 a.m., and had strong N.W. winds and fine weather to Shimomoseki where arrived at 3.53 p.m. same day; left at 5.10 p.m. and had moderate north and N.E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage to Kobe, where arrived November 3rd, at 2.47 p.m. Left again November 4th, at 10.50 a.m. and had light N.N.E. winds and cloudy weather to Yokohama where arrived on November 5th, at 4 p.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Business has very nearly arrived at a state of utter stagnation, transactions so far as reported having been almost nil during the past week, and clearances for the same period very small; dealers show not the least inclination to operate, and prices are consequently quite nominal.

**YARNS.**—About 60 bales will cover all the sales for the week, and two kinds of these consist of Bombays at lower prices.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—1,500 pieces 7 lbs. T. Cloths and 800 pieces Turkey Reds are all the sales reported in this class.

**WOOLLENS.**—Sales of 200 pieces Italian Cloth, and about 160 pieces Silk Satins have been reported.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.	PER HUNDRED.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$25.50	to 28.00
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.50	to 29.25
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.50	to 30.25
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00	to 31.50
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.00	to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.50	to 32.25
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	31.75	to 33.50
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.50	to 36.25
No. 325, Two-fold	32.50	to 34.00
No. 425, Two-fold	35.50	to 39.50
No. 205, Bombay	26.00	to 27.50
No. 165, Bombay	24.75	to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.00	to 24.50

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER POUND.	PER HUNDRED.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 lb, 38 yds, 39 inches	\$1.70	to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38 yds, 45 inches	2.10	to 2.57 1/2
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yds, 32 inches	1.45	to 1.55
Indigo Shirting—12 yds, 44 inches	1.60	to 1.70
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.70	to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.07	to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1 1/2 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.20	to 1.30
Turkey Reds—2 1/2 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.40	to 1.60
Turkey Reds—3 1/2 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.28	to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches	6.25	to 7.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42-3 inches	0.65	to 0.72 1/2
Taffetas, 12 yds, 43 inches	1.35	to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER POUND.	PER HUNDRED.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yds, 32 inches	\$4.00	to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yds, 31 inches	3.25	to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.20	to 0.30
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.74 1/2	to 0.16
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.20	to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.30	to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35	to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50	to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40	to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.37 1/2	to 0.45

## METALS.

Holidays have again interfered with business, buyers being mostly at play. Prices unchanged; holders generally look for more trade in next week.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1/2 inch	\$2.40 to 2.45
Flat Bars, 1 inch	2.50 to 2.60
Round and square up to 1/2 inch	2.45 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.50 to 2.60
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.30 to 5.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20 to 1.22 1/2

## KEROSENE.

Nothing fresh to report here. Clearances go on satisfactorily; country dealers are reported to be short of Oil and holders are firm, looking for a resumption of sales ere long at satisfactory prices.

	PER GALLON.
Devoe	\$1.77 to 1.80
Comet	1.72 to 1.75
Stella	None

## SUGAR.

Nothing has been done in this staple during the interval, and prices have not undergone any change.

	PER HUNDRED.
White Refined	\$5.20 to 7.30
Manila	4.20 to 4.40
Daitong and Swatow	3.30 to 3.75
Brown Takao	4.00 to 4.05

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 29th October, since which date we have seen a quiet Market, with small business. Settlements by foreign hong have been

about 200 piculs, divided thus:—Hanks 85 piculs, Filatures 70 piculs, Hamatsuki 45 piculs. Japanese Export firms have also taken about 100 piculs—principally for America—thus making the total trade for the week 300 piculs of all descriptions.

The business since the departure of the *Oceanic* has been entirely for Europe, demand for the States holding quite aloof. It would seem that prices here must recede ere long, especially with a rising exchange, but holders are unusually strong and assert their ability to hold the very heavy stock. Certainly the great facilities afforded by the Japanese Banks make this an easy task compared with what it would have been a few years back; at the same time, buyers are justified in looking for some reduction in price, especially if the Markets abroad do not soon improve.

A great contrast in the trade to-day when compared with the same day last year. Then we were just entering the great "boom," starting at prices about \$200 per picul below those of to-day; now we are dragging along with a small trade, a larger stock than ever before known, and all buyers anxiously looking for a decline in values here.

Supplies come rolling in, and the stock has increased 1,000 piculs during the week. Quotations may in some instances be slightly reduced, and possibly some dealers would accept a shade less to sell a parcel or two, but the general feeling is averse to making concessions.

There have been two shipping opportunities since last writing, the American and English mails, both leaving on the 30th ultimo. The *Oceanic* had 305 bales for New York, and the *Thibet* 517 bales for France. Total export for the present season to date is now 8,116 piculs, against 4,800 last year; and 10,581 on same date in 1884.

**Hanks.**—A moderate business in this class destined for Europe; and with lower prices more trade would undoubtedly be done, especially if the political horizon should clear. Among the transactions we note *Mariposa* \$650, *Annaka* \$615, *Yechizen* \$590. Several large parcels are in strong hands, owners professing their ability and intention of holding at present values.

**Filatures.**—Not much done this week. In fine sizes \$850 has been noticed for a parcel "extra" *Oshu*, and \$730 for No. 1 *Koshu*. In full sizes no business at all since the departure of the *Oceanic* a week ago.

**Re-reels.**—The trade has run upon Common kinds for Europe; nothing has been done for the States. Holders of best chops are very firm at quotations, and there seems no prospect at present of any sensible decline.

**Kakadas.**—Some few piculs were taken into go-down a week ago but have since been returned to the native town. All quotations quite nominal.

**Oshu.**—Considerable transactions in *Hamatsuki* at about \$580, other sorts quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	\$660 to 670
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshi)	650 to 660
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	640 to 650
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshi)	630 to 635
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	615 to 625
Hanks—No. 3	600 to 610
Hanks—No. 34	580 to 590
Filatures—Extra	800 to 850
Filatures—No. 1, 10, 13 deniers	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, 13, 15, 14, 16 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 14, 13, 16, 14, 17 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 2, 10, 13 deniers	Nom.
Filatures—No. 2, 14, 15 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 3, 14, 20 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No.	Nom.
Re-reels—No. 1, 13, 15, 14, 16 deniers	710 to 720
Re-reels—No. 1, 13, 16, 14, 17 deniers	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 2, 14, 15 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—No. 3, 14, 20 deniers	650 to 660
Kakadas—Extra	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 1	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 14	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 2	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 24	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 3	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 34	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 4	Nom.
Oshu Sendai—No. 24	—
Hamatsuki—No. 1, 2	625 to 635
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	570 to 590
Sodai—No. 24	—

Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 5th Nov., 1886:—

	Season 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Europe	3,664	3,148	5,329
America	4,435	3,852	6,148
Total	{ Bales 8,099	5,000	11,457
	{ Piculs 8,116	4,760	10,534
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	9,000	5,050	11,340
Stock, 5th November	12,100	10,200	7,650
Available supplies to date	21,400	16,150	18,990

WASTE SILK.

A steady business, averaging 100 piculs per day, the settlements for the week being 600 piculs, divided thus:—*Cocoons* 55 piculs, *Noshi* 305 piculs, *Kibiso* 165 piculs, *Neri* 75 piculs. Japanese shippers are busy packing for to-morrow's French mail, and their sendings will be included in next figures.

The business done has been almost entirely for continental Europe, all kinds except *Mawata* sharing in the demand. Prices may be quoted a fraction off from last week's rates, but any concession is counterbalanced by a rising foreign exchange.

Arrivals are constant and heavy, making the Stock-list mount up. This does not seem to cause holders much uneasiness; perhaps, as the end of the year draws nigh some of them may be inclined to loose their hold.

The P. & O. steamer *Thibet* (30th ultimo) took 209 bales *Waste* and 56 bales *Cocoons* for Europe, and the Steamship *Pembroke* had on board 2 bales *Neri* (supposed to be on Kobe account) for London. Present Export is 8,702 piculs, against 2,364 piculs last year and 9,677 piculs in 1884.

**Cocoons.**—A small business in "Middling" Pierced at \$125, and some 40 piculs *Tama* at \$70. The Stock is chiefly *Tama* and *Waste* descriptions.

**Noshi.**—Fully half the trade has been in this class, some descriptions giving a fractional decline. Among the sales made we notice *Hachiji* \$150 to \$160, *Joshi* "Assorted" \$120 to \$125, *Mine* \$145 to \$157. In *Filatures* and *Oshu* sorts, no business.

**Kibiso.**—Rather more demand generally; *Gi*, *Tokushu* has been done at \$155, *Joshi* \$170 to \$200, *Annaka* \$83, *Zaguri* \$75 to \$79, *Tajima* \$82, *Koshu* \$70 to \$80.

**Neri.**—Plenty of demand at long figures. Prices paid are from \$19 to \$30 for the rough uncleaned Stock, against \$9 to \$13 for similar quality at the same time last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$130 to 150
Noshi—to—Filature, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—to—Filature, Good	160 to 170
Noshi—to—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi—to—Oshu, Good to Best	Nom.
Noshi—to—Shinshu, Best	150 to 160
Noshi—to—Shinshu, Good	140 to 150
Noshi—to—Shinshu, Medium	120 to 130
Noshi—to—Shinshu, Good to Best	150 to 160
Noshi—to—Joshi, Best	140 to 150
Noshi—to—Joshi, Good	120 to 130
Noshi—to—Joshi, Ordinary	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshi, Good to Fair	85 to 80
Kibiso—Joshi, Moulding to Common	70 to 65
Kibiso—Hachiji, Good	60 to 55
Kibiso—Hachiji, Medium to Low	50 to 40
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	30 to 20
Mawata—Good to Best	250 to 265

Export Table, Waste Silk, to 5th Nov., 1886:—

	Season 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Waste Silk	6,622	2,015	7,971
Pierced Cocoons	2,070	342	1,706
	8,702	2,364	9,677
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	11,200	6,670	15,200
Stock, 5th November	12,100	8,030	4,700
Available supplies to date	23,300	14,100	19,900

**Exchange.**—Foreign remains as last quoted, in spite of fresh advances in silver. Bills are very scarce, and with a revival of business we must see higher rates:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/3; Documents, 3/3; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/4; Documents, 3/4; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$79; 4 m/s., G. \$81; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.17; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.20. Kinsatsu at par against silver coin.

Estimated Silk Stock, 5th November, 1886:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	2,700	Pierced Cocoons	650
Filature & Re-reels	7,250	Noshi-to	5,100
Kakada	1,610	Kibiso	5,700
Sendai & Hamatsuki	575	Mawata	530
Taysam Kinds	205	Sundries	120
Total piculs	12,400	Total piculs	12,100

TEA.

The small business done aggregates only 1,145 piculs, and consists mainly of low grades. Several houses are offering one and two dollars below the dealers' price for all sorts, and as the markets in the United States and Canada are weekly drooping, prices here are bound to come down. The only tea shipment reported so far is by the steamship *Oceanic*, which sailed on the 30th ultimo and took 44,690 lbs. for New York, 27,700 lbs. for Chicago,

46,512 lbs. for San Francisco, and 10,872 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 129,774 lbs. from Kobe.

Common	\$12½ & under
Good Common	13½ to 14½
Medium	15½ to 17
Good Medium	18 to 19½
Fine	22½ & up'ds

EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange has not quite responded to the latest alteration in the value of silver, but quotations remain firm.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3 2½
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3 1½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3 1½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3 1½
On Paris—Bank sight	4 08
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	4 10
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1½, prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1 1½, dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	7 1½
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	7 2½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	78½
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	79½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	78½
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	79½



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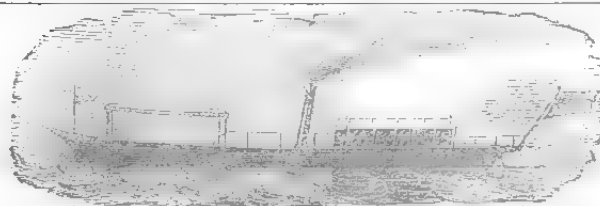
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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1886.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. OKI, Governor of Kanagawa, left the 8th instant for Ashigara.

COUNT SAIGO, Minister of State for the Navy, arrived in Paris the 7th instant.

MR. YASUDA, Governor of Ibaraki, will arrive shortly in the capital on official business.

THE Cricket Match, Club, V. Navy, played on Saturday last, was won by the latter team.

MR. SEKI, Governor of Ehime, who had been staying in the capital, left for Ehime the 9th inst.

THE cadets of the Naval College will proceed to Yenchujima the 10th inst. for gunnery practice.

MR. KUNISHIGE, Governor of Toyama, arrived in the capital the 4th instant on official business.

THE meetings of the standing committee of the Tōkyō Local Assembly were closed the 9th inst.

THE naval regatta which was to take place the 13th instant on the Sumida river, has been postponed.

AN Art Exhibition will be held in the Yokohama Public Hall on the 25th inst. and two following days.

MR. ISHII, Director of the Imperial Telegraphs, will proceed to Hakodate about the end of this month.

H.I.I.I. PRINCE ARISUGAWA, President of the General Staff Office, visited the Naval Section the 9th instant and conferred with Vice-Admiral

Nirei on the subject of establishing a naval university.

MR. NADESHIMA, Governor of Aomori, who has been staying in the capital, left for Aomori the 6th instant.

MR. IWASAKI YANOSUKE has purchased the site of the old Gakushuin (Peers' School) at Nishikitasho, Kanda.

MR. NAGAYAMA, who has been appointed postmaster at Nagasaki, left the capital the 9th inst. for Nagasaki.

THE engineers of the Osaka Garrison, are now having a fortnight in the field, practising bridge construction.

THE Autumn Meeting of the Kiōdō Keiba Kaisha will take place to-day and to-morrow at Shinobadzu.

A NUMBER of officials have been sent to report on the condition of the harvest in the rural divisions of Tōkyō.

MR. SEKI SHIMPEI, Governor of Ehime, who is at present staying in the capital, will leave for Ehime the 9th instant.

AN explosion of gunpowder took place in the Osaka Arsenal the 9th instant, and five workmen were injured.

CHOLERA broke out suddenly at Marugame in Shikoku the 8th instant, four persons being attacked by the disease.

MR. SHINOZAKI, Governor of Niigata, who is staying in the capital, will leave about the 18th instant for Niigata.

MR. MŌRI SAMON, a chamberlain of the Imperial Household, left for Edogawa the 8th instant on official business.

THE official inspections of the various garrisons throughout the empire were concluded the 31st of last month.

THE Post Office building in Shiba district will be extended to meet a large increase which has taken place in its business.

MR. YAMADA, Governor of Tottori, who has been staying in the capital, left for Tottori the 8th inst. in the *Takasago Maru*.

VISCOUNT TANI, Minister of State for the Agricultural and Commercial Department, arrived in Berlin the 5th instant.

COMPETITION between steamers running from Kobe to Hongkong has caused a considerable decline in freights for that voyage.

MR. YOKOHAMA MAGOCHIRO, who went to Tientsin to investigate the condition of trade in that locality, returned to the capital the 4th instant.

H.I.I.I. PRINCE HARU visited the barracks of the First Regiment in the Tōkyō Garrison the 4th inst., and witnessed the exercises of the soldiers.

THE idea of supplying Osaka with water from Yoshino-gawa has had to be abandoned on

account of the cost—yen 2,500,000. Other sources of supply are being surveyed.

COLONEL WATANABE, accompanied by the troops of the 4th corps stationed at Aomori, left for Nasunokawara the 8th instant.

COUNT INOUE, accompanied by a number of naval officers, and Mr. Oki, Governor of Yokohama, visited the *Audacious* the 7th instant.

RESIDENTS in Osaka are now making preparations to construct a tramway from the Umeda Railway station to the Naniwa station, by way of Ajikawa.

GOLD coins amounting to yen 95,000, which have been struck at the Osaka Mint since July last, arrived in the Finance Department the 8th instant.

A NUMBER of gentlemen interested in the sulphur trade have left for Hokkaido to establish a sulphur company, projected by Mr. Iwasaki Yanosuke.

A GENERAL meeting of veterinary surgeons will be held the 11th instant in the Veterinary Department at Mita to discuss the origin of cattle-plague.

MR. YOSHIKAWA, vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs, left Osaka the evening of the 7th instant for Kyōto, and arrived at Otsu the following day.

EXPERIMENTS with new steel projectiles lately manufactured in the Naval Arms Factory will take place the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant at Etchujima.

It is stated that Messrs. Minomura Rosuke, Koyasu Takashi, and Kitaoka Bunpei, Directors of the Nippon Ginko, have sent in their resignations.

THE family of Count Ito, who had been staying at Takanawa during the prevalence of cholera in the capital, removed the 7th instant to Magatamachi.

THE Korean Government are said to have given orders to Messrs. Okura & Co. to construct a mint at Jinsen, and will engage a chemist from the Osaka Mint as instructor.

THE Osaka Water Police have received a fire extinguishing pump to be placed upon their steamboat, and a body of firemen will be attached to the corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL ONUMA, commanding the 9th corps of the Hiroshima Garrison, who arrived in the capital the 7th instant, visited the War Department the following day.

MR. SHIODA, Japanese Minister to China, left Peking the 16th of last month for Tientsin on official business and started on his return to the capital the 20th ultimo.

MR. YOSHIDA, Vice-Minister of State for the Agricultural and Commercial Department, accompanied by Mr. Otsuki, secretary, left the



capital the morning of the 9th instant for Hiroshima. During their absence Mr. Shinagawa Tadamichi has been appointed to take charge of the Bureau of General Affairs.

VISCOUNT TOMINOKOJI HIRONAO, a chamberlain, and Mr. Yamaguchi, a secretary, of the Imperial Household, arrived at Ogaki, Gifu Prefecture, the evening of the 8th instant.

THE nature of the liabilities of the Government to the Japan Mail Steamship Company has become a source of dispute between the authorities and the directors.

THE total number of whales caught in Nagasaki Prefecture from November, 1885, to March last was 66, the weight of which was 1,176,196 *me* and the value *yen* 30,118.

VISCOUNT MADENOKOJI MICHIFUSA, a chamberlain of the Imperial Household, who had gone to Fukushima and Miyagi on official business, returned to Tôkyô the 4th instant.

THE Tramway Company is now making preparations to construct a branch line from Kudan to Nihonbashi, where it will connect with the main line in front of Echigoya.

MR. TSUDA SEN, proprietor of the Gakunosha, proposes to visit Sapporo in the beginning of next year, with the intention of establishing an agricultural school at Iwami, in that district.

THE Tôkyô Court of First Instance issued a notice the 9th instant stating that Viscount Wakebe, residing at Karasumaricho, Shiba, had filed a petition to be adjudicated a bankrupt.

WORK was resumed at the Imperial Mint on the 1st inst. During the vacation repairs have been executed to the buildings and offices and the establishment generally has been put in order.

TWO strategical officers in the General Staff Office will leave the capital about the 10th instant for Sendai to attend the autumn manoeuvres of the troops of the Sendai Garrison.

IT has been decided at a meeting of representatives of various banks in the capital, to conduct business on Sundays. The decision will come into operation from the beginning of next year.

THE Government contemplates increasing the number of meteorological observatories to 35. Hitherto 28 have been in daily communication with the Geographical Bureau in the Home Office.

MUCH excitement has been caused in Japan by the published accounts of the loss of the British steamer *Normanton*, which sank with all her Japanese passengers on board after the crew had left her.

DURING the absence of Mr. Yoshida, vice-Minister of State for the Agricultural and Commercial Department, Mr. Yanagiya, private secretary, will take charge of the Marine Products Bureau.

VISCOUNT TANI, who is at present in Switzerland, has been instructed by the Government to purchase a quantity of machinery of Swiss manufacture for the purposes of the War Department.

MR. HAYASHI SEICHI, chief public prosecutor of the Nagasaki Court of Appeal, who arrived in the capital the 3rd instant, has attended the Judicial Department daily since the 4th instant

in order to report on the proceedings of the enquiry. He will leave again for Nagasaki after staying about ten days in the capital.

MESSRS. KUBOTA, Beisen, and Sachino Bairei, noted painters in Kyôto, have received orders from the Construction Bureau of the new Imperial Palace which will bring them shortly to the capital.

PRINCE SANJO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, paid a visit the 9th instant to Sugamo and Dangozaka, Tôkyô, to view the chrysanthemums, and afterwards proceeded to the public gardens in Ueno and Asakusa.

MR. IWAMURA, chief of the Hokkaido Administration Board, has applied to the Cabinet Office to grant an annual allowance of *yen* 500,000 for five years in addition to the estimate of *yen* 1,500,000.

THE total number of cholera patients in the capital from the first appearance of the disease to the 31 ultimo was 12,172, of whom 9,734 died and 2,155 recovered, the remainder being still under medical treatment.

VICE-ADMIRAL R. VESKY HAMILTON, commanding the British squadron on the China and Japan Station, accompanied by a number of naval officers, visited the Naval College the 5th instant, and inspected the cadets.

MR. TAKAHASHI MOTOYOSHI, a member of the Marine Produce Association, will leave for the Bonin Islands the 10th instant, with the object of experimenting with a new gun which he has invented for shooting whales.

THE Assaying and Geological Sections of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, located at Aoi-cho, Akasaka Division, will remove the 14th and 14th instant to premises lately constructed at Dosanmachi, Kôjimachi Division.

THE eleventh meeting in connection with treaty revision was held the 9th instant from 2 to 5 p.m. in the Foreign Office. All the foreign representatives were present as usual. The twelfth meeting is fixed for the 15th instant, at 3 p.m.

MR. SOMEKAWA SEI, assistant commissioner of the Marine Produce Bureau, in the Agricultural and Commercial Department, has been ordered to visit Hyôgo, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, and Ehime to investigate the condition of marine products.

MR. MIYAKE SHU, Director of the Medical Department of the Imperial University, who has been staying in Europe, where he has been engaged in the investigation of medical questions, is expected to arrive in Japan about the 20th instant.

A GARDEN party was given the 6th instant at the Palace. Several members of the Imperial family and all the Ministers of State, foreign representatives, officials of *chokunin* rank, peers, and foreign employés of the Government, accompanied by their ladies, were present.

PRINCE TORUGAWA KIKI (the last Shôgun of the Tokugawa line) and suite arrived in the capital the 5th instant. The Teihoin (mother of the Prince) has been ill for some time at the residence of the Marquis Tokugawa at Shin-komme-machi.

THE total quantity of raw silk which arrived

in Yokohama during last month was 15,048 bales, of which 7,682 bales were sold to foreign firms and 2,091 bales rejected. The total quantity of waste silk which arrived in the same period was 11,043 bales; 5,299 bales were sold to foreign firms and 158 bales were sent back to the interior.

THERE is very little to be said about the Import market, the trade in Textile Fabrics and Yarns being described as "stagnant." The Metal trade is in similar case. A fair amount of Kerosene has changed hands, and stocks are somewhat reduced, but buyers seem inclined to wait. Sugar calls for no remark. In Exports, Silk had been in fair demand early in the week, after which there was a lull, but a few buyers came with a rush at the close, and holders are again in the stirrups. A larger business has been done in Waste, but the condition of the market is much the same as last reported. Rather larger dealings have taken place in Tea, but there are signs of slackness approaching. Foreign Exchange fluctuated slightly early in the week, but in sympathy with the condition of the silver market, has gone up another point and is firm at the close.

#### NOTES.

THE evidence, or so much of it as has reached us, elicited by the Naval Court of Inquiry into the loss of the British steamer *Normanton* contains two points which strongly confirm the views we have already expressed with regard to this most unhappy calamity. The first is that among the Japanese passengers there were three who helped to lower the boats. Of these three two are said to have been midshipmen, and the captain is of opinion that "they could have told" their countrymen of the danger. What became of these three Japanese? The explanation originally offered was that the Japanese passengers were unconscious of the peril which menaced them, and that, in the absence of an interpreter, it was found impossible to rouse them to the necessity of leaving the ship. Apart from the general incredibility of this statement, we are now confronted by its manifest inapplicability to the case of the three men who assisted to lower the boats. They certainly must have been fully alive to the danger and entirely cognisant of what was going forward. Why were they left behind? Did they, also, as soon as the boats were lowered, exchange their attitude of active helpfulness for one of "clinging together" and "refusing to leave their effects?" The second point is suggested by the following extract from the report of the captain's examination:—

Do you think the passengers could have been saved, had they done as they were told?—Yes; there were plenty of boats. A fourth could have been lowered.

Observe this well—"a fourth could have been lowered." But it was not lowered. The crew of the *Normanton*, all told, consisted of 38 men and a Chinese boy. The passengers numbered 25. There were therefore 64 souls to be saved. Perfectly cognisant of this total, the captain and his officers caused only three boats to be lowered out of seven which were available. Is it conceivable that on a dark night with a heavy sea running they purposed saving sixty-two people with three boats? "A fourth could have been lowered." Certainly it could, but when? So soon as the twenty-three Japanese pas-

sengers had signified their willingness to be saved? Such fables can find credence with children alone. And what was the real condition of these passengers? At first we were told that they showed no signs of fear. Now we learn that they "took no notice" of the solicitations addressed to them on their own behalf, but sat in their places clinging together. One account makes them unconcerned and unconscious of their danger; the other represents them as paralysed with terror, although three of them actually assisted to lower the boats. The detailed truth of this cruel mystery will perhaps never be known. But its outlines present themselves without much obscurity. There never was any deliberate intention of leaving the Japanese passengers behind. Let us dismiss that suspicion at once. But the duty of saving them was counted altogether a secondary consideration. Three boats out of seven were lowered; the vessel began to show signs of sinking; the crew hastened to save themselves, and the Japanese, with patient docility waiting for their turn to be taken off, found that it never came.

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When the *Normanton* struck there were on board twenty-seven Occidentals and thirty-eight Orientals. Of the former, one perished by an accident. Of the latter one was saved, shall we say by an accident also? These are suggestive proportions. A Chinese boy, probably the cabin boy, a favourite of the captain or of some other officer, was the only Oriental who reached the shore alive. Decidedly the *Normanton* was a fatal ship for Orientals. Twelve of the firemen were Lascars. Of these, the story runs that three (?) committed suicide, but how or why we are not told. Three others "were shoved" into the boats, only to die of exposure in a few hours under circumstances which render their death not the least mysterious part of the affair. The remaining six Lascars were seized by the same species of vertigo which induced the Japanese passengers to prefer drowning to rescue. Was it impossible, one cannot help speculating, to "shove" more than three Lascars into the boats. Could not the remaining six have been similarly treated? Apparently not, since there was not time to carry away even the Japanese women. The dead unfortunately cannot bear testimony. The truth of this cruel business must remain hidden, but the disgrace it fixes upon British seamanship will not be easily forgotten.

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The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, in its issue of the 9th instant, comments in strong terms on the circumstances attending the loss of the *Normanton*, and on the judgment of the Marine Court of Inquiry which investigated the case. After relating the details of the catastrophe, so far as they are known to the public, our contemporary observes that it would be improper to criticise the verdict of the Court until the whole of the evidence collected by it is made known, since it is quite evident that nothing short of most convincing testimony could have warranted the acquittal of a captain who, though he had time and ability to save himself and his crew, left every one of his passengers to perish. Nevertheless, from a general point of view, the *Nichi Nichi* regards the decision of the Court as a misfortune, not alone for the company which employs Captain Drake and for the nationality which he represents, but also for all foreigners in the East. It is only too likely that

the fate of the unfortunate passengers by the *Normanton* will create in the minds of the Japanese public a feeling of distrust towards foreign steamers, and no means of dispelling such a feeling are immediately apparent. The practice in the western marine, when a ship is placed in an emergency, is first to jettison the cargo, afterwards to save the passengers, then to provide for the rescue of the officers and crew, and last of all for that of the commander. Anyone who, being in charge of a vessel, disregards this rule, exposes himself to contumely. And there can be no question, says the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, that the principle underlying this custom is correct. But in the case of the *Normanton*, it appears to have been the captain who saved himself first; the crew escaped with him or subsequently, and all the Japanese passengers were left to drown. Whatever may have been the ignorance of the Japanese, it is inconceivable that they can have been blind to the peril which menaced them, or that they can have deliberately refused succour. Admitting the truth of everything stated by the captain before the Court, the Japanese public will inevitably conclude that had the *Normanton's* passengers been Westerns, their fate would have been less summary. As for the assertion that the class of Japanese who took passage in the *Normanton* are not regarded by foreign captains as passengers but rather as animate commodities, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* finds it difficult to credit anything of the kind. No Western in command of a vessel would take such a view of his duty; still less would a foreign Court support him in it. Yet, after what has occurred in the case of *Normanton*, it will be impossible to combat suspicions of this nature. Our contemporary concludes thus:—"Now that the revision of the treaties is drawing to a conclusion, the number of foreign vessels plying on our coasts is likely to increase, and cases where Japanese entrust their lives to the custody of the commanders of these ships are already becoming more frequent. Under these circumstances it is most regrettable that a feeling of insecurity and suspicion should have been aroused in the minds of the people of this country. That such a feeling existed in former times was more or less inevitable, but that it should have been reawakened and confirmed by the conduct of Captain Drake is an unexpected misfortune. If foreigners desire to dispel this sentiment of distrust, they must behave with greater caution and consideration. The twenty-three victims who lost their lives in the *Normanton* cannot speak for themselves, and compassion for their sad fate forbids their countrymen to remain silent."

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Each fresh instalment of the evidence elicited by the Naval Court of Inquiry deepens the unpleasant impressions to which the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and the *Yiji Shimpō* give expression. If the testimony of the captain stood alone, it would still be sufficient to excite the gravest suspicion. For, according to his own statement, it appears that he took his place in the boats some time before the ship went down, and while it was still uncertain whether the Japanese passengers could be induced to leave the alley-way. He says that he himself tried twice to persuade the Japanese to follow him, and that his officers also tried. Under these circumstances we have no hesitation in saying that a ship-master with

an ordinary sense of humanity and of his duty would have ordered his men to pass the Japanese passengers into the boats by force, beginning with the women. Captain Drake did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, he seated himself in one of the boats, and sent the boatswain back "to try once more" to save the twenty-five persons committed to his, Captain Drake's, charge. While the boatswain was making this attempt, the boats floated away from the ship and her captain saw no more of her. He did not even endeavour to rescue any unfortunates who might have been struggling in the water. "The sea was too rough" to permit any such attempt. It was not sufficiently rough to swamp a boat drifting about all night without oars. It was only too rough to allow of a drowning man being pulled out of the water.

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The testimony of the chief officer is even more damning. It shows that after the ship struck, a sort of general scramble took place, and that "*saue qui peut*" was the order of the day. The chief officer and the carpenter lowered one boat with eight men and the third mate in her. The boat was upset in the act of lowering, and the men, with one exception, scrambled back to the vessel. The first mate says that they "then went to the port boat and left the ship." The third mate, who was one of them, says that he found the captain on the port side, and a boat alongside, and that he "sang out and jumped in." He adds that "before shoving off, he saw the chief mate and the boatswain in the ship." What had become of the captain he does not explain. Combining his statement with that of the chief officer, who says that, after the port boat had shoved off, "the carpenter and the boatswain were the only men he saw on the ship's deck with the exception of two Japanese passengers," it seems pretty evident that nearly the whole of the European crew fled from the ship at a very early stage of the proceedings. The chief officer himself, while engaged casting off the lashings of a small boat on the poop, saw that the star-board life-boat had righted and immediately jumped into her, calling to the carpenter to follow. Had the Japanese passengers been on deck then, how, we wonder, could they have been saved.

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The indignation excited by the story of the *Normanton* affair has not by any means subsided among the Japanese. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, in an article entitled, "Who caused the twenty-three Japanese to be buried in the stomachs of fishes?" reviews the evidence adduced by the Kobe Court of Inquiry. The Tōkyō journal asks its readers to imagine, if they can, what would have been the state of affairs had the captain and crew of the *Normanton* been Japanese and the passengers Westerns. What sort of language would the newspapers have employed, and what species of resolutions would have been passed at indignant public meetings? Would not the Japanese crew have been charged with a total want of humanity and with disgraceful negligence of a sailor's first duties? And if a Japanese Court of Inquiry had acquitted the captain of all blame, would not the verdict have been roundly censured? Nay, would not the interference of diplomacy have been invoked, and in all probability resorted to? "Therefore," says the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, "foreigners ought not

to be surprised if the Japanese are somewhat outspoken in their expressions of pain and indignation over the fate of their unfortunate country-men and country-women."

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We are persuaded that among those foreigners who have read the details of the loss of the *Normanton* there will not be found one who does not regard the affair with keen sorrow and shame. Undoubtedly the *Nichi Nichi Shim-bun* is right when it says that had the case been reversed, had the passengers been Europeans or Americans and the crew Japanese, the cruel desertion of the former by the latter would have roused a storm of public indignation. That the incident, as it actually occurred, has attracted no little attention among foreigners, may be inferred from the unanimous utterances of the foreign press. Twenty-three Japanese have perished under circumstances which constitute a deep disgrace to British steamanship. If Englishmen do not yet bestir themselves collectively to give public expression to their indignation, and, if possible, to bring the offenders to justice, it is not because they are disposed to condone what has happened, but rather because they naturally shrink from everything calculated to fix the disgrace until the ordinary channels of redress have been exhausted. People are fain to draw a veil over the sad occurrence, knowing that such conduct as that displayed by the crew of the *Normanton* is fortunately rare among British sailors. But we are sure that the matter will not be allowed to rest where it is without a very strong protest on the part of the English residents.

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It now turns out that the number of the Japanese passengers in the *Normanton* was not twenty-three but twenty-five, and that among them were five women and a boy of eleven. They were not all persons of the lower orders. Twelve were *shizoku*. There was one old lady, sixty-seven years of age, travelling to Kago-shima with her son, a man of twenty-nine. The ages of the four other women were forty-nine, thirty-six, twenty-three and eighteen respectively. The boy was with his father and mother, the former being a man of fifty-five. The master of the *Normanton*, in a letter addressed to one of our local contemporaries, says that his agents informed him he should have thirteen Japanese passengers, but that on counting them he found twenty-three. The *Normanton* had no passenger certificate, yet, even, for a ship thus unprovided, the carelessness of her management was startling. The agents gave notice of thirteen passengers. If any provision was made at all, it was made presumably for that number. On board the ship, however, when heads were counted, the thirteen had swelled into twenty-three. And even this calculation was incorrect, since there were really twenty-five. Is the care taken of the passengers to be inferred from the accuracy with which they were counted.

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It appears also that among the passengers there was a man who could not only speak English but who was also a shipping agent, and ought therefore to have been serviceable in a crisis. Is it not strange that of the five persons—four officers and a boatswain—who are supposed to have "tried," separately and at intervals, to rouse the Japanese to a sense of their danger, only one happened to

come across this man? The others could not make themselves understood, nor could they find any one to interpret for them.

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We learn that one of the Japanese who travelled in the *Normanton* has been saved. How he was rescued—whether by a passing junk or by a boat from the shore—our information does not tell. He is alive, however, and it is now possible that we shall hear the other side of the story.

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It is announced in the vernacular press that Mr. Fukuchi, editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shim-bun*, will deliver a speech at the City Hall, Yokohama, at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 14th instant, on the subject of the loss of the *Normanton*. We learn also, from the *Mainichi Shim-bun*, that certain members of the Omeisha—a debating society recently dissolved, which included in its ranks many of the most prominent liberal politicians in the capital—will shortly give public addresses on the same subject. Admission to the City Hall on Sunday will be *gratis*, but in the case of the other addresses tickets will be sold, and the proceeds handed over to the relatives of the unfortunate passengers in the *Normanton*.

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It seems to us that the idea which has occurred to the projectors of these addresses is one which might be acted upon with great propriety by the British residents at the open ports. Among the ill-fated passengers in the *Normanton* there must have been several whose deaths will involve their families in more or less distress. To assist these mourners would be a worthy office of charity, and would have special grace under the peculiar circumstances of the calamity. We are expressing, we believe, a widely shared opinion when we say that, however good may have been the intention of the master and officers of the *Normanton*, the result of their conduct constitutes a heavy disgrace to British seamanship. The Japanese must feel, and evidently do feel very bitterly the apparent abandonment of twenty-five of their countrymen and countrywomen in a sinking ship, whose officers and crew were able to save themselves without difficulty. Argue the matter as we please, naked facts speak to all the world with terrible eloquence. It is not in our power as private individuals to take any steps for throwing a stronger judicial light on the incidents of the shipwreck, but we can at least evince our sorrow for its issue by giving material aid to those upon whom the loss has fallen most severely. Subscriptions for this purpose have already reached this office. We need not say that we shall be happy to receive others, and to publish the names of the donors in our columns.

THERE is a school of very wise economists who shake their heads vigorously over what they are pleased to call the "bimetallic fad" of restoring silver to its proper place as a medium of exchange, because such an operation would, they allege, impart to the metal a fictitious value. Suppose that some all powerful potentate were to issue an edict forbidding the use of any material except kid-leather in the manufacture of foot gear, it is manifest that the value of certain other classes of hides hitherto employed for that purpose would fall appreciably. Lawful boots and shoes under such circumstances would become scarce and dear.

Would it be imparting a fictitious value to cow-hides, pig-skins, and so forth, if the edict were revoked and the old freedom of choice restored as to material? But to come from hypothesis to actual fact, these objectors appear to forget that the economical crime which they shrink from committing is already committed everywhere in a greater or less degree. We cannot put this more clearly than it is set forth in the following extract from the *St. James's Budget*:-

There are some countries which do not use gold and silver at all, such as Russia, which has practically nothing but paper money, and still to a great extent Austria. In regard to these, the alleged depreciation of silver in relation to gold has either prevented the return to a metallic currency, or greatly retarded it, through the doubts of Governments what standard should be adopted. There are other countries which, retaining their old silver currency, have taken measures to prevent its depreciation. They have managed this by declining to adopt the obligation which Great Britain has virtually imposed on India, of coining all the metal that is brought to the Mint. The restriction of the free mintage of silver is the expedient adopted by the countries included in the so-called Latin Union. But the amount actually minted is not arbitrary, but has a certain relation to the value of gold. Another expedient resorted to has a typical form in our own country. It is well known that, besides our standard currency of gold, we have a subsidiary coinage of silver, in which no coin is of the value which it nominally represents. The silver in a shilling is not worth a shilling; that in a half crown is not in the market worth half a crown. The coin, in fact, circulates through a fictitious value communicated to it by the Government stamp upon it. But the quantity of silver coined is limited by the rule which provides that the coins shall not be a legal tender beyond a small amount. This very same contrivance, of making silver coins circulate at a nominal value by means of the Government stamp, has been tried by other nations on a vastly larger scale. Germany has a gold currency; but there is a subsidiary silver coinage much larger in quantity than that of England, and of the same nature. The coinage of the United States is exactly in the same condition. The United States dollar, which is coined by millions, does not contain anything like the silver which answers to its nominal value. But it circulates, and is deposited at banks as security for notes, simply because it bears a stamp imprinted on it by virtue of the directions of an Act of Congress. The fact, therefore, is that there is no nation which has not endeavoured to protect itself in some degree against the variation of the precious metals in value.

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We need scarcely say that the *St. James Budget* is not a bimetallic journal. It has a fine aristocratic leaning towards the royal metal. But the conclusion it draws from its own facts is purely bimetallic and really entertaining. Have these nations, it asks, suffered by protecting themselves against the variation of the precious metals in value? "Theoretically, some inconvenience must attend a certain number of the expedients which they have attempted; but still among them are the most prosperous commercial countries in the world. Who can say that their prosperity has been retarded by their precautions against depreciated silver?" In other words, all these nations have been doing, each for itself and on a small scale, what bimetallists want them to do in concert and with rational comprehensiveness. No diminution of material prosperity can be laid to the charge of the experiment. The natural conclusion ought therefore to be that it is a sound operation. But such is not the conclusion of the *St. James's Budget*. On the contrary, its deduction is:—"It is not necessary to plunge into the mist of bimetallic theory; let the new Commission take charge of that. Let us simply recognize that all nations but England have treated the question as not too hard for practical men; and let us do justice to India in allowing her to manage her own currency as she would do if she were an independent country trading largely with us." In other words:—"All countries have always been more or less bimetallic; they have not suffered by being so; let us, however, give ourselves no trouble to investigate bimetallic theories; they are dangerous 'fads'; only, since India suffers by not being bimetallic, let us relieve her from the control which keeps her as she is, and let us give her permission to become bimetallic on whatever scale she pleases."

Original from

PARLIAMENT, having been prorogued, would not meet again until January, in the ordinary course of events. It is asserted, however, that in view of contingencies which are easily conceivable, instructions have been issued to hold things in readiness for a November session. Every one understands this to signify that the Government foresees the possibility of being obliged to ask Parliament for special powers to apply coercive measures. At present, the cloud on the horizon seems to be Sir Redvers Buller. That officer, whose executive ability has already been conspicuously displayed, has reported that the disturbed state of the districts visited by him is chiefly due to the influence of the National League. The discovery cannot be called startling. Ninety-nine persons out of every hundred could have made it without a special investigation *in loco*. Coming from General Buller, however, who is the Government's extraordinary agent, it probably means that the same view is held in Downing Street, and that when Sir Redvers recommends the suppression of the League as the only way to restore tranquillity and make the law respected, he indicates the Government's intention quite as much as his own opinion. If that be so, there is trouble in the air. The League will die hard; all the harder, too, in view of the pretty certain fact that every similar organization will doubtless be proclaimed at the same time. When Lord Spencer suppressed the Land League, he forgot to add a general prohibition of like societies, and the omission is said to be severely criticised by Conservatives. It is easy, however, to be wise after the event. As to the question whether, in the event of the Conservatives adopting General Buller's suggestion, Parliament will grant them the required powers, rumour predicts a fierce struggle in the House. Gladstone, Childers, Morley, and Mundella are credited with a resolve to oppose such a measure to the bitter end, and the obstructive tactics of the Parnellites are expected to exhibit developments hitherto unconceived. But Mr. Parnell himself seems to be growing a little weary. His absences from the House, even during the debate on his own Bill, were notably frequent. His friends, it is said, openly explain that Parliamentary life is becoming distasteful to him, and that he has little personal sympathy with the bulk of his followers. Perhaps he foresees failure and would play the part of the prudent rat. If he divests himself of the mantle of leadership, it is expected to fall on the shoulders of Mr. Dillon, who has been conspicuously active in recent debates, and who is said to be a good second to Mr. Parnell in popularity. It is an interesting page of history that the present generation of British statesmen are engaged in compiling.

It is inevitable that an army in the field should have camp-followers. Such parasites do not disgrace it or affect the justice of the cause for which it fights. The only disgrace possible in connection with them is that their misdeeds should be condoned by the general and his officers. The American dynamitards may be regarded as camp-followers of Parnellites, and many Englishmen are resolutely bent upon proving that the Nationalist leaders and the heads of the dynamite factions are in close accord. Mr. Patrick Ford, editor of the *Irish World*, has contributed to the establishment of this hypothesis. He has published a defence against the two charges preferred against him—infidelity to

Mr. Parnell and a weakness for dynamite. The former he denies emphatically; the latter he proudly admits. He says that he has "laboured long and hard to build up the Parnell movement"; he advises his friends to "roll up their sleeves and coöperate with Parnell in good faith." He declares that he has encouraged the Parnell Parliamentary Fund; subscribed to it himself; published its reports and collected money for it. In fact he adduces all sorts of evidence that, whether with or without Mr. Parnell's direct commission, he is a stout partisan and supporter of the Nationalists, and the public knows that Mr. Parnell has never repudiated his advocacy and assistance. Then, with regard to dynamite, his avowed sentiments are thus summed up by the *St. James's Budget*:—"St. Paul tells us," observes this advocate of wholesale slaughter, "that every creation of God is good. Dynamite, then, considered in its origin and elements as coming from the hands of the Creator, is necessarily good. Considered as a product of science, it is calculated to advance the interests of civilization; and as such it is good." He goes on to make a distinction. Dynamite may be perverted to evil uses. It was so perverted by the Chicago murderers, because they used it to encourage the cause of anarchy, and anarchy is distasteful to Mr. Ford. "But dynamite employed in the direction given to it by Irish patriotism was never intended for anarchical purposes," Ford explains that the London dynamiters were carrying on legitimate war against the English nation. It is, he says, a "War of Extermination" on both sides. He is not content with condoning the use of dynamite in the past; he recommends its use in the immediate future. He says that Sir Redvers Buller "employed dynamite against his unfortunate victims in the caves of Zululand;" and that "if the Irish accept battle from him they must be prepared to fight him with his own weapon, and wage the war of extermination [now actually in progress, according to Ford] to the bitter end."

What we desired to choose from the Bible some text inculcating a lesson opposite to the social reforms now agitating the public mind in Japan, we should not have selected St. Paul's behest:—"Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands as unto the Lord." The doctrine enunciated by the apostle of the Gentiles eighteen centuries ago seems to us to be pretty much the doctrine by which conjugal relations have been regulated in Japan ever since a period even more remote than the era of St. Paul. There has been too much submission to lords in Japanese households, already. We want a new creed, and it surprises us that a writer in the *Christian* should adduce this doctrine of ancient times as a summary of the duty to be discharged by women.

THE members of the Tōkyō Stock Exchange held another extraordinary general meeting on the 31st ultimo. The proceedings of the meeting are not reported in detail, but from what the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says on the subject we gather that the tone of the shareholders with regard to the project of a bourse was moderate and liberal. Our Tōkyō contemporary congratulates the Exchange on the opportunity thus offered for effecting reforms in its constitution and methods. The published quotations of the speech delivered by the President, Mr. Kōno,

show that he took a broad and sensible line. In view of the approaching opening of the country for mixed residence, he urged upon Japanese traders the importance of subserving all trifling differences between themselves to the large necessity of preparing for direct contact with foreign merchants. He concluded with these words:—"It will thus be apparent that, although at first sight a considerable divergence of opinion may seem to exist between the project for establishing a bourse and that for reorganizing the present Exchange, the advocates of both measures are really unanimous in their desire to improve an important organ of commerce and to extend its sphere of action for the benefit of the whole business community."

According to the *Choya Shinbun*, the scheme for the establishment of a bourse originated from the hopeless condition of the Warehouse Company at Fukagawa. In order to assist that concern the merchants interested in it decided to establish a bourse, anticipating that the warrants issued by the company would be in great demand, and that a larger quantity of commodities would be placed in its stores. They also agreed to increase the capital of the company to yen 1,000,000, and to apply to the Government for a guarantee of 8 per cent. annual interest. The authorities were then considering some plan for remedying the defects of the present exchanges, and the project for the establishment of a bourse was at once favourably received by the Agricultural and Commercial Department. But when it was referred to the Finance Department, the clauses relating to the Warehouse Company met with a flat disapproval, while but little objection was urged against the question as to the establishment of a bourse. Accordingly, the projectors of the scheme omitted from the application all the clauses concerning the Warehouse Company, and the application now seemed in a fair way of being granted, when a new obstacle arose. Business men interested in the Rice and Stock Exchanges had viewed the scheme with great attention all along, and had already taken prompt measures on their own part. They drew up a memorial protesting strongly against the abolition of the Rice and Stock Exchanges. On the 29th ultimo, the more prominent members of the Exchanges called on Count Ito, and left with him the above-mentioned document. The projectors of a bourse had, says the *Choya*, planned to strike terror into the minds of the shareholders of the Exchanges by skillfully circulating rumours as to the abolition of those institutions, their purpose being to bring down the price of the shares and then buy them up, so as to facilitate their bourse scheme. The shares, indeed, fell by as much as yen 170 to 180, but the timely and energetic efforts of the leading shareholders defeated the strategem. It is further stated that the advocates of the bourse will also send a delegation to the Minister President. It remains an open question which party will win; but it is at present asserted by some that the bourse will be sanctioned on condition that its sphere of business transactions be limited to silk, tea, barley, wheat and other grain, thus allowing the Rice and Stock Exchanges to continue as before.

Its issues of the 23rd and 25th ult., the *Fiji Shimpō* warns the Government against taking any radical step in obedience to their desire to re-

medy the evils connected with the present Rice and Stock Exchanges in Tōkyō. It is now rumoured that a bourse will be established on the model of those in Europe, and that it will be made to take the place of the present Exchanges. The details of the constitution of the bourse are not known, but the *Fiji Shimpō* thinks that it will be in outline pretty much as follows. Three or four hundred brokers will be selected, each of whom will make a contribution of a thousand *yen* at the outset. A large building will be erected in a convenient part of the city from the capital thus collected. Brokers will have to occupy houses in the neighbourhood of the bourse. Besides the original contribution, each broker will have to deposit a sum of *yen* 10,000 as security. The object of the Government is thus to raise the standard of brokers, and to secure the business of the bourse from falling into the hands of speculators. The *Fiji Shimpō* professes to be sincerely desirous of seeing the present corruptions of the exchanges corrected, but at the same time is far from confident that any good will come out of drastic measures such as the Government is reported to contemplate. The capital of the Stock Exchange is *yen* 200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of *yen* 100 each; while the capital of the Rice Exchange is *yen* 100,000, in 1,000 shares, of *yen* 100 each. The shares of the former are at present selling at *yen* 400-500; and those of the latter at *yen* 300-400. As, legally, the period of the business of the Exchanges is fixed at five years, it is not, says the *Fiji*, at all contrary to law to abolish them at the expiration of the stated period, and to establish a bourse. But there is a point which claims the consideration of the Government, and that is the fact that business men have been led by past custom to believe that the stipulated period would be prolonged. The *Fiji Shimpō* argues, from this standpoint, that it would be hard upon the present holders of the shares of the Exchanges to deprive them of the greater part of their profit in connection with those shares. Moreover, the *Fiji* believes that the only good achieved by the establishment of a bourse will consist of a better kind of building and a more complete code of rules. As to the character of the brokers, the Tōkyō journal is inclined to doubt if any real improvement can be made; for the present brokers of the Rice and Stock Exchanges will for the most part form the membership of the bourse. Further, the object of stopping speculative business seems to be far from attainment, for even at present speculations are being entered into as to the establishment of a bourse. The *Fiji Shimpō* concludes with the following sentences:—"Should it appear that the end of the Rice and Stock Exchanges has drawn near, the price of the shares of those institutions will instantly fall, and their owners will have the misfortune of losing many thousand *yen*, while the new bourse will be indirectly benefited to that extent. At a time like the present, when speculative business prevails, is it not the duty of all upright persons to discourage it, instead of opening a new channel for its activity? We must not be understood to mean that the present Exchanges are all that can be desired. On the contrary, we are sincerely desirous of seeing them reformed. But in reforming them judgment must be exercised so as to avoid partiality to anyone."

Adopting a view similar to that of the *Fiji*

*Shimpō*, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* regards the project of the establishment of a bourse with suspicion. It writes on this subject in its issue of the 29th ultimo, as follows:—A sudden and startling phenomenon has occurred in the business world. We allude to the rapid fall in the price of the shares of the Rice and Stock Exchanges during the last few days. In the beginning of the present month, the shares of the Rice Exchange were quoted at *yen* 480-490, and the shares of the Stock Exchange at *yen* 380-390, but they are now selling at about *yen* 310 and *yen* 220 respectively. Some ascribe this sudden fall to the return of business activity, but if this view be a correct one, which it is not, other shares and bonds ought to have undergone a similar change. There is a peculiar circumstance which has always operated to produce violent fluctuations in the price of the shares of the Rice and Stock Exchanges, and that is the limited number of those shares (2,000 in the case of the Stock Exchange, and 1,000 in the case of the Rice Exchange), which has made it easier for business men to speculate upon them. After making allowance for this feature, however, the greater part of the present unusual fluctuation remains unexplained. We must ascribe it to the report of the establishment of a bourse. This project is not a novelty; it has been heard of for some years, but it now seems to have succeeded in engaging the attention of a certain section of the Government. Our contemporaries state that Mr. Yoshida, the Under Secretary of State for Agriculture and Commerce, invited to his official residence the 25th instant, Messrs. Shibusawa, Masuda, Okura, Kawasaki, and several other prominent business men of the capital, and asked their views on the draft of the constitution and rules of the bourse to be established. The publication of this news confirmed the suspicion which had lurked in the public mind as to such a measure on the part of the Government, and brought down the price of the shares of the Exchanges. Those who advocate the establishment of a bourse urge (1) that it is disadvantageous to real business men to leave the settlement of prices to speculators, (2) that the present brokers cannot be trusted, and (3) that it is not wise to continue the present system of dividing profits between brokers and shareholders. In order to remedy existing evils, they propose (1) to establish a bourse, (2) to select respectable persons as its brokers, (3) to effect all kinds of transactions in mercantile products in the bourse, and (4) to carry on also transactions in bonds and shares. Now, we do not think it unnecessary to establish a bourse, but it does not appear likely that the object of its projectors will be achieved immediately. We fully acknowledge the necessity of introducing some reform in the present Exchanges, but it does not seem expedient, in order to correct their evils, to establish a bourse. We believe that it will be possible to accomplish the object by improving the present Exchanges. It is also to be noted that the project for the establishment of a bourse is still limited to a certain section of the Government.

Continuing its remarks in a subsequent issue, the *Nichi Nichi* says:—Our contemporary, the *Hochi Shimbun*, tells us that the object of the authorities of the Agricultural and Commercial Department is to correct the corruptions of the

present Stock and Rice Exchanges, the corruptions alluded to being the expense of the present system, and the prevalence of speculation to such a degree as to cause the Exchanges to be looked upon as gambling places. The same journal informs us that Messrs. Shibusawa, Iwasaki, Masuda, and Kawasaki have expressed their approval of the general outline of the scheme of the Government. We are also told that it is proposed by some of them to allow, besides regular brokers, those merchants in Fukagawa and elsewhere who are actually engaged in the rice trade, to do business on the bourse, and likewise to permit bankers to transact business there. Further, the above-mentioned gentlemen are said to concur in the wish that the Government should deal with the present Exchanges in a deliberate and conciliatory manner so as not to produce economical disturbances. We thus see that the object of the authorities as well as the wish of the gentlemen above alluded to are equally excellent. But we hesitate to give our approval hastily to the scheme for the establishment of a bourse, for to arrive at a resolution in such a matter requires most careful consideration. No doubt the advocates of the scheme in question think it more effective and practicable to substitute a bourse for the present exchanges than to improve the latter; but they can have no objection to proceed in a less violent method, if they see that there is hope of improving our Exchanges up to the standard of those in Europe and America. And no experienced person will fail, we think, to see that there is such a hope, if only they will take the matter into full consideration. It being, if we remember right, fixed by law that the periods of the business existence of the Tōkyō Rice and Stock Exchanges will expire respectively in 1887 and 1888, it is perfectly legal for the Government to refuse to extend that period. But from general custom this period has come to be regarded by business men as secure of prolongation, so that the Government is morally bound to permit such extension. Without some such security, who would invest money in business undertakings started for specific periods of years? When the Exchanges were first established, the shareholders believed that the term would be prolonged, and no doubt the Government also must have admitted the prospect of permitting such prolongation. As the consequence of this strong belief, together with other causes, it has come to pass that the capital of the two Exchanges, originally amounting only to *yen* 300,000, has reached the practical value of as much as *yen* 1,300,000 or *yen* 1,400,000. Now, if the Government refuses to permit any extension of the period, is its duty of protecting private property fulfilled? We are fully aware that Mr. Yoshida, the Under Secretary of State for Agriculture and Commerce, has paid attention to this circumstance; and no doubt Mr. Shibusawa and others have this in view when they wish the Government to deal with the exchanges in a deliberate and conciliatory manner. We are thus led to suppose that both the authorities and those gentlemen who are advocating the establishment of a bourse equally wish to take measures to protect the people from losing over a million *yen*; and we presume that it is not the intention of the Government to establish a bourse before taking such measures. Having thus far dwelt upon the importance of pro-



pecting the property of the shareholders of the Rice and Stock Exchanges, we shall now proceed to consider in detail the question of a bourse. As to the charge that the present Exchanges are so corrupt as to merit the title of mere gambling places, we should like to discuss it at length, were it not a little outside our present object. Taking it for granted that the Exchanges are as bad as is stated, and supposing that a bourse is established as now proposed, will the character of the brokers show an immediate improvement, and will the prevalence of speculative business cease? Before deciding upon the establishment of a bourse, it will be necessary to fully consider these circumstances. We believe that Messrs. Yoshida, Shibusawa, and others have already exhausted investigation in these directions. But there remains another question, which has to be settled prior to the establishment of a bourse. Is it necessary in the case of Japan, or at least of Tôkyô, to combine in one establishment both produce and stock exchanges, and, if so, what is the necessity? In England and America, there are two classes of exchanges, (1) produce exchanges, and (2) stock exchanges; while in countries like France and Belgium these two kinds of exchanges are combined in one form under the name of bourse. We see, then, that the system of exchanges differs in different countries, and it will consequently be unwise to confine our attention to any one country in an attempt to improve our own system. Moreover, our rice exchanges may be compared to the produce exchanges of the West, so that the system of exchanges in this country nearly resembles those of England and America, the difference between the two being found in the constitution of the exchanges and in the mode of doing business. It seems thus to be a more proper method to continue the present system of our exchanges and introduce such reforms in them as may be deemed necessary; that is, to follow the course of the development of exchanges in this country. If a bourse is to be established, it is necessary first of all to let the public understand why it is advisable to follow the French system. The rumour as to the establishment of a bourse has engaged the attention of the business public, and not only those directly connected with the Exchanges, but also all other merchants have felt more or less the effect of the shock given to the commercial world. Already there are many who have been subjected to serious losses on account of the violent changes produced in the price of the shares. Thus, while on one hand desiring the improvement of the Exchanges, the public do not on the other wish to have the improvement effected by producing serious confusion in the economical world. We, therefore, sincerely hope that influential persons will exert themselves in the direction of improving our Exchanges on their present basis.

THE recently mooted scheme for the construction of a railway in Kiushû appears, according to the vernacular papers, to have assumed a practical form. Mr. Yasuba, Prefect of Fukuoka, issued, more than a month ago, a circular letter to the most prominent citizens of Fukuoka, Kumamoto, and Saga Prefectures, urging upon them the importance of developing the resources of their districts by constructing railways. He next convened a meeting of those who had ex-

pressed consent to the scheme of the Kiushû Railway, at the Mangyôji Temple, in Hakata, Province of Chikuzen, on September 28th and 29th. According to resolutions adopted by the meeting, the capital required for the construction of the line is estimated at yen 3,000,000. It is to be raised by the sale of scrip throughout Japan, and Government is to be petitioned to guarantee the interest. The proposed line is divided into two sections; the first starting from Moji-ura in the Province of Buzen, and terminating at Misumi in the province of Higo, after traversing Ogura, Fukuoka, Kurume, and Kumamoto; and the second section is to start from the first section somewhere in the Province of Chikuzen, and extend through Saga as far as Nagasaki. A telegram published in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, dated Kumamoto, October 29th, informs us that the conference of the Prefects of the three above-mentioned Prefectures in connection with the construction of the railway, held at Kumamoto, terminated favourably.

Some surprise is naturally expressed with regard to the published project for a railway in Kiushû. It is not doubted that the line will be a success, and that its construction will confer immense benefits on Kiushû. But the fact that only five out of the nine provinces in the island are to be traversed by the line, is received with dissatisfaction. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* echoes this sentiment, and wonders why Bungo, Hyûga, Osumi, and Satsuma have been omitted from the programme. From a geographical point of view, our contemporary thinks that the main line should extend from Moji-ura via Fukuoka and Kumamoto to Kagoshima, and that communication with Nagasaki, Misumi, Miike, Tsurusaki, and Sadowara should be by branch lines. A project so extensive would, of course, require several years to complete, but the scheme ought certainly to point cardinal to Kumamoto, just as the trunk line of the main island has Aomori for its prospective terminus. The construction of the central road might be deferred in favour of branches which seemed more immediately necessary, but to reach Kagoshima eventually should certainly be the aim of the projectors.

We take the following from *Bradstreet's*:—"Some idea of the activity which has characterized the proceedings of the German police against the Socialistic press may be gathered from a catalogue, compiled by the secretary of the Berlin police, and containing a list of the Socialistic publications which have been seized, or the circulation of which has been prohibited since the passage of the legislation directed against Socialism in 1878. It appears that from that date up to June of the present year, 792 printed volumes, 13 isolated numbers of German periodicals, and 19 of foreign periodicals were placed under interdict, while 83 German and 41 foreign newspapers were definitely prevented from being put into circulation. This makes a total of 948 interdictions, of which 255 were in 1878, 141 in 1879, 87 in 1880, 141 in 1881, 40 in 1882, 62 in 1883, 132 in 1884, 72 in 1885, and 18 in the first five months of this year. Out of these prohibited publications, 530 were in Prussia, 196 in Saxony, which is the head-quarters of Socialism, 85 in Bavaria, and 23 in Hesse. Moreover, 246 Socialist associations were dissolved, of which 71 were in Prus-

sia, 73 in Saxony, and 47 in Hesse. Among the prohibited German publications were Herr Marx's "Manifesto of the Communist Party in 1847," several pamphlets and manifestoes of Ferdinand Lassalle, and works by Liebknecht, Bebel, Most, Hasenclever, Engels, and Volmar. The foreign authors placed under ban comprised the Dutch Socialist Nieuwenhuis, Bakounin, and Stepniak (Russia), and several French Communists. Among other things prohibited were several theatrical pieces, and a number of portraits of Socialist notabilities.

THE audacity of newspaper men is becoming proverbial, but a reporter of the *Figaro* has carried off the palm in this particular line. His proceedings are pithily summed up thus by a London journal:—The *Figaro* consented, at the request of the Chinese Legation, to repudiate the "interview" with Marquis Tseng which it had previously published. The reporter, however, whose account was thus disavowed, has been allowed to defend himself and to reassert the correctness of his narrative. He insists that he had two interviews with the Marquis. But Mr. Tching, secretary to Marquis Tseng, says that the first interview never got beyond the stage of being asked for; that the reporter prudently wrote his account beforehand, and then, by some accident, published it prematurely; and that the second interview consisted in an attempt by the interviewer, which entirely failed, to see the Marquis with a view to explaining the unfortunate slip. To which the reporter replies that all Chinamen, from Tseng to Tching, are no better than the Cretans, and further stigmatizes them as a "tas de magots." Poor fastidious Herr von Blowitz holds up his hands in astonishment that a newspaper-man should like to interview the representative of a nation of whom he can speak so disrespectfully.

News comes from Tientsin that the French have scored an emphatic win in respect of the works at Port Arthur. Our readers, if they have kept themselves posted in the record of events, will remember that after the epidemic of syndicates had subsided last spring, the only surviving evidence of its ravages was a French syndicate permanently settled in Tientsin with a museum and other "cards of introduction" in prospective. This syndicate has made the coup in question. It has secured a contract of 1,150,000 lvs. for the Port Arthur works. Port Arthur, now unanimously acknowledged to be the most valuable naval stronghold in the Gulf of Petchili, has been admirably fortified—some say rendered absolutely impregnable—under the direction of the Viceroy Li. But the Chinese desire also to have a dockyard there, and upon this project they have already expended hundreds of thousands of taels without accomplishing anything tangible. It is understood that the dockyard works have hitherto been under the direction of three incompetent, if not corrupt, Tao-tai, and rumour has gone so far as to assert that the bungling of these gentlemen lately reached a point which made the Viceroy desirous, and even anxious, to retrieve and conceal their seven years' mismanagement by handing the whole thing over to foreign contractors. Of course it was very well known that such a chance was likely to offer, and merchants anxious to secure it were not wanting. Of these Messrs. Jardine and Matheson seemed foremost in the running; but now comes the unexpected news that they have been distanced by the French syndicate.

Precisely how the thing happened we are, of course, unable to say. But there is strong reason to think that official influence is largely responsible. Consul Ristelhueber's name figures conspicuously, whereas rumour has it that Her Britannic Majesty's Consul was not taken into the confidence of the great English firm until the contest was virtually over. A correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes that the contract is drawn up with great skill, and that by its access to the harbour is secured to French ships alone during the progress of the works. We do not doubt that this affair will be made another cause of complaint against the supposed supineness of the Queen's officials. Contrasts highly favourable to the French authorities will be freely drawn. To those who are behind the scenes, however, it will be, on the contrary, a fresh instance of the peculiarly self-contained habits of the British merchant. To him, under ordinary circumstances, an official seems to be a thing to be righteously avoided and carefully excluded from all confidence. Suddenly, however, the discovery is made that some rival of a different nationality has been carried by his Consul's aid within actual reach of a coveted prize. Then the Briton puts away his reserve and places himself under the official ægis, only to find that he is too late. His eleventh-hour appeal furnishes nothing more tangible than a scape-goat. It enables him to lay the blame on his Consul's shoulders, and he freely lays it there. His rival, meanwhile, has been consulting his Consul at every stage and benefiting by the latter's advice and coöperation. We do not pretend to decide between the original merits of the two methods, but only note that the success of the one is generally quite as explicable as the failure of the other.

THE Kyogekishōsha is perhaps the largest printing establishment for educational works in the empire. Its premises are situated in Shiba, on the right of the road leading up to the great red gate of the Zo-jo-ji temple. The enterprise used to be carried on by a company, at whose head was the late Mr. Kondo Makoto, founder of the Kondo-gakko, in Shūsensha, Shiba, a very successful school which was lately moved into a commodious and well-ventilated building in foreign style close to the Tōkyō-Yokohama railway. The printing enterprise is connected with the school, and its profits have been sufficient to meet the expense of erecting the new building for the latter. Mr. Kondo, well-known as a Japanese scholar and antiquarian, was one of the victims of the late cholera epidemic. His place, we believe, will be taken by his son Mr. Kondo Motoki, a distinguished graduate of the Imperial College of Engineering, who is now studying shipbuilding at Newcastle in England. A handsome branch office for the sale of the books published, has lately been opened in Takekawa-cho, on the right of the main street leading from the Station.

ENGLAND's delightful habit of washing her dirty linen in public, places her, just now, in a curious position before the world. If we are to believe everything that Englishmen themselves say, the Navy has guns more deadly to those behind the breech than to those before the muzzle, and the army has bayonets that cannot be used and cartridges that jam. At all events, we see the darkest side of our own picture,

which is some small comfort. Sir Samuel Baker now comes forward with a heavy charge against the Martini-Henry rifle. In a letter to *The Times* he says:—

Every person is aware that a rifle, to be handy, should come up to the shoulder almost instinctively. It would be impossible to produce a rifle that would suit everybody, as people differ in their build, length of neck, arms, &c.; but there can be no question that, to obtain fair shooting when firing rapidly, the stock should be well bent, otherwise the shots will be invariably too high.

Our Martini-Henry rifles are ridiculously straight, as remarked by your correspondent in charge of his interesting letter. This fault accounts for the extraordinary failure of our infantry fire in face of the enemy, which at close range should be swept off the face of the ground if the rifles came up instinctively to the shoulder.

All sportsmen are well aware of the recoil inseparable from a straight stock, where the cheek must be depressed upon the butt when taking aim; but with a well-bent stock a heavy charge of powder may be fired with impunity. When the Martini-Henry was first introduced the recoil was a serious cause of complaint, owing to this cause.

In a tour round the world I added a Martini-Henry Government rifle to my culinary battery; this was used in the trigger to a pull of three pounds, and was delicately sighted.

The result of three years' shooting proved that I seldom failed to hit a standing object, but I constantly missed all running shots, with the Martini. Owing to the straightness of the stock, it was impossible to fire quickly with any accuracy.

Some months ago I took the liberty of offering the results of my experience to the proper authorities, as the Government were about to produce a new rifle for the Army.

The reply from the Small Arms Department acknowledged the old defect of a straight stock, but declared the intended remedy to be a slightly reduced angle of the shoulder-plate from 88° to 85°.

I confess I was amazed and incredulous, but I said no more.

I submit this fact for the consideration of sportsmen, soldiers, gun-makers, and British tax-payers.

No practical sportsman would order a rifle with the Martini-Henry breech action, which is the worst in existence, being a mere trap for dust or rain, while the extractor is useless should a cartridge jam, and the danger is intensified from the absence of a half-cock.

THE *Jiji Shimpō* gives currency to a rumour that among the high dignitaries of State there are some who advocate the removal of the seat of Government to Kyōto. The principal reason advanced by these politicians is said to be that, in the event of war, the comparative inaccessibility of Kyōto would render it more secure than Tōkyō. It is further argued that if the fifty million *yen* which municipal reformers contemplate spending upon the remodelling of Tōkyō and the construction of a harbour there, were employed upon improvements in Kyōto, the latter would become a splendid capital, whereas it is by no means apparent that corresponding advantages will accrue from the same outlay in Tōkyō's case. This reasoning does not seem to us very conclusive. Kyōto, with its incomparably picturesque situation and its attractive associations, is doubtless a charming place of residence, and there can be no question that if fifty million *yen* were spent upon it, a very pretty city would be the result. But where is the money to be procured. From the *Jiji Shimpō's* manner of representing the sentiments of those who advocate the scheme, one would imagine that it is not a question of finding fifty million *yen*, but merely of determining where that sum shall be spent. The citizens of Tōkyō, however, if they subscribe fifty millions for municipal and harbour purposes, are not unlikely to wish that their silver shall be laid out upon their own town and port; and as for the citizens of Kyōto subscribing such a sum, or even a fifth of it, for such a purpose, we must be permitted to be sceptical. These, meanwhile, are superficial questions. The main point is the pity, the very great pity, that Kyōto should be deserted altogether by Imperialism and virtually by officialdom. The Japanese say of this delightful city that it is good as a temporary place of sojourn, but that it will not compare with Tōkyō as a permanent residence. The Japanese are right no doubt, and we cannot think that

even strategical considerations will upset their estimate. Why not subscribe to their verdict, however, and make arrangements for the periodical removal of the Court to Kyōto? The Western capital has some claims upon the consideration of the Government. Its permanent desertion is not to be contemplated with equanimity by any class of persons.

THE American Board of Foreign Missions, whose work in Japan is so well known, has just held its annual meeting at Des Moines, Iowa. The sittings were somewhat stormy, owing to a warm discussion having been raised on the question of a future probation for the heathen world. The "new departure" party threaten a schism if their demands are not granted, and much soreness of feeling and bitter language are the unfortunate results. Dr. Noble of Chicago proposed a resolution condemning the doctrine as heretical, and advising the rejection of the demand for liberty to teach it, but his resolution was rejected, and the whole matter is referred to a council. Now that liberty of thought on this question is permitted even in so strict a body as the English Church Missionary Society, we hope for a favourable result. It is impossible to sympathize with this comment on the matter from a paper of the old school:—"For brazen impudence of assertion and demand, commend us to the new departure men. For over seventy-five years the American Board has been doing a grand work on the old orthodox and Scriptural lines. But these advanced thinkers, having made an addition to the gospel, demand that the Board shall send out missionaries who can teach the new doctrine of probation after death to the heathen world. And if the Board will not yield to their demands, they will split it. Heresy, whatever may be its virtues, was never characterized by modesty or humility. There is nothing that frightens the average Congregationalist so much as to tell him that the right of the individual to think as he pleases in religious matters is in danger. He will consent that men should question God's right to condemn a guilty world, but no one dare question his right to think as he pleases. So when the new departure men, having no 'thus saith the Lord' to support their notions, raised the cry, 'our right to think as we please is infringed by the action of the secretary,' good orthodox men hesitated to oppose them. It is sad when liberty of opinion is exalted in authority above the Word of God, but so it has happened and so it will come to pass, as long as vain, conceited man struts and fumes on this earth."

DR. ANDERSON's catalogue of his collection of Japanese and Chinese paintings, now in the British Museum, has at last been published by the trustees of that institution under the title "Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of a Collection of Japanese and Chinese paintings in the British Museum, by William Anderson, F.R.C.S. London. Longmans, Quaritch and Trübner, 1886." The Catalogue is a large volume of about 600 pages, and the amount of labour which has been devoted to it in order to make it as complete as possible fully accounts for the long delay in publication. It contains also thirty-one full page plates. In the preface the writer explains that the great size of the catalogue is due to the large amount of general explanation required on account of the novelty of the subject to Western readers. As originally planned it would have been larger still, for it

was proposed "to introduce a preliminary sketch of the history, technique, forms and characteristics of Sinico-Japanese painting, together with a review of the various applications of pictorial design." But this would have made the volume of inconvenient bulk, and added to its expense. It was also judged that it would be more suitable to a private undertaking, and hence the origin of the *œuvre de luxe*, "The Pictorial Arts of Japan." Of the collection itself, Dr. Anderson says that, although comprising representative specimens of all the various schools, it must be regarded only as a nucleus to be added to hereafter. Coming to the main body of the volume, we find first a brief sketch of the early history of Japanese Pictorial Art. After this the pictures are classified under the various schools, "and to each group is prefixed an account of the main facts in the history of the school, with a list of the principal artists whose names have found a place in native biographical records, and, lastly, the legendary and other motives have been dealt with more or less in detail." The schools treated in this way are (in order) the Buddhist, the Yamato and Tosa, Chinese Sesshiu, Kano, the Popular School or Ukiyo-yeriu, Kōrin, Shijō, Ganku, drawings showing European influence, and mixed schools. These are followed by an appendix on marks, seals, inscriptions, &c. The next part of the catalogue deals with the representatives of Chinese and Korean pictorial art in the collection. Then follow these copious indexes for which the publications of the British Museum are famous, one being an index of the names of the principal artists referred to in the catalogue, with Chinese characters. Without attempting now to pass judgment on the volume, a cursory examination shows it to be the work of a writer who has remarkable grasp of his subject; every page, too, exhibits the minute care which has been bestowed on it. It may be mentioned that the number of entries in the Japanese part of the catalogue is 3,562, and in the Chinese and Korean part 227.

THE much-talked-of meeting of the members of the now defunct Liberal party was held at the Ibumura-ko the 24th ultimo. The attendance of provincial members, especially from the north-east, is stated by the Tōkyō journals to have been very large. The total number present on the occasion was over two hundred. The meeting was originally intended to bring into closer relations the members of the old Liberal and Reform parties, and the attendance of the latter was invited. But it seems that this object was not attained, for all the more prominent numbers of the old Kaishintō, such, for instance, as Messrs. Shimada, Fujita, Inugai, Koizuka, etc., excused themselves on various grounds. Messrs. Hoshi Tōru, Suihiro Tetsuō, Kato Heishirō and a few others made speeches, and the proceedings were followed by a dinner. Nothing definite was settled at the meeting, but it seems that a similar meeting is to be convened either next spring or autumn. Further, each of the members of the recent meeting is to be provided with a list of the names of those who attended on the occasion.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *North China Herald*, writing from Chefoo about Port Arthur (Lushun-kou), delivers some sweeping opinions on the hacknied subject of Chinese officialdom:—

Never was a high official surrounded by a set of

more useless creatures than Li Hung-chang, and he is really greatly to be pitied. The state of the works at Lushun-kou affords ample illustration of this. The defensive works erected under the direct authority of the Viceroy are perfect and compel admiration. The work of the Taotais Chao Fu, Yuen, and Liu simply provokes laughter. These officials are of course completely ignorant of engineering, none of them having ever seen a dockyard in their lives, and it is not their fault in their work is worthless. They have built walls which fall down by their own weight before any pressure has been brought upon them, and they have spent about 400,000 taels in moving mud about not only uselessly, but really in a way to spoil one of the finest harbours in the world. These Yellow River engineers have been employing thousands of coolies in filling up a fine deep inner harbour, perfectly landlocked and suitable for the reception of a fleet. It is estimated that 400,000 taels have been entirely thrown away, and perhaps worse, for it would be easier to make a good harbour if nothing had been done to it than it is now that its natural advantages have been destroyed. It was not very wise of the Viceroy to allow these Yellow River engineers to try their hand at dock work, but the state of things at Port Arthur has thrown unexpected light on some of the Yellow River problems. Certainly, if the works on the Yellow River are constructed on anything like the principle of those at Port Arthur, we have no difficulty in understanding why that river is so unmanageable and why the country is always flooded. For seven years the Yellow River Taotais have been working at Port Arthur harbour, and they have accomplished nothing. They were afraid of being found out, and tried to hand the whole thing over to certain French engineers to complete. Besides the Harbour works there is a torpedo establishment at Port Arthur which is nearly as useless as anything of the kind can be. The men know how to fire torpedoes, having learned all that from Mr. Hasenclever, a very expert German officer who was recalled by his own government two years ago. But when they have discharged the torpedo they think they have done all that is required. They know nothing of the construction of the torpedo and whether it would explode or not or whether it goes to its mark or not. If it goes wrong they don't know how to put it right and they have nobody to teach them. A few workshops they have, but nothing more than what is seen in ordinary iron works. In war these Port Arthur torpedoes would be no more considered by an enemy than a swarm of flies. The only thing the department does is to stop any improvement. So long as Liu is there he will not allow his own ignorance to be exposed by any improvements being introduced. If the Viceroy would only take the Harbour works and the torpedoes in hand himself the work would be done, but he is only one man and cannot do everything; therefore the Taotais, all pulling different ways, and all equally ignorant of their business, will blunder along until another war finds them in the same helpless condition as the last one. Their ships and guns will be simply a prey to the enemy.

It will be remembered that a recent telegram announced the prospect of a Conservative Home Rule bill for Ireland, based on the principle of provincial councils, but that a subsequent telegram contradicted the story. The origin of the rumour appears to have been the publication of a draft bill by the *Daily News*, accompanied by a statement that the measure had been prepared by the Cabinet. The *Standard*, it will be remembered, had acted as Mr. Gladstone's herald in a similar manner, and the *Daily News* appeared to be now in a position to turn the tables on the Tory journal. Of course there was much excitement over the revelation of the *News*, more especially as that journal is generally supposed to have very close relations with Mr. Chamberlain, whose well known idea on the subject of Home Rule the hypothetical bill embodied. Another circumstance which enhanced the interest of the incident was the fact that it followed close on the heels of Lord Randolph Churchill's remarkable speech at Dartford, when he announced a programme of democratic Toryism which took away the breath of old-fashioned Conservatives. People jumped to the conclusion that, under the leadership of the "Flibberty-gibbet," the Tories were going to turn the tables on Gladstone by appropriating the principal planks in his platform, not alone in Irish affairs, but with regard to other matters also. Whether the authority of the *Daily News* was good or bad, the initiated soon

succeeded in detecting internal evidence which, they declared, proved the bill to be a fabrication. One blunder, at all events, had been made by the *Daily News*. It had announced that the Irish Committee of the Cabinet was actually engaged preparing the bill, whereas, in point of fact, the four most prominent members of the Committee were all absent from Great Britain at the time. Nevertheless the conviction remained that the bill described by the *Daily News* really represented the ideas derived by Lord Randolph from Mr. Chamberlain, whether the Cabinet and the Hartington Unionists approved of them or not. Indeed a Churchill-Chamberlain alliance appears to be the most salient feature in English politics just at present. It is a curious combination, and the principles on which it is supposed to be based are unquestionably very distasteful to large numbers of Conservatives. The transfer of the payment of tithes from tenant farmers to landlords, and the creation of labourers' allotments, are projects which seem much better suited to a Radical than to a Conservative programme. Lord Randolph, however, is evidently seeking to enhance his value in the Cabinet, and may, perhaps, be intriguing for a reconstruction of that body. Many aver that his main purpose is simply to keep public attention riveted on himself. If that be so, he is to be congratulated on his success.

THE apprehensions entertained some time ago with regard to the probability of a winter session of Parliament seem to be groundless. Contrary to what many politicians predicted, the Parnellites are said to be exerting all their influence on behalf of peace and quiet in Ireland, in the belief that they will thus establish a claim upon the immediate attention of Parliament to their Home Rule schemes. The landlords, on their side, looking hopefully to the results of the Land Commission appointed by the Government, are abstaining from evictions, so that, for the moment, everything is going on smoothly. But the "moon-lighters" are an inconvenient element in the situation. Though unanimously denounced by the Nationalist press, they decline to hold their hands altogether, and cruel outrages still continue to discredit "the cause." The next attempt of the ultra-conservatives will doubtless be to prove that Parnell is a direct patron and instigator of moonlighting.

SINCE the science of statistics attained its modern developments, many curious truths have been brought to light. Perhaps none is more curious than the now well established fact that the old idea as to poverty and ignorance being the chief source of crime is utterly erroneous. No one will deny that during the past twelve years popular education has made enormous strides in France, for example. Neither effort nor expense is spared to diffuse knowledge among the very lowest strata of society. As for the miseries of indigence, they, too, are by no means what they were a quarter of a century ago. Work is more plentiful and better remunerated than ever, and the price of the necessities of life is, on the whole, less than it used to be. Yet statistics show that out of every hundred persons arraigned before the criminal courts in France, no fewer than 17 or 18 are youths of from fifteen to eighteen years of age who have benefited, so far as their intelligence is concerned, by the educational facilities of the

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time. In fact, seventy per cent. of French criminals know how to read and write; from four to five per cent. are persons of superior education, and only some twenty-five or twenty-six per cent. can be called illiterate. Turning to other figures, we find that only six or seven per cent. are persons without any trade or profession; thirty-six or thirty-seven per cent. are agriculturists; twenty-nine or thirty per cent. are industrials; fourteen or fifteen per cent. are tradesmen; five or six per cent. are domestics, and seven or eight per cent. are house-owners or persons following genteel professions. The old notion as to the demoralizing effects of poverty and ignorance must, therefore, be abandoned.

M. Arthur Mangin, commenting on all this, says that society is to blame for such disappointing results. Too much indulgence is shown to criminals who deserve none at all. Apart from scandalous miscarriages of justice, the constant tendency of prison reform is to ameliorate the lot of condemned criminals; to prepare for them in distant but fertile and healthy countries a future which many an honest family might envy. Thus the repression of crime is gradually transformed into a system of encouragements and recompenses for the enemies of society. The trade of recidivist will soon be a career which, at the cost of a few unpleasant years passed in the prisons of the State, will ensure to every rascal, at a comparatively youthful age, a country retreat where he can end his days in peace and comfort. It will suffice to have completed the prescribed tale of convictions in order to be sent, at the public expense, to peacefully colonize New Caledonia or some other "island of the blessed."

MR. TARRING, at one time professor of English Law in Tôkyô University, is now assistant judge in H.B.M.'s Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople. He had lately occasion to travel as far as Baghdad, to try a rather serious charge of murder there. Going across Syria and Mesopotamia, he descended the Tigris on a raft. But the journey was so unpleasant and fatiguing, hardened traveller though Mr. Tarring is, that he did not care to venture back that way. The long round, down the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee, and thence by Bombay to Suez and Alexandria, was speedier. He gives no glowing account of the country. He would shift the Garden of Eden a good deal further east.—"The interior of Japan is Paradise in comparison."

THE Protestant Missionaries in Syria and Palestine seem to be having a hard time of it. A memorial has been drawn up and signed by more than seventy of them, complaining of vexatious interference on the part of the Turkish Government. The missionaries are of various nationalities, British, German, American, and Swiss. Mr. Connor, of the Church Missionary Society, has been expelled from his house in Irbid, east of the Jordan, by orders from Damascus, has been personally insulted by the populace, and is now prevented from resuming his work. Again, an order from the Porte dated December 16th, 1885, instructs officials to search carefully and find out when evil designing persons are about to build schools, churches, or places of worship, since these "make wide divisions among our faithful subjects, and corrupt and injure them." A

later order forbids entirely the building of new schools or places of worship, or the repair of those already in existence except under vexatious conditions. As a result Protestant schools and places of worship have been closed, the doors sealed, and the people forbidden even to meet in a private house for worship. Dr. Vartan's hospital work at Nazareth, carried on successfully for a long period in premises he bought from private owners, is threatened by the authorities. The land, which he made his own in due legal form, is now claimed as *miri*, or public land, and appraised at one-fifth of its real value. The right of petition is also virtually denied to sufferers.

THE vernacular press publishes a very circumstantial account of an accident to Mr. Frame, the lion-tamer of Chiarini's Circus. The story is that, on Tuesday evening, when Frame had inserted his head into the mouth of one of the tigers, the animal suddenly closed its jaws. Frame fell senseless, and was with difficulty drawn from the cage by the rest of the company. For forty minutes he remained unconscious, but happily his wounds did not prove to be of a fatal nature. Such is the tale—a *canard* from first to last. Nothing of the kind happened. Mr. Frame is still scathless, and the tiger which is supposed to have crushed his skull is peacefully discharging the duties of a mother to three very pretty cubs.

WE observe with great satisfaction that the Address to Mr. Russell Robertson, on the occasion of his approaching departure for Europe on leave of absence, has been drawn up by the Committee appointed for that purpose—namely, Messrs. T. Thomas, J. F. Lowder, and J. A. Fraser—and that it now lies at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, awaiting signatures. Mr. Robertson's term of Consular office in Yokohama extends back to the days of the proverbial "oldest resident," and during the whole of the time he has steadily progressed in the esteem and respect of the foreign community. This opportunity of expressing the sentiments by which his fellow residents are animated towards him, will be universally welcomed.

ON Monday [the "Snowflake"] Minstrel troupe of the *Cleopatra* gave a very enjoyable entertainment on board ship. The weather was not at all favourable, and as a result very few visitors from Yokohama were present, but there was a large attendance from the other ships of the squadron. The entertainment consisted entirely of nigger songs and dances, varied by two small burlesques which, while varying the programme, served to show the versatility of the "Snowflakes."

FIRE broke out on Monday in the house No. 51, Bluff, occupied by and belonging to Mr. J. R. Anglin. The fire was first observed about half-past eight, and though there was very little wind the flames quickly spread over the whole house which was soon completely destroyed, nothing being left standing but a chimney. A number of Japanese manual engines were early on the spot and rendered good service. The house and furniture were insured.

A TELEGRAM has been received here announcing the occurrence of a shooting affray at Hakodate on board the *Favonius*, Captain Dunham. It ap-

pears that the cook and steward quarreled, and the latter shot the former in the jaw, the wound being of a serious nature. The ship had loaded a cargo of sulphur for New York, and was ready for sea, but as the English Consul is absent, Captain Dunham can take no steps in the matter.

THE cholera returns for Yokohama during the past week were:—Saturday, 6th November, new case, 1; death, 1. Sunday, new case, 1; deaths, 0. Monday, new case, 0; death, 0. Tuesday, new cases, 3; deaths, 2. Wednesday, new case, 1; deaths, 2. Thursday, new case, 0; death, 0. Friday, new cases, 0; deaths, 0. Total cases, 6; deaths, 5.

THE cholera returns for Tôkyô during last week were:—Friday, 5th November, new cases, 2; deaths, 4. Saturday and Sunday, new cases, 3; death, 1. Monday, new cases, 2; death, 1. Tuesday, new cases, 0; deaths, 0. Wednesday, new cases, 0; deaths, 2. Thursday, new case, 1; death, 1. Total, new cases, 8; deaths, 9.

WE have received a telegram announcing the postponement for one week of the Autumn Meeting of the Kioto Keiba Kaisha, which was to have commenced to-day. The Committee arrived at that decision yesterday, and although the weather this morning is, overhead, all that can be desired, the condition of the track at Shinobadzu is probably such as to preclude the possibility of racing.

THE property No. 155, Bluff, belonging to Mr. Percival Osborn and consisting of 1,072 tusbos of land, and a two storied residence, with stables, &c., was sold by public auction on Tuesday at Mr. Dross's Rooms. Mr. Aitchison became the purchaser for \$3,700.

MR. J. CONDER was entertained on Tuesday evening by the Tôkyô Association of Architects, and on Wednesday by the President and Japanese Professors of the Imperial University, in connection with his approaching departure for Europe on leave of absence.

THE *Kaimon Kan* got under weigh on Wednesday morning to go to Yokosuka, but shortly after leaving the anchorage stuck on the spit off the mouth of the Creek. She floated off at 1.30 apparently without injury.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes the following telegram:—

Nagasaki, November 9th 12.30 p.m.  
The [thirty-fourth sitting of the enquiry, which was to have been held to-day, did not take place.

WE are requested to state that, in consequence of the departure of Mr. Russell Robertson on leave of absence, H.B.M. Minister has appointed Mr. John Carey Hall to act as H.M.'s Consul at Kanagawa and as Assistant Judge of H.B.M.'s Court in Japan.

WE are informed that the P. & O. steamship *Thibet* left Hongkong for Yokohama *via* Nagasaki and Hiogo at 5.30 a.m. on Friday morning, 12th instant.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER, the Hon. Sir Francis R. Plunkett, visited the *Audacious*, flagship of Vice-Admiral R. Yesey Hamilton, C.B., on Sunday, and returned the usual salute on leaving.

METHODS OF RECOMMENDING  
CHRISTIANITY.

THE growing divergence in home countries between written creed and actual belief has led to a state of mind which is singularly ill-fitted for the serious work of proselytism. Sons of pious parents, or young men who have come under the personal influence of some religious friend, prepare themselves for the work of the ministry with every good intention and good impulse. When they come to study theology, two things may happen. They may know too little of science or of scientific criticism to have revealed to them the grave difficulties that beset an acceptance of the old theories of inspiration. Indeed, many theological seminaries seem to aim at making themselves little havens, where the stern waves of the outer sea are not allowed to dash. And here scholars are trained for the hard seamanship of life—no wonder if afterwards they prefer to hug the shore, or when a storm arises, completely lose their heads. Other students of theology see the rocks ahead and are too timid to try the passage. They surrender themselves wholly to the guidance of older hands, contenting themselves with the thought that what satisfied their parents, pastors, and masters, is good enough for them.

We have no intention, in making these distinctions, to classify exhaustively; we are only discussing general tendencies. If a large number of the graduates of theological schools enter upon actual life with the vaguest notion of what science is, or with a well-grounded fear of it, their influence for good must be greatly narrowed, and they will certainly be obscurantists. Receiving without demur the apologetics of a past generation, the generation to which their professors belonged, they will fail to understand the points at issue among the keen enquirers of these modern days. Their weapons of defence and offence will be as out of date as the muzzle-loaders of the Crimean war or the guns captured at Sebastopol. Now, it is much to be deplored that the propagandists of a great faith should arrive amongst a quick-witted people with antiquated processes and a halting method. This confession of weakness, indeed, is sometimes naïvely made by missionary preachers. "Our faith has done for our fathers and mothers; they have lived the lives of the righteous, and their latter end has been peace. Why pull down a structure where they dwelt in safety? As well pull down the old family mansion, associated with so many memories, because some architect, enamoured of all the new scientific improvements, declares it to be old-fashioned." The Japanese listener would naturally retort: "But am I to build in this old-fashioned style? I seek not merely what is good—I seek the best."

In the centres of evangelical life in the

States and elsewhere, the people need constantly to be reminded that they really ought to read their Old Testaments. That part of the Bible, with some notable exceptions, is as little used as the best parlour of an out-of-the-way farm house. For all practical purposes, to the members of a modern congregation, the Old Testament might be a twentieth part of its actual size. Custom and traditional respect keep the unread portions on the old nominal footing of authority, but the extraordinary divergence of opinion which results from a really thorough investigation of their contents, even among those most orthodoxly inclined, augurs ill for a long continuance of this *status quo*.

Nothing is more certain than the impossibility of thrusting a Bible complete down the throat of an educated Japanese. The feat may be accomplished at revival meetings in home countries, but here only very ignorant or very interested converts would receive so composite a book without a thorough inquiry into the credibility of all its contents. When Professor HUXLEY, a very sensible and acute man on all other subjects, differs radically from Mr. GLADSTONE as to the value of the cosmogony given in Genesis, a Japanese who refuses to come to any decision at all on what is probably a moot question, should not thereby be shut out from the privileges of the Christian church. He only refuses to decide upon a question where sensible men differ. Indeed, he would act similarly to a well-known professor in the most orthodox of Presbyterian churches, who stepped into the controversy, and said religion had really nothing to do with the matter.

We do not see why the Pentateuch should be put into the hands of converts or enquirers. To those anxious after a new faith it can offer little nourishment. And yet many who are told that the Bible is the great storehouse of the one true religion, are found stumbling on past the genealogies to the Tower of Babel, growing more and more confused the farther they proceed. They have been given a Bible by some missionary friend, and they honestly begin to read it, as books should be read, from the beginning. Long before they get in sight of the XCth Psalm, which would be of more spiritual use to them than the whole Pentateuch, their perseverance may well have flagged. Surely the great truths of the Bible are the fatherhood and attributes of God and the character of CHRIST; and if the book is so misused as to darken evidence and raise stumbling-blocks, a great wrong is done to religion. We do not speak without sympathy in the missionary circle itself.

To import the shifty arguments, disingenuous pleading, and antiquated historical criticism of a bewildered orthodoxy into a country where keen intellects are searching for what is undoubtedly true and essentially stable, is to build on the sand. Of all books to recommend Christianity,

the religion which comforts both Protestant and Catholic, none can be compared with the inimitable IMITATION of CHRIST. The richest product of the religious life of the Middle Ages, it still remains the treasured companion of good men. General GORDON died with a well-worn copy of it in his pocket. And yet this wonderful book is virtually unknown to Christian converts. Girls at mission schools will repeat from memory an elaborate argument proving the correctness of the Mosaic cosmogony—the result of a long series of religious, say rather geological, lessons. Truly this is giving, in place of bread, a stone.

MATTHEW ARNOLD never wearies of repeating that the national English defect is a lack of lucidity. Lucidity we cannot have until we shall be able distinctly to state what is pure ore in the received religion, and what is mere alloy. A creed which people are accustomed to accept only with grave mental reservations, is a most dangerous instrument of moral perversion and of obscurantism. It is singularly unsuited to favour proselytism in a new land. With all its boasted progress in literature, modern Christianity has produced no book on ethics equal to the Nicomachean Ethics of the great Stagyrte. Its missionaries hide the noblest product of Christian thought under a bushel. Can we wonder if progress is slow, and if the outer world is apt to sneer?

## A LADIES' INSTITUTE FOR TOKYO.

THE great desire manifested by Japanese gentlemen to obtain for their wives and daughters a thorough insight into European life and manners, is one of the marked signs of the times in the capital. Professor TOYAMA, in an article in the *Gaku-zei-zasshi*, which we have already discussed at some length, gave utterance to views that are widely held. We are glad to learn that the subject is now taking a practical shape, and that a well-developed scheme is to result from what might have proved merely an interesting discussion.

The powerful support of Count ITO's name has been obtained in the foundation of a Society for the Promotion of Ladies' Education in Japan. His Excellency has consented to be President of the Society, and the promoters expect soon to be able to publish a complete list of distinguished lady Vice-Presidents. Professors TOYAMA and DIXON are acting as honorary secretaries, and Mr. T. TOMITA, formerly *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Court of St. James's, and now Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, is the Honorary Treasurer. General OTORI, Bishop BICKERSTETH, and the President and a number of the most active of the Professors of the Imperial University are on the Committee. The immediate object of the Society is to establish in a central position in Tōkyō, an Institute for the higher education of women. It will also favour in every way

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



the establishment of Similar Institutes in other parts of the empire.

The object of the Institute is threefold; it aims at being at once a Club, a Lecture Institute, and a high-grade School. Care will doubtless be taken that each of these objects receives its due share of attention. Only a limited number, perhaps not more than twelve, resident pupils will be admitted, who will enjoy special advantages, and will be expected to pay a fair equivalent as board. This will form the nucleus of the institution.

In addition to their use by resident pupils, the public rooms of the Institute will be open to a large number of day pupils, married or unmarried, for whom a regular course of instruction in house-keeping, nursing the sick, dress, deportment, literature and ethics, will be provided. Ample kitchen accommodation will be provided for instruction in cookery, a branch of housekeeping to which special importance will be attached.

Outside of the regular course, probably in the afternoons, when the lecture-rooms are vacant, it is intended to make use of the promised aid of University Professors for the delivery of special courses of lectures. This will make the institute a means of promoting the higher education of women, as understood in European countries. Lastly, the Institute is intended to serve as a club or meeting-place for ladies, and will be provided with reading and reception rooms, and grounds laid out for out-door games. One of the halls, also, will be arranged with a view to its use as a concert-room.

The whole institution will be entrusted to the management of a foreign lady principal, assisted by two or more foreign lady teachers, who will be appointed by a Council chosen by the shareholders. It is proposed to raise the necessary funds by the issue of shares of \$30 each, up to the required amount, the possession of one share constituting membership. This capital will be expended on the purchase of buildings and grounds and the expenses incidental thereto. When once fairly launched, the Institute, to be a success, must more than pay its working expenses.

The enterprise has already many warm friends, its aims being regarded with general sympathy. It is identified with no special school of thought or opinion. The more advanced men of position in the capital all look forward to having houses built and furnished after the European style, and over these their wives must preside. To provide an education such as will fit the wives and daughters of the better classes for the new sphere that is opening up to them is the great aim of the Institute. By lectures, by training in household matters, by association with foreign ladies at meals and afternoon teas, by outdoor sports and evening gatherings, to all of which purposes the Institute buildings will be specially adapted, this important aim is to be carried out.

#### THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND THE VATICAN.

IT is now beyond doubt that, as we stated in a recent article, the POPE has decided to postpone the despatch of an Apostolic Delegate, or Envoy, to Peking for the present. This is the form which his announcement to the Chinese has taken; what it really means is that the arrangement negotiated with so much care and pains, to which the POPE had set his hand, is to be of no effect. French diplomacy has triumphed, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the Head of the Catholic Church has quailed before French threats; he could not bring himself to shut definitely and for ever the door of conciliation with the French Republic, and accordingly he has thrown the Chinese over. Whether this will do the French any good in China, whether it will avert the destruction of their "protectorate" over Roman Catholic missionaries and their converts, is a wholly different question. They have for the moment succeeded in preventing the POPE from being a party against them in the battle; how far they have thereby assured success to themselves is a point to which we shall revert presently. Meanwhile, before public interest in these negotiations is lost in the more exciting events which appear likely to follow; before all attention is centred on the new tack which the Chinese assert they will take, it may be well to place on record a few historical facts which appear to be either wholly unknown or seriously misapprehended in the East as well as in Europe.

It has been alleged over and over again in the French press that the idea of an arrangement between China and the Vatican originated in England and Germany for the purpose of diminishing French prestige and humiliating France in the East. There is absolutely no foundation for this statement. It is scarcely necessary to say to Eastern readers that the Chinese are quite capable of evolving such a policy for themselves. Even if they were not, they have Europeans in their service who could do it for them. As a matter of fact, the negotiations were already in progress when they first excited the interest or even came to the knowledge of the British and German Governments. As far as can now be ascertained, the policy of China entering into relations with the Vatican for the purpose of settling various questions in which both were interested, was first advocated by an Englishman in the service of the Chinese Government in connection with one or other of the innumerable discussions relating to the position of the Peh-tang Cathedral in Peking. Ever since its erection, the Chinese have constantly objected to this edifice as not only insulting to them from the circumstances in which the present site was restored, but as offensive, and, according to popular ideas, injurious to their

Sovereign. The missionaries offered no strenuous objection to its removal to another site, nor did the POPE; but the French Government stepped in at the last moment and prevented an arrangement. Ten years ago, it was suggested to the Chinese that they should refuse to acknowledge the French right to interfere in these questions any longer, and that they should deal directly with the POPE in all ecclesiastical matters. The suggestion was mentioned by a member of the Tsung-li Yamèn to the late Bishop DELAPLACE, an unusually able and conciliatory man, as a sort of last resource left to the Chinese. But nothing came of it at the time. The Chinese had not the same experience then that they have now, and *quieta non movere* was the maxim of Prince KUNG's Government. Time passed on; the Tonquin question with the subsequent war arose, and then once more the idea was revived by a different person, also an Englishman in the Chinese service, who had the ear of a distinguished and powerful Chinese statesman. This time the seed fell on fruitful soil. From the beginning of the Tonquin affair to the end, from the moment that DUPUIS and GARNIER between them created a Tonquin question down to that in which hostilities ceased after the French retreat from Lang-sou, the priests and their converts took the side of France. The former proclaimed it as their glory, their reply to the taunts of lack of patriotism levelled at them, that they taught their converts ever to look to France as their great protector and defender, who one day would come amongst them and save them from hardship and persecution. Father LOUVEZ, of Cochin-China, who recently wrote an interesting history of the church in that region, which has been published with the *imprimatur* of a couple of bishops, has openly declared this to be the practice and policy of missionaries. He does so, it is true, in a somewhat fiery introduction written to rebut the charges made against the missionaries by Frenchmen in the East and at home of dropping their nationality, forgetting they are French, and so forth. Yet he certainly makes a formal acknowledgment to that effect. Bishop PERUGINIER of Tonquin, again, issued during the war as many and almost as warlike manifestoes as the French General. He welcomed the successes of the French troops as giving himself and his fellow-labourers new souls to be saved, and new fields for labour. It is superfluous to elaborate this point, more especially as we are dealing rather with the state of the Chinese mind at the moment, than with the sufficiency of their reasons for thinking as they did. What they thought was that the Tonquin affair afforded another proof that the Catholic Missionaries are the advanced guard of French interests, and that they are dangerous political emissaries. Hence the old proposition that China should enter

into direct relations with the POPE, with the view of withdrawing Roman Catholic Missionaries in her Empire from their connection with France, was eagerly taken up. An incident, wholly unexpected by the Chinese, offered a favourable opportunity for approaching the POPE and opening the negotiations in a perfectly natural manner. This was the arrival in Peking from Rome in the spring of last year of a priest bearing an autograph letter from the POPE to the EMPEROR entreating his clemency and protection for the Roman Catholic Missionaries and their flocks during the war with France. This legate was treated with extraordinary attention by the high Chinese officials, and the POPE's letter received from the EMPEROR a reply which is understood to have been considered most satisfactory. The drawback to missionary enterprise caused by the connection between France and the Church in China was pointed out to the legate, and it was suggested that the Chinese Government would be quite willing to receive an envoy from the POPE in Peking, and if necessary to despatch one of their own to Rome. With this general message the Father returned to Rome, where he arrived in August. The project appears to have commended itself to the POPE and his advisers, as well it might, for the Vatican stood to win either way. The plan might be used as a lever to obtain better terms for the Church in France, or, if accepted, peace, improved prospects, and the friendship of the Government in China would be secured to the missionaries and their flock. Various messages passed between the Vatican and the Chinese Legation in London through various channels, but principally through Cardinal MANNING, and gradually a good basis on which to work was laid. The willingness of both parties to come to some arrangement such as that proposed to the POPE's emissary in Peking, the readiness of the Chinese to treat with his Holiness as a perfectly independent power, their promise to use every effort to remove the unpopularity of the missionaries by proclaiming that they were under Imperial protection,—these and other main points being understood and placed beyond doubt or question, the time came for settling further details of the new Concordat. Monseigneur AGLIARDI, a distinguished ecclesiastic, was appointed representative of the Vatican at Peking, and his status as well as the treatment to be accorded to him in his intercourse with the Chinese Government being determined, the drafting of a complete Concordat, and the settlement of the details were committed to his care after his arrival in the Chinese capital.

This was early in July. The whole matter was thus concluded as far as China was concerned. Early in the negotiations, the attention of the French Government was directed to them, and M. DE BEHAINE, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, was

instructed to demand explanations. He was informed of the arrangement contemplated, but it was added that the POPE did not intend interfering with the interests of France in China. His Holiness, it was said, was anxious to acquire full information as to the state of the missionaries and their converts in China, and for this purpose intended accrediting M. AGLIARDI as his Envoy. Hereupon M. DE BEHAINE observed that his Government viewed the appointment with much apprehension, as likely to interfere with the position always held by France as defender of the faith in China. To this it was replied that France had nothing to fear, since the Envoy would confine his attention to purely ecclesiastical and religious questions, and that the POPE had now pledged himself to the Chinese to send the Envoy. Soon afterwards, the Ambassador proposed as a compromise that the POPE's envoy should study the question in conjunction with the French Minister at Peking, and that the mission should be considered as temporary. This proposition was accompanied with a hint that, in case of its rejection, the relations between France and the Holy See would be broken off. Within three days (September 4th) the POPE accepted the French compromise, and M. AGLIARDI was instructed to leave Marseilles on the 25th September by French mail. On news of this arrangement being received by the Chinese, they immediately informed the POPE that their interpretation of the agreement between them was that the Papal Legate was to be wholly independent of any foreign Power whatever, and that he was to have full diplomatic functions. Whether in the new circumstances M. AGLIARDI's mission answered these requirements, might have been a subject of discussion, but this was rendered unnecessary by a sudden and unexpected move on the part of the French Government. The compromise, proposed on August 21st, and accepted by the POPE, was M. DE FREYCINET's own. Yet, on September 12th, M. DE BEHAINE was ordered to present an ultimatum to the Vatican. Its contents were these:—If the POPE sent any Envoy whatever to China, France would break off relations, denounce the Concordat, sever the connection which exists between Church and State, and thus strike out of the budget the annual grant of fifty millions of francs to the former. Two days later it was announced that M. AGLIARDI's mission was postponed for the present, and this information was conveyed to the Chinese Embassy in London immediately, and through it to the Chinese Government. The POPE was compelled to choose at short notice between the interests of the Church in France and those of the Church in China. Few, except very presumptuous persons, will question the policy of his decision. He has to regard the interests of the Catholic world at large, and to shape his decisions with all the infor-

mation which the Vatican alone possesses. But the tenacity of the Papacy is historical, and we shall not be accused of rashness if we conjecture that the subject will be heard of again in connection with the relations between France and the Vatican.

The Chinese, being now deprived of the POPE's countenance and assistance, are thrown on their own resources, and the question is, what will they do? Will they allow matters to go on in the old way; or will they repudiate pretensions which are based on no treaty right, and which they have found excessively inconvenient, not to say dangerous? We cannot profess to answer these questions positively; time alone will show. But there are certain incidents in the negotiations which will encourage the Chinese to resist and repudiate the claims of France to a protectorate over the Roman Catholic Missionaries of all nationalities. Italy and Germany from the beginning manifested the utmost interest in the Chinese proceedings, and went so far as to express much sympathy with their aims. Spain and Belgium have done the same. Later on, when French hostility became more pronounced, the Chinese obtained an assurance from all the above four Powers that they had never abandoned the protection, authority and control over their subjects in China who were missionaries, which was theirs by treaty, and that they were fully prepared to exercise the right of protection whenever it became necessary, precisely as with their subjects engaged in other occupations. Their Ministers and Consuls were ready to issue passports, to forward and support their complaints to the Chinese local authorities, and to perform all other duties towards them. Armed with these assurances, the Chinese will doubtless feel freer to refuse to acknowledge passports issued by French Consuls to missionaries who are not Frenchmen, or to hear from French officials complaints respecting others than French citizens. We will not, however, speculate further on the future policy of China in this matter. Our object has been to describe as nearly as possible in chronological order the various steps in these important and curious negotiations, which have suddenly terminated, for the present at any rate.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

#### FURIOUS RIDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I ask you to kindly insert the following few lines, to draw attention to a danger which is more or less of daily occurrence. I refer to furious riding along the Bluff main road by sailors. There is always a considerable carriage and jinrikisha traffic, though persons in vehicles stand less chance of injury than pedestrians. Many of the latter, however, are nurses and children, and it is on

behalf of these that I trouble you with this note, several narrow escapes from being ridden over having come within my own knowledge. The men gallop at the greatest speed they can attain—they race, in fact—and although I have no wish to curtail their enjoyment on shore, I certainly think they might moderate their pleasure by having some regard for the public safety, and reserving their galloping for the country roads. In the hope that those in authority may warn the men that they run the risk of injuring, perhaps for life, little children and the women in charge of them, I have been induced to pen these lines.

Yours, &c., &c.

The Bluff, Thursday.

MATER.

#### NIIGATA MORALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day I was deeply grieved to read Mr. Davis's account of the condition and morals of the Japanese inhabiting Niigata.

I have lived ten years in Yokohama and its vicinity and during that time have mixed freely with the Japanese and am in a position to prove that this description would not be true of those I have met with. In fact the general impression I have formed of them is that, if they are not as good as Christians, yet they are not nearly so bad as rejecters of Christ, or hardened sinners. I must say though, that I believe the worst of the Japanese make for the missionaries. I am sorry for the missionaries, as it must be very discouraging for them to deal with such wicked men and women. Probably Mr. Davis wrote this letter to the *Christian Mirror* during a fit of discouragement, but no doubt in his better moments he would be found ready to admit that the "good and wise" are many even in, at present, unchristianized Niigata. One thing I am certain of, and that is that the cause of missions is not helped by such pictures of heathen wretchedness, simply because they partake of the nature of exaggeration, any more than the same cause would be helped by exaggerated reports of the great advance of Christianity here. Let us have the sober truth, and nothing but the truth. Mr. Davis knows full well that he would sleep with his door unlocked and his window open in Niigata, with a far greater sense of security than he would in New England; that he can walk into secluded places in Japan without fear; that he can visit the lowest dens of Niigata so long as he is careful to be polite, and that he can be sure of being treated with politeness which must imply something more than that of words only; that he can daily see orchards unprotected and not robbed, allotment grounds (in the midst of a poverty stricken population) needing no policemen to guard them from night thieves. He can see children cheerfully providing for their aged parents, and giving them of their best; husbands and wives living faithfully together without the protection of elaborate marriage laws. Mind, I am not saying that there is not great wickedness existing alongside of quiet good and honest living, but I do wish to show that the law of the Lord is written in the hearts of all men, and certainly in the warm hearts of the Japanese. One word as to the "reverend gentleman's" closing sentence, "I am sometimes almost forced to think that the very spiritual element itself in the original endowment of human nature has been lost or consumed by the lust of the flesh and the pride of life as it was in ancient Sodom and Gomorrah." I am too dull to detect his meaning. Does he mean to say that he believes his hearers' souls are lost? Why, I thought he would have known that, even before he came out "seeking to save."

Or does he hint at soul-less men amongst the heathen? I would much rather swallow some nice little additions to Bible truth, such as annihilation,

calvinistic election, and torments for ancestors "who had sufficient light to condemn but not to save" than this statement of his; and as to Sodom and Gomorrah, neither he nor I know much about the people of those cities. Enough for us that Our Lord warned the religious people of his day that it would be worse in the day of judgment for them, than for those dwelling in the aforementioned places. Let all citizens of new and old England, taking his words to heart, cease pluming themselves on the superior excellencies of their respective nationalities, and they will succeed better in winning the gentle races of the East to Christ.

Yours truly,

BIBLE CHRISTIAN.

Yokohama, November 4th, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—You have inserted an extract from the *Christian Mirror*, wherein the Rev. Henry Davis gives to the Christian world, and all besides, the religious and moral condition of Niigata. The reverend gentleman evidently takes his view from a Christian standpoint, and possibly having in his mind the ulterior design of enhancing the importance of the missionary work to be done in Japan. For the world outside the limits and boundaries of his field of labour, it appears to be the object of the missionary to magnify the need of the instrumentalities which the Church is so anxious to afford to subjugate the heathen world to its communion. Hence it is that the depth of the depravity of the people among whom he labours is so graphically portrayed by the average worker in the vineyard of his Lord. To abase another is one method of exalting one's self. The text that the Christian at home is not chary of applying to domestic religious matters—"Charity covers a multitude of sins," appears to have no place with the heralds of gospel truth in lands strange to the doctrine taught by the Christian Church of the Western world. To know not of the forms and ceremonies of the Church of Jesus Christ, is enough with the missionary world, and its aiders and abettors, to consign a people to heathendom and all the pains and penalties the Church of Christ has seen fit to fulminate against the believer in, and followers of, other religions. The reverend gentleman, Mr. Henry Davis, proclaims "not less than seven-tenths of the so-called educated class of Niigata, Atheists and Materialists." What proportion of the "so-called educated class" of the Hub of his type of moral localities, the New England States, would have to lie in the same bed with the Niigata contingent of Atheists and Materialists if they were carefully enumerated? The city of Boston could make as good a showing, no doubt, as is claimed for Niigata. As to the masses, "steeped in ignorance and prejudice," the reverend gentleman no doubt intends his readers to infer that the masses are steeped in ignorance and prejudice in matters religious. That they are ignorant of the teachings of the Christian Church, or that they are prejudiced in favour of their own religion, the religion of their ancestors, in which they have been taught and reared, surely cannot be charged as a crime. Where is there a set of men and women on the top of God's footstool that are more prejudiced in their religious ideas than the professors of Christianity? I do not take in the so-called Christian—because of the vast multitude living in Christian lands who are as heretical toward the pretensions of the Church as any so-called heathen can possibly be. Where can there be more intolerance discovered than within the Church, as represented by the numerous sects dividing it? And surely, the written history of the Church, either the Roman Catholic or the Protestant wing, discovers as great enormities perpetrated against humanity, individually and collectively, as can be found in that of any other religion. There is one good feature to be observed in the religion of the people of Japan—they consign no one individual to eternal pains and torments

because he is not accustomed to pray with their formulæ; that blemish is found to attach to the religionists of the Christian Church. The rev. narrator of the iniquities of the people of Niigata is but an ordinary exponent of the true inwardness of his confrères. The Japanese heathen is fain to allow others not of his persuasion to make their way to heaven by their own road. It is amazing with what complacency the average Christian teacher and missionary taunts those who sail their bark on other streams with "ignorance and prejudice."

During the few weeks I have sojourned in Japan, I must confess that I have not been led to the conclusion that this people stand so much in need of the religious teachings of the missionaries as the Western world has been educated to think. The teachings and example of the Christian residents of Japan, as well as of those who visit these shores to spy out the wondrous beauty of the land and who delight in viewing the products of Japanese art in their home settings, are of an order not a whit inferior to that encountered in the conservative centres of church influence in Europe or America, and I have yet to discover that any chasm so wide or so deep divides the morality of the native from that of the foreigner as benevolent enthusiasts for the salvation of the denizens of this eastern world are inclined to portray. Virtue for virtue, vice for vice, a Roland for an Oliver can be discerned by the on-looker. Although the cloak covering the life of the one set may be more voluminous in its folds than the gauze covering the other, yet the lineaments are there and it is but a toss up where the worse form lies. Outside of the material results of church connections, I perceive that the great multitude of foreigners—Christians we are all called by the native, I understand—appear to have as small regard to religious observance of church teachings as the natives themselves. The majority, and that a large one, I judge from what I observe, do not visit the sanctuary; absenteeism appears to be the rule. The Pharisee looms up hugely when your man sees no good in others; the heart of the ungodly world is larger by all odds than that of the church, and is to-day the great fountain of human sympathy and brotherly charity. The really noble army of workers in the cause of humanity and brotherly love is outside the church—the disenthralled and free thinkers who discover good and acknowledge it wherever it may be shown, whether it wear one hue or another, or is environed with an orthodox formula or not. It appears that Niigata must be a wonderful place. It has 40,000 souls; so says the Reverend Henry Davis, yet it is the recruiting ground for the houses of ill-fame of all northern and Central Japan, while at the same time it maintains a home contingent of immoral women greater than is to be found in all New England. The statement looks as if it would not bear scrutiny; I think it will not wash. The credulous may absorb it as a fact, but outside of the elect who receive the narrative of the miracles related in the Bible as veritable of actual occurrences, it is probable not one who reads it will believe it. I have visited quite a number of the populous centres of Japan, and having roamed somewhat over my own country as well as abroad, I can but bear testimony to what I have seen, as well as what I have not seen. I have witnessed politeness and courtesy among the masses of the common people of Japan that would put to shame the vaunted high culture and breeding of many a western land; I have not seen a tittle of the vice and corruption flaunted in the face of the wayfarer that is to be encountered in any of the populous cities of the Reverend Henry Davis' New England States. This in justice to the women of Japan, who need not to veil their faces before their Western sisters where modesty and modest demeanor are in question. Of the educated classes, what can Mr. Davis expect but that, as they drift away from the tales and legends they have had told them by their

Original from

elders, and were taught to rely upon in their days of adolescence, they will be shy of embracing other improbable and incredible relations, that are not only as apparently fictitious and mythical as those they discard, but have that appertaining to them that causes the heart to sadden, and the mind to reject them as monstrous absurdities. The missionary may labour in his way. He may represent the people among whom he works as wanting in all that comports with his standard, and as filled with all the attributes that own the devil as progenitor, yet the years will witness but small return in the harvest of bigotry and narrow selfishness he would cultivate—saving a few, and consigning the remainder to eternal damnation. Whatever may be the destiny of the Japanese religiously, it is to be hoped that it will be an improvement upon any of the systems of faith and belief that they have offered to them to-day, either by the Church of Rome or by the numerous Protestant sects who are seeking to proselytize the multitude to their folds. You ask Mr. Editor: "Where is there not work for earnest philanthropists"? There is not a missionary in Japan who could not find as urgent necessity for his labours in his home community or state or nation as he finds in Japan. Japan is a pleasant field to occupy. It is a glorious country to live in, and no doubt Niigata is endurable to the Rev. Mr. Davis—for all its wickedness. The religion of the Japanese has that about it whatever else it lacks that makes the people law-abiding. It has made a nation of as patriotic men and devoted women as can be found anywhere, entirely devoid of cant and self-righteousness. It has developed a civilization distinct from that of the Western world, and although it has not eradicated the animal instincts and passions of humanity in greater or less degree than the civilization of the West has done, there appears to be as much security for life and property here as elsewhere. All the fables that are published by those interested in the extension of their particular religious creeds, regarding the depravity centred in the Japanese, must be in a large measure either the outgrowth of intolerant and fanatical zeal, or studied misrepresentation on the part of those whose living and comfortable sustenance depends upon the continuance of the undertaking to proselytize the world.

Yours, &c.,  
November 4th, 1886.

TRAVELLER.

[We publish this letter because the opinions it embodies are fully deserving of consideration. But it is only fair to remark that if the honest zeal of the Rev. Mr. Davis betrayed him into indiscreet and exaggerated expressions, his views cannot for a moment be counted representative. The teaching and conduct of the vast majority of the Christian Missionaries in Japan are not wanting in any element of charity and tolerance. If some of them still exhibit an old-fashioned tendency to count everything abhorred that lies beyond the pale of Christianity, their narrow and unbecoming spirit is gradually becoming more and more exceptional.—Ed. J.M.]

## CENTRAL SANITARY BOARD.

### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the Organization of the Central Board of Sanitation, and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual]  
[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 4th day of the 11th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of State.  
Count YAMAGATA ARITOMO,  
Minister of State for Home Affairs.

### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. LXIX.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF SANITATION.

Art. I.—The Central Board of Sanitation will be under the control of the Minister of State for Home Affairs; and will, in reply to enquiries from

any of the Ministers of State, state its views on public and private sanitation, and also consider methods of carrying out sanitary measures.

Art. II.—With regard to sanitary questions, the Central Board of Sanitation may memorialize the Minister of State in whose control the particular matter at issue falls.

Art. III.—The Central Board of Sanitation may, in matters relating to sanitation, issue inquiries to the Metropolitan Police Inspector-General, the Chief of the Hokkaido Administration Board, and Governors of Cities and Prefectures, or may despatch members of the Board to local districts for purposes of inspection.

Art. IV.—The rules governing discussion in the Central Board of Sanitation should be fixed by that Board, and approved by the Minister of State for Home Affairs.

Art. V.—The following officials will be appointed to form the Central Board of Sanitation:—

PRESIDENT—The Secretary-General of the Department of the State for Home Affairs.

COMMITTEE, composed of

The Director of the Medical Bureau of the Department of State for War;

The Director of the Sanitary Bureau of the Department of State for the Navy;

The Director of the Bureau of Imperial Physicians in the Department of the Imperial Household;

The Director of the Medical Department of the Imperial University;

The Metropolitan Police Inspector-General;

The Governor of the City of Tōkyō;

The Director of the Sanitary Bureau of the Department of State for Home Affairs;

The Director of the Police Bureau of the Department of State for Home Affairs;

Two Councillors of the Department of State for Home Affairs;

Seven physicians;

Two veterinary physicians; and

Two chemists.

EXTRAORDINARY COMMITTEE:—

Manager (Kanji)—The Director of the Sanitary Bureau of the Department of State for Home Affairs.

Clerks.

Art. VI.—The President should, according to the rules of discussion, control the debates of the Board, and report its resolutions to the Minister of State for Home Affairs and to the particular Minister in whose province falls the matter discussed.

Art. VII.—In case of the absence of the President from any meeting, his duties will be discharged by the highest official present at such meeting.

Art. VIII.—Of the Committee, physicians, veterinary physicians, chemists, Councillors of the Department of State for Home Affairs, and the Extraordinary Committee, shall be appointed by the Cabinet, according to the representations of the Minister of State for Home Affairs.

Art. IX.—The Manager will conduct the general business of the board under the direction of the President.

Art. X.—Clerks will be of *hannin* rank, will be appointed by the President, and will, under the direction of their superiors, engage in keeping records of debates and attending to accounts.

## TRANSLATIONS FROM NATIVE JOURNALS.

### THE WRECK OF THE "NORMANTON."

(Translated from the *Fiji Shimpō*.)

Our readers must be aware—for we reproduced the story a few days ago from the *Hiogo News*—that a British steamer, the *Normanton*, struck a rock off the coast of Kii while on her voyage to Kobe; that all the Japanese passengers, 23 in number, and 13 of the crew were drowned, and that the captain and 25 officers and men were able to save themselves by taking to the boats. The *Hiogo News* obtained this information from one of the survivors of the calamity. According to his story, the loss of the Japanese passengers was attributable to the want of means for intelligibly communicating with them, and to their ignorance and insensibility to danger. They declined to obey the repeated attempts of the captain and others to induce them to get into the boats. As it stands, this story seems too improbable to afford Japanese any satisfaction. We have, therefore, attempted by every possible means to ascertain the facts about this incident, but up till to-day no trustworthy information has been obtained. Indeed, we may not be able ever to accomplish our object, for not one of the Japanese passengers survived the calamity, and their version of the affair can never be made known to their fellow countrymen.

The *Normanton* was a British steamer, of 1,533 tons, commanded by Captain Drake. We are informed that she has been only three times in Japanese waters, but on this occasion she started boldly without engaging a pilot. Encountering a tempest, she went astray from her proper course, and the disastrous consequence is now before the public. No matter what may have been the suddenness of the wreck, it is extremely suspicious that not one of the 23 Japanese passengers was saved, while so many as 26 of the officers and crew of the ship were able to get ashore. The *Hiogo News* informant tells us that every means of saving the passengers was at hand, but that the latter lost the opportunity of escaping through their own ignorance and refusal to obey the orders of the captain. It is probable that the want of means of communication was a hindrance to a certain extent, but that the Japanese declined help through ignorance can hardly be credited. However ignorant and senseless they may have been, they must have perceived with their own eyes—if not by their ears—the danger of their situation, when they saw the ship sinking. Moreover, it is said that about half an hour elapsed from the moment the vessel struck on the rock until the captain and others left it, and there ought to have been ample time to effect the rescue of the unfortunate passengers. It is, therefore, hardly within the limit of ordinary probability that all the Japanese in the vessel should destroy themselves by obstinately remaining on board. Not only is it impossible for us to believe such a story, but we have strong suspicions regarding it. The power and the responsibility of a captain while on board a ship are so great that comparison can hardly be made. We may say that the whole weight of the ship is on his back. If he sometimes changes his course or throws cargo overboard, it is because he values the safety of the vessel and the lives in it above all other things. When it happens that the vessel he commands is wrecked, his first duty is to rescue his passengers, next to see after the safety of his men, and last of all to save himself. It is not allowable for him, either legally or morally, to desert his vessel in such a case before attending to these obligations. Has Captain Drake of the *Normanton* discharged his trust? We doubt it. Some people may say:—"It is commonly acknowledged all over the world, that the captain of a ship is the last person to leave it in the event of wreck, and in practice

Original from

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this rule is so regularly followed that those who disregard it are not permitted to appear in society with honour. But all this applies only so far as relates to the people of the West, and in dealing with Japanese the rule cannot be observed as a standard. Occidentals think that their religion and laws are different from those of Orientals, and that in dealing with the latter, they need not observe those rules of etiquette which are applicable to the peoples of the West,—that in fact they may treat them like cats and dogs. This being their conviction, it is no wonder that their conduct is unusual and unexpected whenever any important event happens. Those foreign vessels especially which are plying on our coasts do not take in Japanese passengers as passengers, but as a class of animate commodities. The freight rate is accordingly cheap, and their treatment rude and inhuman. When a storm rages, these living goods are not allowed to come out of their place of storage, lest they may interfere with the work of the sailors, and the captain and the crew of the ship do not even think of them in finally leaving the vessel. The case of the *Normanton* may be one of these. We neither agree with those who use this language nor do we pronounce Captain Drake guilty of any such act. But we have strong suspicions as to the wreck of his ship, and some very unpleasant thoughts are awakened in our minds. Our only hope is that the enquiry now proceeding at the English Consulate, Kôbe, may result in giving some manner of satisfaction to the Japanese nation.

#### THE JAPAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

##### [NINTH REPORT.]

(Continued from 6th November.)

"On the 3rd section, the preliminary survey of the Shirakawa-Fukushima line was commenced on May 22nd, and completed on June 20th. The route selected is approximately as follows:—The ordinary road between Shirakawa and Sukagawa (18 miles) is generally straight, but as there are hills in many places, it was deemed advisable to take a more circuitous course over more level ground; and accordingly a line has been selected which passes for some distance along the Abukumagawa, and, about half a *ri* after leaving Yabuki, traverses a plain directly towards Sukagawa. By following this route, this distance is somewhat prolonged, but the ground being in general level, much advantage will be gained both from engineering and business points of view. The route passes across the Abukumagawa, which is about 200 feet in width. A distance of two miles between Sukagawa and Namerikawa will be traversed by the railway line on the west of the ordinary highway. The gradient on this part of the line is very great, being almost 1 in 40. The line crosses two streams, the Shikadogawa (100 feet) and the Namerikawa (55 feet.) After leaving the Namerikawa, the line passes Kôriyama, all the while keeping the highway on the east. From the latter place it crosses to the east of the highway, and, passing over level ground, reaches Fukuwara. The distance from the Namerikawa to the latter place is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Between Kôriyama and Fukuwara, the line passes over three rivers, the Nammitakawa (40 feet), the Sasayakigawa (50 feet), and the Osegawa (50 feet.) Beyond Fukuwara it traverses the plain of Taimengahara on the west of the highway over steep gradients and sharp curves, and passing across the Jokawa (50 feet) and the Adashitarôkawa (30 feet), reaches Motomiya, a distance of 7 miles. From Motomiya to Sugita, the route runs on the west of the highway. From Sugita the line again crosses to the east of the highway, and, at a distance of 6 miles 30 chains from Motomiya, arrives at Nihonmatsu. Between the latter place and Fukushima, the ground is extremely rough, there being several mountain ranges in the route. The gradients are in some places as great as 1 in 40, while the line has to make many sharp curves. In the vicinity

of Shimizumachi, a tunnel is required, but its length has not yet been calculated. The distance between Nihonmatsu and Fukushima is 13 miles 50 chains, and the line crosses the Yuigawa (30 ft.) the Matsukawa (50 ft.), and Sukawa (860 ft.). Such are the principal features of the line between Shirakawa and Fukushima, as obtained by the preliminary survey. As to the Sendai line (which is 57 miles 68 chains counting from Shiogama, through Sendai, to Fukushima); the construction survey was commenced in December last, and finished in May this year. The line was to skirt Sendai on the east, but while the survey was going on, a question arose as to the advisability of taking it through the city, and it was finally decided to adopt this view, after making an actual survey over a distance of 6 miles 50 chains. The construction of the line was commenced on June 2nd from the terminus at Shiogama, and embankments and cuttings already completed amount to more than 4,000 *tsubo* in the aggregate. At Shiogama, a landing-place has been constructed, and the Nanakitadagawa and the Ichikawa have been spanned with temporary bridges. Work has been commenced on the Nanakitadagawa-Sendai line and the Sendai-Iwanuma line, and it will not be long before the construction of the Shirashi-Fukushima line will be undertaken. These are in brief the principal points in the matter of construction on each of the three sections. The connection of the 2nd and 3rd sections will be effected at no distant date, so that great progress may be expected by the time when the next report has to be made public."

##### MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF ROAD AND PLANT.

**MAINTENANCE OF LINE.**—The length of line taken over by the company during the preceding periods from the Bureau of Railways, amounted to 98 miles. Adding to this the portion of the line north of Kuribashi as far as Utsunomiya (32 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) received from the Bureau on April 24th this year, the total length of the line at present under the management of the company amounts to 130 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. On the completion of the Tonegawa iron bridge, its maintenance was assumed by the company after June 17th, when the Kuribashi station was rebuilt. All particulars concerning the laying of ballast, the renewal of sleepers, etc., have already been mentioned under the preceding heading.

**CONSTRUCTION.**—The construction of an office belonging to the store section of the engineering department at Ueno, and a library, and a store, both at the same place, which was begun during the preceding, was finished in this, period. In addition a workshop (15 *tsubo*) and a store (18 *tsubo*) at Ueno, and a platform at Utsunomiya, are under construction.

**NEW ENGINES.**—Seven engines have been acquired during the period under review.

##### BUSINESS.

**GENERAL BUSINESS.**—In general, the business of the company during this period presents few points of difference from the preceding report. Comparing the receipts from passenger rates with those of the first half of last year, an increase of a little over 23 per cent. is observable, but, the 2nd section having been much extended, a certain percentage of decrease is observable when we calculate the respective receipts of the two periods above mentioned on each mile of the line. The amount of goods carried during the preceding period showed an increase of 67 per cent. on the first half of last year, while in receipts the increase was a little over 47 per cent. This is attributable partly to the extension of the line, and partly to concessions made to the convenience of the public, by allowing reduction in the case of articles which had hitherto been transported by boat. Owing to the latter arrangement, a decrease of over 10 per cent. is seen in the receipts from goods, when we calculate ton for ton. To review the business of the company month by month: in January and February passengers

were very scarce, but from the middle of March they began to gradually increase, and in April special trains were started to Ôji from Ueno as usual. Passengers were most numerous in that month, but a slight decrease was experienced in May; and in June, which is the busy season for sericulture and all other farming operations, the number of passengers was very small. The receipts from goods were most abundant in March and least so in February. In other months, the amount was nearly equal.

**RECEIPTS FROM PASSENGERS AND GOODS.**—The number of passengers during the present half-year was 344,061; and the receipts from this source, yen 159,108.30; receipts from luggage and small parcels were yen 4,594.93, the weight carried being 204,297 lbs. Goods carried amounted to 36,929,610 lbs. besides 3,496 cars hired, and the receipts from these two sources amount to yen 69,638.046. The total for passengers and goods thus comes up to yen 233,312.277. Adding to this sum yen 145, receipts from special trains, and yen 385,095, receipts from hand cars for conveying goods, the grand total amounts to yen 233,940.872.

**DISCOUNT OF PASSENGER RATES.**—On the 1st section, the first daily train both up and down had originally been fixed to carry goods alone, but with a view to the convenience of passengers, several passenger cars were attached to it after June 16th. As this first train was slower than the others by over an hour on the whole line, the ordinary passenger rates were reduced by a quarter.

**TRANSPORTATION OF POSTAL MATTER.**—There has not yet been received any report from the Post Office as to the amount of postal matter transported over the company's line in the present period, and the figures relating to the preceding period will therefore be given here. The amount carried gratis on the line from July 1st to December 31st, 1885, was 96,061 pieces; or in weight 228,031 lbs.

##### SHARES.

**SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS.**—The total number of shares on June 30th, 1886, was 236,590; and the numbers of shareholders, 3,240. Comparing these figures with those of the report of the preceding period, this is a decrease of 168 shareholders.

**PAYMENT OF SHARES.**—The amount paid-up on shares during the present period has been yen 697,745, of which yen 221,596 represent the first payment, and yen 476,149, the second. Adding the above amount paid up during the present period to that paid in during the preceding periods, yen 5,950,407, the aggregate amount of capital paid up from the establishment of the company until June 30th, 1886, was yen 6,648,152.

**PUBLIC SALE OF SHARES.**—According to Art. 13 of the company's constitution, the shares not paid up during this period were offered for public sale. The number of persons who were thus removed from the list of shareholders was 8, and the number of shares thus offered for sale, 58, including the first and second payment.

##### ACCOUNTS.

**SUBSIDY INTEREST FOR THE PRECEDING PERIOD.**—The subsidy interest for the preceding period (July 1st to December 31st, 1885), yen 72,421.178, to which allusion was made in the report of the preceding period, was received from the Department of State for Finance, on January 28th, 1886.

**EXPENDITURE AT THE HEAD OFFICE.**—The total amount of expenditure at the head office during the present period was yen 23,565.507. Compared with the estimate, yen 29,791, there remains a surplus of yen 6,225.493. Of the total expenditure, two-thirds, or yen 15,710.338, were defrayed from the construction fund; and one-third, or yen 7,855.169, from the traffic receipts during this period; and of the latter source of expenditure, the 1st section bore as its share yen 6,284.135, and the 2nd section, yen 1,571.034.

**EXPENDITURE FOR THE OPENING OF LINES.**—



Of the outstanding portion, yen 11,880 of the expenditure for the opening of lines, yen 600 was paid back from the net profits of the present period.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.**—During 181 days, from January 1st to June 30th, 1886, the total amount of traffic receipts and expenditure was as follows:—By comparing the two sums, it will be observed that the expenditure was 47.4 per cent. of receipts:—

	YEN.
Receipts.....	234,106.40
Expenditure.....	111,021.03

Dividing the above sums by the number of business days, 181, the average per day comes out as follows:—

	YEN.
Receipts.....	1,303.405
Expenditure.....	619.378

The respective proportion falling to each section is as follows:—

	YEN.
First Section { Receipts.....	187,801.647
Expenditure.....	81,609.340
Second Section { Receipts.....	46,324.753
Expenditure.....	20,611.600
Percentage of expenditure on receipts.....	64.6 per cent.
Average per day:—	YEN.
First Section { Receipts.....	1,037.278
Expenditure.....	447.506
Second Section { Receipts.....	255.427
Expenditure.....	105.478

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

**GENERAL RATE OF NET PROFIT.**—Adding yen 234,106.40, total traffic receipts, and yen 32,047.158, miscellaneous receipts, we get the grand total of receipts, yen 267,053.558. Subtracting from the last sum, yen 118,876.199, expenditure at the head office ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ), business expenditure (in whole), and yen 600, a sum paid to liquidate the expenditure for the opening of lines, there remains a net profit of yen 147,517.359. Comparing this with yen 6,408,294.333, the total amount of shares already paid up, we get a rate of 4.639 per cent. per annum.

**NET PROFIT ON THE FIRST SECTION.**—Adding yen 187,801.647, traffic receipts, and yen 21,118.105, miscellaneous receipts, the grand total amounts to yen 128,919.842. Subtracting from this last sum, yen 6,284.135, expenditure at the head office, yen 81,099.34, construction expenditure, and yen 528, a portion of the sum used for the liquidation of the expenditure of opening lines, there remains a net profit of yen 121,036.307 for the 1st section. According to Art. 17 of the constitution, shares are divided into three portions—the construction fund for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sections. Comparing the net profit with yen 3,000,000, the construction fund for the 1st section, we obtain a rate of 8.602244 per cent. per annum.

**NET PROFIT ON THE SECOND SECTION.**—Adding yen 46,324.753, total traffic receipts, and yen 11,828.913, miscellaneous receipts, the total receipts amount to yen 58,153.666. Subtracting from this sum, yen 1,571.034, expenditure at the head office, yen 29,951.60, construction expenses, and yen 132, a portion of the sum used for the liquidation of the expenditure for the opening of lines, there remains a net profit of yen 26,478.992. Comparing this with yen 2,633,333.333, the average amount of shares for this section, a rate of 2.01106268 per annum is obtained.

**SUBSIDY INTEREST.**—The rate of net profit for the 1st section being above 8 per cent. per annum, it is not necessary to ask for subsidy interest. But the rate for the 2nd section (2.01106268 per cent.) having fallen under 8 per cent., subsidy interest amounting in the aggregate to yen 78,854.341 for the present period has been applied for to supply the deficiency. The 3rd section being not yet opened for traffic, the subsidy interest, yen 30,998.44 (at 8 per cent. per annum), for the average sum of shares paid in for the section, yen 774,961 has been applied for. Thus the total amount of the subsidy interest applied for is yen 109,852.781. Although this sum has not yet been received, it has been taken in calculation as if already received.

**DIVIDEND.**—Adding yen 47,517.359, the net profit, yen 78,854.341, subsidy interest for the 2nd section, yen 30,998.44, subsidy interest for the 3rd section, and yen 12,467.937, surplus carried over from the preceding period; the aggregate amounts

to yen 269,838.077. Dividing this by yen 6,408,294.333, the amount of shares for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sections, a dividend of 8.4215 per cent. per annum is obtained. Declaring the rate of dividend at 8 per cent., yen 256,331.773 was distributed as dividend; and the remaining amount, yen 13,506.304 (corresponding to 0.4215 per cent.), is carried over to the next period as a credit balance.

#### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Under the heading "What to do with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha," the *Fiji Shimpō* of the 1st and 2nd instant reviews the origin, career, and present condition of the steam navigation company. It says in effect that the company was conceived in error, born in error, and has grown in error. When Mr. Okuma, then Minister of Finance, was about to retire from the Government, various rumours were circulated as to certain gigantic undertakings said to have been contemplated by him and Mr. Fukuzawa, but his resignation took place before anything of the sort was attempted. Upon his resignation, however, there followed considerable movement in the business world. Calamities overtook several companies and banks, which had thriven under his patronage, and the same was expected to befall the Mitsu Bishi Company, which was acknowledged to have had close connection with the retiring Minister. But when the company had weathered the storm, it began to be asserted in certain quarters that the Mitsu Bishi Company had been monopolizing the coast transport business of the country too long, and this led to the establishment of a rival company in 1882, under the name of the Kyōdō Unyu Kaisha. It was apparent at that time that the establishment of a rival company would be fatal to the prosperity of both the old and new companies, for it was plain that the Mitsu Bishi's vessels were sufficiently numerous for the bulk of the carrying trade of the country. But people refused to see this palpable fact, and the Kyōdō Unyu Kaisha was established, which constituted the first of a long series of errors. For some time the two companies managed to carry on their business with due regard to profits, but after 1884 they began to engage in the open warfare of competition. This was the mistake as much of the old as of the new company. The disastrous competition soon reached large proportions, and people began to speculate as to methods of stopping the destructive contest. The question was at last solved by the amalgamation of the two rivals into a new company in the fall of 1885. The *Fiji Shimpō* holds that the present Nippon Yusen Kaisha, though directly born of the Mitsu Bishi and the Kyōdō Unyu Kaisha, was conceived in 1881 as one of the errors prevailing then in our social atmosphere. Outsiders had supposed that both the Mitsu Bishi and the Kyōdō Unyu would be only too glad to unite their property even at a very low estimate, and that the new company would thus be enabled to start with exceedingly good hopes of success. But, continues the *Fiji*, people were astonished at the declared valuation of their property. It was evident from the time of its establishment, that the path of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would be beset with serious difficulties. It was natural enough that capitalists should make a rush to invest their money in the new undertaking, but the *Fiji Shimpō* declares that the valuation of the property of both the Mitsu Bishi and the Kyōdō Unyu was not correctly made.

The *Fiji Shimpō* then proceeds to consider the present condition of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and intimates that its finances are in no enviable plight. The relations between the company and the Government having been fixed by public documents, it may appear strange that there should exist complicated matters between the two, but the *Fiji Shimpō* regrets to say that this seems to be the fact. According to the accounts of the company for the year ended September last, the total receipts during the year amounted to about yen

3,900,000, while the expenditure reached to about yen 3,180,000. Thus the amount of profit is represented by about yen 700,000, while on the other hand the amount of capital to be laid aside for the reserve fund, funds for the repairs of vessels, etc., reaches over yen 2,000,000. Adding to this sum yen 880,000 (interest on the capital of the company, yen 11,000,000), the amount of money required is as much as yen 3,000,000. Even supposing that no interest is to be paid on the shares of the Government, there will still remain a deficit of yen 2,000,000. Now, with regard to the mode of supplying this deficit, there seems to be a difficulty between the company and the Government. The *Fiji Shimpō* urges the latter to follow the plain reading of the documents settling the relations between it and the company, and to supply the deficiency. The Government ordered the company by Art. 6. of the contract to defray all expenditure on land and sea, lay aside reserve funds, etc., and pay back interest on its debts, before proceeding to declare a dividend of profit; and by Art. 7. of the instructions, it further assured the company that the interest of 8 per cent. shall be guaranteed for the first 15 years. It was owing, continues the *Fiji*, to this assurance of the Government, that capitalists invested their money in the company's shares. That the business of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would not be sufficiently profitable to fulfil its obligations to the shareholders, must have been evident to the Government at the time of the establishment of the company, so that cases like the present must have entered the minds of the framers of the contract and instructions. It is, thus, the obligation of the Government to supply the company with sufficient money to fulfil the conditions imposed on it by the documents given it at the outset, for how can the guaranteed interest be distributed without some such step on the part of the authorities? Some people may say that the Government has indeed promised to supply any deficiency of dividend to raise the rate of interest to 8 per cent., but that it has given no promise as to the supplying of money to make up deficiencies for laying aside reserve funds, etc. But it is scarcely necessary to refute such an absurd idea. The *Fiji*, therefore, concludes that, from every point of view, it is the Government which has to supply the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the required amount of money. While no appreciable improvement has been made in the sea-carrying trade of the country since the time of the Mitsu Bishi Company, the loss of money incurred by the nation at large in connection with steamship companies is immense. As it is useless to complain of what has already passed away, the *Fiji Shimpō* only desires the Government to fulfil its obligations and not to disappoint the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Our contemporary cautions the Government against repeating the economic confusions produced by the rumour of its attempt to establish a bourse.

#### LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, September 25th.

The eternal Hartley case has been again brought before Parliament, as it had been half-a-dozen times already, by means of a question by some good-natured member. This time it was the ingenious Mr. Gent Davies, member for one of the metropolitan constituencies on the Surrey side of the Thames, who blandly enquired whether before signing any agreement for revising the treaties with Japan, the Government would press the Japanese "for payment of the claims of Mr. J. Hartley and other British merchants, who, contrary to the provisions of the existing treaties between the two countries, were prevented by the unlawful action of Japanese officials from selling in Japan goods upon which all duty imports had been paid." Sir

James Fergusson replied that successive Foreign Secretaries had come to the conclusion that Mr. Hartley's case was not such as would justify diplomatic interference. I fear it will be too much to expect that Mr. Hartley will now give up the pursuit of the *ignis fatuus*, a pecuniary settlement of his claims by Japan at the instance of the British Government, which he has been steadily pursuing with disastrous consequences to himself for many years back. Personally, I have always thought that Mr. Hartley has suffered somewhat more than he deserved; he was the earthenware pot floating down between the brass and iron pots. As it was, had he been able to turn his experience and energy to building up a new business in England in 1878 after his return from Japan, he would probably have met with some success; but he appears to have wasted years and all his resources in the struggle to get his grievance acknowledged by his own Government. Bearing in mind what Mr. Hartley's position was ten years ago and what it is now, I think it would be a graceful and generous act of the Japanese Government to help him to live his remaining years in peace; I fear he can do but little now for himself to improve his future. I do not know that it would be altogether generosity either, for (unless my memory deceives me greatly) some of the acts of servants of the Government towards Mr. Hartley, after his unfortunate "case" was over, would hardly bear examination. It was no doubt war to the knife at the time; Mr. Hartley is now and has been for some time past prostrate. The victors might well show some generosity, more especially as with the settlement of the bases of treaty revision, all disputes such as that which caused Hartley's ruin will in future be impossible. I am sure if all the facts were known to Count Inouye, poor Hartley and his grievance would cease to trouble Parliament and the public.

Professors Ayrtton and Perry, both of whom now possess the blue-ribbon of science, the F.R.S., and who are shining lights in the new technical college founded by the City Guilds, are developing a new invention of theirs called "telpherage," for the conveyance of goods, in successive small quantities, on telegraph wires by means of electricity. Electric lighting has been blighted by Mr. Chamberlain's bill, and these learned and ingenious gentlemen have accordingly transferred their talents from this branch of applied science to another which is more likely to pay. An experimental "telpher" line has been constructed at Glynde in Sussex, where it is to be seen by the traveller from London to Eastbourne or Hastings. It was opened recently by Lord Hampden, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, much to the gratification of the illustrated papers which were then hard up for subjects. I refer to the matter particularly now because I have before me a lecture on telpherage delivered by Professor Perry, in which he says that although an immediate application of the system is not to be expected in England, where common roads, railways and tramways are so numerous that telpherage could probably only be worked as a feeder of railways, yet in a country like Japan where good roads and railways are few, and transport is very defective, telpherage should be a powerful instrument in the developing its resources. What with electric boats (one crossed the channel the other day), electric lights, electric trains, telpherage, and a host of similar applications of electricity, the pundits in that subject, like the "scientific twins" here mentioned, should be in clover. They are amongst the few old Easterns who, after their return home, have succeeded in making a high reputation for themselves. The average Eastern resident never does anything after his return; whatever energy life in a hot climate has left in him, is spent in wishing he were back again amongst the fish-pots, or in trying to get there. One might count on the fingers of one hand the returned Easterns—officials, barristers, doctors, engineers, what not,—"great

guns" in their day, who have not dwindled into the merest nobodies after getting home. I refer of course to men in the prime of life, not to those who have passed their lives in the East, and have come home to spend the rest of their days in peace. But this is a subject on which much might be said, which I have not the space to say now, and accordingly I drop it here for the reflection of your readers who may for any reason take an interest in it.

Sir Charles and Lady Dilke, who, since the conclusion of the Crawford case, have been staying at Royat-les-Bains, returned to London last week. On the day of their return, the *Pall Mall Gazette* published an article entitled "A Question for the Queen," urging Her Majesty to strike Sir Charles off the list of the Privy Council with her own hand, and without consultation with her advisers. The argument was this: there is evidently going to be no prosecution for perjury. Sir Charles Dilke appears to have no intention of initiating one; the late government shrank from the odium of prosecuting a colleague; the present government shrinks from prosecuting an old opponent. It would be an invidious task in either case, especially for Lord Salisbury. The same reasons have prevented either the late or present Premier from advising the Queen to expel him from the Privy Council; hence in the name of public morality, &c., &c., the Queen should do it of her own motion, with her own hand. This is the coolest suggestion I have ever read. Because, says the *Pall Mall*, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury have not the courage to do what is right,—it was, forsooth, unpleasant to Mr. Gladstone and might be attributed to party feeling in Lord Salisbury—in order to spare the feelings of these gentlemen, and to help them to evade their duty, the Queen is to do an unconstitutional act! She is to outrage constitutional propriety at the behest of the *Pall Mall*, in order to spare her Premier the pain of being accused of acting from party feeling. If it is proper to strike Sir Charles Dilke off the list of the Privy Council, Lord Salisbury is the proper person to advise it; if it is not, the Queen would not be justified in doing it. If it is improper that his name should be retained, the responsibility for it must rest first with Mr. Gladstone and then with his successor, who have both shirked their duty. The idea of a prosecution for perjury is absurd. Perjury, unfortunately, is an every day occurrence in the Divorce Court, and if prosecutions are to be instituted, where are they to stop? On the whole, the *Pall Mall* could have done much better to leave the subject alone; Dilke's offence was great; his punishment has been even greater. It is said that he intends to start a London daily newspaper to be owned and edited by himself. It would be a joke if he ran an evening paper against the *Pall Mall*. With his wide experience of men and affairs, his great literary ability, and with the brilliant gifts and indomitable energy of his wife, his paper would soon make its mark. He is already a newspaper proprietor, and many of the initial difficulties would therefore be removed in his case. The establishment of a London newspaper under his control would certainly be a literary event of the first magnitude.

Since the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, propositions have been constantly made in the newspapers and elsewhere for rendering it permanent in this country—not exactly in the Horticultural Gardens, but elsewhere,—and the Thames Embankment on the site of the abortive Opera House near the St. Stephen's Club was the spot generally suggested. While these discussions were proceeding in a fitful way, other proposals for worthily commemorating the Queen's Jubilee next year were also being made and discussed. The Prince of Wales has just brought the two together by addressing a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, as Chief Magistrate of the capital of the Empire, suggesting that no more

suitable memorial of the Queen's reign could be raised than an Institute which should represent the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of our Colonial and Indian Empire. The Prince lays down the broad outlines of what such an institution should be. It would be at once a museum, an exhibition, and the proper locality for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects. His Royal Highness thinks that all the more important collections now at South Kensington would be placed at its disposal. A suitable building would be erected by public subscription, and the whole be placed under the control of Trustees, under the permanent presidency of the Heir Apparent. The idea has been received with the greatest enthusiasm, and certainly it appears an excellent method of utilising the patriotic subscriptions which will be forthcoming next year to commemorate half a century of the Queen's reign. When George III. reached his jubilee, loyal subjects with more money than they knew what to do with, erected towers, obelisks, cairns, and what not on the loftiest points in the neighbourhood. A large part of Flintshire and Denbighshire is dominated by a square tower of this kind which is tumbling into ruins, and which can hardly ever have been of any use; a huge plinth in the south of the Isle of Wight, not far from Ventnor, was erected at the same time, and in other parts of the country fervour took the same shape. We are more practical in these days, and an adequate Imperial Institute, established on sound bases, will do more good than a tower in every city in Great Britain. One thing appears clear about it already, viz: what is called the "South Kensington clique" will have nothing to do with it. The *Times* correspondent in Melbourne declares that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen's hand in any project of the kind will ruin it in the estimation of Victorians. The latter certainly have a very decided grievance. They we told that great efforts would be made to have Colonial producers, and not Colonial merchants, in London represented at the Exhibition, and that the vine growers of Victoria should have abundant opportunities of exhibiting their wines, and of familiarising the British public with them. On the faith of these assurances large quantities of Victorian wines were sent over, but on their arrival here it was found that the whole refreshment contract was sold to Messrs. Spiers and Pond for £15,000, that this included the sole right to sell liquors within the building, that the contractors got all their Colonial wines from a merchant in the city who did not represent any of the exhibitors, and that therefore the wines sent over at so much cost and labour, were practically wasted, for no one saw them, or had any opportunity of sampling or examining them. "The Colonial vine-growers," the principal of them writes to *The Times*, "owe Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen nothing but indignation and resentment." It certainly does look an unpleasant piece of business. In making the contract with Spiers and Pond special care should have been taken to protect the interests of the exhibitors who had been invited for a special purpose. Spiers and Pond sell, at 4s. a bottle, Colonial wines which the growers would cheerfully sell within the exhibition for eighteenpence; improper and ignorant persons are used by them to sell such Colonial wines as they are gracious enough to keep, and meantime large stocks of Colonial wines belonging to exhibitors who were specially invited to bring them in order to push them here, are lying untouched, and at present untouchable, in the cellars under the Albert Hall. So Sir Philip Owen will probably be kept away from the formation of the Imperial Institute. That will be one pie in which he will have no finger.

The Marquis Tsing appears to be destined never to leave Europe. A fortnight ago he arrived at Marseilles in order to go by the French mail; his youngest child, who has been ill for a long time, was taken so bad that the Marquis

had to postpone his departure. He is said to have taken a villa in Switzerland for a few months; and according to another account to be on his way back to England to consult the medical men who have attended the child since its birth. The Marquis himself is far from being in a good state of health, and he is therefore all the more deserving of sympathy. It was at one time expected that he would pay a visit to the Pope on his way out, but there appears no chance and no utility in such a meeting in the present circumstances. Meanwhile, the new Minister and Sir Halliday Macartney are at St. Petersburg, and have been there for the past month. They are expected in London next week.

Mr. Frank Dillon has given Londoners an opportunity of examining a real Japanese house, for he has sent the house in which he lived himself when in Japan to the Bethnal Green Museum, there being no room for it at South Kensington, and he informs all and sundry through the press of the fact. He says that readers of Professor Morse's book (the learned Professor, by the way, has just been elected president for the present year of the American Association for the Advancement of Science) will find in his house all the details referred to in the book.

In speaking of the Marquis Ts'eng in the last paragraph but one, I should have mentioned a funny incident which has just taken place in Paris. During the Marquis's stay there on his way from Eastbourne to Marseilles, the *Figaro* contained a report of an interview between one of its staff and the Minister. It read very well and sounded very plausible, being full of large generalities which the Marquis would use if he wanted to say nothing, until mention was made of M. Ferry. Here the interviewer made the Marquis say that he thought Ferry the only statesman in France, and that all the members of his Government were of the same opinion. But for this the *Figaro* gentleman might have gone on his way in peace, and few would have been any the wiser. The Marquis's opinion of M. Ferry is a particularly strong one, and he has made no secret of it. So far from thinking him a statesman he believes him to be a chameleon; a man who would rather shift and dodge any day than go a plain way even though there may be a plain way straight to his goal, and withal a person whose shifts and dodges never deceived any one but himself or the mob. M. Ferry played false perpetually where a little consideration would have showed him that the game must be discovered before he could gain anything by it. He was jealous, excessively jealous, of his dignity when at the Quai d'Orsay; he constantly fidgetted himself into attacks of illness over fancied slights of this or that ambassador, which he did not quite know how to treat. He was like a school boy whose nether extremity has been made uncomfortable by the application of the cane. Three or four times in succession he sent unofficial envoys to London to ascertain whether the Marquis would negotiate the preliminary terms of peace; these gentlemen had just enough credential to ensure them a civil reception, never quite enough to secure confidence. They all came with the same tale: they were not sent by M. Ferry directly, but they had means of knowing his ideas, they knew how anxious he was for peace, &c., &c., and they knew that if he felt assured that the Marquis would accept so and so, peace could be made at once. The answer was always the same: the Marquis had nothing to do with Tonquin, he had no power to negotiate, but he was ready to submit to his Government any authoritative proposals or suggestions for peace. Then vague suggestions as to terms would be made, and at this point the question was always asked: Are you negotiating at Peking now or not? If so, you had better confine yourselves to one line, if not, go a head. The reply invariably was that nothing was being done in China. The proposals, suggestions, whatever they may be called,

would be telegraphed to China in due course, and in a few days the reply would come that M. Ristelhuber, or some one else at Tientsin, had been sounding Li Hung-chang, or that some one at Peking had been making advances to the Tsung-li Yamén. Now M. Ferry, one would think, must have known that duplicity of this kind would be instantly discovered. As I have said the Marquis thinks him a man of wiles, but nine-tenths of his wiles are so clumsy as to be useless; he referred to his position in a great country like France as an instance of what Democratic Government is coming to—the Merry-Andrew who can cut the antics which seize the fancy of the mob will be their ruler. Hence when the *Figaro* contained this caricature of his views, which moreover was an insult to all other French public men, especially to M. de Freycinet, the Chinese Legation published a note stating that the Marquis never made such a reference to M. Ferry. The reporter persisted, and finally the Secretary of Legation was forced to declare categorically that no such interview had ever taken place; that the reporter never saw the Marquis; that after the publication in the *Figaro* the reporter called at the Legation, as he said, to explain matters to the Marquis, but that the latter refused to see him. The reporter replies by persisting that he had two interviews with the Marquis, and says the Chinese are a terribly tricky lot:—A "*tas de magots*" he styles them. Then he sent two friends to demand an apology of M. Ching, the secretary who published this denial, or his blood. M. Ching replied that he did not want to offend the reporter, his orders were to state the truth. The seconds went away declaring the reporter's honour quite satisfied. There the matter rests at the moment of writing.

Reuter's agent in Yokohama, telegraphing on the 22nd instant, says that the treaty negotiations continue, but so far no definite understanding has been arrived at which would render practicable the early signature of a new treaty. The *Times* correspondent had given us to understand that negotiations were suspended until October, and that the main difficulties so far as Great Britain and Germany were concerned, had been removed.

### LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, October 19th.

The uncertain earth continues to heave and lament as though in the throes of some internal disorder. Shocks, slight but distinct, continue to remind Charleston that a power against which mankind cannot contend may at any time complete the destruction which the catastrophe of August 31st commenced. A sea wave has overwhelmed a long strip of coast in Texas, sent 250 human beings to their last account, and robbed a thousand more of house, home, and belongings. It was on the afternoon of Tuesday last. A hurricane had swept the West Indies at the close of the week previous. The wind died out before reaching the coast of the continent, but the tidal wave it drove before it rushed on. Sabine, a little village of 200 inhabitants on the river which connects Sabine Lake with the ocean, built on a sand spit only 4 feet above high water mark, was first drowned out. First the negro huts were lifted, toppled over and drifted; next the taller buildings began to quiver and shake, and finally capsize with all their inhabitants; and at last every structure in the place was afloat, driving out to sea. Then villages on Johnson's Bayou, and Taylor's Bayou shared the same fate. The coast lies low, and is intersticed by little arms of the sea which in southern dialect are called bayous. Up these the hungry sea crept; forty miles from the shore, the water in stagnant pools and creeks became salt. The carcasses of thousands of drowned cattle and hogs, horses and fowl, new drift over the expanse of water, and

clouds of sea gulls and buzzards reveal the presence of dead bodies below them. It is hard to say how many human lives have been lost.

A curious coincidence was the outburst of a terrible storm, two days later, on the British shores. Several vessels were lost, and a number of persons perished.

The fall campaign proceeds languidly. In the cities, the mushroom growth of a number of independent parties reveals the general relaxation of political discipline. Party fidelity appears to be a thing of the past. In Massachusetts, the Democrats are running for Governor a son of the famous man Governor John A. Andrew—who himself was a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago in 1884, and has since turned Mugwump. In this state both the Republican and the Democratic candidates for Governor bolted their party tickets nine years ago, and would, if political discipline were enforced, be ineligible for office. The Republicans talk of carrying Louisiana, and the Democrats bid fair to carry Michigan. Perhaps the most interesting of the pending contests in the one for Mayor of New York. The democrats have nominated an exceptionally good man—Abram S. Hewitt, a member of Congress, and ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The Republicans have taken up that infant phenomenon young Roosevelt, who is not only the son of his father and the grandson of his grandfather, but really showed political capacity as a member of the New York legislature. A third candidate in the shape of Henry George, author of *Progress and Poverty*, has been put forward by the labour party, and is making considerable headway. George is English by birth, came to San Francisco when a very young man, became an editor here, and finally drifted East where he began to preach the philosophy,—slightly modified from Prudhomme,—that property in real estate is robbery. The betting men are all at sea over the probable result. If the workmen stick to George they can elect him; but when election day comes round, working men's parties are apt to disintegrate. In 1879 they carried this state with a rush; at the following election there wasn't enough left of the party to bury.

The Knights of Labour have not added to their fame by the Richmond Congress. Reporters were excluded, and people generally inferred that a party which could not stand the daylight must have something to conceal. The fact is, workmen, in this country as elsewhere, have much to learn before they can accomplish results as a political party. Many of them mean well, and there is much that is sound in Powderly's philosophy; but the great bulk of the agitators among workingmen are mere blatherskites. The strike at Armour's beef and pork packing establishment at Chicago, which the knights sent a committee to settle, ended on Monday by the surrender of the strikers. When they told Armour that if he persevered in his obstinacy there would probably be bloodshed, he replied that he hadn't the least objection. He thought a little blood-letting was a good thing now and then. On which the strikers caved in.

Blaine is having another triumphal march through Pennsylvania. In that state the champion protectionist is always welcome. Your readers may remember that in the canvas of 1884 he announced the startling discovery that protection was the foundation of Christianity. He now declares in Philadelphia that it is the cornerstone of temperance. "For," says he, with admirable logic, "where do you see so much drunkenness as in free trade England?" The sentiment was loudly applauded. There may have been some iron founders in his audience who took a more sober view of the subject. One day last week eighty car loads of steel rails arrived at New York from England for a railroad in the South West. The duty paid by the railroad company was just \$20,000. It imported the rails because it could

not help itself; the revival of railroad building has filled the foundries here with orders for a long time ahead, so that they can execute no more. Thus the \$20,000 tax paid by this company did no one any good; it merely went into the Treasury of the United States which every statesman is trying to deplete. The Pennsylvania iron founder may possibly also have reflected, as he listened to Blaine's wild enthusiasm over protection, that Alabama is now producing iron at a less cost, by three or four dollars, than the best situated foundries in the Keystone State, and he may have speculated on the possibility of enacting a tariff to protect Pennsylvania against Alabama.

I had occasion, in a former letter, to mention, as an evidence of the profits of authors, the fact that General Grant's memoirs were going to make his widow rich. The publishers, in a letter which has appeared in the papers, say that they are about to send her another check for \$100,000, making \$350,000 in all. These publishers, whose firm name is Webster & Co., but whose active member is Mark Twain the humorist, are enterprising fellows. They say that they have concluded their bargain for the publication of the Memoirs of the Pope. They are to bring the book out in half-a-dozen countries simultaneously, in as many different languages. It will appear in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, France, Great Britain and the United States at all events, and "all rights have been reserved" in other countries as well. Webster & Co. publish all their works by subscription, through canvassers. They are not popular with the trade; but they afford a living to hundreds of book agents, male and female.

If we are to believe Lieutenant Henn, owner of the *Galatea*, there is no prospect of another race for the Queen's Cup next year. In conversation with a newspaper reporter, the lieutenant said that the Royal Yacht Squadron was not likely to take up Mr. Bell's challenge. "The Club," said he, "do not think the game worth hunting. It is a long trip over in the first place, then you miss the whole racing season abroad. The chances are you come over here, and have virtually no race, for the weather is calm. That is not racing." The lieutenant added that, though he still believed the *Galatea* would beat the *Mayflower* in windy weather, the latter is "the best boat he ever saw." "I say without fear of contradiction," he added, "there is not a boat in all England can race with her." Bell and his partners—there are five or six interested in the enterprise—propose this winter to build a boat which shall be as superior to the *Mayflower* as the latter is superior to the *Priscilla*.

#### IN THE U.S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before C. GREATHOUSE, Esq., Consul-General.  
TUESDAY, November 9th, 1886.

SHUGIURA SHICHIRO V. T. K. JAMES.

This was an action brought for recovery of yen 28.40, \$25 of which were wages and \$3.30 the cost of shoeing two ponies placed by the defendant in plaintiff's keeping.

T. K. James, sworn, admitted having made an agreement with the plaintiff for \$25 per month, but said one of the ponies had been seriously injured. He deposed that the pony cost him \$87 and was perfectly sound in all respects. It was bought after the last spring races. Witness was absent from Yokohama about a month, leaving the two horses and a buggy in charge of the defendant. On his return he found the pony referred to sick, unable to work, and covered by sores, with the mark of a blow on the nose. It was at present under the care of a veterinary surgeon. The other pony which was in good condition when he left, was also weak when he came back. The buggy was damaged. He had owned the buggy for twelve or fourteen months, and had it overhauled eight months ago

by Mr. Kildoye. The wheels had sprung and the spokes and ties were loose by hard usage. The condition of the horses, he believed, arose from bad food. Witness did not know one of the ponies when it was brought round. He had to send it back, and had not been out with it since. He paid \$6 in gold for a whip which he claimed the plaintiff retained; the horse blanket was new and should be worth about \$6. The defendant only brought back half of the blanket. The horse had never been sick previous to witness's departure.

Mr. Pequignot deposed that the sorrel pony was brought to him on 30th September in very bad condition, although previously both horses were in good condition. He saw them in August, several times in the morning, ridden by a betto. They were not fat when he saw them. They looked as if they were not well attended to, and badly nourished. They were in very bad condition when brought to him in September. The sorrel had a swollen nose as if it had been beaten. The bones were bruised, and injured. There were no other injuries on the horse. It was now improved, but was not fit to be used yet. When it returned to him he would not have given \$10 for it. He could not say what was the value of the horse when he saw it in August; but a horse of that kind in good condition should be worth about \$100. The other horse was thin when brought, but has since improved.

To the plaintiff—He believed from experience both of horses and bettoes that the injury to the horse was caused by a blow. Mr. James called a Japanese veterinary surgeon.

Plaintiff deposed that when Mr. James left the horses with him the black horse had a sore knee. When Mr. James left the black horse was in good condition, and when he came back this horse was in very good condition. When Mr. James left the sorrel had over its neck a number of spots or pimples like itch; they were called *horase*, which meant surfeit; they had been over-fed. The sores came out worse during Mr. James' absence, and on his return witness told Mr. James, who got medicine, and put it on it. The horse got well and he thought the defendant had ridden him as often as ten times. He had the horse about 28 days after the defendant came back. Mr. James paid him for August previous to going away—that was about the 2nd of September. He had the whip and blanket, in the same condition as before, and would return them as soon as he was paid. One morning when Mr. James brought home the trap, part of the hub was split, evidently by a hard smash. Mr. James himself drove to the wheelwright's. He was then using the black horse. The carriage was there for about 15 days, and during that time the horses were sent to Mr. Pequignot's. After he came back Mr. James had used the carriage three or four times previous to taking it to be repaired. During the defendant's absence he never used the carriage. He had to ride the black horse every three or four days. He did not think anybody could have used the buggy without his knowledge.

To defendant—During your absence I have never driven with the buggy to the circus, and kept it standing there for several hours.

The case was adjourned till the 13th instant, in order that the plaintiff may bring a couple of witnesses.

#### CRICKET.

YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB  
V. THE NAVY.

The return match between the Club and the Navy came off on Saturday, and resulted in a reverse for the local team, thus leaving the honours between the Club and the Visitors "easy." It must be admitted, however, that Saturday's victory was decidedly greater than that of the Club on the 23rd ultimo. On the present occasion the Club did

not play under the most advantageous circumstances, it is true; Mr. Duff, for instance, not being able to appear in the eleven. As in the former match, the visitors showed to much greater advantage than their opponents in the field.

The band of the *Audacious* was present during the afternoon, and did much to enliven the proceedings. We append full score and bowling analysis:—

THE CLUB.		THE NAVY.	
Mr. Edwards, b. Sarraitt	0	Mr. Collins, b. Edwards	18
Mr. Dodds, c. Bush, b. Collins	16	Lieut. Christian, c. and b. Sutter	26
Mr. Playfair, c. Morgan, b. Collins	8	Mr. Sarraitt, run out	11
Mr. Sutter, c. Sarraitt, b. Collins	5	Mr. Warden, b. Edwards	13
Dr. Wheeler, c. Mitchell, b. Collins	5	Mr. Morgan, c. Sutter, b. Edwards	10
Mr. Molison, b. Sarraitt	15	Lieut. Bush, not out	31
Mr. Needham, b. Sarraitt	10	Lieut. Spearman, run out	4
Mr. Robinson, b. Sarraitt	10	Mr. Hickey, c. Edwards, b. Sutter	4
Mr. Easton, run out	1	Mr. Stephens, c. Playfair, b. Sutter	0
Mr. Read, b. Collins	1	Mr. Mitchell, run out	0
Mr. Baggeley, not out	1	Mr. Rogers, c. Molison, b. Edwards	2
b. 1, w. 1	2	b. 9, l. b. 2, w. 9	30
	56		138

THE CLUB.—SECOND INNINGS.		THE NAVY.	
Mr. Baggeley, b. Collins	1	Mr. Collins, b. Edwards	18
Dr. Wheeler, b. Sarraitt	8	Lieut. Christian, c. and b. Sutter	26
Mr. Needham, run out	8	Mr. Sarraitt, run out	11
Mr. Sutter, c. Christian, b. Mitchell	5	Mr. Warden, b. Edwards	13
Mr. Robinson, b. Mitchell	4	Mr. Morgan, c. Sutter, b. Edwards	10
Mr. Molison, c. Sarraitt, b. Collins	2	Lieut. Bush, not out	31
Mr. Edwards, not out	27	Lieut. Spearman, run out	4
Mr. Playfair	—	Mr. Hickey, c. Edwards, b. Sutter	4
Mr. Read	—	Mr. Stephens, c. Playfair, b. Sutter	0
Mr. Easton	—	Mr. Mitchell, run out	0
Mr. Dodds	—	Mr. Rogers, c. Molison, b. Edwards	2
W	4	b. 9, l. b. 2, w. 9	30
	63		138

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, November 8th.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

The relations between England and Turkey have become more cordial.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT.

According to the *République Française*, the French Ambassador at London has suggested to the British Government that it should fix the date for the evacuation of Egypt.

RUSSIAN PLOTS.

Russian plotting in Bulgaria continues.

London, November 10th.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT.

The *République Française* is declared to be inaccurate in its statement that the French Ambassador at London had suggested to the British Government that it should fix the date for the English evacuation of Egypt.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Twelve hundred Russian troops and several Russian war-vessels have arrived at Bourgas.\*

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

The Lord Mayor's Show took place yesterday, and perfect order prevailed. It was guarded by police and escorted by cavalry.

A socialist demonstration took place in the evening in Trafalgar-square, but the mob was dispersed by troops without opposition.

SCIENCE OF FRED. ARCHER.

Frederick Archer, the well-known jockey, has committed suicide.

\* [Bourgas is a town in European Turkey, in the pachalik of Roumelia, 120 miles north-west of Constantinople, standing on the north shore of the Gulf of Bourgas, in the Black Sea.—Ed. J.M.]

## NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

Their Imperial Majesties the Empress and the Empress-Dowager visited H.I.H. Prince Fushimi at Kioizaka, the 11th instant, returning the same evening.

Viscount Hijikata, Court Councillor, proceeded the 10th instant to the Tokiwa School in Nihonbashi Division, to make preliminary arrangements for the reception of H.I.H. Prince Haru, who is expected to visit the institution shortly.

Princess Sanjo, mother of H.E. the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, left the capital the 10th instant for Atami. The Princess has not yet quite recovered from her late illness and is attended by a physician.

Mr. Kawazu, Chief Commissioner of the Criminal Bureau, visited the Home Office the morning of the 11th instant on urgent business, and conferred with Mr. Kiyoura, Chief Commissioner of the Police Bureau. Mr. Kiyoura, bearing instructions from Count Yamagata proceeded to the Judicial Department the same afternoon. It is stated that his visit related to the Nagasaki affair.

Prince Tokugawa Keiki, who is at present staying at Koume, on a visit to his mother, has been daily visited by large numbers of the Mito clan, and other friends.

According to investigations made in Yokohama the 9th instant, the total quantity of raw silk remaining in stock was 23,285 bales, of which 7,290 were Filatures, 6,576 *Zaguri*, 4,867 Hanks, 2,820 Kakeda, 954 Hamatsuki, and 778 various kinds.

Mr. Yoshida, vice-Minister of State for the Agricultural and Commercial Department, arrived in Osaka the 10th instant.

The additional clauses of the postal regulations are now under investigation in the Cabinet Office. It is stated that according to the contemplated changes, new post-cards of *riu* 5 will be issued in place of the present one-*sen* cards in such large towns as Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto, and return post-cards will be abolished.

Mr. Yoshikawa, Vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs, arrived at Osaka the afternoon of the 10th instant. Messrs. Fujita & Co. invited his Excellency to dinner the same evening, and also Messrs. Hayashi, postmaster; Nakai, Governor of Shiga; and Uchimi, Governor of Hyogo. Mr. Yoshikawa visited the Osaka City Government office and the local assembly buildings the following day.

The *Nishin Kan*, which has been stationed at Tai, left for Yokkaichi the 11th instant.—*Jiji Shimpō*.

Owing to pressure of official business Prince Sanjo, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seals, is said to be attending the Cabinet Office every other day.

The meetings of the strategical officers of the various garrisons throughout the empire closed on the 10th instant.

Mr. Takagi Kanehiro, Inspector-in-Chief of Hospitals in the Naval Department, proposes to establish a hospital at Shichara, the locality being suited to *kakke* patients.

Mr. Mosse, of the Cabinet Office, gave a lecture on administrative functions in the Home Office the forenoon of the 11th instant. Count Yamagata and the chief commissioners of the various bureaux were present.

A special meeting of shareholders of the Japan Kerosene Mining Company will be held the 13th instant in their office at Sakamoto-Mura, Tokyo, to discuss the subject of releasing from office Mr. Nagasaki Michiyoshi, Vice-President of the Company.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

H.I.H. Prince Haru paid a visit on the 10th instant to the Military College.

Mr. Takasaki, Governor of Tokyo, notified the 11th instant, that the local assembly will be opened the 15th instant.

The festival of Gion, Kyoto, will take place the 17th instant.

The abattoirs at Hosiwa will be extended shortly owing to the increase in the consumption of beef.—*Hochi Shimbun*.

H.B.M. Minister has intimated to the Foreign Office that, owing to the departure of Mr. Russell Robertson, H.B.M. Consul and Assistant Judge at Yokohama, on the 13th inst. for home, Mr. John Carey Hall is appointed to take charge of the consulate, vice Mr. Robertson.

Mr. B. H. Chamberlain and Professor Toyama Shoichi were appointed the 10th instant to the duty of compiling a First English Reader.—*Official Gazette*.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe	per N. Y. K.	Friday, November 19th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Friday, Nov. 19th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 21st.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Nov. 29th.

The *Statia* (with English mail) left Hongkong the 5th November and is due on Saturday, November 13th. \* *City of Peking* left San Francisco on October 30th. + *Thibet* left Hongkong on November 12th. † *San Pablo* left San Francisco on November 9th.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 13th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 13th.
For Kobe	per N. Y. K.	Saturday, Nov. 13th.
For Hakodate	per N. Y. K.	Saturday, Nov. 13th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki	per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, Nov. 16th.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, *yen* 1.00; Second do., *sen* 60; First Return, *yen* 1.50; Second do., *sen* 90.

Those marked with \* run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Omori Stations. Those marked † are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TOKYO-MAYEHASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ueno) at 6.00 and 10.00 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and MAYEHASHI at 6.00 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), *yen* 1.80; Second-class, *yen* 1.20; Third-class, *yen* 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.15 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.25 and 5.50 p.m.

## UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 10.25 a.m. and 4.57 p.m.; and NASU at 6.40 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *yen* 1.10; Second-class, *sen* 74; Third-class, *sen* 37.

## TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Ueno) at 6.00 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 8.15 a.m., and 11.10 a.m., and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *yen* 3.50; Second-class, *yen* 2.10; Third-class, *yen* 1.05.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 9.19 a.m., and 12.34, 3.39, and 4.09 p.m.; and AKABANE at 10.33 a.m., and 1.34, 4.44, and 8.22 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *sen* 70; Second-class, *sen* 46; Third-class, *sen* 23.

## KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

## OCEAN AND COASTING STEAMERS.

Steamships are regularly despatched from the Port of Yokohama for the following destinations:—

FOR CHINA—The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sail weekly (Tuesday) for Shanghai, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki. Steamers of this Company also run to Korea and Vladivostok, at intervals, their sailing notices appearing in the local papers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—The steamers of the O. & O. Co. and the P. M. Co. sail hence, approximately, every 10 days.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 7.15 and 11.00 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 8.30 and 10.40 a.m., and 3.10 and 4.00 p.m.—*Fare, 20 sen.*

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Belgic*, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 6th November.—San Francisco 19th October, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Lass, 7th November.—Kobe 6th November, General.—Japanese.

*Tuheran*, British steamer, 1,684, F. H. Seymour, 8th November.—Hongkong 2nd November via Kobe and Nagasaki, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Eolus*, British ship, 1,600, Brown, 9th November.—Glasgow 29th June, Water pipes.—Kana-gawa Kencho.

*City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, 3,548, Wm. B. Cobb, 9th November.—Hongkong 2nd November General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Hohai Maru*, Japanese barkentine, 291, Ikeda, Kanetaro, 9th November.—Shinagawa 9th November, Ballast.—Yamagawa & Co.

*Volga*, French steamer, 1,583, Du Temple, 9th November.—Hongkong 2nd and Kobe 8th November, General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Andreas*, German bark, 435, Heyer, 10th November.—Yokosuka 10th November, Ballast.—Captain.

*Diana*, American schooner, 75, Peterson, 10th November.—North Pacific Ocean 3rd November, Ballast.—Captain.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 10th November.—Yokkaichi 9th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ise Maru*, Japanese steamer, 641, Yoenji, 10th November.—Fushiki 6th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Moray*, British steamer, 1,421, Wm. Duncan, 10th November.—Nagasaki 7th November, Coals and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Kongo Kan* (13), corvette, Captain Y. Inouye, 10th November.—Yokosuka 10th November.

*Rose*, American schooner, 50, Brassey, 10th November.—Sealing cruise, Skins.—Captain.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 11th November.—Hakodate 9th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 346, Inouye, 12th November.—Handa 11th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuna Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 12th November.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 12th November.—Yokkaichi 11th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 12th November.—Kobe 11th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 13th November.—Yokkaichi 11th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Electra*, German steamer, 970, Madson, 13th November.—Hongkong 3rd November, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Hampshire*, British steamer, 1,700, Kerruish, 13th November.—Hongkong 1st November, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Kent*, British steamer, 1,650, Mitchell, 6th November.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Lass, 8th November.—Kobe, General.—Japanese.

*Belgic*, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 9th November.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Dupuy de Lôme*, French steamer, 2,063, A. Coup, 8th November.—Kobe, General.—J. De Vigan & Co.

*Leander* (10), cruiser, Captain M. G. Dunlop, 9th November.—Kobe.

*Shidzuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 9th November.—Shimidzu, General.—Seiryusha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 9th November.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 9th November.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yoshino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 207, Tamura, 9th November.—Nemuro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 10th November.—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 10th November.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.



*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 10th November,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 11th November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 806, C. Nye, 11th November,—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. F. Christensen, 13th November,—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. D. De Alberti, Mr. Horace Davis, Mr. W. F. Tevis, Mr. L. O. Kellogg, Rev. and Mrs. J. Soper and two children, Mrs. R. Wittington, Rev. and Mrs. A. Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Cordova and son, Mrs. E. Dana, Mr. J. D. Tileston, Mr. J. H. Gray, Mr. H. T. McNair, Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Curtis and child, Rev. and Mrs. F. N. White and child, Miss M. L. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bulkley, Miss G. Bigelow, Captain W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Otake, and Mr. Susuma Akasawa in cabin.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Mrs. Sharland, Miss Gordon, Mrs. J. A. Park, 3 Chinese ladies and one child.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Som Ho in cabin. For San Francisco: Messrs. Ah Kwai, and J. A. Clark in cabin; and 94 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Moray*, from Nagasaki:—Mr. Swift.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Hakodate:—Mrs. W. P. Brooks, Messrs. Watanabe, Kurahashi, Nishikawa, Nishitani, Mr. and Mrs. Kawabe and 3 daughters in cabin; Messrs. M. Karon, Kuzumi, Hasegawa, Sakaya, and Matsumoto in second class; and 97 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. McLeavy Brown and servant, Messrs. D. E. Simon, Guichard, Gulizchow, Wuriu, Isobe, Yoshida, Houshi, Senzaki, and Suganuma in cabin; Mr. Yoyeda in cabin; and 3 Chinese and 60 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Kobe:—2 engineers from *Normanton*, and 40 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—General and Mrs. Lucina A. Warren and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Morimura and two children, Governor Seki, Dr. A. von Steigly, Messrs. Hasokawa, Takawa, Otsuki, J. J. Broadbent, J. Wilson, H. M. Skene, R. Meir, Liddle, Chin Shone, S. Mine, Takato, Ishima, Fujisaki, Samekawa, Nagayama, Yamashita, J. Matsudaira, K. Hirai, R. Yoshida, N. Wild, Sawada, and Seki in cabin; Mrs. Rosse and Sannomiya in second class; and 98 Japanese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Sugar, 4,954 bags; Merchandise, 5,160 packages.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$24,300.00.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Teheran*, Captain Seymour, reports:—Left Hongkong October 30th, at 6.30 a.m. and had fresh to strong monsoon and heavy head sea with overcast weather to Nagasaki, where arrived November 3rd, at 8.40 p.m. Left November 4th, at 3.30 p.m. with fresh N.E. winds and cloudy sky, and arrived at Kobe November 6th, at 6 a.m.; left at 6 a.m. on 7th and had light to moderate winds and light rain to Onaisaki, thence to port fresh N.E. gale and heavy head sea. Arrived November 8th, at 2.30.

The American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Captain Wm. B. Cobb, reports:—Left Hongkong the 2nd November, at 3.50 p.m. and had strong monsoon with heavy head sea during first three days; thence to port N.E. winds with smooth sea generally. Arrived at Yokohama the 9th November, at 2 p.m. Time, 6 days and 21 hours.

The Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* reports:—Left Kobe the 11th November, at 11 a.m. and experienced strong southerly winds and rain to Oshima; thence to port heavy easterly swell, which changed to N.W. strong breeze, and heavy head sea. Arrived at Yokohama the 12th November, at 8 p.m.

The German steamer *Electra* reports:—Left Hongkong the 3rd November; experienced a stormy passage.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Each succeeding week has witnessed a quieter feeling in the Market, a smaller amount of business doing and fewer clearances being made, until we may be fairly said to have arrived at "utter stagnation," as the record of sales for the past week is too insignificant to be otherwise described. Quotations are, of course, for the most part quite nominal.

**YARNS.**—There is no demand, and quotations are all nominal; sales do not amount to more than 25 bales altogether.

**COTTON PIECE GOODS.**—Sales are limited to 1,000 pieces Turkey Reds, 500 pieces Prints, and 500 dozen Hankerchiefs.

**WOOLLENS.**—A special sale of 5,000 pieces Mouseline de Laine in one line at a reduced price has been reported, and other sales consist of 100 pieces Italian Cloth, 2,000 pairs Blankets, 150 pieces Cloth, and 120 pieces Silk Satins.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.50 to 28.00
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.50 to 29.00
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.25 to 30.00
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.00 to 30.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.00 to 31.75
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	32.00 to 33.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.50 to 36.00
Nos. 32s, Two-fold	32.50 to 34.00
Nos. 42s, Two-fold	35.50 to 39.50
Nos. 20s, Bomblay	25.50 to 27.25
Nos. 16s, Bomblay	24.75 to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bomblay	23.00 to 24.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 lb, 34 yds, 36 inches	\$1.70 to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 34 yds, 45 inches	2.10 to 2.55
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yds, 32 inches	1.45 to 1.55
Indigo Shirting—12 yds, 44 inches	1.60 to 1.70
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black, 32 inches	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—12 to 24 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Turkey Reds—24 to 36 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.40 to 1.60
Turkey Reds—36 to 48 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.28 to 2.20
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches	6.00 to 6.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42 1/2 inches	0.60 to 0.70
Taffetas, 12 yds, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

Plain Orleans, 10-12 yds, 32 inches	\$4.00 to 5.50
Flannel Orleans, 20-31 yds, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.14 to 0.15
Mouseline de Laine—Italian, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mouseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.37 1/2 to 0.45

## METALS.

Dull dragging market. Some amount of business at quotations; but things generally are weak with small transactions. Stocks, especially of Manufactured Iron, are large, and press heavily on a small market.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, 1/2 inch	\$2.40 to 2.45
Flat Bars, 3/4 inch	2.50 to 2.60
Round and square up to 1/2 inch	2.45 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.50 to 2.60
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.30 to 5.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20 to 1.22 1/2

## KEROSENE.

A fair amount of business has been done, and sales recorded are about 40,000 cases on the basis of \$1.77 1/2 for "Devco" 115° test. Stocks are reduced to about 350,000 cases, but fresh arrivals are expected shortly, and buyers do not care about going on at present rates. Of the present stock it is estimated that about half is still in importers' hands, the balance being sold stock waiting delivery.

	PER CASE.
Devco	\$1.77 to 1.80
Comet	1.72 to 1.75
Stella	None

## SUGAR.

Only 100 piculs of white description have been reported, and this small lot was sold at another drop of 15 cents. per picul on previous prices. Other sorts remain unchanged in value.

	PER PICUL.
White Refined	\$5.00 to 7.15
Mandao	4.20 to 4.40
Wire and Swatow	3.30 to 3.75
Brown Takao	4.00 to 4.05

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 5th instant; and we have now to record a marked increase in the business done, the Settlements for seven days ending yesterday being 1,000 piculs, divided thus:—*Hanks* 125 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 725 piculs, *Kakada* 35 piculs, *Hamatsuki* 50 piculs. *Taysam* kinds, 65 piculs. Japanese Direct shipments have been insignificant, although the outgoing mails are expected to have something.

During the first days of the interval we had a continued quiet Market with prices gently sagging downwards, especially for *Filatures* and *Re-reels*. What little business we had was entirely for Europe. Now all is changed; the sales in the last two days have been large and prices have recovered with a bound from any symptom of decline. Holders are jubilant and feel themselves more than ever confirmed in their waiting policy. It is but fair to say that operations are confined to a very few buyers, and there is no room for any such "boom" as we experienced at this time last year.

Supplies are ample and continuous, so that, in spite of the good business passing, the Stock is now increased to 12,900 piculs. Present arrivals begin to show the effect of cold weather in the interior; and the assortment on offer will soon run down in quality, if not in quantity.

Quotations generally must be raised again to the rates ruling in October; all signs of weakness or concession are for the present swept away, and as usual some holders decline to offer their Silk at all.

There has only been one mail departure during the interval, that of the *Mensaleh* on the 6th instant. This vessel carried 200 bales for France, and the total Export from 1st July is now 8,314 piculs, against 6,100 last year, and 10,752 at same date in 1884. The P. M. S. *City of Rio de Janeiro*, leaving to-morrow, has 371 bales engaged at the time of writing.

**Hanks.**—Considerable business done, ostensibly for Europe, on the following basis:—*Maribuso* \$650, *Omama* \$640, *Hachoji* \$585. All Silks in this class are in very strong hands, capable of holding on indefinitely.

**Filatures.**—Something done in fine sizes for Europe in grades below No. 1. In the list we observe *Usen* \$732 1/2, *Tamba* and *Kofu* sorts at from \$730 to \$700. During the last forty-eight hours considerable parcels have been taken for the States, among which are the following chops:—*Gakosha* No. 1, \$805, No. 2, \$780, *Hakusuru* \$765, *Toetsu* \$750, *Shunmeisha* \$725, *Totosha* \$720, but the two last could not be repeated to-day. *Hachoji* (*Hagiwara*) done at \$750, *Shinshu* fil. *Shijushu* \$745, *Koshinsha* \$740 and others about the same figures.

**Re-reels.**—Chief trade in Common sorts for price, destined for Europe. Recently some business in *Five Girl* at \$710, with ordinary No. 1 at \$690, still the bulk of the week's transactions has been in medium and common Grades.

**Kakada.**—A few piculs only taken into Godown at quotations, but nothing weighed-up at present.

**Hamatsuki and Coarse kinds.**—A fair amount of sales at recent values.

**P.S.**—During the day one or two Swiss buyers have come with a rush and settled some 1,500 boxes *Filatures* and *Re-reels*. Prices are accordingly jumping, and the following quotations would now be quite impracticable. Exchange is rising also, thus causing present purchases to lay down at very high figures on the other side.

## QUOTATIONS.

Hanks—No. 1 1/2	\$680 to 700
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	650 to 670
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 (Shinshu)	640 to 650
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 (Joshu)	630 to 635
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 to 3	615 to 625
Hanks—No. 3	600 to 610
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	580 to 590
Filatures—Extra	800 to 850
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	770 to 790
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	700 to 770
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	None
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	720 to 730
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	650 to 660
Kakadas—Extra	None
Kakadas—No. 1	None
Kakadas—No. 2	740 to 750
Kakadas—No. 2 1/2	720 to 730
Kakadas—No. 3	—
Kakadas—No. 3 1/2	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2 1/2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 1, 2	625 to 645
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	570 to 590
Sodai—No. 2 1/2	—

Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 12th Nov., 1886:—			
SEASON 1886-87.		1885-86.	1884-85.
BALES.		BALES.	BALES.
Europe .....	3,864	7,456	5,472
America .....	4,435	4,813	6,128
Total .....	{ Bales 8,299	6,269	11,600
	{ Piculs 8,314	6,100	10,752
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	10,000	11,000	11,950
Stock, 12th November..	12,900	6,200	7,650
Available supplies to date	22,900	17,200	19,600

## WASTE SILK.

A much larger business here than during the previous week, all kinds (except *Mawata*) participating and the sales amounting to 950 piculs, divided thus:—*Cocoons* (chiefly *Tama*) 280 piculs, *Noshi* 240 piculs, *Kibiso* 280 piculs, and *Neri* 150 piculs. In addition, the *Boyekisha* have shipped about 180 piculs *Noshi* by the French mail.

The general conditions of the Market are the same as last week, most of the *Tama Cocoons* have been bought for the United States Market, while all other trade is for Europe. Quotations cannot be reduced, and although here and there some holders profess to make slight concessions these reductions are well-nigh imaginary.

The M.M. steamer *Mensaleh*, 6th instant, carried a miscellaneous assortment of 361 bales for various continental ports, including 59 bales *Noshi* "Direct" shipments. The canal-boat *Angers* has also 100 bales *Cocoons* on board for New York. Present Export is up to 10,269 piculs, against 3,767 last year and 10,977 at same date two years ago.

*Cocoons*.—Genuine Pierced exist no more, and the business of the week has been in *Tama* at \$70 per picul.

*Noshi*.—A fair amount of business, comprising *Oshu* at \$182½, *Hachioji* \$150 to \$160, *Foshu* "fine" \$152½, "assorted" \$120 to \$125. Nothing done in *Filatures*.

*Kibiso*.—A revival in the demand for high class *Kibiso*, the produce of some well known *Shinshu* filatures (like *Hakusuru* and *Totosha*) finding ready buyers at \$155, while unnamed sorts brought \$140. In addition to these lines there has been considerable trade in *Foshu*, averaging about \$70 per picul, with something in *Bushu* at \$55.

*Neri*.—Good demand at long prices—\$30 being freely paid for uncleaned Stock in *Shinshu* kinds.

## QUOTATIONS.

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best .....	\$130 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Filature, Best .....	180 to 190
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Filature, Good .....	160 to 170
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Filature, Medium .....	—
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Oshu, Good to Best .....	180 to 190
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Shinshu, Best .....	140 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Shinshu, Good .....	120 to 130
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Shinshu, Medium .....	—
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Bushu, Good to Best .....	150 to 160
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Joshu, Best .....	140 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Joshu, Good .....	120 to 130
<i>Noshi</i> -to-Joshu, Ordinary .....	110 to 115
<i>Kibiso</i> -Filature, Best selected .....	150 to 160
<i>Kibiso</i> -Filature, Seconds .....	130 to 140
<i>Kibiso</i> -Oshu, Good to Best .....	130 to 140
<i>Kibiso</i> -Shinshu, Best .....	100 to 110
<i>Kibiso</i> -Shinshu, Seconds .....	90 to 95
<i>Kibiso</i> -Joshu, Good to Fair .....	85 to 80
<i>Kibiso</i> -Joshu, Middling to Common .....	70 to 65
<i>Kibiso</i> -Hachioji, Good .....	60 to 55
<i>Kibiso</i> -Hachioji, Medium to Low .....	50 to 40
<i>Kibiso</i> -Neri, Good to Common .....	30 to 20
<i>Mawata</i> —Good to Best .....	250 to 265

Export Table, Waste Silk, to 12th Nov., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PICALS.	PICALS.	PICALS.
Waste Silk.....	7,546	2,965	9,181
Pierced Cocoons .....	2,723	802	1,799
	10,269	3,767	10,977
Settlements and Direct } PICALS.			
Export from 1st July }	12,300	7,400	15,950
Stock, 12th November..	12,000	7,600	4,700
Available supplies to date	24,300	15,000	20,650

*Exchange*.—Foreign on the march, in sympathy with a rising Silver Market in London. Present quotations are firm:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/4½; Documents, 3/4½; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/4½; Documents, 3/4½; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$80; 4 m/s., G. \$81½; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.22; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.25. Domestic unchanged.

Estimated Silk Stock, 12th November, 1886:—

RAW.		WASTE.	
PICALS.		PICALS.	
Hanks .....	2,760	Pierced Cocoons ..	500
Filature & Re-reels ..	7,570	<i>Noshi</i> -to .....	5,000
Kakada .....	1,650	<i>Kibiso</i> .....	5,800
Sendai & Hamatsuki ..	580	<i>Mawata</i> .....	580
Tayssam Kinds .....	310	Sundries .....	120
Total piculs .....	12,900	Total piculs .....	12,000

## TEA.

Fully 1,800 piculs have been handled during the

past seven days at easy prices. Several Ten Inspectors have already taken their departure for America, and transactions are not likely to be on a very extensive scale for the remainder of the season. Settlements both here and at Kobe are 326,495 piculs, against 277,555 piculs in 1885. The steamship *Oceanic*, which sailed on the 30th ultimo, took 15,068 lbs. for New York, 40,691 lbs. for Chicago, 11,250 lbs. for Saint Joseph, 208,186 lbs. for San Francisco, and 6,664 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 281,859 lbs. The *Bentlarig*, which sailed on the same date, took 81,781 lbs. for New York, and 6,384 lbs. for Canada, amounting to 88,165 lbs. The steamship *Kent*, which sailed on the 6th instant, took 31,600 lbs. for Canada only. All the above shipments are from Yokohama. The market shows no alterations.

Common .....	\$12½ & under
Good Common .....	13½ to 14½
Medium .....	15½ to 17
Good Medium .....	18 to 19½
Fine .....	22½ & up'ds

## EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange, which fluctuated slightly early in the week, has again gone a point higher, and closes strong at quotations.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand .....	3/3½
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/4
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight .....	3/4½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight .....	3/4½
On Paris—Bank sight .....	4.17
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight .....	4.28
On Hongkong—Bank sight .....	7½ prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight .....	7½ dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight .....	7½
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight .....	7½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand .....	79½
On New York—Private 30 days' sight .....	80½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand ..	79½
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight ..	80½

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Yokohama, June 4th, 1886.

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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 21, Vol. VI.] RECEIVED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1886. 可認局建第 [524 PER ANNUM.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAISCE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1886.

### DEATH.

On the 20th November, at No. 261, Bluff, SARAH LOUISA SPRAGMAN (Minnie), the beloved wife of John Griffin, in her 37th year.

The funeral will be from Christ Church to-morrow (Sunday), at 3 p.m., and all friends will kindly accept this intimation.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

VISCOUNT ATAGO died at Kyôto the 10th instant after a long illness.

THE total amount of the estimates for the Tokaido Railway is yen 9,680,826.

NEW cremation grounds and brick buildings are to be constructed at Katsuyama, Yokohama.

THE opening ceremony of the Hokkaido Normal School took place the 13th instant at Sapporo.

THE Government contemplates establishing a Fine Art Hall in Ueno or some other suitable place.

MR. KUNISHIGE, Governor of Toyama, who had been staying in the capital, left for Toyama the 14th instant.

MR. CHISAKA, Governor of Okayama, who had been staying in the capital, left for Okayama the 13th instant.

VISCOUNT TOMINOKOJI, a chamberlain, and Mr. Yamaguchi, a secretary, of the Imperial House-

hold, returned to Tôkyô the 14th instant from an official visit to Kyôto and three neighbouring prefectures.

COUNT CHARLES ZALUSKI, Austro-Hungarian Minister, left for Tomioka the morning of the 14th instant.

THE *Normanton* tragedy has occupied public attention throughout the week to the exclusion of almost every other topic.

A PROSECUTION for manslaughter has been instituted against the master of the *Normanton* by the Japanese Government.

H.I.H. PRINCE HARU paid a visit, the 15th instant, to the Yushukan in the precincts of the Rasukuni Jinja at Kudan.

THE *Tsukuba Kan* arrived at Kobe the 14th instant from the Hawaiian Islands. She will remain there for a week.

MR. YOSHIKAWA, Vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs, left Tsu the morning of the 16th instant for Yamada.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA KEIKI, who had been visiting his mother in Tôkyô, left again for Shizuoka the 13th instant.

SEVERAL ladies of Kyôto, adepts in the art of writing shorthand, are about to establish a Phonographic Society.

MR. YEGAWA, Commissioner of Customs at Kobe, will, in addition, undertake the duties appertaining to the position at Osaka.

THE tea trade in Kobe is described as being exceedingly dull at present, the daily sales averaging no more than 5,000 cattie.

THE Autumn Meeting of the Kioto Keiba Kaisha, originally fixed to commence on Saturday last, was postponed until to-day.

THE new dispatch boat *Alacrity* is daily expected to arrive here. She will probably bring up the Commodore from Hongkong.

MESSRS. SHIMOMURA & Co., Konyacho, Tokyo, are now making preparations to construct a railway from the city to Hachioji.

A DRAFT of the Bourse Regulations, which was lately submitted by the authorities to the Cabinet Office, has been under discussion.

THE large demand recently noted from China for porcelain continues, and manufacturers are unusually busy, executing the orders received.

THE ships of the British Squadron, with the exception of the *Cleopatra*, have all left this port. The *Cleopatra* will probably remain here several weeks.

OF the twenty-eight cities and prefectures which were declared infected with cholera only four now remain upon the list, the principal of these being Osaka, though the number of cases that

occur there daily has for some time past been than less ten.

MR. HIRAKAWA, Commissioner of Customs at Niigata, has been transferred to Nagasaki.

COUNT INOUE, who went to Shiohara the 12th instant, returned to Tôkyô the evening of the 14th instant.

PREPARATORY to the Emperor's visit to Kyôto in the spring, the water of all the Palace wells is to be analysed.

MR. HANABUSA, late Japanese Minister to Russia, who had been staying at Okayama, returned to the capital the 15th instant.

A DRAFT of the Mechanics' Regulations, which had been under compilation by the authorities, has now been completed and will be issued shortly.

H.I.H. PRINCE HARU visited the Botanical Garden at the Imperial University, the 13th instant, and proceeded to the Fukiage Park the following day.

It is stated that Lieut.-General Count Kuroda, who is at present travelling in Europe, has received a first-class decoration from H.I.M. the Czar.

MR. ICHIKAWA EBIZO, younger brother of the well-known actor, Mr. Ichikawa Danjuro, died from *kakke* the 12th instant at the age of forty-two.

M. BERTIN, of the Naval Department, proceeded to the Yokosuka shipbuilding yard the 16th instant and inspected the *Takao Kan*, which is in course of construction.

PRINCE SANJO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Mr. Sano, Court Councillor, have consented to become honorary members of the Japan Educational Society.

A PROCLAMATION over the signature of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor has been issued announcing that Japan has entered the Red Cross Association.

MR. YOSHIKAWA, Vice-Minister for Home Affairs, accompanied by the Governors of Kyôto and Shiga Ken, recently inspected the works of the Kyôto-Biwa canal.

THE Cricket Match on Saturday last between the Club and the Navy ended in a draw on time being called. The game was much in favour of the Club team.

MR. YANAGISHITA, of the Sanitary Office, who lately returned from Okinawa Prefecture, is at present compiling a pamphlet containing a report of his visit.

VISCOUNT HIGASHIZONO and Mr. Yoneta, chamberlains of the Imperial Household, left the capital the 13th instant for Katsura, Chiba Prefecture, on official business.

AN Imperial Ordinance has been promulgated, extending the withdrawal from circulation of

the old *tempo* copper coins until the 3rd day of the 12th month of the 24th year of Meiji.

MR. YOSHIDA, Vice-Minister of State for the Agricultural and Commercial Department, arrived at Hiroshima the 13th instant to attend the Competitive Exhibition there.

MR. HATANANO SHOGORO, Japanese Consul at Tientsin, is now making preparations to open a Competitive Exhibition in his locality next year with the object of extending trade.

THE experimental office of the Marine Products Bureau has requested Japanese Consuls in the United States to report on the prospect of selling oil obtained from whales and *iwashi*.

MR. ARIGA NAGAO, a senator, and Viscount Kamei, who are to leave for Europe to complete their studies, were admitted the 13th instant to take a farewell audience of M.I.M. the Emperor.

THE new buildings for the High Normal School have lately been completed at a cost of *yen* 320,000. It is stated that the opening ceremony will take place in the beginning of next year.

MR. TERAHARA, assistant commissioner of the Police Bureau, who was expected to return to the capital from an official visit to Kyôto and neighbourhood, will remain in Kobe for some time.

THE meetings of the Tôkyô Law Association, which had been temporarily suspended, were reopened the 12th instant at Tokyo Merchants and Manufacturers' Association premises at Kobikicho.

COUNT NISHI SANJÔ, a chamberlain of the Imperial Household, who left for the Detached Palace at Togashima, Hakone, the 10th instant on official business, returned to the capital the 15th instant.

THEIR Imperial Highnesses Princes and Princesses Arisugawa, Fushimi, Kitashirakawa, and Arisugawa (third grade) visited the buildings of the new Imperial Palace the 13th instant and inspected the various apartments.

THE drawing of Five, Six, and Seven per Cent. Pension Bonds took place the 13th inst. in the City Government Office in the presence of officials from the National Debt and Record Bureaux in the Finance Department.

THE twelfth conference in connection with treaty revision was held the 15th instant at a.m. in the Foreign Office. All the foreign representatives were present as usual. The thirteenth conference is fixed for the 22nd instant at 2 p.m.

A VERY successful concert was given on Saturday last, in the hall of the Kunmô-in (Blind and Dumb School), the programme consisting of Japanese, Chinese, and foreign music. The receipts go to the benefit of the institution.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR proceeded to the Fukiage Park the 15th instant and visited the various apartments of the new Imperial Palace. Afterwards His Majesty witnessed a game of polo, which was played by students of the Peers' School and a number of officials in the Imperial Household.

IT is stated that H.I.M. the Emperor has given private intimation to the authorities that he will visit Kyôto in January next year when the

twentieth anniversary of the His late I.M. Komei will take place. The date of His Majesty's departure from the capital will be notified before the middle of next month.

THE officials of the First National Bank have lately discovered a counterfeit of the convertible *yen* 5 note issued by the Nippon Ginko. It is stated that the note is so closely imitated that there is some difficulty in distinguishing it from a genuine one.

THE residents at Mito, Ota, and Nakaminato, in Ibaraki Prefecture are making preparations to construct a private railway from Mito to Kayama, in order to connect with the North-Eastern line of the Japan Railway Company and afford more facility of communication between Tôkyô and that locality.

ACCORDING to investigations made during September last, the total number of Japanese residents in Fusan was 1,874, of whom 919 were males and 865 females, living in 430 houses. The total number of Japanese residents in Gensan during the same period was 284, of whom 179 were males and 105 females, living in 75 houses.

IT is stated that the business in Kyoto of Viscount Tominokoji, chamberlain, and Mr. Yamaguchi, secretary of the Imperial Household, is to make arrangements for the reception of H.I.M. the Emperor, who proposes to attend the ceremony of the twentieth anniversary of His late I.M. Komei, which will take place at Kyoto the 30th January, 1887.

STAGNATION continues in the Import market, the condition of trade in that direction being rather more accentuated this week than last. In Yarns, Cotton Piece-goods, and Woollens, business has been of a retail character in extent, and prices are consequently nominal all round. Little has been done in Metals of any description, only dribbling sales of Kerosene are reported, and Sugar has been sold in small lots only which make no impression on the stocks. Of Exports, Silk has been largely dealt in at long figures, mostly for Europe; but the stock is still heavy and arrivals come freely. In Waste Silk much less has been done, the prices demanded on a steadily rising exchange having made buyers cautious. Tea begins to drag, and reports from quarters of consumption are not encouraging. Foreign Exchange has risen steadily day by day, and closes firm with indications of a further upward movement.

#### NOTES.

THE public will learn with satisfaction that proceedings have been instituted by the Prefect of Hyôgo against Captain Drake, of the *Normanton*, on a charge of homicide. Application for a summons was made on the 12th instant, and the process of swearing informations commenced on the 15th. The charge is preferred under instructions from the Ministers of State for Home Affairs and for Communications, who appear as accusers. The legal conduct of the case has been entrusted to Mr. J. F. Lowder and Mr. Masujima, who left for Kobe on Saturday night. Mr. Tsukabara, a Councillor of the Department of State for Home Affairs, accompanied by Commander Squire, late Royal Navy, and now in the service of Marine

Bureau, took passage at the same time on the same business. We are glad that the Government have decided to take this step, because the affair, if left at this stage, would constitute a lasting stain on the reputation of British seamen and must seriously impair the character of English justice in the minds of the Japanese nation. It is beyond question that, were the cases reversed, had the abandoned passengers been European and the crew that abandoned them Japanese, the indignation of the foreign community would be expressed in vehement terms. We cannot recognise that a difference of nationality ought either to affect our sympathy with the unfortunate sufferers, or to extenuate the culpability of those who abandoned them to their fate. Whatever be the result of the proceedings now in process at Kobe, they will at least have the effect of elucidating the catastrophe. We sincerely hope that their issue will be to relieve the chief actors from the stigma now attaching them, or, if that be not possible, that British justice will be at least absolved from the imputation of condoning, when exercised towards Japanese, conduct which would be bitterly condemned had English men and English women been its victims.

\* \* \*

THE preliminary stage of this trial affords an interesting example of the machinery which has been set up in Japan by foreign Powers for the administration of justice. Great Britain certainly has less to reproach herself with on this score than any of her Treaty associates. Her Kanagawa Court is well equipped, and offers to a foreign suitor all the facilities and guarantees which can be reasonably desired. Yet even in her case something very like a travesty is unavoidable in connection with the arraignment of Captain Drake. For the same official who, as President of a Naval Court of Inquiry, recorded his deliberate verdict that "the master and officers of the *Normanton* did everything in their power to save life," has now to sit in a magisterial capacity at an investigation in which the same Captain stands charged with homicide for criminal neglect of the means at his disposal to save life. Nothing could be conceived more inconsistent with all the first principles of impartial investigation. A Consul's primary and most important function is to act as the client of his nationals in all their disputes with strangers. The consequence is that he often finds himself compelled to perform the rôle of an advocate one day and of a judge the next in the same affair. But to have to preside judicially at an investigation in which a decision publicly delivered by himself is challenged, demands an almost supernatural duality of mind. Probably there are some of Her Majesty's Consuls who by long training and constant effort have developed this twin capacity. But to educate themselves to such a point of self-abstraction cannot be much more difficult for them than it is for others to believe that the feat has been accomplished. Japanese who consider the matter attentively must find it very like a solemn farce, and may be pardoned if their faith in Consular jurisdiction does not survive the discovery.

\* \* \*

THE *Hochi Shimbun* states that Mr. Kuroda, a counsellor of the Home Office, accompanied by Mr. Nishida, a clerk, was to have left the 14th instant for Kobe with the object of reporting on the locality (in the Kii Channel) where the *Normanton* was wrecked. The



Departments of Home Affairs and Communications propose to lay a protest before the British Consul at Kobe relating to the *Normanton* affair. The Japanese Government have requested the authorities to see that the crew of the *Normanton* do not escape, a rumour prevailing that some have already left. It is very doubtful whether the bodies of any of the 25 passengers have yet been found up to this date, and therefore Mr. Kuroda has been ordered to make enquiries on this point.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that Mr. Uchimi, Governor of Hyōgo, has taken the preliminary steps towards a prosecution on receiving instructions from Count Yamagata and Admiral Enomoto, both Ministers having decided to appeal against the judgment of the recent Court. Application has been made for the detention of Captain Drake, but no complaint as to manslaughter has been made.

We (*Japan Mail*) understand that two of the engineers of the *Normanton*, who arrived in Yokohama by the *Tukasago Maru* on Friday, have been sent back to Kobe.

The five leading metropolitan Japanese newspapers publish the following uniform announcement in their issues of Saturday:—

"The remains of the Japanese passengers who travelled in the *Normanton* lie at the bottom of the sea off the coast of Kii, while the master and crew of the vessel, on whom devolved the responsibility of providing for the passengers' safety not only landed safely, but have also been absolved of all blame by a Naval Court of Inquiry assembled at the British Consulate, Kobe. There being not a single Japanese survivor of the catastrophe, we are unfortunately deprived of all evidence on the side of our unhappy countrymen and countrywomen. We have, however, the satisfaction of observing that the views expressed in our columns on the subject are endorsed by not only the Japanese but also the foreign community. Our position as journalists constitutes us a convenient medium of communication with the public, and we, the editors of the undermentioned papers, have therefore jointly resolved to invite the aid of charitable persons on behalf of the families of the unhappy victims of the catastrophe. We are prepared to receive subscriptions for this purpose, under the following arrangements:—

1. There shall be no limit as to the amount of each subscription, but limits of from 1 to 10 yen are suggested.
2. The list shall be closed on December 10th.
3. The names of subscribers shall be published in our columns from time to time.
4. The money collected shall be transmitted to the families of the deceased through the hands of the proper authorities.
5. The amount of the subscriptions and all accounts relating to them shall be published in full.

We pray our countrymen to show their generosity by sending contributions, however small, to any of the undermentioned offices.

The *Yiji Shimpō* Office.  
The *Hochi Shimbun* Office.  
The *Choya Shimbun* Office.  
The *Mainichi Shimbun* Office.  
The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* Office.

Among the circumstances which contributed to deepen the suspicion engendered by the *Normanton* catastrophe, the death of the Lascars who escaped from the ship was not the least remarkable. There were among the crew twelve Lascars serving in the capacity of firemen. Three of these entered the starboard life-boat with the chief officer and the carpenter, and although the two Europeans reached the shore in safety, the three Lascars perished from exposure. It seemed strange that one night in an open boat under a Japanese autumnal sky should have killed these three firemen, and the public was not unnaturally disposed to attribute their death to the unfortunate fatality

that attended all the Orientals in the *Normanton*. Subsequent information shows, however, that the exposure which cost the Lascars their lives proved nearly as fatal to their European companions. It will be remembered that in the act of lowering the starboard life-boat she upset, precipitating her crew into the water. At the last moment the chief officer, observing that she had righted, jumped into her and was followed by the carpenter. The boat was then nearly full of water, and being without oars, drifted all night at the mercy of the wind and waves. In the morning Japanese boats put off from the shore and brought her in, when the Lascars were found to be beyond help and the two Europeans were in a fainting condition. The Naval Court of Inquiry did not trouble itself to ask how the five men passed the night in the life-boat, and we are consequently left to guess whether the toil of baling or any other hardship was added to the suffering of wet and exposure. But it is at least satisfactory to know that the death of the Lascars is intelligibly explained. On the other hand, the fact that the chief officer and his companions had to escape in a boat full of water and without oars, leaving four other fully equipped boats hanging on the davits of the *Normanton*, suggests a vivid idea of the confusion that must have prevailed in the ship.

The charitable efforts of the five leading metropolitan journals on behalf of the relatives of the passengers who lost their lives in the *Normanton* are meeting with great success. Subscriptions are coming in rapidly. The published names of contributors already include those of many high officials and leading residents of Tōkyō. Mr. K. Nabeshima, has addressed the following letter to each of the five journals that have taken a leading part in the movement:—

GENTLEMEN,—The pleasant duty devolves upon me of addressing you in the name of the undermentioned ladies and gentlemen. The reports thus far published with regard to the wreck of the steamship *Normanton* show that all Orientals who were on board perished, with the exception of one Chinese boy, while all the Occidentals, with the exception of one who met his death by accident, survived. If such be really the fact, fate, in this instance, has been very unkind to the people of the East. Confining our attention for the moment to the case of our own countrymen and countrywomen, it would seem that their death must be attributed to one of two causes—either they were abandoned to their fate by the so-called "civilized" Occidentals; or, obeying a chivalrous instinct, they generously sacrificed themselves so as not to obstruct the safety of the Westerns, to whom life is very precious. On either hypothesis, the calamity that overtook our unfortunate compatriots is to be sincerely pitied, and our sympathy with the dead has been intensified by the finding of the Naval Court of Inquiry assembled at Kobe. It is for us, whose nationals were the victims of the catastrophe, to do something which may soothe the spirits of the departed and mitigate the sorrow of their mourning relatives. Observing that you have promptly taken steps with this object, the undermentioned ladies and gentlemen have commissioned me to convey to you their heartfelt approval of your efforts, and to forward their several contributions to the fund you are collecting.

Your obedient servant,

K. NABESHIMA.

The names of the ladies and gentlemen on whose behalf Mr. Nabeshima writes are: Countess Yamagata, Count and Countess Toda, Count and Countess Maeda, Baron and Baroness Nagaoka, Count Sagara, Count Matsudaira, Mr. and Mrs. Iwasaki, Mr. and Mrs. T. Masuda, Dr. and Mrs. Takagi, Mr. and Mrs. Shibusawa, Mr. K. Nakayama, Mr. K. Sue-matsu, Mr. and Mrs. K. Nabeshima, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ito, and Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima.

We refrain from translating the articles which continue to appear in the vernacular press on

the subject of the loss of the *Normanton*. Our readers have already been rendered sufficiently cognisant of the strong public feeling excited by the news of that sad catastrophe. But the remarks of the *Hochi Shimbun* deserve special notice. That journal at the outset discussed the affair in terms which veiled sharp sarcasm under a guise of moderation. It condemned the conduct of the master and crew sufficiently plainly, and traversed the judgment of the Naval Court of Inquiry. At the same time it reminded its readers that a distinction should be drawn between regular passenger ships and ordinary cargo vessels like the *Normanton*. In the latter no proper provision is made for passengers; they are shipped, pretty much as merchandise, at cheap rates, and if they subject themselves to the perils of the sea under such conditions, that is their own look-out. But the real sting of the *Hochi's* remarks is contained in the last paragraph. Our contemporary there observes that the *Normanton* catastrophe is, after all, a mere bagatelle compared with the treatment which the passengers in a much larger vessel called *Japan* are receiving at the hands of foreign nations. This is a biting criticism, and most apposite. Just as the crew of the *Normanton* left the passengers to perish and provided only for their own safety, so European nations, thinking only of what advantage they may severally derive from Japan's helplessness, leave her to struggle with difficulties which were chiefly created and are rendered insuperable by their unscrupulous selfishness.

"Sub-Judice's" protest, which appears in our correspondence columns, is timely but scarcely quite accurate. Since the fact became known that an action for manslaughter was about to be brought against Captain Drake, of the *Normanton*, the foreign press of this settlement cannot be said to have "sided against him." With the circumstances of the shipwreck and the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry alone before us, it would have been a distinct neglect of duty to refrain from criticism. But the news that a criminal action has been instituted precludes further comment. We trust and believe that a similar reticence will be observed by the vernacular press. The *Mainichi Shimbun* of yesterday, it is true, contains a picture which is not only an untrue representation of the catastrophe, so far as the evidence indicates, but seems also designed to serve no purpose other than the mischievous excitement of public opinion. The picture shows a number of Japanese, men and women, struggling among waves that sweep over the deck of a sinking ship, while in the distance three boats full of foreign sailors pull quietly away, and in the stern of one a man stands up pointing, apparently in derision, to the unfortunates who are perishing with the wreck. The *Mainichi Shimbun* does not add to its reputation by this virulent caricature. It is not the function of a respectable journal to rouse unjust resentment in the minds of its readers, or to prostitute its columns to the malicious distortion of facts. At present the sympathy of the foreign residents is with the Japanese, but indiscretions such as that perpetrated by the *Mainichi Shimbun* cannot fail to weaken, and, if continued, to alienate this feeling.

The excitement about the *Normanton* affair is already keen enough in all conscience. We

read in the vernacular press that the two sons of Mr. C. Miyagi, one of the sufferers, applied to Messrs. Takanashi and Masuda to institute a suit for damages before the British Consular Court in Yokohama against the master of the wrecked steamer. But Messrs. Takanashi and Masuda, believing that a better course would be to bring the suit in the name of the relatives of all the deceased passengers, have addressed a circular to the relatives offering their services gratis. It is further stated that these two lawyers are supported by Mr. Shibusawa and a number of other wealthy merchants in Tôkyô, who have engaged to bear the whole expenses of the suit. The conduct of the case in the local court has been entrusted, it is said, to Mr. Kirkwood, and the resolve is to carry it even to England until justice is obtained. Meanwhile, Mr. Shimada, editor of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, and Mr. Kurisu, a Yokohama merchant, have applied to the Minister of State for Home Affairs for permission to examine the wreck by the aid of divers at their own expense, and have commenced negotiations for that purpose. This step is doubtless prompted by a suspicion entertained in some quarters that the Japanese passengers were shut into a cabin at the time of the wreck and thus prevented from availing themselves of the boats. But the latest information is that just before the vessel went under water, the passengers were seen in a group at her bows. In that position they were addressed by the crew of one of the boats, and told to jump into the sea, when the boat would pick them up. But they shrank from doing so. Another statement is that the Law Association, a Society formed by Professors of the Imperial University and lawyers, was to hold an extraordinary meeting last evening in the lecture-hall of the Department of Jurisprudence for the purpose of voting upon four resolutions with reference to the *Normanton* catastrophe. We also read that the students of the Meiji Hôritsu Gakko, one of the most flourishing private schools of law in the capital, held a meeting the night of the 14th inst. at the Kaikaro restaurant and resolved unanimously to offer their services gratis for conducting legal proceedings on behalf of the families of the drowned passengers. Their aid is, however, rendered superfluous by the action of Messrs. Takanashi and Masuda.

The lecture delivered on Sunday in the Yokohama Machigaisho by Mr. G. Fukuchi (of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) was attended by over three thousand persons, many being unable to gain admittance. The excitement was so great among the audience that the assistance of the police had to be obtained before the lecturer could get a hearing. Mr. Fukuchi spoke of the disaster at some length, and suggested that subscriptions should be collected for the purpose of defraying the expense of searching for the bodies of the passengers. He also pointed out that in the meantime it will be advisable that Japanese should not take passage in cargo ships, apart altogether from the question of what flag they sail under.

Referring to the *Normanton* case, the *Hiogo News* of the 16th instant says:—When the charge of manslaughter brought by the Japanese authorities against the Captain of the *Normanton* came on for hearing yesterday in H.B.M.'s Court and application was made for a postponement until to-day, as Mr. Lowder, who

conducts the prosecution, was on board the *Teheran*, and the vessel had not arrived. The Court granted the application and admitted the accused to bail. In addition to Mr. Lowder, the *Teheran* brought down Mr. Tsukahara Shuzo, Chief Commissioner of the Marine office, Captain Squire, R.N., and Mr. A. F. Macnab, also of the same department. We are informed that the preliminary inquiry will be held in private, only those officially connected with the case being permitted to be present.

There can be very little doubt, we imagine, that the telegram from Kobe which we extract from the vernacular press, to the effect that British firms at Kobe are to be boycotted until justice is obtained against Captain Drake of the *Normanton*, is purely a figment of some giddy reporter's imagination. The *Mainichi Shimbun* has already made itself notorious by publishing a caricature calculated solely to inflame public passion, and it does not mitigate the unpleasant impression by ventilating rumours of such an extravagant nature as that under consideration. Indeed, we are emphatically of opinion that both the press and the public are carrying this *Normanton* agitation beyond all reasonable limits. It will be a most unfortunate sequel to a sad catastrophe should the Japanese nation show itself incapable of preserving, in the presence of a judicial investigation, that calm and impartial demeanour which the first principles of moral civilization dictate.

Addresses on the *Normanton* case were given on Thursday evening at the Yokohama Machigaisho before a meeting numbering over a thousand persons, and including several foreigners. Messrs. Norita Yakichi and Tomita Gentaro delivered an "Appeal to the community of Yokohama-ku," in which they described the manner in which the officers and crew of the vessel were rescued while the passengers were left behind. They suggested that a full report of the proceedings at this meeting, signed by the Japanese residents in Yokohama, be sent to the *London Times* and other journals in the West in order that the matter should be brought fully before all the world. For this purpose it was proposed to raise a fund to defray the expenses, any sum that remained to be given to the families of the passengers. The first letter would probably be sent by the *Gaelic*. Mr. Ogawa Michizo, Mr. Koezuka Kin, and Mr. Shimada also spoke, the latter stating that he had received a telegram from Kobe to the effect that the chief officer said the loss of the passengers was caused by the fact that the order to save them was given too late. The meeting terminated about ten o'clock.

Addresses under the auspices of the five leading Tôkyô journals will be given the 23rd instant in Tôkyô in reference to the *Normanton* affair, and the money realized by the sale of tickets will be contributed to the relief fund for the families of drowned passengers. The proprietor of the Shintomi Theatre has offered the building for that purpose, but the matter has not yet been settled. The lecturers are as follows:—Messrs. Fukuchi (*Nichi Nichi*), Suehiro (*Choya*), Numa (*Mainichi*), Nakami-gawa (*Fiji*), and Fujita (*Hochi*).

A writer, who apparently lacks resolution to address himself directly to the journal which he attacks, publishes, in the columns of the *Japan*

*Gazette*, a letter traversing our statement that, since the public announcement of a criminal suit being instituted against Captain Drake of the *Normanton*, the foreign local press had not prejudiced his cause. The writer points out that an article inimical to Captain Drake appeared in our own columns simultaneously with the announcement that a criminal action was about to be instituted. This criticism looks just. But the fact is that our article was in reply to a letter published by Captain Drake himself, in which our previous statements with regard to the *Normanton* affair were characterised as "extraordinary;" and further, if the *Japan Gazette's* correspondent will examine the article, he will observe that we confined ourselves strictly to a discussion of the evidence laid before the Naval Court of Inquiry. Such a course was perfectly legitimate, and does not merit any of the strictures implied in the letter of the *Gazette's* correspondent. It is absurd to suppose that the interests of justice forbid a newspaper to comment on the published proceedings of a Court because the same case is about to be reopened by another Court of a totally different nature. Captain Drake appealed to the public, declaring his conviction that when the whole of the evidence elicited by the Naval Court was published, he would be acquitted of blame. We simply answered his challenge by reviewing the evidence, and showing what slender ground it offered in support of his conviction.

When the court was opened yesterday (16th Nov.) for the hearing of the charge brought against the Captain of the *Normanton*, it became apparent that no restriction would be placed upon the attendance of the public. Our statement that the matter would probably assume the form of a private inquiry was, therefore, in error. It is very evident that the proceedings are attracting a great deal of attention among the Japanese, judging from the number of officials and others who were present in court yesterday (16th). The case will seemingly occupy some considerable time, and is to be resumed at ten o'clock this (17th) forenoon.—*Hiogo News*.

The Japanese papers publish the following telegrams:—

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Kobe, November 13th 4 p.m.  
The Governor of Hyogo presented a complaint the day before yesterday in H.B.M. Court against Captain Drake of the *Normanton* for the crime of manslaughter. The Court will be re-opened the day after to-morrow. Mr. Creagh, Editor of the *Hyogo News*, represents the Governor, and Mr. Kirkwood is expected to arrive from Tôkyô.

(*Choya Shimbun*.)

Kobe, November 13th, noon.  
Captain Drake was arrested last night and the British Consul (?) at Yokohama will arrive here to preside over the Court.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Kobe, November 15th, 3.40 p.m.  
The preliminary examination in regard to the *Normanton* case, which was to have been opened to-day, has been postponed till to-morrow. Mr. Lowder arrived here to-day.

H.B.M.'s Judge is expected to arrive to attend the trial.

Mr. Kuroda, Counsellor, has not arrived yet. He will probably go to Wakayama.

(*Mainichi Shimbun*.)

Kobe, November 15th, 2.50 p.m.  
Mr. Tsukahara, chief commissioner of the Marine Bureau, arrived here to-day at noon.

(*Hochi Shimbun*.)

Kobe, November 15th, 2 p.m.  
Mr. Kuroda, counsellor, who was to have gone

to Kishu to investigate the circumstances of the *Yokomichi* affair, has not yet arrived.

Mr. Lowder, representing the Japanese Government arrived to-day.

(*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*)

Kobe, November 16th, 5.30 p.m.

The preliminary examination in the *Normanton* case was opened to-day in H.B.M. Court. Messrs. Lowder, Masujima, T. Uehara, and two foreigners were associated with the Court. The defendant applied to the Court for a postponement until he could summon a barrister from Shanghai. He paid \$4,000 to the Court as bail.

(*Mainichi Shinbun*)

Kobe, November 16th, 5 p.m.

The preliminary examination of Captain Drake and others was held to-day at 10 o'clock in the morning and again at 2 p.m. The public were allowed to attend the Court both in the forenoon and afternoon.

Mr. Kuroda, Counsellor, arrived to-day at 9.30 a.m.

(*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*)

Kobe, November 17th, 4.30 p.m.

The preliminary examination in connection with the *Normanton* case was opened to-day. The attendance of the public was allowed yesterday.

The Governor of Wakayama arrived here to-day. Mr. Kuroda, counsellor, will leave here to-morrow for Wakayama.

It is rumoured that the case will be transferred to Yokohama.

Mr. Masujima leaves by to-day's steamer for Yokohama.

(*Mainichi Shinbun*)

Kobe, November 17th, 3.20 p.m.

The *Normanton* case was again opened to-day. The Governor of Hyogo visited the British Consulate to-day.

It is stated that the leading merchants in Kobe have decided not to carry on trade with English firms until the conclusion of the present action.

(*Hochi Shinbun*)

Kobe, November 17th, 4.45 p.m.

Mr. Masujima, who represents the Governor, has left to lodge preliminary notice with a view to the removal of the case to Yokohama.

(*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*)

Kobe, November 18th, 3.05 p.m.

The preliminary examination in connection with the *Normanton* case was opened to-day.

Mr. Kuroda, Counsellor, accompanied by Mr. Matsumoto, Governor of Wakayama, leaves to-day for Kishu in the *Tsuru Maru*. A diving bell was also shipped on the steamer.

(*Mainichi Shinbun*)

Kobe, November 18th, 3.20 p.m.

William Wells, first mate of the *Normanton*, states that the death of the passengers was caused by the order to save them being given too late.

Kobe, November 18th, 10.15 a.m.

Messrs. Ooka and Hatano arrived last night and immediately had an interview with Mr. Kuroda, relating to the diving operations at the wreck.

Kobe, November 18th, 2.50 p.m.

The preliminary examination was opened to-day and all the crew were examined. The testimony was generally against the captain.

Kobe, November 18th, 2.50 p.m.

The departure of Mr. Kuroda has been postponed till to-morrow.

A subscription has been opened at this office on behalf of the families of the unfortunate Japanese who lost their lives in the *Normanton*. We feel that it would be quite superfluous to say anything in recommendation of a charity which will appeal at once to the generous instincts of the foreign community. One circumstance may, however, be pointed out; namely, that by pecuniary relief alone can some antidote be provided for the painful impression which this sad event has produced throughout Japan. Neither public speeches, newspaper articles, nor even memorials are likely to reach the remote districts where the homes of the mourners are situated. But substantial succour, following quickly on the footsteps of the evil news, may do much to restore the confidence which the catastrophe has

undoubtedly shaken. The following subscriptions have been already received:—

	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
The Hon. Sir Fran. R.	10.00	Captain Allen	5.00
Fraser, Esq.	10.00	Captain A. R. Brown	10.00
Thos. F. Le Port	10.00	A. Macmillan, Esq.	10.00
Trench	10.00	H. C. Litchfield, Esq.	10.00
A. Larcom, Esq.	10.00	T. H. James, Esq.	5.00
J. H. Gaulton, Esq.	5.00	Peyton Jordan, Esq.	5.00
R. de H. Bayard, Esq.	5.00	W. A. Stone, Esq.	10.00
A. O. Gay, Esq.	10.00	F. B. Glover, Esq.	10.00
W. de Russell, Esq.	10.00	Captain L. M. James	10.00
D. W. Stevens, Esq.	5.00	F. W. Strange, Esq.	5.00
C. Walsh, Esq.	10.00	E. Dun, Esq.	5.00
Colonel H. S. Patner	10.00	A. Wedder, Esq.	5.00
B. A. Chamberlain, Esq.	10.00	T. J. Moss, Esq.	5.00
Captain Hinkley	10.00	M. Z. Wheeler, Esq.	5.00
J. Conder, Esq.	10.00	J. E. B.	10.00
E. Reever, Esq.	10.00	A. Forsari, Esq.	5.00
E. R. Sach, Esq.	10.00	Cargil G. Knott, Esq.	10.00
Mr. J. J. Divers, F.R.S.	10.00	C. O.	5.00
N.	5.00	Fondles	5.00
E. R.	5.00	Thos. F. McGarity, Esq.	10.00
J. Anderson, Esq.	5.00	Messrs. G. & J. Fawc-	10.00
E. K. Lloyd, Esq.	10.00	Bradley	10.00
P. E. F. Stone, Esq.	5.00	Rev. E. Rothway Miller	10.00
Messrs. Frazer & Co.	10.00	T. M. Dixon, Esq.	5.00
Mr. Kirkwood, Esq.	10.00	W. D. Cox, Esq.	5.00
I. Warkowski, Esq.	10.00	Captain J. D. Carroll	10.00
N. L. Hansen, Esq.	10.00	H. M. Roberts, Esq.	5.00
Messrs. Adamson, Bell	5.00	W. Denning, Esq.	5.00
& Co.	25.00	Bishop Lichfield	5.00
E. Merrell, Esq.	5.00	Rev. A. C. S. Shaw	5.00
J. C. Hall, Esq.	10.00	W. T. Mitchell, Esq.	10.00
J. W. D.	5.00	R. Gilbert, Esq.	5.00
C. Glusani, Esq.	10.00	Rev. Thomas Lindsay	5.00
Messrs. Bernick Bros.	10.00	O. Letourneau, Esq.	5.00
The Captain & Officers	10.00	Messrs. Lohman & Co.	10.00
H. S. Chaparr	10.00	Messrs. Carl Rohde &	10.00
T. G. Richmond, Esq.	5.00	Co.	20.00
Rev. J. Summers	5.00	Messrs. Ziegler & Co.	10.00
S. D. Thompson, Esq.	5.00	L. Roney, Esq.	5.00
E. J. Hunt, Esq.	10.00	Rev. Arthur Lloyd	5.00
E. J. Goodgreen, Esq.	10.00	E. Nept, Esq.	10.00
F. B. Watson, Esq.	10.00	Dr. E. Haezel	10.00
W. Rowe, Esq.	5.00	Total	684.00
L. Mullison, Esq.	5.00		
W. Sutter, Esq.	5.00		

A CONCERT was given on Saturday last in the Hall of Kunmō-ain (Blind and Dumb School), Tokyo, in aid of the funds of that institution, the programme being a mixture of Japanese, Chinese, and foreign music, both vocal and instrumental. There was a large attendance, many persons being compelled to stand, and the funds of the Kunmō-ain must have benefited considerably by the venture. The managers were evidently unaccustomed to the business, as the audience was kept waiting exactly half-an-hour before the first piece on the programme was commenced, although some Japanese music was given by inmates of the institution during this time on three kotos and a samisen—a sort of "playing in" the house. The first piece, the "Tsuru-nosongomori," was played on a koto, two kokius, samisen, and fute, as was also the "Sarashi" which followed. The musicians, who soon proved themselves to be skilled performers, were well rewarded with applause. The Chinese music was discoursed by a band of ten, which included three wood-wind and five string instruments, and two drums, the pieces being the "Shoka-raku" and the "Raishinto." These were also performers of a high class, and were loudly applauded. This part of the programme concluded with the "Shochikubai," which was excellently rendered, though somewhat tedious on account of its length. Some members of the Institute of Music, under the direction of Professor Sauvlet, next appeared in three vocal efforts, the last being a choral morceau from "Il Trovatore." The choir was not nicely balanced, the soprano—the sweetness of which was now and then heard—being dominated by the voices of more than three times the number of male organs of indifferent timbre. They sang in time, however, and considering the institution has not long been established, are to be congratulated upon the progress made. Like many amateurs in other countries, however, they appear to have missed the first lesson in singing—"please open your mouth." This was followed by two male members of the Institute of Music performing on the piano, and these were succeeded by three young ladies on the same instrument, the performance

of both parties receiving a recognition at the hands of the audience. The next items were a polka and a gavotte by an orchestra comprising nine violins, three bass viols, and a contra basso. The pieces were simple and went well, the first violin being played by a young lady, whose tones were excellent and whose bowing was workmanlike. A lady from Yokohama and Professor Sauvlet then played Reissiger's "Felsenmühle;" another lady from Yokohama sang the "Jewel Song" from "Faust" (in French), and a very successful concert was brought to a close by an orchestra from this Settlement rendering in a manner well known to most readers the popular overture to Suppé's "Poet and Peasant," each of which was much appreciated and duly applauded. We are glad to see that so laudable an object as the augmentation of the funds of the Kunmō-ain received the valuable and ready assistance of foreign amateurs, and the managers of the institution may be assured that a similar programme will, after a short interval, again attract a large audience. The Japanese and Chinese music is novel to many, the progress of the members of the Institute is interesting, and the efforts of the foreign amateurs are always appreciated.

THE value of Bulgaria to Russia on her way to Constantinople is well known, but the intrinsic value of the country, apart from political considerations, is often overlooked. Bulgaria proper, as constituted by the Berlin Congress, counts about two million of people. By a trifling extension of its present extremely primitive agriculture, the land could easily sustain ten million inhabitants, and by a few improvements in tilling and cultivation it could maintain about five million more. Only a sixth of this extremely fertile country has been brought under cultivation. It would easily yield an abundance of tobacco, cotton, roses, iron, and timber of every variety. Wool and meat could be made articles of export, and the production of silk would be nowhere more remunerative, Asia Minor excepted. The state of society, too, would favour the rapid growth of the national resources. A nation of small proprietors, the Bulgarians know neither want nor dependence. All have enough to live; great landed proprietors and an aristocracy are unknown. While the Servian is merry, impulsive, and not over-inclined to work, the Bulgarian is quiet, slow, and steady, even stubborn. Austria imports most, then England, then Roumania. France participated in an import of 90,000,000 francs in 1882 only to the extent of 3,000,000. German imports passing through Austrian hands cannot well be estimated. One third of the country's revenue goes to defray the expenses of the military budget. There are no debts, but the peasants are unusually loath to pay taxes. Hence has arisen the necessity of borrowing money to meet the expenses of the Servian war, in connection with which Russia is said to offer a loan on conditions more political than financial. Russia has lost a great deal of prestige in the country owing to her general policy as well as to the desire on her part to fill high positions in the army and in the civil administration with Russians rather than Bulgarians. Some of her most determined opponents in Bulgaria first became estranged from her by a real or fancied failure on her part to recognize their merits, and the possible

return of Russian officers to Bulgaria is looked forward to with little complaisance by those who profited by their recall. The fact that Russian soldiers and men-of-war have been sent to Bourgas, a town where the Pro-Russian party is strongest, may indicate that Russia hopes to restore her prestige only by the drastic remedy of occupation. If such be the case, a great crisis is at hand for Bulgaria and for Europe also.

THE social question assumes with every year a more threatening aspect throughout Europe. Agitators who believe that a state of anarchy will best serve their purposes are daily increasing in number. Plots are reported from St. Petersburg and Vienna against the lives of the Emperors there, and Paris and Leipzig have of late witnessed more or less serious riots in their streets. Some of the continental States try to meet the danger by what has been called State socialism,—an attempt to incorporate into the legislature as much as can be safely adopted from the socialist programme. Others refer the solution of the problem to private benevolence and to the good sense of the labourers and their employers. Neither method, however, though it may alleviate the evil and lessen its danger, can effect a complete cure. Against anarchists, the organized party of discontent, the final resource will always be the law and the force that stands behind the law. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the anarchists are largely recruited from the criminal elements of society, and that many among them are only too glad to avail themselves of a political party name to deceive others, and often themselves, as to the true nature of their agitation. Recently a proclamation was issued by some of their leaders in Paris, concluding as follows:—"Workmen, onward! Act, take what belongs to you and death to those who have stolen it from you. Death to thieves! Long live anarchy!" General Boulanger's friends—or enemies—do him little favour by claiming that he desires war, not for regaining lost prestige, not for Alsace-Lorraine, but for the sake of settling the social problem. If war indeed could settle it, Germany would have no socialists, Russia no Nihilists, and France no Communists.

We congratulate Messrs. Kelly and Walsh on their conception that, instead of importing into Japan Christmas cards which, when they are prettiest generally present some features borrowed from Japanese art, a more rational scheme would be to prepare upon the spot something which would be really representative of Japan, its people, their customs, and its scenery. The idea is good, and, judging from a specimen card which has been submitted to us, the manner of carrying it out will prove, on the whole, entertaining. The card we have before us contains six miniature photographs, reproductions, if we mistake not, of scenes which have become traditional by perennial repetition in the albums of both residents and globe-trotters. Fuji, of course, occupies the place of honour, and is flanked on either side by a gate of the Nikkō temples and a group of country-folks in a wistaria arbour. Then, in one corner below, we have the particularly pretty Cyprian whose face figured for so many years on the sign-board of Messrs. Stillfried and Anderson. Her vis-à-vis is a betto, showing a highly tattooed back, and, for the sake of propriety,

separated from his fair neighbour by a pagoda. All this is very well, but what shall we say of the abominable doggerel that finds a place in the seventh division of the card?

"Japan is not a land where men need pray,  
For 'tis itself divine:—  
Yet do I lift my voice in prayer and say:  
May every joy be thine."

This miserable couplet is signed "Ohtomaro," a mongrel term which might have been more appropriately written "Oh-good-lor-o." Underneath the couplet there is a device consisting of a painter's palette resting, in an impossible position, on a branch of blossoming plum. The palette is, of course, of foreign form; nothing like it was ever seen in Japan. In short, the designer and composer of the contents of the seventh division of the card appear to have done everything they could to spoil the whole affair. It is to be hoped that they have been happier in other cases. But even if they have not, the cards are an immense improvement on the ornate and brilliantly tinted souvenirs which people are in the habit of sending each other through the post at the festive season of the year.

THE project of a railway in Kiushû has elicited some of the rosy estimates which usually brighten the inauguration of such schemes. The committee appointed by the projectors has held several meetings at Hakata, in Chikuzen, and has drawn up a constitution for the company, as well as a memorial to Government for the concession. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that no doubt need be entertained with regard to the assent of the authorities, as Prefect Yasuba, during his recent visit to the capital, conferred with the Ministers upon whom the decision will devolve. Of the first section of the proposed line—from Monji-ura in the province of Buzen to Misumi-minato in the province of Higo, about 150 miles in length—the portion lying in the Prefecture of Fukuoka, some 90 miles, has already been surveyed. Elaborate statistics have also been prepared under Prefect Yasuba's directions, showing the probable earnings of that portion of the section. In these statistics the quantities of products exported from, and imported into, the prefecture in 1882 are taken as a basis, and ample corrections are applied on account of the difference between the state of the markets then and now. The result is that the maximum weight of the goods which might pass over the line is 956,268,995 catties, and to this total a correction of 30 per cent. is applied on account of other routes. At the rates of 4 and 8 *rin* a *ri* per two catties of heavy and light goods respectively, the receipts from this source amount to 159,288 *yen*. With regard to passengers, the number of persons who travelled to and from Fukuoka in the districts lying along the line in 1882 was 1,094,023. These are divided into middle and lower classes, the transport of the former being estimated at 4 *sen* and that of the latter at 2 *sen* apiece per *ri* (2½ miles). The receipts from this source tot up to 141,194 *yen*, and the total earnings of the line aggregate 300,482 *yen*. Two-fifths of the aggregate are put down to working expenses, and the result as net earnings is 180,290 *yen*. The cost of construction is estimated at 50,000 *yen* per *ri*, giving a sum of 1,800,000 for the whole 36 *ri* (90 miles), and on this assumption a dividend of over ten per cent. is predicted. The prospect is said to have roused much enthusiasm in Fukuoka, and the inhabitants of Osaka and other

places are hastening to subscribe. The people of Kumamoto are described as having been conspicuously zealous from the outset, and those of Saga Prefecture, though somewhat lukewarm at first, are now joining heartily in the scheme.

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It will be seen at once that the above estimate includes some points which require modification. The rates for passenger traffic are small—only three-fifths of those charged on the Tōkyō-Yokohama line, where, according to the Fukuoka estimate, second and third class tickets should cost 18 *sen* and 36 *sen* respectively, instead of 30 *sen* and 60 *sen* as at present. Moreover, the number of persons who have hitherto travelled by road is by no means a fair criterion of the number that would be likely to travel by railway. The tendency of railways is to develop passenger traffic enormously. The experience of Japan in this respect has been uniform with the experience of Western countries. We should be inclined, therefore, to add from 30 to 50 per cent. to the sum set down against earnings from the passenger source. The case of goods is different. It is true that an inland line, like that under consideration, would be comparatively free from the competition of coasting steamers though this immunity does not extend to the portion—18 *ri*—between Monji-ura and Fukuoka, and further the Fukuoka road would not have to contend with even river traffic. But, for some reason or other, the carriage of goods by rail has not yet recommended itself largely to Japanese producers. The Tōkyō-Takasaki line, for example, in spite of its favourable situation, has not succeeded in attracting this species of traffic to an appreciable extent. Admitting that it is handicapped by the great rivers which traverse the districts it crosses; that its capabilities as a carrier of market supplies are virtually annulled by the inconvenient location of the terminus, and that the directors have not yet laid themselves out seriously to meet the convenience of producers, there still remains the conservatism of the Japanese farmer, who has not learned to set a pecuniary value on his time or on the exercise of his thaws and sinews. We should be disposed, therefore, to conclude that the projectors of the Kiushû line take a too sanguine view when they look forward to obtaining 70 per cent. of the goods' traffic in the district. But the most inexplicable figure in their calculations in the estimate of the cost of construction. No railway in Japan has been built for fifty thousand *yen* a *ri*. Even the Poronai line cost over seventy thousand, and it is not to be supposed that the method of construction employed in Hokkaido will be followed in Kiushû. Three million *yen* seems a more correct estimate on account of cost of construction than one million eight hundred thousand. Such errors of calculation, however, cause incomparably less concern than the wholesale reductions which the floating capital of Japan is undergoing. What with Nakasendo Bonds, Naval Bonds, Kinsatsu Exchange Bonds, Redemption Bonds, and Kiushû Railway Scrip, it is evident that ability to meet the demands of ordinary commerce is constantly diminished, and that the much-to-be-desired period when such demands will arise is proportionately deferred.

THE *Yiji Shimpō's* remarks—published among our translations a few days ago—on the subject of

the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, are not distinguished by the thoroughness for which that journal is generally conspicuous. We do not allude to the question of the interpretation to be put on the pecuniary obligations assumed by the Government towards the Company. That matter involves a discussion upon which we are not prepared to enter here. What we refer to is the reason assigned by the *Yiji Shimpō* for the inception of the Kyōdō Unyu Kaisha. According to our Tōkyō contemporary, the only purpose which the projectors of the latter had in view was to mitigate the injuries caused by the monopoly of the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha. That is a remarkably misleading view of the facts. The interests of the maritime carrying trade had very little to do with the establishment of the Kyōdō. They may have seemed to justify the step, but they certainly did not suggest it. The country had imperative need of ships in view of contingencies that need not be discussed now, and the creation of a new coast-carrying company seemed the most expeditious and effectual method of procuring what was wanted with the greatest speed and in closest accord with the requirements of the moment. There is a radical difference between that explanation and the one alleged by the *Yiji Shimpō*.

We venture to suggest to the Committee of the Yokohama Art Exhibition that it might be advantageous to extend the period during which the exhibits will be on view. Three days is not a long time, especially in the case of exhibitors who live at a distance, and who are consequently put to much trouble and some expense in forwarding specimens. Besides, the Exhibition, according to the present announcement, will close on Saturday, a decidedly inconvenient day. Some of the exhibitors will doubtless be anxious to remove their property at once, and others may be unwilling to do so on Sunday. It may thus, perhaps, be necessary to extend the operation of removal over two days—an arrangement which would increase the risk taken by the Committee and be inconvenient in other respects. Finally, if there is to be any Japanese audience from Tōkyō—and we see no reason why several ladies and gentlemen should not come, if the affair is properly advertised—Sunday is the day which would particularly suit them. The Public Hall will, under any circumstances, have to be retained for the purposes of the Exhibition until Monday night, so that to throw it open on Sunday would not add to the expense and might increase the profits.

IF M. Tisza's late speech is a full expression of Austro-Hungary's present policy—and we have no reason to doubt it—a great change has indeed taken place in the leading circles of the dual monarchy; a change long ago urged by the Hungarians and of late but faintly resisted by the German half of the Empire. A possible division of Turkey between Austria and Russia is easily spoken of and reads well on paper; but how to dispose of, and how to govern, territory so acquired, is a question much more readily answered by a despotic than by a parliamentary or constitutional State. The introduction of parliamentary institutions and the consequent extension of the suffrage in German Austria have had the effect of depriving the German element, through the Galician and Bohemian vote, of a great part of its former power, and in Hungarian Austria, owing to the same

process, the proud Magyar is at present scarcely able to keep his head above the rapidly rising Slavonic flood. Since Bosnia has been added as another jewel to the crown of Austria, German-Austria and Hungary have both been equally determined not to allow the Bosnians to destroy their parliamentary circles. For the western half of the monarchy the incorporation of Bosnia would have meant the addition of another discordant and but semi-civilized element, and would have been equivalent to the permanent and irremediable decline of German influence; while the eastern half of the Austrian monarchy would have found in the Slav population of Bosnia an element likely to upset the stability of her government, and finally capable, by the aid of kindred elements in Croatia, Transylvania, and North Hungary, of even wresting from the Magyar his ancient supremacy. It is, therefore, generally believed that these circumstances, as much as political regard for Russia, have prevented the Austrian government from formally annexing Bosnia and the Herzegovina. So long as no formal annexation takes place, it is possible for Austrian statesmen to keep ulterior questions affecting the status of the new territory in a quiescent state. The Slav elements of Austria have, of course, taken position, too, as to the future of Bosnia. In their eyes the great desideratum is the change of the dual monarchy into one composed of three equally strong parts with the same rights and responsibilities; one comprising the greater number of ancient crown lands, predominantly German; another embracing Hungary proper, and possibly Galicia, predominantly Magyar; and finally the Slavonian portion with Croatia, the military frontier, Bosnia, Herzegovina, parts of Transylvania, southern Styria, Carniola, and Istria with Trieste. These wishes and questions can as yet be kept in the background, but with Bosnia annexed and Austria safely in possession of Salonica, they could not be discussed as now platonically and with any real indifference; they would call for a practical and speedy but extremely difficult solution that would unsettle and change much of the result of the last four decades. No doubt such problems would be met and solved; probably, too, with the same success for which Austrian statesmen, dealing with difficult national questions, have of late become deservedly conspicuous. But the creation of a strong Balkan confederation receiving support from, and giving support to, Austria, would be more valuable and more enduring perhaps than any acquisition of additional but undesired and scarcely desirable territory. Such a policy on Austria's part would be perfectly intelligible and is beyond doubt the one urged by Hungary. Should the programme become impracticable, owing to lack of proper support on the part of the Balkan States themselves, then Austria would yet be in time to fall back on the alternative recommended by some Vienna journals, namely, compensation—provided she had not already committed herself too deeply against Russia.

About six weeks ago a German official paper wrote that among all the candidates for the Bulgarian throne Prince Waldemar only was likely to be successful. Equally related to the reigning families of Russia and England, his character and antecedents afforded guarantees for a conservative Government in Bulgaria. England,

the paper argued, would certainly accept his candidacy and approve of his election by the Sobranje, but whether Russia would as readily agree to his assumption of power in the Principality was a question which the writer confessed himself unable to answer. The first part of this forecast has been realized. The Prince of Oldenburg, by character, education, and sympathy a thorough Russian and a devoted personal friend of the Czar, was probably too pronounced a Pro-Russian to be acceptable either to England or to the Bulgarians. The various candidates put forward, or at least believed to have been favoured, by either Turkey or Montenegro were yet more unsatisfactory, as neither of these Powers could offer any reasonable guarantee that Macedonia would not be drawn into the sphere of active politics. The Sobranje, therefore, seems to have taken a middle course, electing a candidate universally believed to be acceptable to the Powers. Whether Russia favoured or opposed Prince Waldemar's election, or whether she chose to stand sullenly aloof, we have as yet no means of knowing. But Prince Waldemar's refusal to accept the crown, wise as it may be from his standpoint, prolongs the uncertainty which weighs so heavily upon the most vital interests of Bulgaria and Europe. In Prince Waldemar, Bulgaria might have found a ruler who would have sincerely endeavoured to bring about, and to maintain, friendly relations with Russia without compromising the Principality's independence. Whether such endeavours would have been successful, however, is a question which the Prince himself seems to have answered in the negative. It appears to be growing more likely with every month that the Gordian Knot of the Eastern Question, the status of the Balkan populations, will have to be cut by the sword in a future far from distant; and in view of this contingency, the recently declared policy of Austria to favour and foster the independence of the Balkan States, together with Great Britain's support of Austria in these questions, seem to offer the best security for the cause of freedom and the equilibrium of Europe. Such a policy only will effectually unite the many races of Austro-Hungary and enlist the active support of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, while Turkey herself, seeing in it her only hope and safeguard against otherwise endlessly recurring wars and dangers of war, may decide to be, as she indeed ought to be, one of the chief members of a future Balkan Federation.

We find, in the last number of the *Tōkyō Gakugei Zasshi*, an essay by Mr. Basil H. Chamberlain on the necessity of a reform in the Japanese method of reading Chinese. Everyone knows that a Japanese, in reading a Chinese sentence, changes the order of the words to suit the idiom of his own language. By this process he of course destroys the rhythm of the original and strips it of everything but its bare sense. It may well be supposed that such a ruthless mutilation has often been the subject of scholastic censure. Mr. Chamberlain does not tread new ground, but he at least contributes an important and authoritative opinion, and the scholarship he displays in his manner of doing so gives additional weight to his words. He premises that students of the Chinese classics in this country do not profess to be content with the general meaning of what they read, but aim also at mastering the exact spirit in which the great masters, Confucius and Mencius, wrote.



Suppose, then, by way of illustration, that a Chinese subjected the Japanese language to a similar system of re-arrangement, and observe the result in the case of the well known poem:—

*Tago no ura ni uchi-ide mireba  
Shirolae no  
Fuji no tokane ni  
Yuki wa furitsutsu.*

Re-arranged according to the Chinese idiom, this assumes the following most unmusical form:—

*Uchi-ide mireba ni Tago no ura  
Yuki wa furitsutsu  
Ni Shirolae no  
Fuji no tokane.*

Possibly the difference of harmony will not be fully evident to the general public, but they may take it for granted on the assurance of such students as Mr. Chamberlain. The essayist goes on to discuss an objection often urged on behalf of the Japanese method; namely, that, if a sentence is left in its original order, there is much difficulty in tracing the exact relation of various causative and conjunctive forms. Mr. Chamberlain hints that this argument is the outcome of ignorance. No one denies that the Japanese language, or the English language, has grammatical rules of its own. "Why should not a similar extraterritorial privilege be extended to the Chinese language also." The consequence of the concession may be embarrassing to those who do not study Chinese earnestly—and it is a language which requires very earnest study. But persons who do study it, will find many points of resemblance between its syntactical methods and those of Occidental tongues, and will no longer experience any difficulty in construing its sentences as they are written. Mr. Chamberlain further urges that a mongrel tongue such as that produced by grafting Japanese syntax upon Chinese construction, necessarily ceases to be a medium of creation. A Chinese, reading Japanese poetry in the manner indicated above, cannot possibly hope to compose a poem himself. And what is true of poetry, is true also of prose. In these days of exact scholarship every one will agree that the method condemned by Mr. Chamberlain is intolerable. We hope that he may have the pleasure of finding himself among the pioneers of an important reform. Imagine how English would fare if it were Japonicised after the method indicated above. Here is a sample:—

#### ENGLISH FORM.

"The splendour falls on castle walls  
And snowy summits old in story;  
The long light shakes across the lakes  
And the wild cataract leaps in glory."

#### JAPONICISED FORM.

"Castle of walls and story in  
Old snowy summits on the splendour falls  
The lakes across the long light shakes,  
And the wild cataract glory in leaps.

Twice during the past few days the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has published reports of the despatch of Chinese troops to Korea. Rumours of this nature have been so long in the air that the public has become more or less acclimatized to them, and they remain little noticed. In the present case, however, the story derives a colour of probability from an explanation which appears in the same journal's issue of the 12th instant, to the effect that the object of sending the troops is to protect Port Hamilton, which Great Britain has agreed to vacate on condition that China will erect forts and station a garrison there. This story comes from the Shanghai correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*. Our Tōkyō contemporary's comment on it is that, whatever may be England's intention or China's disposition, there is little likelihood that such a step would be taken without Japan's

knowledge, inasmuch as China is precluded by the Tientsin Convention from sending an armed force to Korea without the consent of this empire. Unquestionably, however, a rumour of the above import is current in Shanghai, and it seems not impossible to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that, having regard to the outlying situation of the islands forming the Nanhow group and to the prime purpose of the Tientsin Convention, the Chinese Government may consider that the stationing of a garrison at Port Hamilton would not be a breach of the Convention. We (*Japan Mail*) cannot admit the probability of this hypothesis. The Convention is quite explicit. It forbids either of the high contracting parties to send an armed force to Korea without the consent of the other, Port Hamilton is undoubtedly a part of Korea. Its propinquity to or remoteness from Seoul has nothing to do with the issue. If China is to be at liberty to interpret for herself the particular parts of the little Kingdom to which her obligation applies or does not apply, the Convention becomes a farce. But, after all, there is not much occasion to discuss this question, so far as Port Hamilton is concerned, seeing that England has not yet given it up, and, in our judgment, is not at all likely to give it up at this juncture. The condition of the Bulgarian imbroglio renders war a not improbable contingency at any moment, and, in the event of war, Port Hamilton would be of manifest use to either of the principal belligerents.

PROFESSOR SAUVLET's concert on Wednesday in the Public Hall was not successful in drawing a good attendance, only seventy or eighty people being present. The programme comprised several pianoforte solos by Mr. Sauvlet, which were rendered with all the professor's brilliance and spirit, two soprano solos—"Eco dell' Arno" (Gordigiane) and "Valse de Concert" (G. Sauvlet, which were charmingly sung by the ladies to whom they had been assigned, two songs "The Roll Call" (Ciro Pinsuti) and "Io t'amerò" (Stanzieri) given by two gentlemen amateurs, and the duet "See the pale moon" (Campana), by lady and gentleman amateurs, the first part of the programme being opened by an overture by two pianos, violon, violoncello, and flute, and the second by "La Flute Enchantée" (Mozart) on two pianos, while the concert was closed by the air "Dear Friends Farewell," sung by one of the lady soloists with a chorus of male voices. The programme was, as may be gathered from this indication of its character, of a very high order, and regret was expressed that it should be rendered before so small an audience. Both the lady and gentlemen soloists are first among our local amateurs, and appeared at their best in the songs they rendered, the accompaniments to which were played by Mr. Sauvlet himself. Some changes had to be made in the programme in consequence of the absence of a lady who should have taken a prominent part in it.

We take the following from the *North China Herald*:—A Memorial to the Throne from Li Hung-chang gives us a very vivid presentment of the cheapness of living in China. The Viceroy asks for an extra allowance of Tls. 5 for each boat carrying tribute rice to Peking, and he explains that these boats, which must be of moderate size as they carry crews of seven or eight men each, make three trips a year, "and their earnings after deducting expenditure, do

not amount to more than ten taels or so per boat," out of which the whole crew have to support themselves. It is customary for the crew to take from the cargo the actual rice they can consume: but even so, \$2 a head a year is little enough for the crews to live on. Owners of house-boats would be glad to get off for Tls. 12 a year, which is the government allowance for oiling, caulking, and repairs. It is satisfactory to see that the government consents to allow the extra Tls. 5 per boat asked for, which will give each boatman the enormous increase of \$1 a year to his pay.

MUCH anxiety is felt by the agents of the British steamer *Plainmiller*, which left here on the 1st inst. for Otaru. The agents have received telegraphic information to the effect that the vessel left Otaru on the 9th inst. at six p.m., the ordinary limit for a run from that port being three to four days. Presuming that she is still afloat, it is probable that she has broken down, as it is certain that had she anchored for shelter or gone on shore it could only have been at a spot within a short distance of a telegraph station. The captain is at this port, having remained on shore sick; the vessel left here in command of her late chief officer. We think that the authorities would do well to send the *Cleopatra* out to look for the overdue steamer.

THE appearance of a date block for 1877 is a reminder that the present year is drawing to a close, Messrs. Grosser and Co., as general agents for the Fire Insurance Association, Limited, of London, and the Fire Insurance Company of 1877 of Hamburg, being the first in the field in the distribution of this necessary adjunct to every office. A good feature in the block received from Messrs. Grosser is the marking of the Customs holidays.

SOME more than usually astute counterfeiter has, we understand, been passing off imitations of the 5 yen notes of the Nippon Ginko. Merchants will do well to study the conformation of the word "Five" on the genuine note, the "F" in the counterfeit being, according to our information, slightly different from that on the real note.

THE cholera returns for Tōkyō during last week were:—Friday, 12th November, new case, 1; death, 1. Saturday and Sunday, new cases, 5; deaths, 2. Monday, new case, 1; deaths, 3. Tuesday, new case, 1; deaths, 0. Wednesday, new cases, 2; death, 1. Thursday, new cases, 2; death, 1. Total, new cases, 12; deaths, 8.

SINCE the 13th instant, inclusive, the only day on which new cases of cholera or deaths from that disease were reported was Monday, 15th, when the numbers were given as new cases 2, death 1.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR issued a proclamation under date the 15th instant, intimating that Japan has entered into the Convention of the Red Cross Association.

THE *Mino Maru*, which was stated the other day by a local contemporary to have left the port for Yokkaichi, is still in the harbour, where an attempt is being made to replace a blade of her propeller, which was lost on the last trip.

THE *Alacrity* (6), double-screw steel dispatch-boat, Commander R. B. Maconochie, is expected to arrive at this port in a few days.

## CAPTAIN DRAKE'S APPEAL.

THE master of the *Normanton*, Captain W. DRAKE, addresses to one of our local contemporaries a letter complaining of our comments on the circumstances which attended the loss of his ship. Captain DRAKE characterises our article of November 6th as "an extraordinary statement," but unfortunately he makes no serious attempt to show in what respect our views were erroneous or extravagant. Any valid explanation which he could offer would be received by the public with grateful relief and by ourselves with hearty satisfaction, even though our own criticisms were thereby proved entirely fallacious. To the hope which he expresses, that "the public of Yokohama and the editor of the *Japan Mail* will form a more lenient view of the conduct of himself and his crew," there is only this to be said, that the wish of every member of the British community is to construe his actions in the most favourable light. Never previously have we read of any case in the annals of British seamanship where the crew of a sinking ship saved themselves and left their passengers, women and men, to perish helplessly. No one who values the high reputation earned by English mariners in all the seas of the world through long centuries of hardy and chivalrous conduct, can be willing to admit the truth of an incident which so seriously disfigures the fair record. To Captain DRAKE himself the situation in which he is placed must be scarcely tolerable. A skilful sailor and a brave man, as the position to which he has risen justifies us in believing him, he finds himself charged with acting, or allowing those under his command to act, in a manner disgraceful to the flag he sailed under. We cannot choose but sympathise with him, doubting not that he would rather have gone down with his ship than have survived on such terms. The public, therefore, is only too willing to listen to his explanations. But he appears to have none to offer. As before the Court of Inquiry, so now in the columns of a newspaper, he can only repeat the bald assurance that "he and his crew did all they could to save life." It is impossible that he can expect the world to be satisfied with that statement. He relies on the evidence laid before the Court of Inquiry. We can assure him that that evidence and the finding of the Court are painful and humiliating surprises to the public. It was bad enough that the officers and crew of a British ship should be living comfortably on shore while the bodies of her Japanese passengers, men and women, were lying at the bottom of the sea; but this shame was if possible exceeded by the solemn farce of a British tribunal which, with such evidence adduced to account for such a fact, could deliberately place on record its opinion that "the master, officers and others of the European

crew did all in their power to save the lives of the passengers." What was it that the master, officers and crew did? The proceedings of the Court are now published in full, and we can answer the question very briefly—too briefly.

The master "tried to explain their danger" to the Japanese passengers, and "urged them to get into the boats." But "they took no notice and clung together." In that condition he left them and went to the bridge. On their obedience to his order depended the safety of these twenty-five persons. He saw that they were either unable or unwilling to obey. It was, therefore, his plain duty to compel their obedience. But he took no step whatsoever with that object. He left them there and thus, and gave them no second thought, so far as his acts were concerned, until he was on the eve of quitting the ship. Observe what he then did. Sitting in a boat with two officers, eight able-bodied sailors and two boys, he sent the boatswain, single-handed, to endeavour once more to bring out the twenty-five passengers, among whom were five women. At this supreme moment, with sufficient force at command to ensure the rescue of at least a portion of his passengers, he entrusted to the boatswain alone a duty which he had found himself unable to discharge. And before the result of the boatswain's forlorn essay could be ascertained, the boat "floated away" from the vessel and the passengers were left to die.

"There were more than sufficient boats to carry the passengers," says Captain DRAKE. It is true. There were seven boats hanging in the davits when the ship struck. But at the last moment, when, if the passengers were to be saved at all, they must have been saved in a body and without delay, there was only one boat available, and in it were already seated thirteen persons. To understand this it is necessary to recapitulate a few facts. Only three boats were lowered. Of these one, the starboard life-boat, was upset in the act of lowering. Practically, therefore, there were but two boats provided to accommodate sixty-five persons—a crew of thirty-nine and twenty-five passengers. It is difficult to fix the exact time when one of these boats, containing the third officer and ten seamen, shoved off, but that she was not waiting by the ship at the last is shown by the fact that the chief officer and the carpenter, left alone of all the Europeans on the deck, were about to lower another boat when they observed that the starboard life-boat had righted. They jumped into her, and almost immediately afterwards she was washed from the ship's side, being nearly full of water and without oars. In the *Normanton* there then remained twenty-five Japanese passengers, six Lascar firemen, and one European, the boatswain. Had these thirty-two persons endeavoured to escape, they would have found only one boat—the Captain's—to

receive them, and in it were already seated, as we have seen, thirteen persons. Such was the provision of boats made, and such were the steps taken by the master to rescue his passengers. Let us see now in what manner the other officers did "everything in their power to save life."

The chief officer, before lowering the boats, went to the Japanese passengers and tried to get them out. What methods he employed, we do not know. The Court of Inquiry gave itself no concern about that, but in every case was content with the bald statement that a "trial" had been made. The Japanese—so the chief officer alleged—refused to obey him. They were curiously obdurate, these Japanese. Five women, a little boy, and nineteen men saw the crew of the ship hastening to leave her; saw her sinking deeper and deeper in the water; saw the waves washing over her deck in larger and larger volumes. At such a time, human beings, whatever their stoicism, or obtuseness, snatch at any means of succour, eagerly obey anyone authorized and competent to provide for their safety. But the Japanese refused to move. If they were paralysed by terror, their condition ought to have supplied an additional incentive to those charged with the duty of rescuing them. It had no such effect upon the chief officer. He bade the boatswain "assist" the Japanese, went himself to lower the boats, and never again took any care for the lives of the twenty-five passengers.

The boatswain, having been instructed by the chief officer to "assist" the Japanese, "did so." That is all we know of his proceedings. With that assertion, perhaps the briefest and most meagre ever submitted or accepted in evidence, the curiously *insouciant* Court at Kobe was quite satisfied. He "tried to get the Japanese out, but they refused." He "did not know why they refused." His manner of "trying" was not sufficiently cogent to elicit their reasons. They did refuse, however, and so he left them. At a subsequent period he renewed his attempt under instructions from the captain. It was then too late. The water was coming over the bridge and the boatswain—whose gallantry constitutes one bright spot in the sombre story—barely succeeded in saving his own life.

The second officer brought up three of the Japanese and left them on the bridge. Presently he found that two of them had rejoined their fellow-passengers in the alley-way. He then placed himself in a boat and made no further effort to save the passengers.

The third officer tried to explain to the Japanese that the ship was sinking. Finding one of them who could speak English, and who complained of inability to understand what was going forward, he "took him to the lower bridge and showed him a boat." This was "the last he saw of the passengers."

Such is the whole official record of what was done for the passengers. No organized attempt to rescue them was made. A few isolated efforts by individuals, a few verbal appeals in a language known to be incomprehensible—that is all. Only once was there any semblance of combined endeavour. The boatswain asserts that, at the last moment, "the carpenter and I were going to try to get the passengers off the ship." The duty of saving the lives of twenty-five passengers including five women and a child, had apparently devolved upon these two seamen. And their intention of "trying" to discharge it was never translated into action. Yet the Court of Inquiry records its opinion that "the master, officers, and others of the European crew did all in their power to save the lives of the passengers." The manner in which the Court conducted the examinations, and its finding, do not help to lessen the disgrace. They intensify it. For so marked was the perfunctoriness of the "inquiry," so flagrantly unjustifiable the verdict, that the Japanese nation will surely suspect something worse than mere incompetence and stolidity. If it be possible to remove the double stigma which has been placed on British seamanship and British justice, we trust that no official efforts to that end will be spared. If it be not possible, then at least the press can do its part by strongly disavowing, on behalf of the general public, any semblance of willingness to condone such reproaches.

#### CALM COUNSELS.

WE are sincerely glad to see that the storm of popular indignation about the *Normanton* affair is beginning to subside, and that reason promises soon to take the place of resentment. The article which we translate to-day from the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō* breathes a spirit much more consistent with the relations between Great Britain and Japan than that displayed by the previous utterances of the vernacular press in regard to this most unhappy catastrophe. We think, indeed, that our Tōkyō contemporary might have said a good deal which he has left unsaid. Nothing could be sounder than his argument as to the injustice of confounding the custom of the British nation with the act of a few sailors, above all when that act is entirely inconsistent with the long record of courageous and able seamanship which Englishmen can show. But he might have added that, in this instance, all doubt as to the direction which the sympathy of the British public takes was dispelled at the outset. Not only was the English press of Yokohama unanimous in its condemnation of the finding of the Naval Court of Inquiry, but the foreign community, without distinction of nationality, came forward and subscribed liberally to a fund for the families of the passengers who perished in the ill-fated ship. Animated, as it evi-

dently is, by a desire to be just, the *Fiji Shimpō* would have better accomplished its good purpose by giving due prominence to these important facts.

And here we ought to say that in alluding, with apparent condemnation, to the conduct of the master of the *Normanton*, we have no intention of pronouncing judgment on Captain DRAKE, who is now undergoing trial for a crime of which he may, and we sincerely trust will, be able to prove himself innocent. Our critical reference is only to the facts elicited by the Naval Court of Inquiry at Kobe, and above all to the strange discrepancy between the fullness of the finding of that tribunal and the meagreness of the evidence submitted to it. To anything which the Japanese public, or the Japanese press, may say upon this head, we can make no adequate reply. The Court, as it seems to us, went out of its way to express, on the slenderest and least explored grounds, approval of conduct which nothing but the fullest and most convincing testimony could condone. Yet even here there are some points which deserve to be noted by all impartial persons. In the first place, the proceedings of the Court as published by the newspapers may be only an outline of the investigation as it was really carried on. The journalistic report was not stenographic, and it is conceivable that, by means of questions not recorded, details may have been elicited of which nothing is publicly known. On the other hand, taking the proceedings as they stand, an argument of a different nature suggests itself. The Court did not address itself specially to an examination of the course adopted with regard to the Japanese passengers in the *Normanton*. That it did not exhaust every possible means of eliciting everything which might bear upon this point, and, above all, that it recorded an emphatic finding unsupported by such information, were, indeed, errors of the gravest nature. Setting aside the conduct of the Court, however, the fact appears to be that the master and officers of the *Normanton* were virtually left to tell their own story; and it is very possible that these men, sincerely believing that they had done what they could to save life, and finding no disposition to question their conduct severely, omitted particulars which would have materially altered the complexion of the case, and which may be adduced at the investigation now in progress. Of course we are offering a purely hypothetical explanation. But before venturing to formulate any conclusion in such a matter, it is necessary to consider every imaginable extenuation. Finally, the Japanese should remember that there is a vast difference between a Naval Court of Inquiry and a Court of Justice. The former's principal function is to investigate and determine the character of the seamanship shown by those to whom the management of a vessel

is entrusted. Its proceedings, outside of that function, are not invested by public opinion with anything like the significance which attaches to a trial conducted before a Court of law. In the event of that most improbable contingency, the acquittal of Captain DRAKE, in the face of conclusive evidence, should such be elicited by the tribunal which will have to try him finally, it will be time enough to speak of a miscarriage of justice.

But there is one point above all to which the attention of the *Fiji Shimpō* should be directed. Our contemporary concludes the article in question by a species of invocation to the British authorities to render impartial judgment in view of the friendly relations between Japan and Great Britain. Does this mean that the verdict of a Court of Justice should be swayed by political considerations? We cannot too strongly deprecate such a notion, or too emphatically protest against the imputation that the acquittal or condemnation of Captain DRAKE will possess international significance. British Courts of law have to try and determine every case on its own merits and according to the evidence, without the slightest concern for questions of State. Thus, in the instance specially under consideration, Her Majesty's Minister in Tōkyō is absolutely powerless to influence the course of justice one way or another. Any attempt on his part to do so, would be as futile as it would be culpable. The matter is now beyond the reach of all diplomatic interference, and if Captain DRAKE is acquitted, it will be simply because the evidence produced by the prosecution is insufficient to convict him. That his passengers were Japanese, not English, will not and ought not to weigh for a moment with the tribunal before which he is arraigned.

#### THE QUESTION OF THE ELEVATION OF WOMEN IN JAPAN.

(BY A JAPANESE.)

I.

WHEN the traditionally virtuous and chivalrous people of the "Land of the Gods" lived and died in happy harmony with Nature, as yet free from the enslaving influence of Chinese philosophy and the intolerant ascendancy of military spirit, the position of women was far more honourable and blissful than it is in these latter days of conventionalities and artificialities. When an Empress of such extraordinary capacity as JINGO held the reins of power, or when authoresses of such classic renown as MURASAKI SHIKIBU, SEISHONAGON, ISE, and many others, took active parts in the development of the yet uncultivated language of the country, it can hardly be supposed that the position of women was merely that of submissive slavery to the strong sex. Had the country progressed in an even course of advance since those happy days of yore, Original from centuries back, Japanese

civilization might have assumed a different character so far as concerns the relative position of the sexes. But unfortunately the subsequent course of events was highly unfavourable to the preservation of the rights originally enjoyed by the fair sex.

About the beginning of the twelfth century, a change of vital importance overtook the country; a change which was most influential in shaping the subsequent course of the national history. Political power was usurped by the military class. During the first fifteen hundred years after the accession of the Emperor JIMMU, in 660 B.C., the sovereign power was wielded by the Emperors themselves. They were in reality, as well as in name, the Chief Magistrates of State and the commanders-in-chief of the forces. Soldiers were then raised by a method very much like the modern conscription system, and there was as yet no regular military class. But by degrees the constant waging of border warfare developed hereditary military families throughout the country, especially in the provinces of the west and north-east, while, at the same time, control over the military affairs of the country slowly but steadily slipped from Imperial hands into those of generals and officers. As it has happened in the case of every other nation, the rise of a hereditary military class meant in this country, also, the usurpation of the sovereign power by that class. For a space of about five hundred years, from the beginning of the twelfth until the beginning of the seventeenth century—at which latter date the country was first reduced to a state of permanent tranquillity by TOKUGAWA IYASU—Japan was the scene of one long continuous series of bloody struggles for power among the rival military houses, beginning with the fierce contests of the HEIJI and the GENJI, and continuing through the eventful years of the ASHIKAGA Shōguns, down to the exciting scenes under the brilliant but short-lived houses of ODA and TOYOTOMI. All the energies and healthy spirit of the nation were thus wasted, at that important stage of its development, in fruitless and barbarous internecine quarrels, and the promising germs of civilization which had become visible in the tenth and eleventh centuries, were abruptly checked in their natural growth.

In addition to, and in some respects resulting from, the above mentioned interruption of the peaceful development of national civilization, there followed from the endless intestine wars of those five centuries two consequences of the most vital importance, directly affecting the position of women in this country. It has ever been found that when the domination of mere physical strength constitutes the principal feature of society, the position of women is, to a greater or less extent, that of mere slaves to the strong sex. Engaged in constant fighting, and spending the prime

of their lives far away from home, amidst scenes little calculated to restrain the force of their animal passions, the men of those turbulent times had neither leisure nor inclination to attend to the requirements of the domestic virtues, without which neither can true home life exist, nor can the proper honorable status of women be consistently maintained. While thus, on the one hand, the wild military life of licence led by men, as much as women's consciousness of their own insignificance in society, made it impossible for the latter to maintain anything like equality with the former; on the other hand, the vicissitudes and sorrows of an age of battles, and the innumerable ills and sufferings entailed upon the weak sex, forced women to seek consolation in a religion whose nature was peculiarly well adapted to reconcile them to the hardship of their lot. It is not too much to say that the religion in question largely contributed to deepen and render permanent the inferiority to which women were condemned by the predominance of brute force during the five centuries of what may be termed the Dark Ages of Japan. Though Buddhism had been slowly and surely gaining a footing among the people of Japan during the six hundred years that had elapsed from its entrance into this country in 552 A.D., it was not until the agitated period referred to above that the teachings of the great Deliverer of Asia began to exercise a deeper and more general influence on the minds of the women of the country, and to a lesser but still appreciable extent on those of the men also. Speaking of the influence of Buddhism, it must not be omitted that the general ignorance of the age made the priests the only repositories of the learning then in existence, thus establishing their title to be the infallible guides of their illiterate converts, just as exactly similar circumstances made the Roman Catholic clergy despotic in Mediaeval Europe.

To these two influences, the unsympathetic ascendancy of physical strength and the unquestioned sway of Buddhism, there was added another, hardly less calamitous to the rights of the fair sex, at the time when the country at last settled down into a state of repose under the astute rule of TOKUGAWA IYASU. This remarkable man assumed the title of SHOGUN, or in full SEI-I TAI SHOGUN, in 1603. By his far-seeing and subtle genius was established a feudal system with excessively partial and oppressive codes of social and domestic morality, adopted from the teachings of Confucius and Mencius. Plainly recognizing the causes of the failures of his predecessors, NOBUNAGA and HIDEYOSHU, IYASU wisely sought to wedge, as it were, each class of the people immovably into a fixed groove. As a means to this end he encouraged the study of Chinese philosophy, the whole tendency of which is to develop a negative, or passive character;

to train every one to be contented with his own lot in life, however miserable that lot may be. It need scarcely be said that the effect of the new order of things was most tyrannical and complete upon the members of the weak sex. These, as already described, educated both by the nature of the treatment they had previously received, and by the character of the religion to which they had been forced to turn for consolation, found little difficulty in resigning themselves to the shameful position now definitely assigned them by the unfeeling and semi-barbarous usages of feudal society. It is true that the influence of Chinese philosophy had been more or less at work even during the anarchical centuries immediately antecedent to the assumption of power by IYASU. But it was unquestionably during the sway of the TOKUGAWA Regents that that philosophy operated with the full force at once of a religion and of an ethical system. Something of the extraordinary influence wielded by Confucianism may be understood from the fact that, at the principal schools in each clan, the images of CONFUCIUS and his disciples were solemnly and sincerely worshipped by students at a particular season each year.

It is, therefore, scarcely possible to avoid the conclusion that the status of women was far more natural and honourable in the early, than in the later, periods of Japanese history. The clan warfare which continued almost without intermission for five hundred years after the beginning of the twelfth century; the growing prevalence of Buddhism during those ages; the final establishment of a peculiarly organised feudalism under the TOKUGAWA Government; and the spread of the doctrines of CONFUCIUS—these are forces which a study of Japanese history shows to have been chiefly responsible for the relegation of the weak sex to a position of harsh and unnatural inferiority.

## II.

It would have been strange, had the tide of social reform now sweeping over the land with such force left undisturbed the status of Japanese women. For assuredly that status is in some respects quite inconsistent with the spirit of civilization breathed by the nation in its new career of progress. Already the desire of a better state of things has been awakened in the bosoms of women themselves, and everywhere this desire is rapidly working marvellous changes.

Until very lately Japanese women had virtually no existence from a social point of view. Feudal morality, at once rigid and timid, forbade them to mix in society, and habit dulled their sense of the ignominious position thus assigned them. When now and then some of the more aspiring and courageous awoke to the reality of their social degradation, and manifested signs of discontent, they were sure to be os-

traced from the fellowship of their conservative sisters as presumptuous *otemba*. It was considered extremely unfeminine to show the least symptom of individuality, much more of independence, even when important personal interests were involved. To die for a man who had been the most cruel and unfaithful of husbands, was regarded by women as the acme of virtuous devotion. Observe now, how greatly this is changed. Not only have the minds of women been freed from silly and contemptible prejudices against the noble aspirations of the more ambitious of their number, but ladies now vie with one another to elevate their social status. They no longer adhere to the wretched standard of virtue prescribed by the tyrannical formalism of feudal society, and too long suffered to survive the peculiar circumstances which established it. Though still to a very limited extent, they have begun to take part in social *r  unions*, and the number of ladies gracing various public occasions by their presence is rapidly increasing. Everywhere clubs and associations are springing up among the women of the middle and higher classes for literary and other purposes. But nowhere is the impulse given to the aspirations of the fair sex more apparent and hopeful than in the extraordinary number of applications for admission to various missionary and other female schools during the last two or three years. Indeed, this rush for education is increasing at such a rapid rate, that even at present a want is keenly felt for the establishment of many more female seminaries in the capital alone.

Great as is the change recently wrought among our women, it must be confessed that as yet their position in society is very far from being what it ought to be. Despite the zealous efforts of literati, journalists, public speakers, and religious teachers on the one hand, and the earnest and keen enthusiasm of many women on the other, the attempts thus far made to raise the position of the fair sex are of an extremely superficial nature and still more limited in their sphere of action. It is thus natural that a great deal of impatience should be manifested on the part of sanguine social reformers at the tardy progress of this movement. Yet, if one calmly and impartially considers the various domestic, social, and legal obstacles which have to be surmounted by Japanese women in their hurried journey to overtake men, one is constrained to marvel, not that they have accomplished so little, but that their endeavours have already been so successful. It is unjust as well as unmanly to overlook, as is often done, the peculiar obstacles which lie in the path of the fair sex. Let us, therefore, briefly consider some of the principal among them.

Japanese women receive little or no protection from the law in their married state. Marriage is a private affair, and is

complete and legal when the fact of union is reported to the local office where the husband resides. No oath is administered and no contract required. Man and wife are thus left to settle their mutual relations in married life as best they can, free from all interference on the part of the law. It need scarcely be said that, under these circumstances, the "privileges" of strength have become prescriptive rights. A man can divorce his wife at any time and for any reason suggested by his ingenuity. He need only hand her the so-called "three lines and a half" (*mikudarihan*), or written intimation of divorce. What the law requires at the termination of a married state, as well as at its inauguration, is simply that the accomplished fact should be reported to the local office. The poor woman can do nothing. She has only to blame her own inability to retain her husband's capricious and wandering love, and to reflect that sometimes, perhaps unconsciously, she failed in imperturbable good temper and slavish subjection to his despotic will. To make her situation more miserable, a divorced wife has no means of recovering even her personal effects, except through the good-will of her former husband. It is true that the educated section of the nation is unanimous in condemning this state of things. But it is equally true that so long as women have to depend upon the mere sentiments of their husbands for the enjoyment of marital rights, they cannot be expected to develop a becoming spirit of individuality and self-respect.

The next question is that of education. Considering the nature and scope of the education they have secured at school and in society, and the means of self-culture they possess at present, it does no small honour to the natural capacity of Japanese women that they should have shown so marked and zealous an inclination to regain their lost privileges. All that the women of the higher classes have hitherto received in the way of education amounts to the knowledge of a few hundred ideographs of the commonest occurrence; a tolerable degree of proficiency in the art of letter-writing; a verbatim acquaintance with the principal points of morality prescribed for wives and daughters; a knowledge of the rules of versification, and a limited training in music and the polite arts, as for example, *cha-no-yu*. In the matter of mental culture and moral education, properly so-called, little or nothing is done for them. It will be understood, of course, that this category does not include the rising generation of Japanese women, who have passed the courses in normal schools or in some of the female seminaries maintained by missionaries. Happily the number of these women is yearly increasing, but it has not yet become sufficiently large to count appreciably in a general review of the condition of the sex.

If the school education of females has been extremely meagre and incomplete, the tone of the education they have received in society has been decidedly of a pernicious character. As already alluded to in the beginning of this present article, the tendency of social education until very lately has been to discourage every indication of individuality or independence. The standard of excellence prescribed for woman has been the slavish surrender of her rights to the tyrannical will of the strong sex. The cultivation of her natural capacities and the development of her higher aspirations are almost entirely neglected. Reared amidst surroundings distinctly unfavourable to the formation of any but the most complaisant and servile character, it is but natural that Japanese women should be loaded with a dead weight of unconscious habits and customs, moral as well as intellectual. This weight constantly drags her down in her earnest and noble efforts to raise herself to the level upon which she anciently stood. To blame her for the tardiness of her progress is much as though one were to whip an over-laden horse.

What has been thus far said concerning the influence of social surroundings upon Japanese women applies equally to the general influence of their home life. But there is a circumstance peculiar to home life in this country; a circumstance which constitutes one of the most potent impediments to the elevation of women. I refer to the arbitrary power exercised over a wife by her parents, especially by her mother-in-law. This is a result more or less inevitable where parents live with their married daughters. But it is chiefly the outcome of the extravagant attitude which Confucianism prescribes for children in their relation towards their parents. The popular saying, that a woman has three successions of masters in her life, parents in maidenhood, husband in marriage, and children in old age, illustrates a state of affairs which sadly needs reform. But, though it is true that in her married life a wife has to obey the will of her husband in everything, perhaps the heaviest and the most painful yoke she has to carry is the despotic power exercised by her mother-in-law. Of all the despots in the world, the ladies who, by virtue of that title, reign supreme in many a household in this country, are perhaps the most remarkable as well as the least amiable. The unsparing, and in too many cases malignant, censorship of these domestic tyrants invades the whole domain of their poor victims' existence, whether at home or abroad, in the management of domestic affairs, in the arrangement of wardrobes, in the selection of friends, and even in the form of worship. One can heartily sympathize with the young ladies of Japan, who, when pressed to entertain a marriage proposal, invariably ask before everything else whether the gentleman's mother is



alive, and if so, what sort of woman she is. The extent of this despotic power may be surmised from the well established fact that a good proportion of the numerous cases of divorce in Japan are directly attributable to some offended whim of a mother-in-law. Truly the woman of Japan is painfully situated. On the one hand she is exhorted to raise her position and reproofed for her tardy progress; on the other, she is certain, if she follows this advice, to provoke the resentment of her mother-in-law, who obstinately adheres to the old feudal conception of female duties. It is not the fault of Japanese women if they submit, in spite of their own inclination, to the overshadowing authority of their family despots. It is true that every mother-in-law is not what is here described. But the number of those conforming exactly to my description is unfortunately overwhelming, while the number of those who do not conform to it in a greater or less degree is almost nil. Young ladies of noble aspirations, who lead miserable lives solely on account of their mothers-in-law's narrow-minded conservatism are only too common. Within my own experience are two; one of a lady who laboured long and painfully to obtain the permission of her mother-in-law to be baptized as a Christian, and who succeeded only lately in her long endeavours; and another of a lady who is still unable to obtain similar sanction and is also under strict prohibition to join any of the associations started by her friends.

Last in the list of disabilities, though by no means least important, is the general moral tone of society in regard to the relation between the sexes. As remarked in the *Japan Mail* some time ago, the loose notions entertained by most men in regard to the moral obligations arising out of the relation of the sexes, are not in this country incompatible with a fine moral character in other respects. But in whatever light we view the matter, the fact remains that this state of things constitutes the most disgraceful blot on the moral character of the nation, and that it is fatally opposed to the improvement of the social position of Japanese women. Women are told that they must mix freely in society with the other sex, but those who so boldly counsel this course, as scholars, journalists, and politicians, appear to forget that men have not yet taken any serious steps to render such a course easy to modest and virtuous women. Every sensible woman must keenly feel the injustice done her when, as is the fashion now-a-days, she is roundly reproofed for her rational, though to zealous reformers provoking, reluctance to obey implicitly the advice of her critics. If any one doubts that she is right to hesitate, let him calmly consider the course of conduct he would like to see adopted by either his wife or his daughter. Would he be pleased to see her act up to the full extent of

the counsels so thoughtlessly tendered to women in general by radical reformers? In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, he will answer, no.

While thus detailing the numerous difficulties under which Japanese women labour in their attempts to regain their rightful position in society, and while censuring the conduct of those who with thoughtless severity lay the blame of failure chiefly on the fair sex, it is not by any means intended to be inferred that women are entirely free from blame. Hard as their lot is, they have many means at their disposal to improve it, and they are certainly blameworthy for their negligence to better utilize those means. But in speaking or writing on the question of the elevation of women, it is an injustice to leave out of sight the numerous and powerful influences which conspire to prevent them from solving the problem by their own unaided strength.

### III.

On the question how to improve the position of Japanese women, the opinions thus far put forth by reformers appear in some respects narrow and superficial. Indeed, the majority of the so-called reformers scarcely seem to comprehend the true nature of the task they have undertaken with so much zeal, or to appreciate its far-reaching and complicated bearings upon many other questions of a domestic and social character. After reading and hearing all that has been written and spoken on the subject, one cannot help feeling that something of cardinal importance, whatever it be, has been left unnoticed, and that the question has not been probed to its very bottom.

The *Yiji Shimpō*, which has been, from its first appearance some years ago, specially conspicuous for a bold and outspoken crusade against the old state of things in regard to the relation of the sexes, writes incessantly with characteristic force upon the necessity of protecting the rights of women by enacting laws relating to marriage and property; by removing the harsh rules of conventionality which now hold the two sexes entirely apart from each other, and by improving the character of the intercourse between them. But how is this improvement to be secured? Not surely by legal enactments. Even supposing that all the cruel and artificial barriers now set between the sexes were swept away, and that women were invited to mingle with men just as they do in the West, would they feel safe in accepting the invitation? Would parents and husbands readily allow and frankly urge their daughters and wives to accept it?

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which is always remarkable for the practical nature of its opinions, urges, together with many other journals, the importance of providing women with the means of earning their bread. No doubt the present inferior

position occupied by the weak sex is owing in part to their exclusive dependence upon the income of their husbands; and every Japanese must welcome the active efforts that are being exerted in this direction; as, for instance, the establishment of a female technical school by many well-known officials and citizens of Tōkyō. But it will be easily understood that there is, in the present state of things in this country, a long, long space between providing bread-earning professions for women and the improvement of their social status. The classes of women to whom the earning of means of livelihood is a matter of importance, are necessarily those which have little consequence from a social point of view.

Professor TOYAMA expresses pretty correctly the sentiments of the better portion of the educated classes, when he advocates the education of girls in European fashion in every respect, so as to fit them to the requirements of a home life and social intercourse modelled upon Western patterns. The number of persons is by no means small who actually feel themselves arrested in their endeavours to adopt the Western mode of living by the ignorance of their wives as to the management of domestic affairs in foreign style. It is also keenly felt that, whatever may be the attractions of their character in other respects, our women have much to learn from their Western sisters in qualities of individuality and self-respect. In view of these circumstances, every educated man is only too ready to endorse the opinions of the popular Professor as expressed in his recent articles on the subject. No doubt excellent results will be achieved by the establishment of female seminaries on the lines there proposed. Still, even after the establishment of such educational institutions, the principal object of the elevation of the position of women *vis-a-vis* men will be almost as far from accomplishment as ever.

My settled conviction is that what is most needed—what lies at the very root of the whole question—is the regeneration of society in general by the adoption of Christianity. That which really prevents the elevation of the position of women from being carried out in this country is, not the insufficiency of their personal qualifications, but the moral tone of the social atmosphere. This moral tone is due to the conduct of the male sex. There is not, perhaps, a man in the whole empire who would not in theory approve the principle of the elevation of women. But how many are there who do not in practice continue to hold the weak sex in its ignoble status by their conduct towards their wives and daughters, and also by their general behaviour in society? The attitude of Japanese men is in this respect highly inconsistent and hypocritical. If they seriously and sincerely wish to see the reform of their country, they must advocate really accom-

plished, they must strive before all other things to live a more honest and conscientious life, so as to enable women to respect and follow the advice given them by their present masters. From the fact that they have too long subjected women to almost brutal hardships, and from the fact that they have of their own accord taken upon themselves to carry out this reform, men are bound to see that every obstacle is removed from the path of the wronged sex, and that it is fairly started in the route to regain the position which it occupied in the youthful and promising days of the national progress more than seven centuries back. As is too sadly apparent to every intelligent and impartial mind, the Japanese of to-day are dangerously light-hearted and wanting in qualities of gravity and seriousness. Much of this is no doubt owing to their essential traits as a nation. But a great deal must also be attributed to the temporary release of so debonnaire a people from the restraints of the moral system which they rigidly observed under the old *régime*. It is now high time for the sake of Japan's national reputation that her people should return to their true character, and completely regenerate the whole social atmosphere. But is it possible to do so, without deep and serious beliefs? And what religion is there that deserves attention, if it be not the religion of CHRIST, the teachings of which constitute the basis of all Western civilization?

Apart from its effect upon the general moral tone of society, there is another aspect of Christianity which we must not lose sight of in dealing with the subject of the elevation of women. Of all the religions on earth, Christianity is the only one which practically recognizes the equality of woman with man. The women in the West owe something of their enviable position to circumstances which cannot be reproduced here; but their indebtedness is specially great to Christianity, whose spirit permeates every department of society, every branch of literature, and every trifling detail of political institutions. The adoption of Christianity is, therefore, at the bottom of the reform in hand, as it means the regeneration of society and the direct as well as indirect elevation of women's social status.

Professor TOYAMA, in his latest pamphlet, which I have just seen, urges the adoption of Christianity as the best means of accomplishing the reform in which he takes so much interest. But it is a matter of high regret that half the force of his excellent and exhaustive reasoning is lost by the fact that he echoes once more the old opinion: "Religion is good for others but not for me." Precisely here lies the most formidable obstacle in the way of all social reforms, but especially of the reform now under discussion. We have more than enough advisers and guides, but the number of those who are sufficiently humble and sincere to follow their own advice is

very small. This haughty spirit of self-sufficiency, which is the lingering remnant of feudal customs, effectually prevents sound and wise suggestions on social reforms from being carried into effect. So long as this spirit continues to prevail, little good is to be expected from all the loud and high sounding discussions on the subject. To be respected one ought to respect oneself, and one must follow one's own advice, if one wishes it to be followed by others.

### THE TEMPO.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the extension of the period of withdrawal from circulation of the old *Tempo* copper coins, and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]  
[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 15th day of the 11th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) COMTE ITO HIROBUNI,  
Minister President of State.  
COMTE MATSUGATA MASAYOSHI,  
Minister of State for Finance.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. LXX.

The period of the withdrawal from circulation of the old *Tempo* copper coins, promulgated by Imperial proclamation No. XXVI of the 10th month of the 17th year of Meiji, is prolonged until the 31st day of the 12th month of the 24th year of Meiji.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

#### TELPHERAGE.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the London Letter published in the *Japan Mail* of November 12th, your Correspondent speaks of Professors Ayrton and Perry as "developing a new invention of theirs called telpherage." There is an inaccuracy in this statement of no small moment in these days when historic truth is so much sought after. Possibly the error springs from the probable lack of technical knowledge on the part of your Correspondent, notwithstanding his having before him at the time a report of a lecture by Professor Perry. But the facts are these:—

The idea of doing on a large scale with electricity what was done on a small scale with pneumatic tubes was first imagined by Professor Fleeming Jenkin of Edinburgh. In 1882, on reading an account of Professors Ayrton and Perry's automatic block system for electric railways, he saw that therein lay the solution of his plan. He then effected a combination with these electricians, formed the Telpherage Company, and devoted the few remaining years of his life to the development of the system. As Engineer to the new company, he personally superintended the construction of the telpher line at Glynde in Sussex from the beginning of 1885, till his unexpected and much lamented death in June of that year. Professor Perry then succeeded to the post of engineer to the company, and brought the Glynde line to completion. It was opened on October 17th, 1885—the ceremony being performed by Viscountess Hampden.

The system required new inventions at every stage, and gave full scope to Professor Fleeming Jenkin's well known inventive faculties. Probably it would be impossible for any outsider to say, even with the list of numerous patents before him, what special devices were due to Professor Fleeming Jenkin, and what to Professors Ayrton and Perry. To the first mentioned, however, more than to any other man, are we indebted for telpherage, both as an idea and as a practical realization.

It may interest your readers, who may not have access to technical literature, to be told a few facts regarding this new carrying system. The telpherage train consists of an electric locomotive and a

series of buckets, each of which hangs from a pair of wheels travelling along a strong steel line stretched from post to post somewhat like a telegraph wire. The locomotive is situated in the centre of the train, and is driven by an attached electric motor, which is in electrical connection with two of the train wheels, and through them with the steel line. These special wheels are on opposite sides of the locomotive, and must be so far apart as never to be on the same stretch of line but always separated by one post. Now, the line is not a single continuous one, but is broken up into segments by the posts, alternate segments being in electric connection with one another and joined to one or other terminal of a machine for generating electric currents. The telpherage train thus acts as a necessary part of the electric circuit. The current must flow from the one special train-wheel to the other through the electrometer and so supply the driving power. In the Glynde telpher line, each bucket can carry nearly 300 lbs. of clay—so that a whole train of ten buckets can convey fully a ton of clay, and this at a speed of at least 5 miles an hour.

The system is not meant to compete with railways, whether steam or electric; but it is said to be, even already, more efficient than horses and carts. Over uneven or broken ground or in circumstances where good roads are an impossibility it is, however, undoubtedly the method of the future.

Yours respectfully,  
CARGILL G. KNOTT.

Science College, Imperial University,  
Tôkyô, November 13th, 1887.

### THE SALE OF CHILDREN.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the *Japan Weekly Mail* of Nov. 6th is a statement which seems intended to convey the impression that sales of female children to lives of shame no longer take place in Japan. Upon this subject I would request the privilege of writing a few words, not in a controversial spirit, but in the hope of calling the attention of those interested in the progress of Japan to an important matter. There is indeed a law forbidding these sales; the question is whether or not it has yet accomplished much in preventing the deplorable custom. Many facts which have come to my knowledge lead me to fear that the people do not find it difficult to evade the laws. Let me mention some of these facts.

While conducting a Sunday school in a provincial city it was noticed that some girls belonging to families that could hardly be spoken of as "under the pressure of extreme indigence" soon dropped out of the classes. Inquiry showed that they were kept at home to receive lessons upon the *samisen* in order that, because of this accomplishment, they might be disposed of at a higher price than could otherwise be obtained. The girls professed not to care anything for the *samisen* and to be averse to entering a house of ill fame; but they must obey their fathers. Remonstrances with the parents availed nothing.

I have knowledge of two cases where girls, after the death of their parents, were sold by their brothers to pay the debts of the family.

Two or three years since, when travelling on a small Japanese steamer, a woman brought a girl, fifteen or sixteen years old, bared to the waist, into the cabin and commenced negotiating for her sale to one of the passengers who appeared to be connected with that branch of business. The indignation that I felt was only partially abated by the evident indifference of the girl. The matter was discussed in the most cold-blooded manner as though it were a dog instead of a human being that was being bargained for. As the girl was unable to play any musical instrument, the man said that she was not worth more than five or six yen, and he advised the woman to keep her until she had been sufficiently trained to sell at a higher price.

I was recently told by a Japanese lawyer of high standing that it would be very difficult to prove any violation of the law against such sales. The girl would be spoken of as owing money to the house of ill fame, so that she must remain in its service until the debt was cancelled. So far as he knew, no interference was made by the officers except when a girl absolutely refused to obey her parents. How seldom this is likely to occur is evident when one remembers the Japanese idea of filial obedience. Moreover, a large proportion of the sales are made when the girls, being only ten or twelve years old, little realize the shame, and see only the attractive side of the life to which they are devoted.

Inmates of the houses of ill fame often run away, but when discovered are forced to return. A well informed Japanese tells me that, even though the

girl should resist and call upon a policeman for help against violence, he would not prevent her from being carried back. She has at least done wrong by absconding, and if she has had any reason to complain of ill-treatment she should make her appeal from the house where she belongs. The same gentleman tells me that many husbands sell their wives to houses of ill-fame.

From what I have seen and from what others tell me, I cannot believe that the terrible practice has been much abated. If wrong in this opinion I should be only too glad to see the opposite proved. Is it not a subject well worthy of your careful investigation? If the present laws are effective, then all friends of Japan must rejoice; but if this custom of selling one's own offspring to the most terrible form of slavery still exists, then I cannot but beg you to use the wide influence which your paper exerts among the Japanese in urging them to cleanse their land from this great evil.

Yours respectfully,

OBSERVER.

November 10th, 1886.

## JAPANESE TRADE WITH PERU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I respectfully beg you to help me in bringing to the notice of the prominent class of Japanese who take an interest in foreign trade, the following useful information by allowing it to appear in your valuable paper:—

From translations taken from the *Fiji Shimpō*, I have noticed that the Editor of that paper is frequently calling the attention of Japanese merchants to the value of establishing trade in foreign countries, and thereby finding an outlet for their numerous manufactures, which course would benefit all classes of native artisans.

Although there are a few Japanese merchants established in foreign countries, such as San Francisco, New York, London, and Paris, none of them have yet ventured to Peru, a country in which a ready sale could be had for a great many Japanese manufactured goods. As I am a Peruvian myself, and have just returned from Callao, I can say with some experience that coals, tea, rice, and wax will find a ready sale, also matting and porcelain of all descriptions, and many other goods too numerous to mention here without unduly encroaching on the valuable space of your paper. There is no porcelain whatever made in South America; it is all imported from Europe; coals are brought all the way from England via Cape Horn, and the same ships return loaded with sugar.

In Lima I found shops kept by Chinamen in which I saw exposed for sale Japanese porcelain, cheap Japanese lacquer ware inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and coloured matting; and these goods the Chinamen had the impudence to tell me all came from Canton.

I shall be glad to furnish more particulars regarding what trade can be done between Japan and Peru to any Japanese merchants who may desire to establish such a business as I have quoted above.

Enclosing my card and address, I beg to remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

PERUVIAN.

Tôkyô, November 16th, 1886.

## THE "NORMANTON" CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I hoped with the English sense of fair play that some one better fitted than I would have interposed on the behalf of the officers of the *Normanton*, but as no one seems to have done so, I would venture to suggest that as Captain Drake is to be again tried, it would be better, instead of assuming his guilt the having been already acquitted) to await the result of the new trial.

Captain Drake has arrayed against him the whole of the Japanese press, two barristers, a Councillor of State, and an ex British Naval Officer, and apparently forgetting the maxim that a man is innocent until proved guilty, the English press also appears to be siding against him.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SUB-JUDICE.

Yokohama, November 16th, 1886.

## THE "NORMANTON" AND FAIR PLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your columns for a few words. I have read, with much pleasure, the letter in your issue of to-day signed

"Sub-judice;" and with the opinions and sentiments expressed therein I most heartily concur. It does indeed seem to me very unfair and very un-Englishman-like, to "round" upon a man when he is down! Would it not be better "form" (not to say, more just and generous), for the press and the community, individually and collectively, to await the result of the forthcoming trial, before passing strictures upon the character of Captain Drake and his officers?

I sympathize with the relatives of the poor Japanese passengers as much as any one, and it has afforded me very great pleasure to add my "mite" to the fund so kindly started by you on their behalf. But, may I call attention to the fact that the poor sailors of the ill-fated steamer have lost all their belongings—have lost their means of subsistence—and will probably be detained in Japan a considerable time. Who will support them, the while? Very probably, too, the poor sailor (Francis Bernard) who was drowned, when doing his duty—lowering the life-boat—leaves a widow and family. I feel sure that many members of our generous community would only be too glad to subscribe to a fund on behalf of "poor Jack?"

I am, yours very truly,

IMPARTIAL.

Yokohama, 17th November 1886.

(So far as we can see, neither the press nor the community is prejudging Captain Drake's case. Since it became known that he is to be tried, comment has been withheld.—Ed. J.M.)

## THE "NORMANTON" FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I observe that in publishing, in your issue of the 16th instant, a translation of a letter addressed by me to five Japanese journals, enclosing some contributions to the *Normanton* fund, you describe me as "an official of the Foreign Office." I desire to state through your columns that my action in this matter was in a purely private capacity, and that its purpose was limited to the charitable work in which we Japanese are gratified to see that all nationalities have heartily joined.

Yours obedient servant,

K. NABESHIMA.

Kami-Nibauchō, No. 29, Tôkyô.

November 17th, 1886.

(No one imagined, we should suppose, that Mr. Nabeshima's letter had any official significance. We mentioned his post merely for the purpose of distinguishing him from several gentlemen of the same name residing in Tôkyô.—Ed. J.M.)

## NIIGATA MORALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Having lived with my family for three years in Niigata, and having always and at all times experienced the greatest kindness in every way from the natives of that city, I think it is only right to speak up for them, and I must say I cannot agree with Mr. Davis that theirs is "a politeness of mere words" only. I have been in Japan twenty years, during which I have travelled around a good deal, and I do not think Niigata any worse than, or even so bad as, other cities I could name. I may add that we lived in a lonely suburb of the town, and we never missed anything, or experienced any intrusion in any way. If a resident or visitor to the town saw anything that shocked his morals, it would be because he went into a part of the town where and in which place only, such might be expected.

I remain, an absent friend of

NIIGATA.

Yokohama, November 15th, 1886.

## CHRISTMAS CARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—On examining the Christmas card criticized in your issue of to-day, I must come to the conclusion that the author of the critique must have written it under peculiar circumstances.

No one ever saw any of the photographs reproduced in the card before May last, except the "Betto" and the "Cyprian," because they did not exist before that time, although some of the subjects have been photographed since a photographer ever came to Japan.

The "gate" happens to be a holy-water cistern. "Ohtomaro" is Hitomaro on the card, and the "palette" is no more Japanese than "a Merry Christmas and happy new year."

Yours respectfully,

A. F.

Yokohama, November 17th, 1886.

(We did not say that the photographs existed before. We did not say that the palette was Japanese. We did not mistake the structure over a holy-water cistern for a gate. We did mistake "Hitomaro" plus a bracket for "Otomaro." Did A. F. write the poetry? Ed.—J.M.)

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting was held in the Library, No. 33, Tsukiji, Tôkyô, on Wednesday, November 10th, 1886, at 4.30 p.m., B. H. Chamberlain, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of last general meeting, having been published in the *Japan Mail*, were taken as read.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY intimated the election of Dr. Michaelis as an Ordinary Member of the Society.

In the absence of the author, the CORRESPONDING SECRETARY then read a paper by E. H. PARKER, Esq., H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Chemulpho, Korea, entitled "The Yellow Languages"—that is Chinese, Japanese, Korean. The object of the paper was to show that, before Chinese was imported into Japan either directly or indirectly through Korea—say before A.D. 1—the Japanese spoke a language, the great majority of words in which came from the same language stock as Chinese. In a paper on "Japanese," read at the previous meeting of the Society, Mr. Parker had studied, by detailed comparison of the phonetic values in Japanese, Korean, and several of the Chinese dialects, the principles which guided the interchange of sounds in these various languages. In the present paper, which was a continuation of the former, he attempted, by a study of a list of over 500 Japanese words in the light of the phonetic principles already laid down, to base this theory of the common origin of Japanese and Chinese words. An example or two will show the nature of the reasoning adopted. Thus *shita* (tongue) is believed to be from the same root as the Chinese, being indeed more like the Hakka *shit* than the Sinitic-Japanese *setsu*. Again, the view that *fude* (brush-pen) and Cantonese *pât* are from the same source, *fude* being indeed more like the Chinese than the Chinese derived *hitsu*, is rendered the more plausible by the parallelism in Korean, the native word being *put*, while *pât* is the Chinese-Korean form. The author sums up his conclusions under four heads:—There is fair ground for the hypotheses (1) that a large number of pure Japanese words have a common origin with Chinese; (2) that a very much smaller proportion of the same have a common origin with Korean, which smaller portion has manifestly no connection with Chinese; (3) that a still smaller proportion of Japanese (objects of nature only) can be traced to the same source as both Chinese and Korean; (4) that a very doubtful and small number of Korean words, distinctly unrelated to the Japanese, may, with an effort, be derived from the same source as Chinese words. Thus, although in grammatical construction Japanese is similar to Korean and utterly unlike Chinese, it shows, from a vocabulary point of view, much stronger affinities with Chinese than with Korean.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the indebtedness of the Society to Mr. Parker for his philological contributions, remarked that the theory put forward was certainly a quite novel one. For that very reason, however, it deserved a close study; for views, heretical when first broached, have often proved in the end to be truth.

W. DENING, Esq., then read a paper on "The Gakushi-kai-in." The paper opened with an account of this Society of Japanese Scholars, taken from the Annual Report of the Educational Department for 1879, and then described in some detail the peculiar features of the Society, including a translation of the Constitution and Rules. From these it appears that the aim of the Gakushi-kai-in is to raise the standard of scholarship, and that its members are men of established reputation and experience. The membership is fixed at 40, of which 15 are appointed by the Emperor, and the others elected by existing members. Until quite recently each member received a remuneration of \$150 per annum; but remuneration is now limited to members above sixty years of age, each of whom receives \$200. The Society meets once a month, when lectures are given, or papers read, or discussions held, as the case may be. Non-members are admitted to these meetings by ticket; but any foreigner can gain admittance by presenting his card at the door.

An idea of the subjects discussed by the Society may be obtained from the following, picked at random from the long and full list of published papers furnished by Mr. Dening:—"Female Education," "The Origin of the Early Civilisation of Japan," "Confusion in the Fifty Sounds (*iroha*)," "On Baths," "A New Logical Theory," "The Comparative Strengths of Vegetable and Animal Food," "The Future of Religion," and so on. The various papers are contributed by such well known scholars as Fukuzawa Yukichi, Katô Hiro-

yuki, Kanda Kōhei, Nishimura Shigeki, Nakamura Masanao, and others.

The last part of the paper consisted of a very complete resumé, amounting almost to a translation, of one of these papers. It was on "The Evils of Abdication, Heirship, and Adoption," by Shigeno An-eki.

The custom of abdication commenced with Royalty, the first instance being that of the Empress Kōgyoku, who abdicated in favour of her younger brother and assumed the title of the August Royal Grandparent (about A.D. 944). This and similar instances of the abdication of Emperors were no doubt a necessity and probably a benefit. The first instance of an Emperor abdicating seems to have been a case of religious enthusiasm, the Emperor preferring a life of monastic seclusion to a life of political power. The custom, however, assumed a different aspect when abdication, whether voluntary or involuntary on the part of the sovereign, became what might be termed a political trick. A former Emperor in retirement was a sufficient cause for all manner of intrigue, and led not infrequently to civil wars. The custom gradually extended to Ministers of State and Government officials, who found their retreats to be convenient spots from which to pull the wires of Government. So prevalent did the custom become at the time of Hōjō Takatoki and Ashikaga Yoshimitsu that it was said that the Cabinet was full of shaven pates, and that there never was a time in which it was so fashionable to be religious.

The chief and original object of adoption was, of course, the preservation of the family name. There are, however, nine or ten different kinds of *yōshi* or adopted sons, of which the son adopted to preserve the family name is but one. As with the custom of abdication, so the custom of adoption led to distinct abuses. Nobles adopted sons when by so doing they could benefit themselves either by position or wealth. Thus a Court noble, who had a son, say, two or three years old would adopt as son a youth of 16 (the age of majority) and then apply for the Government grant of land or rice which it was customary to give in such circumstances. Then he would make his own son *yōshi* of the adopted son; so that, when the former came of age in his turn, he was entitled to apply for another grant. At first only men above fifty were allowed to adopt sons, and these had to be chosen from the same family; but gradually all restrictions became abolished.

The essayist in conclusion criticised very severely the customs as they had developed in Japan. Adoption of a young child in certain circumstances was praise-worthy, but the plan of adopting adults was essentially bad. It led to the setting aside of the order of precedence established by nature, and has been the cause of the greatest confusion and trouble in families. To try and keep up the family name by introducing an alien was an absurdity; besides the extinction of a family, which could not, save by adoption, be preserved, was not a cause for rational regret. As with individuals and nations, so with families—one succeeds the other.

Then the custom of abdication was also irrational. Nature had fixed birth and death—not heirship and abdication—as the limits of a man's life. A man, in full possession of all his faculties, had no right to withdraw himself from active life and spend his days in playing chess or chequers or reciting Buddhist prayers. Also it was to be feared that a nation, whose individuals were largely endowed with the spirit of abdication, would be apt ere long to lose its independence. If any persons had a superfluity of means and no heirs, rather than bestow this wealth on a single individual adopted for the purpose, it would be better bestowed for the benefit of the State. In this way would their names "be perpetuated, and thus their altruism prove to be the most exalted form of egoism."

The CHAIRMAN, in thanking Mr. Dening for the extremely interesting contribution he had made to the Society's Transactions, observed that, considering the different kinds of adopted sons that might exist, it was little wonder that he had been unable to get any clear idea of the complicated relationships which existed in the families of some of his Japanese friends.

Mr. K. NAGAI remarked that the *Gaku-shi-kai* was really organized at the suggestion of Mr. Tanaka Fujimaru when he was Vice-Minister of Education. It was matter for surprise, therefore, to find no mention made of Mr. Tanaka by Mr. Dening. Mr. (now Count) Saigō Yōmeichi was appointed Minister of Education in December, 1879, just after the Government had granted Mr. Tanaka's request to be allowed to form the Society.

Mr. DENING, in reply, said that he was very much obliged to Mr. Nagai for the information supplied, which should be inserted in his paper. Nevertheless, he was not responsible for the omis-

sion, as in the Mombushō Annual Report, from which he had drawn the account of the organization of the Society, no mention was made of Mr. Tanaka as its founder.

Dr. DIVERS observed that the paper they had just heard was of great interest, not only because of the special side of Japanese life with which it dealt, but also because of the admirable and characteristic manner in which it emphasised the broad principle of action, that man's duty is to work as long as he has the power.

The meeting then adjourned.

### PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO MR. RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

On the 12th instant, at half past two o'clock, a meeting of British residents took place in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms in order to present an address to Mr. Russell Robertson, H.B.M. Consul at Kanagawa, who departs shortly for home on leave of absence. Despite the inclemency of the weather there was a good attendance. Among those present were:—Messrs. J. H. Brooke, T. Thomas, O. Keil, E. Bayer, F. Lowder, A. G. Green, E. J. Moss, J. P. Mollison, J. T. Griffin, W. Whitfield, J. A. Fraser, F. S. James, M. Brown, J. Dodds, C. Halburton, J. Barlow, E. B. Watson, E. W. W. Playfair, A. E. Wileman, W. J. Kenny, Herbert Smith, Jas. Stewart, A. Winstanley, &c.

Mr. T. Thomas, upon whom devolved the duty of presenting the address, said—Mr. Robertson, I have to present to you this address, which has been drawn up and signed by the British residents of Yokohama. To me it is a very pleasant task, and it recalls to my mind the days of "Auld Lang-syne." As you know, it is more than a quarter of a century since I had the pleasure of making your acquaintance, and I am glad to say that I have enjoyed your continuous friendship ever since.—(Applause.) Many and great events have taken place within that time; there have been occasions of sorrow, but I am happy to say that that period has also many pleasant associations for us.—(Applause.)—Lately, you are aware, there has been considerable criticism on the Consular bodies generally, and in presenting you with this address it is, we hope, to be accepted as a tribute of our highest appreciation and esteem.—(Loud applause.) Mr. Thomas here read the address, and continued: In conclusion, Mr. Robertson, we ask you to allow us to tender also our appreciation of the genial kindness of Mrs. Robertson—(applause)—whenever occasion has offered, and to wish you both a safe journey home, a pleasant stay there, and a happy return to us.—(Loud applause.)

Mr. ROBERTSON—Mr. Thomas and Gentlemen, I thank you most cordially for this very kind address, and I assure you it is a great gratification to me to know, that as British Consul, and as a public servant, I have won the confidence of so many of my countrymen at this port.—(Applause.) When one of my oldest friends, who is now present here, called on me at the Consulate, a few days ago, and intimated your kind intentions towards me, he said among other things, that there were those amongst you to whom my advice and assistance had not only been of appreciable value, but had saved them from many hours of anxiety.—(Hear, hear.) I do not think, gentlemen, that any Consul need wish for more satisfactory or more encouraging words than these. I am quite ready to admit that there are gentlemen in H.M.'s Consular service in the East, who bring to bear on their work a far higher order of ability than I possess, but I do not think there is one amongst them who works with a stronger sense of duty, or with a more sympathetic interest in the welfare of his countrymen.—(Applause.) I think you will agree with me that it is not alone the greater troubles of life, but quite as much the lesser daily business cares and anxieties that worry and annoy; to relieve you in these, so far as it has possibly lain within the scope of my duty, has been my constant aim and endeavour.—(Applause.) There has, I believe, been a rumour current that I do not intend to return to Japan. I assure you that is not the case; on the contrary, I trust to be spared to pass many years amongst you, and I hope farther, with the more matured judgment and ripened experience those years will bring, to render myself yet more worthy of the public and private regard that have been so kindly expressed to me in this address.—(Applause.) One word in conclusion, gentlemen, which is to say that I am never likely to forget that it has been from the lips and in the society of many of my old friends whom I now see here, that I have learnt those lessons in business knowledge which are, I trust, helping to make me, what I always aspire to be, a true commercial representative of my countrymen in Yokohama.—(Loud applause.)

Mr. THOMAS—One thing I have omitted to mention, and that is that it was intended originally that this address should have been accompanied by a more substantial souvenir, and it was only on your expressing a wish to that effect that the intention was departed from.

On the call of Mr. THOMAS, three cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Robertson. Their health was then pledged in a glass of wine, after which the meeting separated.

The address and the names of those who subscribed it are as follow:—

To RUSSELL BROOKE ROBERTSON, Esq.,  
H.B.M. Consul, Kanagawa,  
&c., &c., &c.

We, British Residents of Yokohama, desire to place on record our recognition of the fact, that during the past fifteen years, while holding the position of Her Majesty's Consul at this port, and transacting the various duties incidental thereto, in a manner which we feel must have been as highly approved by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as it has been appreciated by us, you have safeguarded the interests of your countrymen and proved yourself a worthy representative and exponent of the best traditions of Englishmen.

We gratefully acknowledge your participation in every question affecting the commercial welfare of this port, and your readiness at all times to assist with your advice and experience those of us who have had occasion to bespeak your good offices.

We advisedly abstain from a more detailed enumeration of the reasons which have led us to present you this address. They are to be found in the assurance which we offer you, of our appreciation of your character as a man, of our admiration of the qualities which have enabled you to share our social life and amusements, while maintaining all the dignity of your office; of the esteem in which we hold you personally; and of our hope to see you among us again, after you have enjoyed your well earned leave of absence.

T. THOMAS.	J. JOHNSTONE.
F. LOWDER.	E. J. GREGG.
J. A. FRASER.	H. C. LITCHFIELD.
M. KUHNS.	E. HUNT.
WILLSON WHITFIELD.	ROBT. HAY.
J. J. ELLIOT.	W. DE RUSSET.
JOHN MACKENZIE.	H. SPEELE.
F. S. JAMES.	A. D. ROBISON.
J. T. GRIFFIN.	J. P. MOLLISON.
E. B. WATSON.	E. J. MOSS.
I. EATON.	C. J. FAYRE-BRANDT.
E. MORRIS.	T. ROSE.
GEORGE WALKER.	M. KIRKWOOD.
GEO. WAUGHOTE.	J. WINSTANLEY.
F. G. WOODRUFF.	W. GORDON.
F. CHAMPEYNS IRVINE.	J. C. HARTLAND.
GOWER ROBINSON.	G. BLAKEWAY.
E. WHITFIELD.	F. RICHMOND.
J. F. BRODBENT.	J. B. COULSON.
J. A. THOMSON.	F. TOWNLEY.
G. K. DINSDALE.	GEO. BOOTH.
ALLAN OWSTON.	J. R. ANGLIN.
GEO. WHITFIELD.	M. BROWN, JUN.
H. MOSS.	A. T. WATSON.
G. S. THOMSON.	J. PESTONJIE.
W. A. ORAM.	A. F. MACNEB.
W. A. CRANE.	J. W. SUTHERLAND.
J. H. BROOKE.	A. SINGLETON.
D. S. BRIERLEY.	C. LICHENSTEIN.
T. R. GREEN.	R. JAFFRAY.
R. GARRETT.	A. HEARNE.
J. WHITKOWSKI.	J. WALTER, JUN.
For S. MARCUS & Co.	A. P. PORTER.
R. JOHNSTONE.	B. H. PRATT.
ED. WHEELER.	E. B. JONES.
C. HARVEY.	W. J. S. SHAND.
W. BOURNE.	F. GILLET.
J. W. HALL.	M. RUSSELL.
A. W. CURTIS.	G. H. ALLCOCK.
HERBERT SMITH.	R. W. THORP.
W. J. CRUICKSHANK.	J. F. BOAG.
A. WINSTANLEY.	P. S. SYMES.
S. STRAUSS.	W. G. BAYNE.
G. SALE.	J. E. BEALE.
F. D. WALKER.	J. DODDS.
H. VINCENT.	E. FLINT-KILBY.
C. F. HOOPER.	F. O. EUSTACE.
J. BINSETT.	G. PAUNCEFORT.
J. W. DOHENY.	J. L. O. EYTON.
F. A. COPE.	A. VIVANTI.
H. S. PALMER.	W. SUTTER.
F. BRINKLEY.	J. F. ALLEN.
C. HALBURTON.	A. W. GLENNIE.
W. M. WRIGHT.	F. PROUSE.
J. ROBERTS.	J. NORTH.
G. R. BERRICK.	J. STEWART.
H. BARLOW.	A. G. GREEN.
W. BARRIE.	

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

## TRANSLATIONS FROM NATIVE JOURNALS.

## THE "NORMANTON" CATASTROPHE.

(Translated from the *Fiji Shimpō*.)

Great Britain is queen of the seas, and the interests of all Oriental nations require that they should always cultivate her friendship and good will, political as well as commercial. This has ever been our firm conviction, from which, as is well known to all, we have never swerved. When our country was first opened, owing to the want of a mutual understanding between the English and the Japanese, there occurred many events which seriously embarrassed our social intercourse. The attack upon the British Legation by some unruly spirits of the time, the Namamugi affair, the consequent arrival of the British fleet, and the demand of indemnity for the Shimonoseki outrage, were some of the unpleasant events that made us tremble for the fate of the relations so recently opened. But, whether in time of war or of peace, constant association is the best means of understanding and becoming intimate with each other. In spite of all embarrassments, each year—nay, each month—found the number of English coming to Japan more numerous, and thus our opportunities for associating and becoming intimate with them were greatly increased. There was another fact that worked potently for the maintenance and advancement of our intercourse. Our Government was revolutionized, and public sentiment began to assume an entirely different tone, in harmony with the new régime, giving as different an aspect to our foreign intercourse. Twenty years have rolled away, during which so many changes have been inaugurated in this respect that the present connection existing between England and Japan has no point of resemblance with what it was then. To follow the English mode of thinking, to use articles of English make, to study and speak the English language, to live an English life—in short, to be thoroughly anglicized,—this is the state of things which at present manifests itself in the provinces as well as the cities of this empire. Not has our implicit confidence failed to elicit due response on the part of the English people, who have so often manifested their kind disposition toward us. The long mooted question of Treaty Revision has at last been brought to a fair promise of final consummation, chiefly, it is said, by the generous efforts of the English. All these kind and friendly actions on the part of the English nation are appreciated not only by the higher and more intelligent portion of our countrymen but by the great mass of the people in general. While Anglo-Japanese intercourse is in such an auspicious condition, it is extremely to be regretted that the *Normanton*, a British steamer, should have been lost off the coast of Kinslin and that all the Japanese passengers, numbering more than twenty, should have perished without a solitary exception, while all the English were safely landed. This news was received with a great deal of adverse comment throughout the country. Our strong sympathy for the drowned, was, however, mitigated by the hope that a Consular Court of such a country as Great Britain, famous for its just and upright administration of the law, could not fail to render just and impartial judgment in this case and mete out due punishment to the guilty parties. This hope was entertained most warmly as the only means of comforting the departed souls of the lost. But, after all, it proved to be a mere delusion. H.B.M.'s Consular Court at Kobe, after a so-called investigation of the facts, absolved the crew of all guilt. As soon as this was known, public feeling, in excitement almost bordering on frenzy, began to express itself in strong terms. "Leniently as we may treat the matter," it said, "we can not suffer it to pass unnoticed. We must not be satisfied with the action of the court; we must do all in our power to redress the wrongs of our fellow countrymen and countrywomen." Among those who take the most active part in this agitation, it is a matter of deep regret to see some who, true to the common saying, "From their dislike of the priest, men are led to dislike the cassock," manifest a certain degree of coldness in their intercourse with Englishmen in general, who but yesterday were regarded as the most intimate of friends. This leads us to hope most earnestly that this popular agitation will be calmed as soon as possible in order to maintain friendly relations with England.

Concerning the question of what measures should be employed to appease the public excitement, there is a certain over cautious section who advocate inaction. "The amicable relations existing between England and Japan, thus far so well

maintained," they say "should not be disturbed by such a trifling matter as the drowning of a few persons. It is most desirable that we should regard the catastrophe in the light of an accident that will never occur again, and let it pass without much comment. If it should become a diplomatic question between the English and the Japanese Governments, it will be a matter of great embarrassment." We agree with this peaceable sentiment, but at the same time we are inclined to think that such a course is not only entirely impractical but will serve to aggravate the case. Suppose we leave the matter where it has been left by the judgment of the Consular Court, will that not be pretty much as if one were to cover offensive matter for the time being? In that event nothing would be more natural than that popular discontent, chafing against such apathy, should develop a more violent mood than ever. The best course to be pursued, therefore, at this time is simply to give free vent to the public sentiment. Those who advocate the former plan, are doubtless influenced by zeal for the maintenance of Anglo-Japanese amity. They know the great importance of international intercourse, but they do not know how to properly translate that importance into action. The fact that certain Japanese desire to institute a legal suit to inquire into the circumstances attending the wreck of an English vessel carrying countrymen of ours on board, is not likely to jeopardize the amicable relations we have with England. If the captain and his crew be found guilty, nothing can be more appropriate than that they should be punished in a suitable manner. Such an issue would neither detract from the national glory of England nor add to that of Japan. The institution of the suit would simply be the doing of a most ordinary thing in the most ordinary course of its political functions by a government, in order to appease the discontent of its subjects. Suppose there occurs some petty difficulty between the servants of two families who are on the most friendly terms with each other, are the two families to be estranged because the trifling trouble cannot be settled with perfect satisfaction to both? Surely not. They will not hesitate to sacrifice the parties immediately concerned, for the sake of maintaining their friendly relations. Therefore we hope that the captain and the crew of the *Normanton* will be tried twice, or thrice if necessary, and that, if found guilty, they will be duly punished. It will not only give great satisfaction to the Japanese, but will redound to the credit of England. Those who desire purposely to leave the matter in an indefinite state in order to maintain Anglo-Japanese friendship, must be supposed to be entirely ignorant of the proper method of conducting the foreign intercourse of Japan. As we have stated before, we are glad to find Anglo-Japanese intercourse so much advanced, and it is because we value it, that we do not like to leave this matter in an indefinite state. According to the telegram given in our yesterday's issue, the second trial of Captain Drake has been instituted by the Governor of Hyogo, and yesterday was fixed for the opening of the proceedings. We are further informed that Captain Drake has been arrested. It is our implicit belief that the English authorities will not fail to see the importance of Anglo-Japanese friendship as compared with the trifling matter under notice, and will render a just and impartial judgment, compatible with the good name of Great Britain.

## KOREAN FINANCE.

(Translated from Seoul Correspondence of the *Fiji Shimpō*.)

Korea long remained a secluded country, and her political system has been in the direction of decentralization. The income and expenditure of the central Government have been fixed within very narrow limits, and on every occasion when the country was involved in war with Japan or China during the five centuries of its national existence, the Government was reduced to the last extremity of financial embarrassment. Under such circumstances, there were five methods of obtaining funds: (1) reduction of the number of soldiers on actual service, (2) reduction of the salaries of officials, (3) the utilization of reserve funds, which consisted of about 60,000 *koku* of rice and about 10,000 *kamme* in weight of silver, (4) the melting of copper coins, and (5) the sale of official rank. Whenever financial difficulties arose, it was always necessary to resort to some one or all of these measures. After the invasion of this country by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the salaries of the officials are said to have been reduced to one-third of the former amounts. At that time,

and about the time, also, of the invasion by the founder of the present dynasty in China, the reserve funds were exhausted and recourse was had to the stamping of copper coins and the disposing of official rank for money. The decrease in the number of troops dates from remoter times, just after the assumption of power by the present dynasty, when it was necessary to construct new palaces and increase the number of civil officials.

After the Tai-wön-kun became Regent of the Kingdom, the number of soldiers was increased while at the same time large building works were carried out at the palace and for Government offices. The French expedition made it necessary to issue copper coins named *tō-hyaku-sen*, which were abolished without redemption, after having been used in circulation for several years. About this time intercourse between Japan and Korea was opened, and the finances of the Government were reduced to such an extremity of exhaustion, that there remained neither reserve funds nor scope for the reduction of official salaries. No wonder, then, that the Korean Government has been ever since that time hard pressed financially.

The opening of intercourse with Japan was soon followed by similar concessions to other Powers, but until the disturbance of the Tai-wön-kun in 1882, no special financial difficulty was experienced in the foreign intercourse of the country, as the funds which the *daimyō* of Tsushima formerly received at Fusan had been sufficient to defray all the expenses connected with foreign relations. But since the above mentioned event, the erection of new Government buildings, the establishment of foreign legations at Seoul, the *coup d'état* of Kim Yō-kun in 1884, indemnities paid to Japan, bribes sent to China, the despatch of officials to Japan, the purchase of various luxurious articles by the King from that country, and other expenses, have combined to make the pecuniary difficulties of the Government worse than ever.

The first measure which the Korean Government adopted to bridge over its economical difficulties was the coining of the *tō-go-sen* copper pieces in 1883. As the new coins were poorer in quality and smaller in size than the old *ichimonsen*, the *tō-go-sen* instantly depreciated, and by the spring of 1884, their depreciation had proceeded so far that the prices of things had risen three times as high as they formerly were, and consequently further coining was unprofitable. A new device was resorted to; nominal official rank called *Kangoku* (Inspectorship) began to be sold extensively. In every rich family, the male members were appointed "Inspectors" and were in return ordered to pay *ryō* (Korean) 5,500 apiece, of which 500 *ryō* were pocketed by intermediate officials and the remaining 5,000 *ryō* (Japanese *yen* 250) were received by the Treasury. These payments may be compared to our *gōyōkin* during the feudal times. From the middle of 1885 until the spring of the present year, the sale of this rank was carried on most extensively; from fifteen to twenty transactions being at one time made daily, and the income amounting from *yen* 10,000 to *yen* 100,000 per month. Discontent being manifested by the people and a certain class of officials at the sale of the offices, the practice was stopped after June last. New taxes have been laid on cattle hides, and gold dust is being collected, but the profits from these two sources have been very small, while the customs business is a constant tax on the Treasury.

Being unable to meet its extraordinary necessities of expense by these measures of only a temporary character, the Korean Government has been compelled to contract foreign debts. Among these the more important are as follows:—*yen* 170,000 to the Yokohama Specie Bank, *tails* 310,000 to the Shaoshin Company of Tientsin, and *yen* 100,000 to a German firm. Taking into account all other loans, the total amount of the foreign debt of the country exceeds a million *yen*, while on the other hand the expenditure of the Government, is if anything, on the increase.

Since the abolition of the sale of the office of Inspector, the reserve funds of the Government have been entirely exhausted. By way of illustration, I may mention the following facts. Since last summer a gunpowder factory has been under construction, and although at first it was designed to erect as many as 13 buildings, the work was stopped after finishing only three. A few Japanese mechanics had been engaged for the purpose, but they are simply amusing themselves at Seoul. An official building for a Bureau called *Tenkai-Kyoku* was also commenced in the spring of this year, and was to have been completed before the coming winter, but in summer it became necessary to put off the continuation of the work for two or three years. Lastly a steamer, the *Shima Maru*, bought from Japan and now lying in the harbour of Ninsen, is



not yet in the actual possession of the Korean Government, and the original owner is pressing the latter for payment of the price of the ship.

The only method of remedying the present financial difficulties of the Korean Government, will be to remodel the mode of levying taxes. But the difficulty is that there is no statesman who advocates the execution of this reform. Everybody keeps silence on the subject of taxation reform, for the result of speaking out on the question would be the rousing of the resentment of the King and high dignitaries of State. The Government has conceived a useless expedient, which has been put into practice since July or August last. The expedient consists in selling official positions. There have been five such transactions. Your correspondent knows the names of all the purchasers of these official positions, but will refrain from mentioning them. Two persons were appointed Governors of rural districts (*Gunsins*) for yen 3,500 each; one man received the position of *marko* at yen 3,500; and two men were made secretaries for yen 500 each. In certain quarters, the working of mines is advocated as a measure of financial remedy, but this is as far from being put into practice as the taxation reform. It is, moreover, doubtful whether mining will prove profitable or not, for it is stated that the amount of gold is very small. While abroad the country is surrounded by Great States, at home she is aching under the weight of these extraordinary difficulties. In the eyes of your correspondent, Korea no longer has any semblance of independence. Some people say that, if reforms are started now, the difficulties may be to a greater or less extent removed so far as finance is concerned. But the desired financial reform must be preceded by reconstruction of the system of the Government itself, and the entire change of political customs, which is impossible unless the country gives up its independence.

### THE PRESS OF NEW YORK.

#### LORD LONSDALE'S INGLORIOUS CAREER.

NEW YORK, October 10th, 1886.

New York journalism, in this last quarter of the nineteenth century, is a study. Not in all aspects an edifying study, but certainly one which assists in the solution of many social problems. It may be fairly said to represent the community to an extent which was never even attempted until within a few years past. It cannot, however, be said to represent it thoroughly. The classes which are reputable in the truest sense find scarcely any genuine reflection of their views or convictions in the various publications which together constitute the mighty metropolitan press. One or two weeklies, and perhaps a couple of dailies, cling to what in earlier years were regarded as the honorable purposes of the craft, but the vast majority are devoted to that species of enterprise which consists in fostering and stimulating every kind of unwholesome popular excitement, and satisfying the eager curiosity thus awakened by methods which recognize no restraints of propriety or delicacy,—not to say decency. It is obvious that, but for the existence of a depraved public instinct in numerous quarters, the newspapers of to-day could not possibly continue their extraordinary careers. With the millions who buy and read lies the responsibility, if not precisely the justification, for their course. It is argued by the defenders of the new régime that a craving for the minutæ of vice is implanted in human nature; that the masses are keenly alert to discover the worst that can possibly be known of their fellows,—in general and in particular; that reports of the misdeeds of mankind are and always have been scented, hunted down, and devoured with avidity, in private circles, in thoroughfares, in clubs, and in all places where men do congregate and the faculties of hearing and speech are cultivated. This being the universal, though doubtless deplorable infirmity, it is held that newspapers are warranted in availing themselves of it, and in maintaining a wholesale espionage over society, with the avowed intent to detect, investigate, and proclaim everything that is calculated to gratify the morbid propensities of the multitude. That which may freely be made the theme of common conversation, no matter how gross or iniquitous, may legitimately be recorded in print. The community,—at least a large proportion thereof,—signifies its approbation in the most practical way; and the debased press of this generation has attained a prosperity which the old school of journalists could not have prefigured in their wildest dreams.

It is useless to deny that the position taken by the upholders of the modern system is strong. In no part of the world, to-day, can a perfectly cleanly

newspaper expect to enjoy the material success which is secured by the unscrupulous and licentious. In England, notwithstanding the restrictions of legal authority, the tone of the press has manifestly degenerated during the last decade. *The Times* preserves its aspect of superficial decorum, but its variations from the former standard of severe austerity indicate clearly enough the prevailing tendencies. The livelier and looser sheets are dragging it from its ancient moorings; and though it may never entirely surrender its claims to superior virtue, the fact that it deviates from them at all is equivalent to an acknowledgment that the popular taste is developing in new and unwholesome directions. What would journalism be in Great Britain, if the regulations under which it is conducted were not enforced? In the United States it is virtually independent of regulations. If any power exists here by which it can be repressed, that power is never put in operation,—or with exceptions so rare as to prove the rule. There is nothing to hinder an editor from printing whatever he chooses to print about any living being,—man or woman, private citizen, public official, politician, clergyman, actor, pauper, or millionaire. The whole populace is his quarry, and the more mercilessly he pursues his game, the more assured he is of substantial reward. Some of these purveyors of scandal frankly avow that they make Ishmaels of themselves simply because in that character they can most rapidly acquire opulence. Others, with lingering instincts of shame, profess to aim by devious means at moral ends. They cannot bear to avow themselves collectors and distributors of infamous compilations merely for the sake of gain, but pretend that to uncoil vice is to vanquish it; and that by their far-reaching organizations they are enabled to gather and exhibit the exact facts of every current abomination, thus fixing the obloquy upon the guilty, and protecting the innocent from idle and injurious rumor. There might be something worth considering in this plea, if it were honest; but it has not a fraction of honesty about it. No attempt is ever made, in the scurry of daily journalism, to analyze reports that happen to obtain circulation. A man of faultless life and irreproachable character is liable, any day, to find himself held up to the opprobrium of the world, for no other reason than that a reporter is at a loss for a subject, and satisfies his need by connecting some imaginary tale of depravity with a name which he perhaps picks at random out of a directory. It is not admitted to be an outrage if an individual bearing the same initials as an actual malefactor is pilloried as a felon; if his family relations are dragged into publicity; if his business credit is paralyzed, and his peace and welfare are for ever destroyed, through the carelessness or the malice of a ready writer. On the contrary, it is rather held to be a good stroke of work, as it enlarges the field of operations, and multiplies the objects of inquiry and scrutiny. Thus there is no safeguard, for any citizen, against the possible assaults of reckless or malignant journalists. "Sensations" must be had; and if they are not plentifully supplied from venacious sources, they must be manufactured, no matter with what disregard of truth and honour, or at what cost of suffering to blameless victims.

It has to be acknowledged that there are certain conditions under which this system of guerilla journalism performs, consciously or otherwise, a public service. It would be singular if there were not some form of evil to which its methods might be effectively applied. A striking example has in fact presented itself here within the month just past. A scandal of portentous dimensions,—so flagrant and nauseous as to have made itself known, probably, even in the islands of the Far East,—broke upon the city of New York in connection with personages no less notorious than the Earl of Lonsdale and the leading actress in a second or third rate burlesque company of which the chief of the Lowthers chooses to act as manager. This is the same noble lord who caused the imprisonment of Edmund Yates, not very long ago, for an alleged libel in *The World*. Whatever may have been the merits of the case in which Yates figured, it is quite certain that if the "society journals" of London had been permitted to have their way with the eccentric young peer, for a year or more, he would have been taught in good time a lesson which he has now learned too late to profit by. His escapades at home, with various women who in the assumption of fictitious characters have lost all regard for their own, were so glaring and unblushing as to shut him out from every class of society except that to which his inclinations seemed to lead him; but though he made himself the talk of the town, no newspaper ventured to narrate his exploits, for fear of consequences similar to those which befell *The World*. The vampire weeklies banded to celebrate him and his adventures, but his solicitors were on the

watch, with dire threats of vengeance in case his privileges as a peer of the realm should be infringed. So he went on his way rejoicing. Had he been, as I have said, less successful in imposing silence on his own ground, he might have received valuable warnings, which, if heeded, would have saved him from the blackest disgrace that any "hereditary legislator" has endured in modern times. Unmindful or ignorant of the fact that immunity from reproach could not be so easily commanded in America as in his own country, he set forth in company with the actress before spoken of, whose stage name is Violet Cameron, and appeared on these shores in the aristocratic rôle of business manager of her troupe. Just before his departure from England, he distinguished himself by pummeling the fair Cameron's husband, who on a certain occasion was unreasonable enough to intrude upon his lawful wife while she was in consultation,—on theatrical matters, presumably,—with his lordship. As the nobleman is almost a giant in stature and a skilled bruiser by training and habit, while the superfluous husband is a shrivelled little shrimp, the escutcheon of the Lowthers was glided with no additional glory by this encounter,—especially as the police proceedings which followed had the effect of conferring momentary freedom of speech upon the long dumb-stricken newspapers. In the midst of the broadside with which they signaled their emancipation, the noble earl took passage across the seas with his Violet, but landed in New York only to find that the discarded husband, de Bensaude by name, had preceded him by a few hours. Then the jubilee began. Lord Lonsdale was instantly set upon by a swarm of reporters, whose attentions appeared to afford him rare delight until the next morning, when to his consternation he found himself literally, minutely, and rigorously reproduced, without omission, adornment, modification, or extenuation of any kind. There he was, in all his bad English (and a peer's English can be bitterly bad, sometimes) all his vulgarity (a peer knows how to be vulgar, when he sets himself about it and when his name is Lonsdale)—photographed, in short, with a cruel and life-like accuracy which must have made him shudder, unless, indeed, he has passed the shuddering point of sensitiveness. Upon him, I suppose, pity would be wasted; but it is impossible to think without pity of some of those who are bound to him by indissoluble ties, and whom he unsparingly bespattered with the luth in which he straightway proceeded to entrench himself. Through column after column he laid himself open to the mockery and contempt of decent men. In the centre of a Broadway bar-room he dilated effusively upon his "protectorate" of the actress; expounded his dealings, pugilistic and other, with the husband; laid bare the story of his domestic life, explaining why Lady Lonsdale had not accompanied him on this ignoble expedition; and enunciated his theory that a connection of the sort he had established with la Cameron was not necessarily a barrier to the conjugal happiness of all parties concerned. By way of emphasizing this particular conviction, he invited the lonely and deserted spouse, de Bensaude, who opportunely strolled in among the throng, to drink with him; and the curious spectacle was witnessed of a British peer swallowing cocktails with a man whom he had separated from his wife, whom he had cudgelled in England, and whom he had threatened five minutes before to cudgel again. Upon which of the parties to this spirituous fraternization the disgrace fell most heavily, it would puzzle a casuist to decide. All these things, plain and unvarnished, were duly paraded in the daily journals. And not these alone. In swift succession were chronicled the expulsion of the burlesque beauty from the hotel in which she had first settled,—her repute being altogether too rancid for toleration by the other occupants; her begonia to another inn, where she and Lord Lonsdale were accommodated with contiguous apartments; the conversations of the earl with his protégé while the latter lay in bed; and the continued meetings of the lord and the husband, on terms of good fellowship, the pair eating and drinking together, publicly, on several occasions. So closely were the two men followed by the representatives of an insatiate press, that a reporter of the *New York World* was enabled to give a choice specimen of their conversation, as they gazed upon a well known picture of naked women, which hangs in the bar of the Holman House. "I think," said his lordship, "that girl with the blue ribbons in her hair looks like Vi; don't you, Benny?"—"I think so, too," answered the complaisant little animal. You may well rub your eyes, you who read at a distance, and ask if such brutalities can be. They can be, and are; and what is more, there appears to be no likelihood of their interruption. To cut the Lonsdale extravaganza short, I will mention that the *entente cordiale* be-

two or three patrician and plebeian did not last long. De Mousande became too pressing in his demands for alms, and was suddenly locked up in jail on a charge of threatening to assault his wife. He retaliated by commencing suit against the earl for having destroyed the tranquillity of his home, declaring himself damaged to the extent of \$100,000; and the lawyers are now luxuriating over the prospect of sinking a productive shaft in the Lowther coal mines.

The single feature of this disgusting affair which can be viewed with satisfaction is the prompt consigning of its prominent participants to popular odium. The whole concern of Lonsdale & Co. is shattered to irretrievable smash. For once, the license of the New York press has served the interests of cleanliness and decency. The burlesque show has been dropped without a trial. People will not go near it. On the night of the first performance there was scarcely a woman to be seen in the theatre, and since then the seats have been unoccupied by either sex. Lord Lonsdale has been cut dead by New York society. The clubs will not receive him, and the citizens to whom he brought private letters will not let him come near them. This is an unprecedented stand for New York to take, and it is beyond a doubt that no such fastidious coyness would have been exhibited but for the exposures in the newspapers. The disconcerted nobleman wanders about town with a mark upon him compared with which the brand worn by Cain would, in the estimation of many, have been a symbol of meritorious distinction. It is not recorded that that primal, eldest malefactor that he went about drinking in pot-houses with any poor wretch whose wife he had sequestered, nor that he made light of his own wife's name in connection with his personal profligacy. Lord Lonsdale has also to bear in mind that the disclosures of the past few weeks cannot be passed over in his own country. His power to evade notoriety and to stifle criticism has vanished, and he can hardly hope to resume, at home, the course of life which was possible only so long as secrecy could be maintained. Therefore, I say, let the sensational press of America have one acknowledgment to its credit. It has applied an appropriate garb of moral tar and feathers to a figure which could not be more fittingly decorated. The task was not suited to delicate fingers, but every one longed to see it done, and nobody regrets that it was done so efficiently as to close for a long time and perhaps for ever the particular path of devilry which the scape-grace earl chose to follow.

I have allowed this noisome episode to encroach so far upon the space I am entitled to, that I cannot now venture to recur to the original theme, and must leave the general consideration of New York journalism for another occasion. It is a subject, which by strong hands might be most instructively employed, and which, even though imperfectly treated, can scarcely fail to develop numerous points of interest.

## CRICKET.

### YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB V. THE NAVY.

This match, the "conquering" game between the Club and the Navy, and the closing one of the season if we mistake not, was played on Saturday, thanks to the interest of our Visitors in the game, and the determined efforts of the Club Captain to get together an eleven. The Navy gave the Club the innings, there being at the time the match commenced (12.15) very few Club men on the ground. Edwards and Macmillan opened the batting, Collins and Sarratt bowling. Edwards started well with a drive for three off Collins' third ball, followed by a cut for three off Sarratt, and a single; Macmillan, too, getting a single off Sarratt before the over finished. Two or three more singles were put on, and Edwards snicked Sarratt for three, and in the next over got Collins away to long-on for three more. Collins' next ball fared no better, Macmillan sending it to long-on for another three. Sarratt's next over, a maiden, saw Macmillan sent back, and Hearne took his place. Edwards next hit off Collins to square-leg reminded the batsmen that there was a strong field to break through; Hearne however, was more successful a ball or two after, making three off a hard hit to the pavilions at leg. Another maiden from Sarratt followed; but each ball in Collins' next over was played, though only six runs were made, thanks to the sharp returns. On his next over too, Edwards made a forward hit for three, and a drive to long-on for two, Hearne also hitting to long-off and adding a single. Hearne next got Sarratt away for one, Edwards

following by sending the next ball but one to long-on for two. Hearne's next hit off Collins well nigh cost him his wicket, as he gave a chance of a high catch to Troughton at square-leg, and not content with that, afforded another chance, though a harder one, off Sarratt's opening ball in the next over, following it up with a hit for one. He gave a third chance very soon afterwards, this time at point, where he was well caught by Hickley. This brought Duff out. After a maiden over from either bowler, each of the bats got Sarratt off to leg for a single, Duff next sending Collins to the pavilions for four. A few singles were added, before Collins, following a maiden from Sarratt, had another of his overs badly punished, Edwards driving the first ball to the pavilions at square-leg for two, the third to long-on for one, and Duff hitting the last high to long-off for three. Duff followed by sending Sarratt to square-leg for four, a hit which reminded observers of the advantage of a square-leg hit from the Settlement end as the stumps were pitched on Saturday. Off Collins' next over also Duff scored five, two hits for two, and a single. Edwards followed by getting Sarratt away to square-leg for three, and by cutting Collins for two. Both players appeared to be well set when luncheon was announced.

On resuming, Troughton and Mitchell went on bowling. When a few more runs had been added, and after contributing a total of 25, Duff was unfortunate enough to give Sarratt an easy catch at cover-point in Troughton's second over. Kenny, who then joined Edwards, made three—one being a free hit to square-leg for two—before giving Collins an equally easy catch in the slips off Mitchell. Griffiths followed. Edwards then got Troughton away in successive overs for two threes, Griffiths in the meantime snatching three singles ere retiring before a "yorker" from Mitchell. Mollison, the next to bat, was very unlucky, being caught out by Collins in the slips off Troughton after making two twos and a single. Litchfield now went in, and he, after contributing five, one two and a fine hit to leg for three, gave way to Playfair—a ball from Troughton fetching him. Playfair and Edwards made another stand, Griffiths doing the running for the former, who was pluckily playing at considerable disadvantage. Bush at this stage relieved Mitchell, and Sarratt soon afterwards took Troughton's place at the Pavilion end. Runs were now added rapidly, Edwards playing well. After himself adding ten, mostly singles, and helping to run the score up to 153, Playfair was bowled by Bush. Sarratt almost immediately after took Wileman's stumps, not however until Edwards had put on the only four of his innings. Robinson, the last to bat, helped to make a final stand. He got several good hits off Bush, mostly to square-leg, one being for three. In Sarratt's next over Edwards made a fine forward cut for three, Robinson following with a similar for two. Robinson scored another two for a hit to square-leg and a single; and Edwards also got a single off the next over, Bush's. The latter here put Collins on in his place at the Settlement end, and off the last ball of the over Edwards was almost caught, through giving the only chance in his innings. Robinson then hit Sarratt past mid-on for two, and Collins for another two to square-leg, Edwards making a single off Collins' last over. In the following over, Edwards was unfortunate enough to play a ball from Sarratt on to his knee, whence it just rolled to his wicket, thereby preventing the carrying-out of his bat. His total score was 93, and to him therefore the honours of the day were ungrudgingly accorded as he returned to the Pavilion. Robinson's 18—the best score he has made for some time—were well and carefully put together, and he did his best to assist Edwards to get into three figures.

At 20 minutes four o'clock the Naval team commenced its innings, Collins and Mitchell facing the bowling of Edwards and Hearne, Collins hit Edwards' third ball to square-leg for one, and made another single off Hearne, Mitchell following with a hit to leg for three off the same bowler. Edwards' next four overs were maidens, the second one sending Mitchell back, clean bowled. Hickley joined Collins, and two or three singles were put on, Hearne meanwhile delivering two maidens. Off the first ball of Edwards' eighth over Macmillan caught Collins out at point. Sarratt took his place, and commenced by hitting Edwards to long-off for two; Hickley also got a two and one single off Hearne's next over. After adding two singles, Sarratt unfortunately hit Hearne up—a catch well waited for and held by Kenny at long-off. Warden next went in, but in the next over but one Edwards clean bowled Hickley. Morgan joined Warden, only to see his partner bowled by Hearne almost immediately. Osborne followed and, as if to give further evidence of the ill fortune attending the Visitors' batting, was almost at once caught

out at point by Macmillan off Hearne's last ball of that over. This brought Grogan not, who after a maiden had been delivered by Edwards, cut Hearne to point for two and then hit the same bowler to long-off for one. In the next over Edwards bowled Morgan. Braddon joined Grogan, and hit Hearne to long-on for a single. In the same over Grogan was given out, leg before wicket. Troughton followed in. Braddon got Edwards away in the slips for two, but the following ball found its way to his middle stump. This brought out Bush, who put himself in last through having sprained his wrist before the match began. Troughton added one, and in the last over of the game should have been caught and bowled, but unfortunately the bowler overran himself and so missed the catch, much to the disappointment of the Club. Time was called almost immediately afterwards, and the game, though decided as a draw, was markedly in favour of the home team. The Navy played short of two very good men, Lieutenant Christian (who is in Hospital with fever we are sorry to hear), and Lieutenant Spearman, of the *Constance*, who was unable to engage to play in consequence of his ship being under orders for sea. The Club, moreover, had the advantage of Duff's presence behind the wicket. We give below full score and bowling analysis:—

THE CLUB.		THE NAVY.	
Mr. Edwards, b. Sarratt	93	Mr. Collins, c. Macmillan	6
Mr. Macmillan, b. Sarratt	6	b. Edwards	4
Mr. Hearne, c. Hickley, b. Collins	13	Mr. Mitchell, b. Edwards	4
Mr. C. M. Duff, c. Sarratt, b. Troughton	25	Mr. Hickley, b. Edwards	4
Mr. W. J. Kenny, c. Collins, b. Mitchell	3	Mr. Sarratt, c. Kenny, b. Hearne	4
Mr. E. A. Griffiths, b. Mitchell	3	Lieut. Warden, b. Hearne	1
Mr. Mollison, c. Collins, b. Troughton	5	Mr. Morgan, b. Edwards	0
Mr. Litchfield, b. Troughton	5	Lord Osborne, c. Macmillan, b. Hearne	0
Mr. F. W. Playfair, b. Bush	10	Lieut. Grogan, l.b.w. Hearne	0
Mr. A. C. Wileman, b. Sarratt	18	Lieut. Braddon, b. Edwards	3
Mr. A. L. Robinson, not out	18	Mr. Troughton, not out	3
b. g. l. b. 4. w. g. n. b. r. 11	11	Lieut. Bush, not out	0
	193	b. g. 3	5

BOWLING ANALYSIS.		Balls.		runs.		maidens.		wickets.		wides.		no balls.	
Mr. Collins	95	56	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mr. Sarratt	123	59	4	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mr. Troughton	65	37	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mr. Mitchell	45	21	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lieut. Bush	45	17	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mr. Edwards	80	12	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mr. Hearne	80	18	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

### A HISTORY OF THE CURRENCY.

(Continued from 16th October.)

With regard to the alteration of the standard, several of the foreign merchants resident in Japan entertained doubts as to the advantages to be derived from it, and the managers of some of the banks forwarded to the Government representations to the effect that it would be advantageous to keep to the silver standard; but, as the right to make this change rested with our Government, none of the foreign ministers raised any objection. And so the Government at once completed the arrangements for the new coinage system, Mint Regulations, &c., decided upon, as before mentioned, and on the 27th of June 1871 published them to both Japanese and foreigners in the following notification:—

"In the matter of the currency, the Government has up to the present been employed in the withdrawal from circulation and the recoinage of former issues of coin. Now, however, in accordance with an equitable policy based on universally recognised principles of right, the Government will, from the 2nd of August next, recoin at the Osaka Mint, at the request of Japanese or foreigners and in accordance with the following regulations, into new money gold and silver bullion, old gold, silver, and even foreign coins in proportion to the actual value of the bullion or coins thus sent in to the mint, no regard being paid to the nominal value of coins so presented."

The Mint Regulations, Lists of the New Coins, Tables showing variations allowed in the respective standards of fineness, Diagrams of the New Coins, Tables of Weights and Standards of Fineness, Statements as to the fixed limits of circulation, and other documents relating to the subject were attached to this notification of the 27th of June, 1871, but as a separate volume, containing all these papers, has been already printed and published, and consequently both Japanese and foreigners are thoroughly acquainted with them, they have been omitted.

A provisional draft of the Regulations attached to this notification had been already drawn up in December, 1870, but as there were several points

in regard to which the foreign Representatives had to be consulted,<sup>27</sup> our Ministers of State made frequent visits to Yokohama and held consultation with the Foreign Ministers, and after much discussion and repeated alterations the regulations were, in May of the following year, finally determined upon.

Looking back at the question from to-day and bearing in mind that these regulations were framed on the model of the usual regulations in force in Europe and America, it would almost seem as if no particular difficulty should have been experienced in coming to a definite decision in regard to them, but, if we look well at the state of things that existed at that time, we cannot fail to perceive that it was only after great trouble that the Government at length succeeded in drawing up this volume of regulations. At that time the majority of the people failed to understand the Imperial intentions in regard to currency reform and new coinage, and there were even people who were actually suspicious of the great difference in shape and denomination which existed between the new coins and those previously in use. The Government, therefore, in order to remove these suspicions, issued a proclamation, in which they took the trouble to explain clearly the reasons for the issue of the new coins and other details in regard to them. This proclamation was what was afterwards called the "New Currency Regulations." It was as follows:—

"As the trade between this Empire and foreign countries has since ancient times been small, there has been no exact system of currency, and, although there have been many different kinds of coins (of the same nominal value), the actual values of these have never been the same. Speaking briefly there have been *Keichō* gold, *Kiōhō* gold, *Monji* gold, gold *Obans* and *Kobans*, 1 *bu* gold pieces, 2 *bu* gold pieces, 2 *shu* gold pieces, 1 *bu* silver pieces, 1 *shu* silver pieces, *Tohiyaku* silver, various large and small copper coins, and besides these numberless coins which have been current only for a short period; there have even been coins, the circulation of which has been limited to a particular province or a particular district, and which up to the present time have never been current elsewhere. Hence there are all sorts of coins differing in shape and in size and in value, and, as the proportion of alloy used in each case was a variable quantity, the result is that the coins differ also in quality. It is therefore almost impossible to ascertain the exact weight and composition of these coins,—points of essential importance in a currency. Old and new coins circulate together in a confused manner and their quality has been, as a natural consequence, debased, while counterfeit money has been issued, and the present serious state of affairs is the result. The occasional good coins have either been unprofitably hoarded up in the godowns of the rich or exported in no inconsiderable quantities to foreign countries. As a consequence the purchasing power of money has declined, its employment to meet the requirements of daily life has been interfered with, and there is reason to apprehend that its general utility for public purposes may cease altogether. This state of things is disastrous to the whole Empire and no greater distress could befall the nation.

"On enquiry into the causes of this evil we find that the evil is one of long standing and is due to the absence of an uniform value for coins of the same denomination, and the fact of a mixed circulation of bad and good money. Now that commerce has reached a more flourishing condition, how shall we improve the circulation of money and lay the foundation of a prosperous country, unless we reform the old evil system and introduce a new and good coinage? This is the business of the government and a most urgent work that brooks no delay. Hence it is that as early as the year 1868 the work of reform has been commenced, and, regardless of the enormous expense entailed, a Mint has been founded at Osaka. A large assortment of machinery has been obtained; the principles of currency in force in every country in the world have been ascertained, and in the regulation of all matter relating to coinage, from the quality and weight of gold and silver down to details respecting the proportion of alloy to be used, and the rules of minting, the financial systems of every country have been compared and considered carefully. It is the intention of the government, proceeding in this manner, to issue a new coinage of carefully regulated quality and to cause it to circulate everywhere throughout the country, together with the coins already in circulation, and the ceremony of opening the Mint has already taken place."

"As however, the prices of commodities have, as already stated, fluctuated greatly in consequence of there being so many different kinds of

money in circulation, and much distress has been caused thereby, the Government intend gradually to withdraw all the old coins and replace them by a new and uniform currency. Moreover, in accordance with the principle that money is the circulating medium of a nation, the Government will, without delay, receive any bullion brought to the mint by people desiring to exchange it for coin, and will give in return for it current coin. As, therefore, old kinds of gold and silver money which people, following established precedents, have been accustomed to consider as precious valuables, will in a few years come to be regarded as simple bullion, it is important that people should hasten to exchange them and put them into circulation, and should take care not to stand in the way of the true principles of currency.

"The object of the Government in establishing a mint being to fulfil its duties in the protection of the nation's interests, the people should bear this well in mind, and everyone should diligently do his duty in the station of life in which heaven has placed him.

"These explanations are hereby published; copies of the shapes of the new coins, and tables of the weights and standards of fineness are also added, as well as detailed regulations for the exchange of bullion. This proclamation with annexed papers will be circulated all over the country.

"July, 1871." "DAIJO-KWAN."

(The Regulations attached to the above proclamation are included in the New Currency laws and are therefore omitted here.)

The foregoing is a brief summary of the principal features of the reforms which were carried out in our new monetary system. The amount and weight of gold and silver bullion that were received at the Mint and the number of gold and silver coins coined therein, and also the number of copper coins minted from the date of the opening of the mint up to June, 1885, a period of 175 months, were as follows:—

GOLD.		
BY WHOM BROUGHT INTO THE MINT.	WEIGHT, $\frac{2}{3}$ THE FINE.	oz. Troy.
The Government.....	1,922,770.89	
Japanese.....	1,097,352.54	
Chinese.....	92,048.71	
Europeans and Americans.....	296,822.28	
Total.....	3,008,984.42	
SILVER.		
BY WHOM BROUGHT INTO THE MINT.	WEIGHT, $\frac{2}{3}$ THE FINE.	oz. Troy.
The Government.....	28,805,906.03	
Japanese.....	10,472,577.87	
Chinese.....	739,167.63	
Europeans and Americans.....	6,047,700.32	
Total.....	46,125,351.85	

From the commencement of the working of the Mint down to June, 1885, the amount of gold, silver, and copper coins minted was 121,833,188 *yen* 10 *sen*, and the amount of those coins already issued and of those which it was intended to issue was 121,764,313 *yen* 50 *sen*.

#### AMOUNT OF COINS MINTED BETWEEN JANUARY, 1871, AND JUNE, 1885.

KIND OF COIN.	AMOUNT COINED.		AMOUNT OF EXPORT.		AMOUNT OF COINS ISSUED.	
	Number of coins.	Amount in <i>yen</i> .	Number of coins.	Amount in <i>yen</i> .	Number of coins.	Amount in <i>yen</i> .
<b>GOLD.</b>						
20 <i>yen</i> piece.....	47,270	945,400.00	0	0.00	47,270	945,400.00
10 <i>yen</i> piece.....	1,871,021	18,710,210.00	18,150.00	181,500.00	1,852,871	18,528,710.00
5 <i>yen</i> piece.....	6,520,201	32,601,005.00	31,300.00	312,950.00	6,488,901	32,288,055.00
2 <i>yen</i> piece.....	853,749	1,707,498.00	392.00	784.00	853,357	1,706,714.00
1 <i>yen</i> piece.....	2,037,955	2,037,955.00	308.00	308.00	2,037,647	2,037,647.00
Total.....	11,309,336	60,091,388.00	51,390.00	513,900.00	11,257,945	59,577,488.00
<b>SILVER.</b>						
1 <i>yen</i> piece.....	32,518,953	32,518,953.00	6,381.00	63,810.00	32,512,572	32,512,572.00
Trade Dollar.....	3,057,263	3,057,263.00	0	0.00	3,057,263	3,057,263.00
50 <i>sen</i> piece.....	8,192,577	4,096,288.50	2,038.50	4,096,288.50	8,190,538.50	4,092,192.50
20 <i>sen</i> piece.....	31,307,302	6,261,472.40	3,078.50	6,258,393.90	31,304,223.50	6,255,073.50
10 <i>sen</i> piece.....	61,048,022	6,104,802.20	3,112.50	6,101,689.70	61,044,909.50	6,101,689.70
5 <i>sen</i> piece.....	50,559,578	2,527,978.90	1,238.50	2,527,978.90	50,558,339.50	2,525,450.40
Total.....	138,315,454	54,727,842.00	16,477.50	54,711,364.10	138,298,976.50	54,711,364.10
<b>COPPER.</b>						
2 <i>sen</i> piece.....	277,702,712	5,554,054.24	1.00	5,554,054.24	277,701,711	5,548,500.00
1 <i>sen</i> piece.....	46,710,720	4,671,072.00	2,339	4,671,072.00	46,708,381	4,666,400.00
5 <i>ren</i> piece.....	251,900,002	2,519,000.02	1.00	2,519,000.02	251,898,663	2,516,480.00
1 <i>ren</i> piece.....	1,191,712	11,917.12	0.20	11,917.12	1,191,512	11,905.12
Total.....	1,010,095,136	11,010,095.12	5.20	11,010,095.12	1,010,094,616	11,005,080.00
<b>Grand Total.....</b>						
Gold.....	11,309,336	60,091,388.00	51,390.00	513,900.00	11,257,945	59,577,488.00
Silver.....	138,315,454	54,727,842.00	16,477.50	54,711,364.10	138,298,976.50	54,711,364.10
Copper.....	1,010,095,136	11,010,095.12	5.20	11,010,095.12	1,010,094,616	11,005,080.00
Total.....	2,557,749,926	121,833,325.12	73.00	121,764,313.12	2,557,643,537	121,293,932.10

It is not clear what estimate the Government formed, when work commenced at the mint in 1871, of the quantity of gold, silver and copper coins that would be required, nor is it clear what opinion they held with regard to the time in which they would be able to coin the required amount of new gold, silver, and copper coins; but from a public document of that time it appears that the opinion of the Chief of the Government Department concerned was that in about 10 years from the commencement of work at the mint (January 1871) about *yen* 250,000,000 of the new gold, silver,

and copper coins would be minted. (In accordance with Articles 26 and 27 of the resolutions agreed upon at the meeting of Okuma, Minister of State, and Terajima, vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the Minister of the various foreign countries, which took place in February, 1881, at the American Legation in Yokohama). Subsequently, however, it was found that, owing to various causes, the work of coinage did not progress as rapidly as had been anticipated, and even after 14 years from the beginning of the work the amount of the new gold and silver coins struck was not more than 113,000,000 *yen*, while the amount of copper coins minted was 1,200,000 *yen*.

Although there are many reasons for the difference between the amount actually coined and that previously estimated, yet the first and principal cause was that our gold and silver mines were few and that, in the case of the few that there were, capital and skill for developing them were lacking. This was the principal reason. The second cause was that, in 1873 and 1874 and succeeding years, the newly minted coins found their way in large quantities to foreign countries; moreover in 1877 and 1878 the amount of paper money in circulation was largely increased, while in 1878 and 1879 the note issues of the National Banks also reached larger proportions, and consequently, for several years, the balance of trade was against us. As a result the outflow of gold and silver coins and gold and silver bullion grew steadily larger, and we find, accordingly, that the quantity of bullion received at the mint for coinage at that time was considerably less than that sent in at the commencement, during the years 1873 and 1874. This was likewise one of the chief causes. Other causes, which contributed to the same result, were that during 1875, 1876, and for several years after, the government, in order to repay in a convenient form their foreign loans, purposely restricted the amount of gold coined at the mint and caused only one kind of gold bars, of a fixed weight, to be made, and that again from 1879 to 1884 they purposely diminished the coinage of the subsidiary silver coins.

#### CHAPTER III.

#### STEPS TAKEN IN REGARD TO OLD GOLD AND SILVER COINS IN THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD OF MEIJI.

If we enquire generally into the disorder which existed in our monetary system at the beginning of the period of Meiji we find that the Shogunate, in the latter days of their existence, in consequence of the diminution of their financial resources, and in order to meet their pecuniary difficulties, coined large quantities of inferior 2 *bu* gold and 1 *bu* silver pieces, and that all the large clans, too, gradually came to coin privately their own money. At the beginning of the Restoration, before the government had prohibited the private coining by the clans of their own money, many of the rebel-clans in the north-east and of the other large clans coined in their own territories 2 *bu* and 1 *bu* gold pieces and 1 *bu* silver pieces, etc., and used this money to defray their various military expenses. In consequence of this the circulation of counterfeit coins, more especially counterfeit 2 *bu* gold pieces, increased greatly, and the result was that there were over ten different kinds of 2 *bu* gold pieces passing through the hands of the money-changers in Yedo, Osaka, Kyōto, and other towns. As seven or eight out of these ten were counterfeit, incalculable distress was caused to the people. The government, in order to guard against this evil, sent strict injunctions to all the clans on the 14th of October, 1869, to take measures to prevent the issue of this counterfeit money. These orders, however, had no effect, and the counterfeit coins continued to circulate in increasing quantities in the chief towns. The coinage by the government of inferior 2 *bu*, 1 *bu*, and 1 *shu* pieces was commenced at the mint in Yedo in May, 1868, and at the mint at Nagabori in Osaka in June of the same year; these coins being made on the model of the inferior coins issued by the Shogunate in, and after, 1860, and during the period of Bunkyo and Kōō. Up to March of the following year there were coined and issued at the two places, Yedo and Osaka, 2 *bu* gold pieces to the value of 3,670,643 *ryō* 2 *bu*; 1 *bu* silver pieces to the value of 1,066,833 *ryō* 2 *bu*; and 1 *shu* silver pieces to the value of 1,171,400 *ryō*. Since the government itself issued at that time inferior coinage to such a large amount, it is no wonder that the strict prohibition against the private coining of money by the various large clans was ineffectual.

As the numbers of inferior coins in circulation continued to increase the evil effects became more and more serious, and the distress caused thereby affected not only the people of this Empire but foreign merchants residing in Japan. Conse-

<sup>27</sup> In accordance with the Treaty of June 25th, 1866.

quently the latter addressed themselves to their Ministers and Consuls and loudly asked that a remedy might be applied. Accordingly, the foreign representatives addressed an official *de jure* patch to our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which they complained of the evils caused by the debased currency, and demanded that this state of things should be remedied. (Vide the letter of the Foreign Representatives to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated February 17th, 1869.) The general purport of this document was as follows:—

"We have heard that foreign commerce is seriously disturbed by the great fall which has lately occurred in the market value of the Japanese current coins, the one *bu* silver piece and the two *bu* gold piece.

"By the Convention of June 25th, 1866, the *bu* is declared to be a silver coin containing not less than nine parts of pure silver and one of alloy, and weighing not less than 134 grains Troy weight (in Japanese about 1 *ren* 7 *mō*). According to this standard 311 *būs* are equal in intrinsic value to 100 Mexican dollars. But now the market price of *būs* has lately fallen to from 340 to 350 *būs* per 100 Mexican dollars, to the serious detriment of the foreign import trade and those foreigners who have become large holders of Japanese coin. This excessive depreciation of the *bu* coinage is not generally attributed to the ordinary fluctuations of commerce, or even to the great demand for dollars, which has been created, it is said, by the bullion contracts of the government, but to the reports which are becoming prevalent that the *būs* now issued by the Japanese government are of a lower standard than that named in the Convention of 1866, and that much spurious coin of the denomination of the two *bu* piece has passed into circulation.

"It cannot be supposed that the Mikado's government have sanctioned, in the minting of their coins, any departure from the fineness of the silver *bu*, which is formally declared in the Convention of 1866 to be the standard of that coin. The Representatives of the Treaty Powers feel obliged, however, to point out that the unfortunate reports, to which they have referred, are as injurious to the credit of the Japanese Government as they are detrimental to the interests of commerce, for, not only is it incumbent on a Government to maintain the purity of its coinage at the declared standard, but it should also efficiently protect the public from counterfeit or unauthorized issues. They therefore beg that the Japanese Government will consider what measures may best be taken to check these disturbing reports and to diminish the excessive fluctuations in the market value of native coin."

The Government, before deciding on a final answer to the request of the Plenipotentiaries, tried various plans in order to put a stop to the evils resulting from the counterfeit coins. One of the plans they adopted was to establish an office in Honcho, Tōkyō, for the verification and assortment in rolls bearing the Government stamp of gold and silver coins, and to issue instructions that every one, when making payments in coin to the Government, was to submit the coins to this office for verification. (Decree of 14th of March, 1869.) Another was to establish similar offices for the verification of coins in Kyōto, Osaka, Yokohama, Hyōgō, and Nagasaki, and cause spurious money to be examined there. (Decree of 17th of March, 1869.) A third plan which they adopted was to abolish the gold and silver mints in Tōkyō and to stop the issue of the coins made on the old model, namely, the inferior 2 *bu* and 1 *shū* gold pieces. (Decree of the 24th of March, 1869.) However, as two weeks passed without the final answer of the Government having been sent, the Foreign Representatives forwarded a further urgent despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting a decided answer (4th of March, 1869). This despatch was to the following effect:—

"In our despatch of the 17th ult. we pointed out the very injurious consequences resulting from the debased character of the 2 *bu* gold pieces and 1 *bu* silver pieces issued by the Japanese Government, and requested that prompt and efficient measures should be taken. Since then some time has passed by and, although two weeks have elapsed, we have received no reply to our communication. What is the reason of this? In this matter most important questions are involved which seriously affect the commerce of our respective countries, and which brook no delay. These questions are as follows:—

"1. How much pure silver and how much alloy are contained in the silver *bu* now coined by your Government, and what is the weight of the coin?

"2. What proportions of gold, silver, and alloy are contained in the 2 *bu* gold piece, and what is the weight of this coin?

"3. Do daimios, or any persons in Japan other than the Government of the Mikado, possess the right of coining either silver *būs* or gold 2 *bu*

pieces or coin of any description, 'gold, silver, or copper?

"4. If they do possess this right how can their coins be distinguished from those issued by the Government, and are they under obligations to the Government to issue their coins at a fixed standard and weight, etc.?

"We beg that you will be so good as to furnish us with replies to these questions at an early date (4th March, 1869)."

Four weeks having passed by since the Foreign Representatives had sent in this second letter without any decided answer having been received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Foreign Representatives sent a third despatch pressing for a final reply (2nd of April, 1869). In answer to this the Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Representatives that Okuma Hachitaro, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was then in Osaka, had been charged with the duty of investigating the foundation for the rumours as to the circulation of spurious gold and silver, and that he was accordingly awaiting Okuma's return to Tōkyō from Osaka and would then reply to the letter of the Foreign Representatives. As, however, there were among the coins then in use certain coins below the proper standard of weight, a decree had been already issued stopping the coining of 2 *bu* gold and 1 *bu* silver pieces, and these coins would not in future be issued. If any daimios or other persons were to coin money privately such acts would be visited, according to the laws of Japan, with very heavy punishment (4th of May, 1869).

(To be continued.)

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, November 11th.

The Marquis of Salisbury has declared that the policy of Austria with regard to Bulgarian affairs largely influences that of the British Government, and that the latter will not be backward if the Powers decide to vindicate the Treaty of Berlin. He expressed a hope for the maintenance of peace, but said that British interests would be protected wherever attacked.

London, November 13th.

The Grand Sobranje has elected Waldemar Prince of Bulgaria.

London, November 14th.

The King of Denmark having refused to sanction the acceptance by Waldemar of the Crown of Bulgaria, the latter has declined.

London, November 15th.

A Bulgarian deputation will visit each of the European Powers and explain the situation.

Count Kalnoky, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a speech declared that Austria was anxious for peace, but not at any price.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff has been summoned to London.

London, November 16th.

It is reported that Sir William Hart Dyke has been appointed Governor of Hongkong.

The Socialists have arranged to hold a demonstration in Trafalgar-square on Sunday, and have requested the Marquis of Salisbury to remain in town to receive a deputation.

London, November 18th.

The reported appointment of Sir W. Hart Dyke to the Governorship of Hongkong has not been confirmed.

Count Andrassy has strongly condemned the admission of Russia to the alliance of Emperors.

["SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

Nagasaki, Friday Night.

The P. & O. steamship *Teheran*, which left this port on Wednesday, for Hongkong, put back here to-night in consequence of having encountered a hurricane yesterday. She has lost four boats, her deck and cargo have been damaged, and her lower reserve hold was on fire during the hurricane.

["SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

Kobe, Friday, 2.45 p.m.

Captain Drake has been committed for trial.

### MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong. per O. & O. Co. Saturday, Nov. 20th.\*  
From Hongkong. per P. & O. Co. Sunday, Nov. 21st.†  
From Europe, via Hongkong. per M. M. Co. Tuesday, Nov. 23rd.‡  
From Shanghai, } per N. Y. K. Friday, November 26th.  
Nagasaki, & }  
Kobe. }  
From America... per O. & O. Co. Friday, Nov. 25th. §

\* Gube left Hongkong on November 13th. † Tette left Kobe on November 19th. ‡ Mersalch (with French mail) left Hongkong on November 15th. § San Pablo left San Francisco on November 9th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Kobe... per N. Y. K. Saturday, Nov. 20th.  
For Hakodate... per N. Y. K. Saturday, Nov. 20th.  
For Shanghai, } per N. Y. K. Tuesday, Nov. 23rd.  
Kobe, and }  
Nagasaki... }  
For America... per O. & O. Co. Wednesday, Nov. 24th.  
For Europe, via Hongkong... per P. & O. Co. Saturday, Nov. 27th.

### TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

YOKOHAMA-TŌKYŌ RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00† p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TŌKYŌ (Shimbashi) at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00† p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; (First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with \* run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Utsunomiya Stations. Those marked † are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

TŌKYŌ-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TŌKYŌ (Ueno) at 6.00 and 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.15 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.25 and 5.50 p.m.

UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 10.25 a.m. and 4.57 p.m.; and NASU at 6.40 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 1.10; Second-class, yen 74; Third-class, yen 37.

TŌKYŌ-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TŌKYŌ (Ueno) at 6.00 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 8.15 a.m. and 11.10 a.m., and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 9.19 a.m., and 12.34, 3.39, and 4.09 p.m.; and AKABANE at 10.33 a.m., and 1.34, 4.44, and 8.22 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYŌTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYŌTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10.

Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 and 10.40 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 7.15 and 11.00 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, 20 *sen*.

Original from

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Naniwa Kan* (14), cruiser, 13th November, — Yokosuka 13th November.  
*Stettin*, German steamer, 1,815, Warners, 13th November, — Hongkong 5th November, Mails and General. — Ahrens & Co.  
*Ada*, British schooner, N. E. Pyno, 14th November, — North Pacific 1st November, 2,000 Seals. — F. E. White.  
*Sultan*, British ship, 1,323, H. Armstrong, 14th November, — New York 8th May, 56,750 cases Oil. — Middleton & Co.  
*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Lass, 15th November, — Kobe 14th November, General. — Japanese.  
*Niobe*, German steamer, 1,672, Pfaff, 16th November, — Shanghai 11th November, General. — Simon, Evers & Co.  
*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 17th November, — Yokkaichi 16th November, General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 17th November, — Kobe 16th November, General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 18th November, — Yokkaichi 17th November, General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 18th November, — Hakodate 16th November, General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Altowar*, British steamer, 1,611, Bannet, 19th November, — Hongkong 10th November, General. — Smith, Baker & Co.  
*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 316, Inouye, 19th November, — Hakata 18th November, General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shidenaka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 19th November, — Shimizu 19th November, General. — Seiryusha.  
*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 19th November, — Shanghai and ports, Mails and General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 20th November, — Yokkaichi 19th November, General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Takachiho Kan* (14), cruiser, Captain Matsumura, 20th November, — Shinagawa 20th November.

## DEPARTURES.

*City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, 3,548, Wm. B. Cobb, 13th November, — San Francisco, Mails and General. — P. M. S. S. Co.  
*Constance* (14), corvette, Captain S. H. P. Dacres, 13th November, — Kobe.  
*Amaki Kan* (6), sloop, Commander Omoto, 14th November, — Yokosuka.  
*Teheran*, British steamer, 1,684, F. H. Seymour, 14th November, — Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General. — P. & O. S. N. Co.  
*Audacious* (14), double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. H. Harris, 16th November, — Kobe.  
*Wift* (5), double-screw gun-vessel, Lieut. Commander A. C. B. Bromley, 16th November, — Kobe.  
*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Lass, 16th November, — Kobe, General. — Japanese.  
*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 316, Inouye, 16th November, — Hakata, General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hampshire*, British steamer, 1,700, Kerruish, 16th November, — Kobe, General. — Smith, Baker & Co.  
*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 16th November, — Shanghai and ports, Mails and General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Stettin*, German steamer, 1,815, Warners, 17th November, — Hongkong, Mails and General. — H. Ahrens & Co.  
*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 19th November, — Kobe, Mails and General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 19th November, — Yokkaichi, General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 19th November, — Hakodate, Mails and General. — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tanais*, French steamer, 1,149, A. Paul, 20th November, — Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General. — Messageries Maritimes Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Stettin*, from Hongkong: — Mr. Victor Ruch, Dr. T. Nennaber, and Dr. H. Weipers.  
 Per German steamer *Niobe*, from Shanghai: — Mr. Volhardt and Mrs. Aug. Evers.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports: — Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Müller, Messrs. Macnab, C. C. Huff, Amano, Yamane, Mariyama, Yabuke, and Kan Hon-yengin cabin; Mr. Kume in second class; and 81 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco: Mr. Septimius Marsh in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco: — Miss Hudson, Miss Müller, Mrs. Hudson, Messrs. W. H. Denne, Hotikoshi, and Saba in cabin.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, for Hongkong via ports: — Mr. and Mrs. Russell Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Tong Tung Tye, three children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Shin, Tick Shing, Loo Tsu Ming and child, Mr. Lung Tsu Tung and servant, Captain Squire, R.N., Messrs. H. S. Snowden, R.N., E. H. Sharp, J. F. Lowder, H. C. Pigott, Lalaca, Taka, Sakayie, Nielson, Chow, Yew Ling, Homasura, Tsu Ban, MacNab, Cheong Kee, Masujima, Tsukaraba, Pollie, and Currow in cabin; and 6 Chinese and 2 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Shanghai and ports: — Messrs. D. Hadano, K. Minomiyama, S. Fukuhara, J. Ora, S. Kawakami, N. Wolff, J. A. Merian, J. G. Doering, Mori, and N. Saito in cabin; Messrs. Gardener, Nakajima, and Tojo in second class; and 91 Japanese in steerage.

Per German steamer *Stettin*, for Europe: — Messrs. J. Conder, Fusamura, Matsui, Saito, Teichow, Tokiwa, Taege, C. Donald, Ariga, Tsunaki, Watanabe, Kawai, Sato, Shimada, Petersen, and 17 in 3rd class. For Hongkong: 4 Chinese on deck.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong via Kobe: — Viscount Kamei Koreaki, Miss Emma Stoodley, Mr. and Mrs. Nozu, Messrs. T. Saito, Wada, K. Kusunoki, G. Tartarini, L. Caneret, and A. Moine in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco: —

	THA.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	102	304	406
Hiogo	—	238	407	645
Yokohama	1,128	332	136	2,596
Hongkong	219	3	—	222
Total	1,347	785	847	4,203

	SILK.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	115	—	115
Hongkong	—	221	—	221
Yokohama	—	342	52	374
Total	—	698	52	710

Per British steamer *Teheran*, for Hongkong via ports: — Silk for France 314 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Shanghai and ports: — Treasure, \$24,200.00.

Per German steamer *Stettin*, for Hongkong: — Silk for Lyons, 154 bales.

Per French steamer *Tanais*, for Hongkong via Kobe: — Silk for France 938 bales.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Altowar*, Captain Bannet, from Hongkong, reports: Left that port November 10th, at noon, and first part of passage had strong E.N.E. winds, overcast sky, and heavy head sea, which was shipped fore and aft. On November 12th wind and sea moderated, and continued so until 13th, when the wind increased and a strong breeze and drizzling rain were experienced until the 18th, when the wind and sea increased, and a gale was met with light rain. At 4 p.m. slowed engines, Rock Island bearing N.N. This wind and weather continued until 3 a.m. on 19th, when it moderated; at 5 a.m. put engines at full speed and continued the passage to Yokohama in strong N.E. winds and overcast sky. Arrived at 10.30 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Captain Wynn, from Shanghai, reports: — Left Shanghai on November 13th, at 11 a.m. and had fresh northerly winds and fine weather to Nagasaki, where arrived Nov. 15th, at 6 a.m.; left the same day, at 4.30 p.m. and had moderate northerly winds and fine weather to Shimoda, where arrived at 4.55 a.m. November 16th. Left the same day at 7.30 a.m. and had fine weather and light northerly winds to Kobe, where arrived at 6 a.m. 17th; left at 6 p.m. same day and had a light north wind which freshened to Oosima, when the wind shifted to N.E. and increased to a gale with heavy rain. At noon, 18th, wind increased to a heavy gale attended with terrific squalls and rain, and a mountainous sea, which continued to 4 a.m. 18th when the sea and weather moderated; thence to port had strong N.N.E. winds and clear weather. Arrived in Yokohama on November 19th, at 2.30 p.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Stagnation prevails throughout and dealers seem scarcely inclined to take any notice of the Market. It would be rather difficult to give the prices at which business will be resumed, but meanwhile quotations must be left unaltered. They are of course nominal excepting as regards the very few sales reported.

YARNS.—Sales for the week amount to about 150 bales, equally divided between English and Bombay; there being almost no demand at present, prices are nominal.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Sales are reported of 250 pieces 8½ lbs. Shirtings, 150 pieces 10 lbs. ditto, 700 pieces Turkey Reds, 450 pieces Velvet, 1,500 pieces Indigo Shirtings, and 500 pieces Prints.

WOOLLENS.—250 pieces Italian Cloth, 150 pieces Plain Orleans, 200 pairs Blankets, and 80 pieces Silk Satins, comprise the sales in this class.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER HULL.	PER PIECE.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.50	to 28.00
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.50	to 29.00
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.25	to 30.00
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00	to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.00	to 30.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.00	to 31.75
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	32.00	to 33.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.50	to 35.00
No. 32s, Two-fold	32.50	to 34.00
No. 42s, Two-fold	35.50	to 39.50
No. 20s, Bombay	25.50	to 27.25
No. 16s, Bombay	24.75	to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	23.00	to 24.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER HULL.	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	\$1.70	to 2.10
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	2.10	to 2.55
F. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.45	to 1.55
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.60	to 1.70
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.70	to 2.35
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.07	to 0.14
Turkey Reds—12 to 21 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.15	to 1.25
Turkey Reds—21 to 31 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.30	to 1.50
Turkey Reds—31 to 41 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.70	to 2.00
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.00	to 6.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.60	to 0.70
Taffetas, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35	to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER HULL.	PER PIECE.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$4.10	to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25	to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.20	to 0.30
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.14	to 0.15
Mousseline de Laine—Tajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20	to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30	to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 34 @ 56 inches	0.35	to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50	to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40	to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.37½	to 0.45

## METALS.

No life at all, and quotations are more or less nominal. From Tokyo the distributing trade is reported quiet, with but little moving. Stocks large, and could not be replaced to advantage with the present sterling exchange.

	PER HULL.	PER PIECE.
Flat Bars, ½ inch	\$2.40	to 2.45
Flat Bars, ¾ inch	2.50	to 2.60
Round and square up to ½ inch	2.45	to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted	2.40	to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.50	to 2.60
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50	to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.30	to 5.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20	to 1.22½

## KEROSENE.

A small daily trade this week at unchanged rates. Stocks are increased by the arrival of the *Sultan* with 50,000 cases, and other ships are looked for presently.

	PER CASE.	PER HULL.
Devoe	\$1.77	to 1.80
Comet	1.72	to 1.75
Stella	None	

## SUGAR.

Sugar has been in somewhat better demand, and for white descriptions previous prices have been paid. Brown and Manila sorts are not in request. The market remains very quiet at the close, and total transactions are not more than 1,500 piculs all sorts.

	PER HULL.	PER PIECE.
White Refined	\$5.00	to 7.15
Manila	4.20	to 4.40
Daitong and Swatow	3.30	to 3.75
Original	4.00	to 4.05



## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 12th instant; since that date there has been a considerable trade, the Settlements for a week amounting to 1,670 piculs, divided thus:—*Hanks* 60 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 1,525 piculs, *Kakeda* 20 piculs, *Oshu* 5 piculs, *Taysam* kinds 30 piculs. Additional to these figures "Direct Export" has been 130 piculs, making a grand total of 1,800 piculs.

As shown in our post-script last week we had quite a "splurge" by a Swiss house, by whose aid about 1,200 piculs (chiefly *Filatures* and *Re-reels*) were settled in three days. Of course this made holders very frisky and prices were advanced considerably. There is now a much quieter feeling: the large Settlements are being inspected in a very leisurely fashion: the "leviathan operators" are not above trying to cut prices at the scales, and there is a decidedly weaker feeling in the Market, with prices receding a little.

It was not to be expected that any genuine "boom" should now arise, for prices are about \$100 above those current at this time last year, and there seems to be a good margin for a fall later on. The Stock is heavy; politics in Europe are very unsettled; the New York Market hangs back from following ours, and it is quite on the cards that Japanese holders may become rather anxious sellers next month.

Supplies are coming in fairly, and in spite of the heavy Settlements the present stock is fully 1,200 piculs. Quotations are somewhat higher than those we printed a week ago, and foreign exchange is stepping upwards almost daily.

*Hanks*.—No very large transactions, but prices are firm. The Settlements (60 piculs) include *Maribuso* \$650, *Shimonita* \$605, *Hachiji* \$665 to \$585.

*Filatures*.—Large business at somewhat irregular prices. Demand has apparently been for both hemispheres, and among the sales we find the following (possibly the prices may be "shaded" a little when the weighing comes on). *Oshu* and *Ise* (fine size) \$840, *Hasegata* \$780, *Tajima*, *Shinsei-sha* \$775, *Black Horse* and *Saidanshu* \$770, *Uzen*, *Ishiyoshino*, *Kakusanha*, *Yamagata*, *Yurikishia*, *Miyoshi* \$760, *Kanayama*, *Chiyosha*, *Nagano*, *Saito* \$750, other *Sanshu* kinds at \$740 and a good line of *Tajima* at \$700.

*Re-reels*.—Considerable trade in these but, generally speaking, among the common and inferior grades; *Joshu* (Ichimurae) noted at \$735, *Koriyama* \$730, *Chichibu* \$720, *Yamagata* \$710, *Takasaki* \$700, *Bushu* \$690—with much rubbish at about \$650.

*Kakeda*.—A few small parcels taken into godown, and further transactions are reported as being on the carpet. Prices paid are on the basis of our quotations given below, but the trade actually done has been too small to serve as a guide for future transactions.

*Oshu*.—Only one sale in *Sendai*, noted at \$150; nothing passing in *Hamatsuki*.

*Sundries*.—A fair business in *Nagahama* at \$450 for "good average" cargo.

There have been three outward mails, American, English, and German. The *City of Rio de Janeiro* (13th) carried 374 bales for the United States Markets, the *Teheran* (13th) took 314 bales for France, and the *Stettin* (16th) has 154 bales for Lyons. Total Export for all countries to date is 9,123 piculs, against 6,887 piculs last year and 11,203 piculs at 19th November, 1884.

## QUOTATIONS.

<i>Hanks</i> —No. 1	\$600 to 700
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 ( <i>Shinshu</i> )	670 to 680
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 ( <i>Joshu</i> )	680 to 690
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 ( <i>Shinshu</i> )	650 to 660
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 ( <i>Joshu</i> )	615 to 630
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 to 3	620 to 630
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 3	630 to 640
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 3	650 to 660
<i>Filatures</i> —Extra	800 to 850
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 10/13 deniers	770 to 780
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	760 to 780
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	740 to 750
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 10/15 deniers	740 to 750
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers	720 to 730
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers	690 to 700
<i>Re-reels</i> —( <i>Shinshu</i> and <i>Oshu</i> ) Best No.	750 to 760
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	730 to 740
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	710 to 720
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers	690 to 700
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers	660 to 670
<i>Kakeda</i> —Extra	Nom.
<i>Kakeda</i> —No. 1	Nom.
<i>Kakeda</i> —No. 1	740 to 750
<i>Kakeda</i> —No. 2	720 to 730
<i>Kakeda</i> —No. 2	—
<i>Kakeda</i> —No. 3	—
<i>Kakeda</i> —No. 3	—
<i>Kakeda</i> —No. 4	—
<i>Oshu</i> <i>Sendai</i> —No. 2	—
<i>Hamatsuki</i> —No. 1, 2	625 to 645
<i>Hamatsuki</i> —No. 3, 4	570 to 590
<i>Sodai</i> —No. 2	—

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 19th Nov., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PIEULS.	PIEULS.	PIEULS.
Europe .....	4,333	2,255	5,600
America .....	489	4,813	6,379
Total .....	4,822	7,068	12,000
Settlements and Direct	9,123	6,887	11,203
Export from 1st July	11,200	11,850	12,150
Stock, 19th November	12,000	6,600	7,950
Available supplies to date	23,800	18,450	20,100

## WASTE SILK.

A considerable falling off in the business of this Department, and Settlements for the week do not exceed 250 piculs, divided thus:—*Cocoons* 25 piculs, *Noshi* 155 piculs, *Kibiso* 40 piculs, *Neri* 30 piculs. Besides these figures the *Boyekisha* have shipped 100 piculs for Europe.

Exporters complain that they cannot work against the combination of high-priced *Waste* and high Exchange. On the other hand, sellers do not see why they should reduce their pretensions, the consequence being a small daily business. Meanwhile, Stocks are reduced by the Direct Export and some few parcels reabsorbed by the interior. We make the revised Stock-list show a total of 11,000 piculs—quite enough for present requirements. Quotations unchanged.

The *Teheran* (13th) carried 152 bales *Waste* and 12 bales *Cocoons*, the canal-boat *Hampshire* being credited with 307 piculs *Cocoons* for New York. Total Export from 1st July, 11,135 piculs, against 4,375 piculs last year and 11,900 piculs at same date in 1884.

*Cocoons*.—As recently, the trade has been in *Tama* descriptions at about \$70.

*Noshi*.—A few small purchases, including *Mino* \$150, *Joshu*—best \$157½, assorted \$127½, *Shinshu* \$145.

*Kibiso*.—A small business, chiefly in *Joshu* sorts, at from \$35 to \$65 according to quality.

*Neri*.—Some transactions in Good Medium at from \$20½ to \$26½ uncleaned.

## QUOTATIONS.

Pierced <i>Cocoons</i> —Good to Best	\$130 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best	150 to 160
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Good	160 to 170
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Medium	140 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best	180 to 190
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Best	140 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Good	130 to 145
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Medium	120 to 135
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Bushu</i> , Good to Best	150 to 160
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Joshu</i> , Best	140 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Joshu</i> , Good	120 to 130
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Joshu</i> , Ordinary	110 to 115
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best selected	140 to 160
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Second	130 to 140
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best	130 to 140
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Best	100 to 110
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Second	90 to 105
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Joshu</i> , Good to Fair	85 to 90
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Joshu</i> , Middling to Common	70 to 85
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Hachiji</i> , Good	60 to 55
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Hachiji</i> , Medium to Low	50 to 40
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Neri</i> , Good to Common	30 to 20
<i>Mawata</i> —Good to Best	250 to 275

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 19th Nov., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PIEULS.	PIEULS.	PIEULS.
Waste Silk .....	8,000	3,797	9,883
Pierced <i>Cocoons</i> .....	3,125	578	2,617
Total .....	11,125	4,375	11,900
Settlements and Direct	12,650	8,550	16,450
Export from 1st July	11,000	7,550	4,800
Stock, 19th November	11,000	7,550	4,800
Available supplies to date	23,800	16,100	21,250

*Exchange*.—Foreign has continued its upward march, and rates are firm at the following quotations (in fact the foreign Banks ask an advance on these figures):—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3 5/8; Documents, 3 5/8; 6 m/s., Credits, 3 5/8; Documents, 3 5/8; New York, 30 d/s., G. 88½; 4 m/s., G. 88½; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.30; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.33. Domestic: *Kinsatsu* at par with silver coin.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 19th November, 1886:—

	RAW.	PIEULS.	WASTE.	PIEULS.
<i>Hanks</i> .....	2,700	Pierced <i>Cocoons</i> .....	600	
<i>Filature</i> & <i>Re-reels</i> .....	6,200	<i>Noshi</i> .....	4,823	
<i>Kakeda</i> .....	1,700	<i>Kibiso</i> .....	4,780	
<i>Sendai</i> & <i>Hamatsuki</i> .....	600	<i>Mawata</i> .....	620	
<i>Taysam</i> kinds .....	300	<i>Sundries</i> .....	175	
Total piculs .....	12,000	Total piculs .....	11,000	

## TEA.

The demand has gradually subsided and at the close only 980 piculs have been settled. A further decline in value has taken place, but the market is steady. Private information from New York indicates a rapid decline for Japan Teas, and should such be the case it will put a stop to all buying for the present, as fully 5,000,000 pounds

having already been shipped, more than at same date last season. The steamship *Kent*, which sailed on 6th inst. for Kobe, took 66,945 lbs. for New York and 38,790 lbs. for Canada, from that port. The P.M. steamship *City of Rio de Janeiro* took from Kobe 14,870 lbs. for New York, 12,530 lbs. for Chicago, 21,903 lbs. for San Francisco, and 5,468 lbs. for Canada, total 54,870 lbs. The same steamer took 18,673 lbs. for New York, 50,988 lbs. for Chicago, 127,950 lbs. for San Francisco, and 8,248 lbs. for Canada. The steamship *Hampshire* took 54,330 lbs. for New York only.

Common .....	\$12
Good Common .....	13 to 14
Medium .....	15 to 16
Good Medium .....	17 to 19
Fine .....	22 & up'ds

## EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange has been on the rise all the week, and is firm at the close with a further tendency upward.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand .....	3/4½
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/4½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight .....	3/5½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight .....	3/5½
On Paris—Bank sight .....	4/24
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight .....	4/24
On Hongkong—Bank sight .....	4/34
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight .....	4/34
On Shanghai—Bank sight .....	7½
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight .....	7½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand .....	80½
On New York—Private 30 days' sight .....	81½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand .....	80½
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight .....	81½

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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1886.

### DEATH.

On the 26th November, at the General Hospital, Cavaliere VITO POSITANO, His Royal Italian Majesty's Consul for Japan.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE first snow for the season fell in Niigata and Hakodate the 19th instant.

THE Government has decided to establish an Admiralty Office for the North.

THE Naval Department contemplates establishing a School of Construction.

H.I.H. PRINCE FUSHIMI left Utsunomiya the 20th instant for Fukushima.

THE opening ceremony of the Tôkyô French School took place the 16th instant at Ogawamachi.

THE death is announced of M. Paul Bert, the French Resident-General in Touquin and Annam.

THE trial of Captain Drake, which will take place at Yokohama, has been fixed for the 6th proximo.

THE Conferences on Treaty Revision continue, but nothing is publicly known as to the progress made.

MR. OGIN CHIKATSU, foster-father of Viscount Ogin Chikamichi, died the 18th instant after a long illness.

MING YONG-IK, who was robbed of a letter of credit some time since in Hongkong, has recovered the amount, £2,312 10s., in an action

in the Supreme Court against the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, who paid the stolen letter.

It is stated that Lieut.-General Viscount Miura has decided not to accept the appointment offered to him to visit Europe.

THE Autumn Meeting of the Kioto Keiba Kaisha took place on Saturday and Sunday last at Shinobadzu, in magnificent weather.

MAJOR MECKEL, of the Military University, who has been staying in Kisarazu on official business, returned to the capital the 20th instant.

MAJOR MURATA, of the Artillery, was permitted, the 22nd instant, to accept and wear a decoration conferred on him by H.I.M. the Czar.

LIEUT.-COLONEL KURIHARA, of the Sakura Division, visited the Tôkyô Garrison the 19th instant in connection with conscription business.

COUNT YAMAGATA visited Count Ito the 18th instant, and afterwards proceeded to the Cabinet Office along with the Minister President.

THE P. & O. steamer *Thibel*, on her last trip from Hongkong, made the passage from that port to Nagasaki in four days eight hours.

COUNT OYAMA has forwarded two pairs of copper flower vases to the Austro-Hungarian Ministers of State for War and for Naval Affairs.

MESSRS. KUROKAWA and TATSU, engineers of the Naval Department, were ordered the 18th instant to proceed to France on official business.

MR. KATO, Chief Commissioner of the Banking Bureau, is at present in Paris, whence he will report on the condition of the banks in France.

FIRE broke out the 21st instant at 4.30 a.m. in Sanbancho, Kôjimachi Division, but was extinguished at 5.40 p.m. after destroying 43 houses.

MR. MASUJIMA RUKUICHIRO, barrister-at-law, who has been absent in Kobe on business, returned to the capital the evening of the 19th instant.

AN exhibition of art objects was opened at the Public Hall on Thursday last, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

H.I.H. THE EMPRESS DOWAGER paid a visit the 19th instant to Chiarini's Circus at Tsukiji. All the Princesses of the Imperial family and many peeresses were present.

THE factory at the Shinbashi Railway Office has sent a locomotive to Baniu to be used in transporting timber and earth for the construction of the Tokaido line.

SOME anxiety is felt with regard to the suspension of the Nagasaki Conference. Rumours are widely current that the Chinese show a plain resolve to avoid any just conclusion.

THE excitement with regard to the *Normanton* affair has greatly subsided. The Japanese have

organized a subscription for the families of the drowned Lascars, and also for the defence of Captain Drake.

THE Azumatei at Sapporo proposes, it is said, to establish in the locality a large hall resembling the Rokumei-Kan at Tôkyô at an estimated cost of yen 30,000.

It is stated that the aggregate estimates for the 20th fiscal year in the various Departments will be reduced by yen 180,000, notwithstanding an increase in one of the Departments.

A CRICKET MATCH, played on the 22nd instant between the Kobe Club and a team from Her Majesty's Ship *Constance* and *Swift*, resulted in a win for the former by 89 runs.

THE Customs revenue collected at Nagasaki during the month of October last was \$14,135.63, the amount during the corresponding period of the previous year being \$10,563.49.

THE total quantity of Miike coal exported from Japan during last month was 16,465 tons, of which 10,565 tons were for Hongkong, 4,340 tons for Shanghai, and 1,560 tons for Singapore.

H.I.H. PRINCE HARU visited the barracks of the second corps of the Imperial Body-guards, the morning of the 19th instant, and afterwards proceeded to the residence of Marquis Nakayama.

DURING the storm experienced in Naoetsu, Etchu, the 18th instant, twenty-one houses were destroyed, while two houses were partly injured, and much damage was also done to other property.

CORRESPONDENCE from Otaru, dated the 13th instant, states that the catch of salmon is not abundant this year, and the price is quoted at yen 600 per 100 *koku* (one *koku* is equal to 2½ piculs).

THE machinery for two new dredgers has arrived at Nagasaki from England. When the hulls, which are being built on the spot, are completed, the dredgers will be set to work in Nagasaki Harbour.

A BRANCH office of the Suikosha (Naval Club) has been established at Yokohama. Port-Admiral Viscount Nakamuda and Rear-Admiral Arichi have been elected President and Vice-President respectively.

A MEETING was held the 23rd instant in the Agricultural and Commercial Department in reference to the proposed Bourse. Mr. Takahashi, chief commissioner, and the secretaries of the Commercial Bureau were present.

RETURNS from the principal centres of the epidemic show that cholera has virtually ceased. On the 16th inst., there were no new cases in Hyôgo or Shiga *ken*, neither were there any on that date in Sakai or in the City of Osaka.

MR. NISHI NARINORI, President of the Tôkyô Court of Appeal, accompanied by Mr. Fukuhara, Chief Accountant-in-charge, and two secretaries, will leave the 1st proximo to visit the local

courts in Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Yamashiro, Tochigi, and Ibaraki Prefectures.

LIEUT.-GENERAL VISCOUNT TAKASHIMA, commanding the Osaka Garrison, who attended a series of gunnery experiments the 16th instant at Aibano, Shiga Prefecture, returned to the garrison the 18th instant.

THE total amount of new Redemption Loan Bonds applied for up to noon of the 20th instant (the closing day) was over yen 16,381,000, of which yen 11,252,300 were applied for in the head office of the Nippon Ginko in the capital, the remainder being in branch offices or agencies throughout the empire.

ALTHOUGH a general improvement has to be noted in the demand for textile fabrics, business has been far from active, and Yarns have seen but small sale. There is, however, a marked increase in inquiry, though offers do not come very near to the ideas of sellers. The dull condition of the Metal market remains unaltered, the only article disposed of in anything like quantity being Wire Nails, and these only in best assortments. Clearances of purchased Kerosene have been good, but buyers fight shy of further engagements for the moment, and express a desire to await developments. Sugar is extremely dull, and the small business done has not disturbed values. A very large business has been done in the principal Export, the transactions in Raw Silk amounting to not far off 3,000 piculs. This has had the effect of reducing stocks, and deliveries, which seem to hang fire, have been much short of sales. The principal demand has come from Lyons, and the activity at this centre of consumption has had an undoubted effect upon the American market which seemed a week ago to have been fully supplied. Holders are, naturally, in high feather, and many decline to exhibit musters in the belief of still higher prices before the season closes. In Waste Silk a good business—approaching 1,000 piculs—has been done. Although figures remain unaltered, the transactions of the week could not now be repeated at similar rates, and holders exhibit a confidence not altogether unwarranted by the condition of the market. Arrivals have been close on the heels of transactions, however, and qualities have been fairly maintained. Dealings in Tea have dwindled to meagre proportions, and prices are almost nominal. Foreign Exchange, rising and strong early in the week, was checked somewhat by a fall in silver, which had the effect of a slight reduction a couple of days ago, and rates close with a disposition to weakness.

#### NOTES.

AT 6 o'clock on the evening of the 16th instant, an extraordinary meeting of the Law Association (*Hōgaku Kyōkai*) was held in a lecture-hall of the College of Jurisprudence in the Imperial University, Tōkyō. The President of the University and a number of well known Professors were present, and the members assembled were about 900, according to the *Fiji Shimpō*. The chair was taken by Professor Tomii, and four resolutions were unanimously adopted. First; that in the opinion of the Association the examination conducted by the Naval Court of Inquiry at Kobe was defective. Second; that there are grounds for arraigning Captain Drake of the *Normanton*

on a charge of manslaughter. Third; that the relatives of the passengers who lost their lives in the *Normanton* are entitled to bring a suit for damages against the master and owners of the ship. Fourth; that the Association believes that a properly constituted court will pronounce a just judgment in a case arising out of the *Normanton* affair.

We are not by any means clear as to the meaning of the last resolution—whether it was intended as a declaration of confidence in the British Court by which the case will be tried, or whether it implies that unless that Court condemns Captain Drake, it cannot be considered a just tribunal. Professor Hōzumi proposed the first resolution, supporting it by various arguments as to the perfunctory nature of the inquiry made by the Naval Court, the failure to cross-examine witnesses, and other *laches* which have already been publicly discussed. The second resolution fell to Professor Kinoshita, who cited a number of precedents from English legal records, and whose contention was endorsed by Professors Storrs. Professor Hijikata based the third resolution on the provisions of Lord Campbell's Act (9410 Vic. c. 93), and Mr. Yamada Kinoshita proposed the fourth.

These resolutions, coming from a body so competent and influential as the Law Association, carry considerable weight. At the same time it has to be remembered that the only evidence before the Association at the time was that elicited by the Kobe Naval Court. We cannot help thinking, therefore, that the Association was slightly inconsistent, since it began by denouncing the insufficiency and perfunctoriness of the Kobe Court's proceedings, and then went on to base some decided opinions on the testimony procured by that very Court. The Tōkyō Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held on the same day, showed a more practical spirit. On the proposal of Mr. T. Masuda and Mr. K. Masuda, the Chamber resolved to memorialize the Government with regard to the necessity of speedily enacting and enforcing regulations for the control of navigation in the case of all vessels plying between Japanese ports. The Chamber also elected a Committee for the purpose of investigating, and collating, for the information of the authorities, the laws which exist upon this subject in Europe and America. Unquestionably one of the most flagrant points in the *Normanton* affair was that, without possessing a passenger certificate, the ship carried passengers. It is to be presumed that nothing of the kind could have occurred had there been a competent and efficient harbour-master at Yokohama. Unfortunately there is no harbour-master. Why there is not, most of our readers are doubtless aware. It is an old story. We need not repeat it here. That a want so pressing was not supplied years ago is certainly not Japan's fault. Meanwhile, the Government may exact navigation laws or any other laws it pleases, but how they are to be enforced as against foreigners under existing circumstances, we fail to see.

The *Fiji Shimpō* justly reminds its readers that the excitement they display about the *Normanton* affair contrasts rather curiously with their apathy in regard of the Nagasaki outrage. Living, says our contemporary, generation after

generation, under the shadow of a military despotism, the people of Japan have become accustomed to conceal their feelings. To exhibit indifference comes almost naturally to them, which trait of their character has rendered them an inviting mark for foreign arrogance and imperiousness. Aliens are apt to call the Japanese apathetic dullards because they betray no emotions outwardly, and to regard them as abject when they exercise the virtue of docility. "But," proceeds the *Fiji*, "our countrymen have now learned the value of asserting their claims publicly, and have afforded on this occasion a practical illustration of their knowledge." The Tōkyō journal then observes that there are other affairs besides that of the *Normanton* which claim public attention, and that among them the Nagasaki complication is the most important. Already much indignation has been felt about the exceeding slowness of the Conference, and now comes the intelligence that the proceedings have been suspended. Nevertheless, the *Fiji*, concludes with an expression of confidence that the time is not far distant when the right will be clearly shown to be on Japan's side.

The following letter, which appears in Japanese in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, has been sent to us for publication:—

#### THE "NORMANTON" AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN."  
SIR,—Does it not seem, allow me to ask, that the agitation with reference to the *Normanton* tragedy threatens to attain dimensions inconsistent with either the furtherance of justice or the interest of Japan? The unanimous expressions of the local foreign press and the liberality of the foreign community in contributing to a fund for the families of the deceased, must have convinced all thinking Japanese that Western sympathy is strongly roused on behalf of the unfortunate people who met their death under such sad circumstances. That the crew of a sinking vessel saved themselves, while the passengers perished, is a fact sufficiently deplorable in itself. But in this instance it is supplemented by the failure of a Court of Inquiry to fully investigate so unusual an incident, as well as by the indiscretion which the Court displayed in delivering a verdict that went beyond the evidence adduced. That your countrymen's indignation should have been roused by these events is natural, and I can assure you that the feeling of foreigners is with you. Looking at the matter calmly, however, I would ask, Sir, what it is that has happened. Surely it cannot be supposed for a moment that the officers and crew of the *Normanton* were influenced by any sentiment more culpable than selfish solicitude for their own safety. You do not think, nor, I hope, does any one of your countrymen think, that the abandonment of the passengers was an act of deliberate intention. In the absence of the most conclusive testimony your sense of justice forbids you to attribute such barbarity to any seamen, however wanting in humanity. But there is no conclusive testimony. On the contrary, it is easy to reconcile the incidents of the shipwreck with an explanation which materially extenuates the conduct of the master and officers. The most recent accounts say that the *Normanton* was at first supposed to be in no danger of sinking. Her head was consequently turned seaward, and a portion of the short spell of life that remained to her was allowed to pass without any preparation for saving those on board. Suddenly a bulkhead gave way, and it became a question of minutes how long she could continue afloat. Something very like a panic seems to have ensued. The master lost control of the crew; perhaps of himself also. Had strict discipline and order been preserved by rude seamen in a sinking ship on a dark, tempestuous night, the public would have loudly applauded. Is it fair to be equally loud in censure because the exceptionally high qualities necessary for such a display of courage and calmness were not exercised? Meanwhile, where were the Japanese passengers? Doubtless several of them were sick in their berths, and others, unconscious of imminent danger, were taking shelter below from the inclement weather. It must be remembered, too, that in all probability

the great majority of the crew scarcely knew that there were passengers on board, and few, if any, imagined that there were women among the number. The general supposition may have been that, as there were plenty of boats available and as sufficient time to lower and get into them remained, the Japanese ran no risk of being left behind, and, indeed, would themselves take care that they were not. Thus, partly through negligence, but chiefly owing to panic and want of discipline, the supreme moment probably arrived without any organized effort being made to help or carry the passengers into the boats. It is easy for us, sitting comfortably at home, to indicate faults and utter criticisms, but men who see death staring them in the face are not always helpful and collected. I do not advance the above as an exact version of what occurred. I merely say that it is a version not inconsistent with the evidence, and far more consistent with the reputation of British seamen than the hypothesis that they were sufficiently cowardly and inhuman to abandon a number of helpless men and women on the deck of a steamer about to founder. For, Sir, you must remember that the *Normanton* affair is not the only experience your countrymen have had of British seamanship. Many and many a time in the past have British sailors, not without trouble and risk, rescued and brought safely into port Japanese castaways who, failing such aid, must have perished. It is not for me to recapitulate these cases. They are familiar to you, no doubt, and they can easily be verified by any Japanese who values the sentiment of gratitude. Are your countrymen, I would ask, showing to the world a worthy spirit when they allow their sense of past benefits to be obliterated by a solitary incident, which, after all, shows nothing more than an unprecedented absence of the humane courage to which so many Japanese owed their lives in recent times? Your good judgment, Sir, will tell you, I am confident, that if the present agitation be continued, the right and wrong of the *Normanton* affair will ultimately be obscured by popular passion, and a calamity less regretted by foreigners than by Japanese may be aggravated by the introduction of international feelings, which neither influenced the catastrophe itself nor ought to affect its consequences. The machinery of the law has now been put in operation, and the affair will be thoroughly and impartially sifted. Pardon me if I remind you that any display of public temper or prejudice in the interim will not only disturb the even course of justice, but may also be construed by the outside world in a sense very unfavourable to Japanese civilization. I write as a sincere friend of your country, and as one whose sympathies are with you in this matter. Upon you, Sir, and upon those who like you wield extensive influence, devolves the duty of taking care that the agitation roused by the press does not create a new barrier between your country and the friendship of foreign nations.

Your obedient servant,

ENGLISHMAN.

Yokohama, November 18th, 1886.

The advertisement, of which we annex a translation, has been inserted by several of the leading Japanese of Tōkyō in the *Jiji Shimpō*, *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, *Hōchi Shimbun*, *Mainichi Shimbun*, and *Chōya Shimbun*. In forwarding the advertisement to us for publication, one of these gentlemen writes—we quote his letter, which is in English, verbatim:—"My friends and myself have prepared the accompanying advertisement with the object of obtaining subscriptions on behalf of the Lascars who were lost in the *Normanton*. Is it not discreditable that the very Japanese who are so indignant with Captain Drake for abandoning twenty-five Japanese who did not belong to the same nationality as himself, do not seem to feel a particle of pity for the Lascars who did not belong to the same nationality as themselves, and who most likely died as painful a death as the twenty-five Japanese? The Lascars, too, may have left in their distant homes wives and children who are now waiting in vain for the return of husbands and fathers. Or sadder still, they may have left neither relatives nor friends to mourn their fate. If a prayer is to be offered for the sake of any soul in the *Normanton*, is it not for the souls of these Lascars?"

who offers prayers in behalf of the twenty-five Japanese, but forgets to offer one in behalf of the Lascars, is no better than a ship-master who saves his own countrymen but forgets to save those who are not of the same nationality as himself. Yet not a prayer-meeting, so far as I know, has been held in behalf of the souls of the Lascars. And this is not to be wondered at, for the motive of the prayer-meetings which have thus far been held by the Bonzes and others in behalf of the drowned Japanese, does not appear to have been anxiety for the souls of these unfortunates, so much as the desire of making a national demonstration, and in many cases the hope of rousing an anti-Christian feeling. What mistaken patriotism! The most lamentable feature of the present case is our people's not seeing that, if they are so angry with a ship-master who saved himself while his passengers all perished, and at the result of the first trial, every true Englishman is mortified by these things still more. And still more lamentable, if really possible, is the fact that our countrymen do not remember that if there is any people who always side, with one who is down, they are the English people. I pity our twenty-five countrymen and countrywomen who lost their lives in the *Normanton*, but I pity still more a captain whose fate it was to save himself while all his passengers perished. The advertisement runs as follows:—

"The public has generously contributed to a fund for the relief of the families of the Japanese who lost their lives in the *Normanton*. But on behalf of the Lascars, more than ten in number, who also perished with her, and whose bodies lie at the bottom of the sea thousands of miles from their homes, no one has yet been found to express pity. Surely this is a lamentable fact! We, the undersigned, invite the public to join us in subscribing a fund on behalf of these unfortunates. Further, with regard to the trial of Captain Drake, the barristers of Tōkyō, we learn, tearing lest the even course of justice may be disturbed by the warmth of international feeling, and foreseeing that such a misfortune could not but be hurtful to the friendly relations between the two countries, have held a meeting and resolved to offer their services gratis for the defence of Captain Drake. To provide funds for the purposes of this defence is another object which we venture to recommend to the philanthropy of our countrymen, whom we earnestly beg to aid either or both of the above purposes with contributions however small."

(Signed) TOYAMA MASAKAZU.  
WATANABE ON.  
KAWAMOTO SEIICHI.  
YOKOSE FUMIHIKO.  
NAGATA KENSUKE.  
GOJO TATSUZŌ.  
SUZUKI TADAICHI.

The action of the Tōkyō lawyers, referred to in the above advertisement, was taken at a meeting of the Lawyers' Society specially convened on the 20th instant, in the Hall of the Tōkyō Merchants' and Manufacturers' Society, Kobikicho, at the request of a number of well known lawyers. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, dwelling strongly on the necessity of taking steps to provide against the importation of international feeling into a question of simple justice, such as the trial of Captain Drake of the *Normanton*, and recommending that, with this object, the services of members of the Society should be offered gratis for the defence of Captain Drake. It was unanimously resolved that the willingness of the Society to undertake this duty should be intimated to Captain Drake, and his views on the subject ascertained without delay.

We cannot too strongly commend the spirit displayed by the Tōkyō lawyers as well as by the promoters of the movement described in the advertisement which we translate above. It was perfectly

natural that a strong sentiment of indignation should be stirred throughout the country by the intelligence of the *Normanton* catastrophe, and to expect that such a feeling would in no case assume an exaggerated character, or be utilized for special purposes, would have been to attribute to the Japanese public a degree of judgment and forbearance not yet possessed by any nation. The speediness as well as the nature of the reaction which has ensued are all the more welcome and creditable. The Japanese only needed time to recognise that Englishmen are just as anxious as they can be to see justice done in the matter of the *Normanton*, and that the unprejudiced co-operation of both is the best means to secure that end.

If it was natural that the Japanese should be somewhat carried away, the same may also be true of their critics. But one of the criticisms recently published is really too silly. It is gravely urged that the excitement shown by the nation with regard to the *Normanton* affair argues ill for the success of popular representation, and that parliamentary institutions may prove very inconvenient among a people so mercurial. And this criticism comes from an Englishman! In other words, it comes from one of a nation which is perpetually stirred to its lowest depths by political agitation; which finds a vent for its excitement in mass meetings, platform oratory, printed controversy of the most animated character, and demonstrations of every conceivable description! Oh for the Fay that Burns apostrophises! And it is we Englishmen, too, who have been hitherto complaining that the bulk of the Japanese nation is inanimate, and that the apathy of public opinion is a national defect. Poor Japan! Well may she wish to pitch the ass over the bridge in the face of such contradictory counsels.

The Japanese newspapers publish telegrams from Kobe to the effect that the *Normanton* trial is to take place there, and that the 26th instant is fixed as the opening day. We learn, however, that an application made by Mr. Litchfield, Crown Prosecutor, for a change of venue has been granted, and that the trial will take place in H.B.M.'s Court at Kanagawa, commencing December 6th. It is doubtful whether the lunacy inquiry which was to be held at Kobe will call the Judge away from Yokohama.

The *Hiogo News* says:—"There seems little doubt that the wreck of the *Normanton* has been discovered. It lies some ten miles north-easterly from Oshima, and was found by fishermen, who noticed oil coming floating up apparently from the bottom of the sea. We are told that a lot of straw braid—a commodity which formed part of the vessel's cargo—has been washed ashore near where the remains of the *Normanton* are supposed to lie. Anyhow, the matter will be finally set at rest within a few days."

Japanese papers publish the following telegrams:—

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Kobe, November 19th, 7.30 p.m.  
Mr. Lowder contends that the crime of Captain Drake is provided for in the second section of Art. 120 of the British Penal Code (manslaughter by mis-adventure).

(*Mainichi Shimbun*.)

Kobe, November 19th, 9.20 a.m.  
The *Original* of the *Normanton* states that the



death of the Japanese passengers was caused by the delay in lowering the boats.

Kobe, November 19th, 3.40 p.m.

A storm was experienced last night.

The *Tairiu Maru*, which has been chartered to investigate the condition of the *Normanton*, sails this evening for Kishiu.

The preliminary examination will probably be concluded to-day.

It is stated that the trial will take place at Yokohama.

(*Hochi Shimbun*).

Kobe, November 19th (Noon).

Mr. Kuroda, accompanied by Messrs. Matsumoto (Governor of Wakayama), Nishida, Ooka, Masuda (diver), several foreign employes of the Marine Bureau, and a Japanese editor leaves to-day for Kishiu in the *Tairiu Maru*.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*).

Kobe, November 19th, 9.45 p.m.

Captain Drake has been liberated on bail of two securities of yen 2,000 each.

Mr. Lowder will return to Yokohama about Monday next.

Kobe, November 23rd, 3 p.m.

Captain Drake, of the *Normanton*, will leave here for Yokohama in a day or two.

(*Mainichi Shimbun*).

Kobe, November 19th, 9.10 p.m.

Captain Drake has been bailed by two sureties.

Kobe, November 20th, 11.20 p.m.

Messrs. Tsukuhara, chief commissioner of the Marine Bureau, and Lowder leave to-day for Yokohama in the *Omi Maru*.

Kobe, November 25th, 9.40 p.m.

The *Normanton* lies in 50 fathoms of water, and the divers cannot operate in consequence. The body of one passenger has been seen in the locality.

(*Jiji Shimpō*).

Kobe, November 20th (Forenoon).

Mr. Matsumoto, Governor of Wakayama, left last night for Wakayama.

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We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the families of the Japanese lost in the *Normanton*:-

	DOLLARS.
Already acknowledged .....	684.00
Major Grillo (Osaka) .....	10.00
P. Beretta, Esq. ....	5.00
E. Andreia, Esq. ....	5.00
Captain R. Perder .....	5.00
F. H. Trevithick, Esq. ....	10.00
Messrs. Dell'Oro & Co. ....	15.00
F. Biagioni, Esq. ....	5.00
A. Bianchi, Esq. ....	5.00
Messrs. Oppenheimer Freres .....	10.00
F. Platt, Esq., Kobe .....	10.00
Messrs. Siber and Brennwald .....	25.00
A. J. Macnab, Esq. ....	10.00
J. Troup, Esq. ....	25.00
Messrs. Hughes & Co. ....	25.00
L. D. Abrahams, Esq. ....	10.00
A. De Ath, Esq. ....	10.00
Messrs. F. Walsh & Co. ....	10.00
J. Creagh, Esq. ....	10.00
Messrs. Bavier & Co. ....	25.00
Total .....	914.00

THE Yokohama Art Exhibition was thrown open to the public the 25th instant, and has attracted a considerable number of visitors. No small exercise of patience and industry was required of the projectors to get things arranged in time, and the last of the exhibits was not placed on its stand until a late hour on the night of the 24th instant. Being the first enterprise of the kind ever undertaken in this Settlement, the exhibition disarms criticism. We shall therefore confine ourselves to recording one impression which is doubtless shared by many of our readers; namely, that Yokohama is scarcely yet large enough to warrant displays of this nature. We do not mean to suggest that the collections in private houses are inadequate to furnish a respectable number of interesting and valuable specimens. Many such were shown in the Public Hall on this occasion. The difficulty consists rather in selection. A committee nominally for the purpose of rejection were doubtless appointed in connection with the exhibition, but they certainly made no attempt to discharge their functions.

The plan pursued was to give people whatever space they wanted—within certain bounds of course—and the result was that, in some instances, whole stalls were devoted to the display of objects which possessed no claim to public admiration. It could not well be otherwise. What committee-man was prepared to discharge the dreadfully invidious task of condemning his friend's treasures, or deciding what articles a dealer might show and what he must withhold? There is a limit to the quality of Brutus, and the limit was evidently found so narrow in the case under consideration that the committee prudently avoided all possible risks of overstepping it. Everybody, therefore, was suffered to exhibit his geese or swans, as the case might be, and there is no reason to be surprised if quantity rather than quality was a feature of the general result. If the committee showed so much reluctance to be critical, we may be permitted to exercise a similar discretion. Instead of attempting to indulge in an detailed dissertation, we shall borrow the pithy phrase of a gentleman, one of the most active and indefatigable promoters of the affair, who, strolling into the dimly lighted hall at a late hour on the last evening of preparation, removed his cigar to pronounce this verdict:—"Well, I call it a very jolly show." A very jolly show it was, and those—by no means few—whose contributions deserve special mention will pardon us if we suppress applause which, if honest, might be too scanty to avoid offence.

THE rapid development of the sphere of female employment is one of the most prominent features of modern progress. Of the fifteen thousand clerks employed in Government Departments in Washington, we read that no less than four thousand are women. Among these are widows of well known generals, daughters of ex-Governors and ex-Congressmen, and so forth. The great majority are said to be educated and refined ladies. Their salaries vary from nine hundred dollars (Mexican) to two thousand three hundred, annually. Any one who has watched the Japanese girls in the *Insatsu-kyoku* counting sheafs of *Kinsatsu* will not be surprised to hear that in America also women are much more expert than men at this business, and that "the rapidity with which they can reckon thousands upon thousands of dollars without making a mistake makes your brain whirl as you watch them." The difference is that the American girls get \$80 a month for this work and the Japanese, seven or eight. "The money-counters," we read, "seldom make a mistake, and if they do so or pass a counterfeit without noting it, they must make the mistake good, and the amount is taken out of their salary. They can tell, however, a bad bill by simply feeling it, and a bank cashier will make a hundred mistakes where they make one. Both sexes of clerks at Washington work in the same department, and it is often the case that young men and young women have desks side by side. There is no restriction as to their social intercourse, and it is a matter of surprise to outsiders that so few marriages occur among the clerks." Another occupation which has been devised and seems likely to be monopolized by women is that of "lampers." Philadelphia is the headquarters of this work. Women there contract to call daily at each house, and to trim and keep in perfect order all the lamps in use. The metal, the chimneys, the shades and the

wicks are kept immaculate, and the oil fresh, and the relief to the average housekeeper more than compensates for the slight fee required." Again, on the Prussian State railways, women have for some time been employed as guards at crossings. "The work consists chiefly of the closing and opening of the bars and the lighting and sweeping of crossings, and the women in most cases are either the wives or widows of guards. Their daily wages are from 6d. to 9d."

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Apropos the employment of women, it surprises us that no effort is made in this country to train female cooks. Other things, as to class and education, being equal, the Japanese women are fully as intelligent as the Japanese man, and has the advantage of him in point of cleanliness, quickness, and docility. It goes without saying that in a house where there is a lady the services of a female cook would be preferable in many respects to those of a man. Marketing would, of course, be a crux at first. A woman of the lower orders in Japan finds it difficult to discharge any function involving the expenditure of money without placing herself in a relation of more or less dependence upon some one of the strong sex. But this embarrassment would doubtless be gradually overcome by a proper system of pass-books, and by other means which need not be detailed here. If things go on in their present groove, not only will women be excluded from a source of suitable and remunerative employment, but Japanese households, desiring to establish a cuisine in foreign style, will be met by impediments which ought not to exist.

PRINCE BISMARCK, when recently questioned as to the prospects of peace in Europe, bade his enquirers read Goethe's "Faust." At least, he did not give that precise injunction, but he told an anxious Mayor who tried to question him on a railway platform that he, the Mayor, "would have time to read 'Faust' before there was a war." Good folks who count all the great Chancellor's utterances oracular have been busily conjecturing, ever since, what particular passage in Faust Bismarck had in his mind when he spoke. The *North German Gazette* authoritatively steps into the controversy and declares that had not Bismarck been interrupted by the cheers of the spectators, he would have quoted the following lines:—

On a saint's day, or a Sunday,  
When we have time for it, a tale of war  
And warlike doings far away in Turkey—  
How they are busy killing one another,  
'Tis pleasant to stand gazing from a window,  
Draining your glass at times, and looking on  
The painted barges calmly gliding down  
The easy river. Then the homeward walk  
In the cool evening hour; this makes the heart  
Glad, and at peace with all things and itself.  
Yes! give me peace at home, and peaceful times!

We believe that nothing could be more opposite. The Germans are ugly customers to tackle in fight, but they say of themselves, with apparent truth, that no people in the world are more desirous of peace, and that their one great aim isto let alone and belet alone.

We publish elsewhere an accurate translation of the Regulations for the conduct of Trade between China and Japan, as arranged by the existing treaty. This document has not, so far as we know, been previously rendered into English by any competent sinologue, and its provisions have special interest just now in view of the revision of Japan's treaties with Western

Original from

In the Ceylon Court at the Colonies Exhibition there stand nine cases of treasures taken from the palace of the King of Burmah at Mandalay. Among them are many richly jewelled specimens and other costly articles. But what interests us chiefly is to find that the traditional Mandarin drake is reproduced *ad libitum*. This bird, the *oshi-dori* of Japan, has furnished a favourite model to Japanese artists in pottery, wood, bronze, and ivory during the past three centuries. If we go back to the days when Nomura Ninsei and Wanjin were labouring to raise the faience of Kyôto from a condition of uninteresting mediocrity, we find the Mandarin drake seated on the lids of incense boxes and other ceramic utensils, in precisely the same brilliant plumage and pert attitude that modern artists love to reproduce. Faithful observers of nature, the Japanese have always regarded the *oshi-dori* as the type of conjugal fidelity, and the justness of the simile will be acknowledged by everyone, for where was a Mandarin drake ever found without his consort, whether in a quiet mountain tarn or under the willows at the bend of a secluded stream? But even this idea is now robbed of its originality, so far as Japan is concerned, for the Mandarin duck which appears on the covers of so many of the dishes in the Mandalay collection, is unmistakably the same bird, speaking artistically, as the *oshi-dori* of Japan. It goes without saying that an almost identical conception is to be found in Chinese objects of *virtu*, but then the affinity of the arts of China and Japan is no longer a matter of doubt. How far westward does the relationship extend? Burmah ought to owe as much to India as to China in the matter of art inspiration. We wonder how long it will be before antiquarian research brings the whole field of Egypt, India, China, and Japan within the field of the same art telescope.

In reference to the intimation that the English Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has contradicted in the *Home of Commons* a report published by the *Pall Mall Gazette* in regard to the evacuation of Port Hamilton, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* calls anew the attention of our statesmen and politicians to the necessity of keeping close watch on the progress of events in this part of the world. "England's occupation of Port Hamilton made us feel," says our Tokyo contemporary, "as if we were struck by lightning; it was so sudden and decisive. Nothing in the shape of preliminary negotiations had taken place either with Korea or China." Men like Li Chung-tang and the Marquis Tsêng can never permit such conduct on the part of a foreign Power to go unnoticed. If they remain silent, that, argues the *Nichi Nichi*, points to the existence of some understanding between China and England as to the occupation of Port Hamilton. The *Nichi Nichi* briefly reviews the respective positions of these two countries towards Russia, and concludes that they ought naturally to feel just as men feel when in the same ship facing a violent gale. So complicated and untrustworthy, however, is the foreign policy of European Powers, that it is beyond the power of imagination to say exactly to what degree the relations between England and China have advanced, or to predict the turn of events in case of a rupture between Russia and either of the two allied countries. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* even doubts whether the statesmen

actually concerned in the maintenance of diplomatic relations between England and China are able to make any such prediction. For European States unite and separate according to the dictates of self-interest, and it is difficult to say which are friends and which enemies. The Tôkyô journal concludes its article with the following sentences:—"Port Hamilton is thus at present English territory, and it seems clear that, unless some extraordinary events happen, it will be a matter more easily projected than carried out, to restore the islands to Korea. With England's precedent before her, Russia will not fail sooner or later to put in execution some scheme of counterpoise in Korea. If she does so, most serious complications will arise in the foreign relations of Korea. It may at present appear as if these complications will involve only Russia, England, China, and Korea; but the time will certainly arrive when Japan too will be drawn into the strife, and when it may seem advantageous to her to enter it. Were nothing to be feared on the score of our interests and dignity by being neutral, it would be wisest to remain so. But if it is apparent from experience that it is at times necessary to act otherwise, our statesmen ought to calculate on such a contingency and be prepared beforehand to meet it. In view of those considerations, it is strange that our statesmen, but more particularly our political writers who suffer not the smallest political matter to pass unnoticed, are indifferent to the course of events in the Eastern Sea."

Each fresh batch of intelligence from England confirms the impression that Lord Randolph Churchill is the coming Conservative leader. His Dartford programme, every item of which is borrowed from the Radicals, seemed at first likely to create a split in his party. But the older Tories, to whom the unexpected platform was particularly distasteful, have gradually yielded a reluctant acquiescence, stipulating only for the abandonment of the proposal to reform Parliamentary procedure by giving a bare majority the power to close debate at will. The transfer of tithes from farmers to landlords, the scheme of freehold allotments for labourers, the reform of the method of transferring land, the equalization of railway rates, the extension of local government, the sale of the glebe lands, and further modification of the Irish land laws—all these items are now definitely accepted as immediate objects of Conservative statesmanship. It is probable that Lord Randolph himself did not attach much importance to the absolute closure plank in his platform, but added it to the structure chiefly with the idea of providing something which might be sacrificed without much effort on his part but with a great deal of effect so far as the bulk of the party was concerned. Absolute closure has always been obnoxious to steady-going Conservatives, who feel, and doubtless feel justly, that such a formidable weapon is capable of being used for evil, as well as for good, purposes. These prudent people are persuaded that, for all the legitimate ends of debate, sufficient protection is guaranteed by the power which the Speaker already possesses of effecting individual closure when a member palpably abuses the privileges of the House. All the principal Conservative debaters in the House of Commons have signified their adherence to the Dartford programme, and the consequence is that Lord Randolph has acquired an ascendancy which is said to be already greater than that of

any leader since Disraeli. On the other hand, while the Conservatives are affording such signal proofs of vigour and union, the Gladstonian Liberals appear to be in a state of hibernation. The Eighty Club is practically moribund; the annual Bristol dinner is abandoned; the tone of the Liberal press is apathetic, and prophecies as to the brevity of the Conservative Cabinet's life are no longer heard. When the details of the Liberal Conference at Leeds reach us, it will be possible to speak with more certainty upon this subject, but for the present everything points to a tolerably long lease of Conservative power. It will not, however, fail to strike observant persons that, to secure this end, the Conservatives, under Lord Randolph Churchill's guidance, are exchanging their old rôle at the drag of the political coach for a place in the traces. If it is to be a contest between them and the Radicals who shall pull hardest, the vehicle is not unlikely to be dragged over a precipice in the end.

THE gloomy predictions so freely uttered by the Parnellites with regard to winter prospects in Ireland do not seem likely to be fulfilled. It is plain that the landlords have come forward with the utmost generosity and loyalty to smooth the Government's path. The Marquis of Lansdowne has granted his tenants a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. on the rents fixed by the Land Court. Lord James Butler has followed suit with 37.5 per cent., and Lord Lismore with 25 per cent. The upshot of these and similar concessions by other landlords is that an average reduction of fully 25 per cent. has been effected throughout the eastern and central counties, tenants thus obtaining practically the terms which Mr. Parnell's bill was intended to secure. It is said that these magnanimous efforts have averted the danger of any widespread evictions. The trouble on Lord Clanricard's estate, as telegraphed this morning, will doubtless be overcome by a compromise. Meanwhile Lord Northbrook, who has just returned from a visit to the north of Ireland, reports that agricultural depression is not felt there to anything like the same extent as in England; that the harvest is excellent, and that in many of the towns evidences of a commercial and industrial revival are apparent. On the whole the impression is that the Conservatives will be relieved from the necessity of bringing forward any bill for local Irish government next session, and that the Unionists will support them in giving precedence to a measure which shall deal with the agrarian question upon the line of an extension of the Land Purchase Act, especially in regard of peasant proprietorship. Such a programme would be consistent with the theory maintained in so many quarters that the difficulties of Ireland are mainly agrarian, and that until the land question is finally settled, the self-governing aspirations of the people cannot be either soothed or satisfied successfully.

THE admission of Mr. Arthur Balfour to the Cabinet, as telegraphed by Reuter, is probably to be regarded as another evidence of Lord Randolph Churchill's growing ascendancy. It has been understood for some time that his lordship is manœuvring for a reconstruction of the Cabinet with the view of eliminating what he irreverently calls the "old gang." Political prophets foretold that the contemplated reform would include the step now telegraphed—namely, the admission of

the Secretary of State for Scotland to the Cabinet proper—as well as the retirement therefrom of Lord John Manners, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Lord Stanley, President of the Board of Trade. It was expected that these two Ministers would be succeeded by the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, now President of the Local Government Board, and the Right Hon. Mathew White Ridley. Perhaps, now that the first part of the programme has been accomplished, we shall soon have further evidence of the vigour of the Churchill broom.

WRITING on the subject of dress reform, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—The reform in Japanese dress, which has for its object the abandonment of the native and the adoption of the Western costume throughout the country, is no new movement, but has been before the nation for some years. Happily it was not allowed to die out, for the example was set by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and followed extensively by the official class, and it has become common to see ladies and gentlemen in the capital habited in foreign dress. But the wearing of the new costume has been confined almost entirely to the higher classes of society, nothing at all partaking of the nature of a general adoption of European dress having taken place. Under these circumstances it is that Mr. Irokawa Sei-ichi has laid before the public his *Fukusui Kaikaku Shigi*,—or private views on the dress reform,—and asked us to state our opinions as to his proposals. It is entirely, his argument agrees with the view that we have long entertained, and we are therefore pleased to publish his treatise and to call to it the attention of our readers. It is a matter of common knowledge, gained by experience, that the Japanese costume of the present day is suited only to persons of sedentary habits, and is correspondingly unfitted for people who require to move about and engage in physical exertion of any kind. As, however, Mr. Irokawa has set forth very fully the arguments for and against the native dress, it is unnecessary that we should here repeat our views, which, as we have said, coincide with his. But let us look into the origin of the present Japanese style of dress, which he calls *wafuku*. We learn that it was introduced (from China?) during the Tang dynasty, with the politics, laws, and ceremonials of that country. The new costume first ousted from the higher circles the simple Japanese dress then worn, and as a matter almost of course the *karakinu* soon gained favour among all classes of the people. In order to distinguish it from the style which it had replaced, the name *karakinu* was applied to it, just as now-a-days, the European costume is called *yōfuku* to avoid confusion with the present Japanese clothes, which are really the *karakinu* of old, though this term has been abandoned in favour of the present name, *wafuku*. It seems, then, that there should be no hesitation in throwing aside the present dress worn by the people of this country,—which so far from being the costume of the country is merely a modified form of the old Chinese fashion,—and in adopting Western clothing, which, after all, may bear a closer resemblance to our old national garments than is borne by the costume which it is now proposed to abandon. Mr. Irokawa admits the inadvisability of advocating the immediate adoption of Western dress, and his proposal is

that a notification should be issued, say in January of the 20th year of Meiji, intimating that on January 1st, 30th year of Meiji, the wearing of *yōfuku* shall become compulsory. We agree in the opinion that a period of at least ten years is necessary; indeed, in certain special cases it may be desirable to extend the time allowed, by four or five years. It is of the utmost importance that men of influence and culture in the country should discuss the subject in order that the Government may find itself in a position to ascertain the tendency of public opinion. Mr. Irokawa does not regard it as necessary that the lower classes should be required to adopt foreign clothing, believing that the *tsutsusode*, *juban*, and *momohiki* may, with certain trivial alterations, be left to suit the uses of poor people. The chief point to be kept in view is the removal of the present Japanese costume with its long, loose sleeves and wide skirt. This is a very reasonable and common-sense position to take up, for, remembering that differences in climate, and in the physical conditions of various parts of the country, as well as other considerations have to be reckoned with, it is plain that one unvarying style of dress cannot at once be declared suitable for the whole nation. Let the present dress be abolished and the after stages in the reform will be easy. It should be noted that the *momohiki* and *hanten* now worn by labourers are relics of the ancient costume which was ousted by the Chinese dress. It strikes us as singular, however, that Mr. Irokawa pays but scant attention to the question of altering the costume of Japanese women. For if he is to be taken as advocating reform in this direction also, he must set himself to the duty of proving with regard to women what he has proved in the case of the dress of our men. If, on the other hand, his arguments are designed to be applicable only to a proposed reform in the dress of the male sex, and no change in women's garments is suggested, then it must be pointed out that in the event of his ideas being adopted there is great reason to fear that the reform will be only partial, and that the anticipated improvement in houses, food, and in the mode of living generally, will be absent. He expresses the belief, however, that the Western style of dressing the hair (*Sokuhatsu*), although not yet generally received into favour, might be expected to become very popular if the dress of Japanese women can be done away with, and from this we gather that he includes female dress in his proposals. In any case, however, we imagine he will find, it advisable to demonstrate to the public the merits and demerits of Japanese female costume.

Every one will agree with Mr. Irokawa that the long-sleeved coat of the Japanese is an impediment to active exercise and to the free use of the limbs. The advantage is certainly on the side of European costume in this respect. But we should hope that there will not be found many thinking persons to advocate official interference in such matters. The same influence which in former times, as shown by Mr. Irokawa, brought about the universal adoption of what was really a foreign—i.e. a Chinese—style of dress, may be trusted to produce similar results in the case of European costume. The example set by the Imperial Court, by the highest dignitaries of the State and by many of the nobility, will inevitably be followed by all

classes of society with whatever speed is permitted by individual circumstances. More than this is not needed, and would, in our opinion, be highly inexpedient.

ACCORDING to the *Keizai Zasshi* of the 13th instant, the amount of taxes paid by the people under the Tōkyō City Government, in the form of local tax, is as follows, for the last eight fiscal years and the coming year—that is since the establishment of the Urban Assembly: 1879, yen 332,277.332; 1880, yen 384,844.105; 1881, yen 687,046.167; 1882, yen 730,639.741; 1883, yen 604,986.894; 1884, yen 655,536.814; 1885, yen 525,325.920; 1886, yen 817,960.188; 1887, yen 936,871.484. From these figures it is seen that the amount doubled in 1881 and has trebled in the present fiscal year. The increase of local taxes in 1881 was owing—according to the same journal—to the fact that the expenses of police and prisons were removed to the sphere of fiscal taxes; while the increase in 1882 and 1886 was attributable to the prevalence of cholera. But with regard to the increase in 1887, the *Keizai Zasshi* remarks that these are six causes to account for it; (1) the increase of the salaries of policemen and the establishment of a police training school, (2) the maintenance of disinfecting establishments, (3) the equipping of the students of the normal school with clothing and books, (4) the relevation of additional expenditure to the responsibility of local taxes, (5) the increase of prisoners and the construction of new prison buildings, and (6) the undertaking of new engineering works. Except, continues the *Economist*, the latter two circumstances, all the above mentioned causes of the increase of local taxes in Tōkyō originate in the changes established by Government Ordinances and Notifications. The journal complains that, such being the case, the Urban Assembly has little power to lighten the burdens of the citizens.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, in its issues of the 11th and 12th, comments upon Mr. Yuen's memorial to the King of Korea. Our contemporary finds in what Mr. Yuen says nothing better than is usually to be expected from ordinary Chinese statesmen—broad assertions unaccompanied by any practical suggestions. In his memorial, Mr. Yuen speaks as if the past career of the Korean Government has been one continuous blunder, and tries to hold the young and progressive section of statesmen responsible for the present difficulties in the situation of their country, illustrating his meaning by a reference to Kim Yo-kun and others. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* remarks that, although the conduct of Korean statesmen has not been quite blameless, it would be gross injustice to speak as if the reins of power had always been in the hands of the so-called small-minded men, destitute of experience or moral scruples. The memorialist urges the necessity of thoroughly reforming the Government at Seoul and its policy, but in what direction is the reform to be effected? If Yuen leans to the side of progress, then his advice would mean the inauguration of a policy far more radical than the one he so bitterly condemns; while, on the other hand, if he wishes to have the old conservative policy once more adopted, what has thus far been done in the line of progress must become so much waste of time, effort, and money. From the nature and tenor of the advice he offers to the King on what he considers ten urgent measures of State, the

*Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is led to believe that the Chinese Representative's real idea is the restoration of a conservative policy, in striking contrast to the spirit of progress manifested by Li Hung-chang and Marquis Tseng. With regard to his allegation that Kim Yo-kun and his comrades intended to plunge their country in anarchy by inviting foreign aid, the *Nichi Nichi* asks what country is indicated by the words "foreign aid." There is no doubt that Japan is that country, and our contemporary wonders how such an absurd statement can be made by a man who was an eye-witness of, nay a participator in, the scenes he alludes to. The *Nichi Nichi* denies that Japan has ever committed any act, open or secret, justifying such a charge. From the treaty of Kokwa down to that of Tientsin, all documents extant bearing on the relations of this country to Korea plainly indicate that Japan has never entertained any thought of interfering in the affairs of the peninsular kingdom. In view of such plain facts, Mr. Yuen's motive in endeavouring to mix up the name of Japan with Kim's revolt seems to be to render the relations between Korea and this country cool and strained. The whole tone of the memorial becomes a resident rather than a foreign representative. Mr. Yuen speaks of the affair of August last as if he had nothing to do with it. And yet, asks the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, was not the whole trouble caused by his unauthorised telegram? It is no wonder that Korea is now in a helpless condition, when we remember that her national affairs are under the control of such an irresponsible foreign official. The *Nichi Nichi* then proceeds to consider what Mr. Yuen has to say on the ten urgent measures of State. With regard to his advice to appoint Ministers of State from among the members of the hereditary privileged families, it observes that, even Mr. Yuen must be aware that it is opposed to the interests of Eastern States in the 19th century to adopt such a policy of by-gone days. If he advises Korea to do so it is because it is among the hereditary families that the conservative class is found who wish to preserve their status by relying on China. Mr. Yuen's object is, therefore, not to look after the interest of Korea, but to seek that of his own country under a veil of kindness toward the peninsular kingdom. The seven clauses following the one just mentioned, the *Nichi Nichi* dismisses as unworthy of notice, being in fact no better than the exercises of a school-boy. In the 9th clause, Mr. Yuen advises Korea to cultivate the friendship of China, and contrives skilfully to conciliate the Independent party by using words which convey an idea of equality between the Middle Kingdom and Korea. Will Korea's compliance with his advice and her subsequent submission to the authority of China be conducive to her good? The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is disposed to doubt it. Has not China been unable to prevent England from occupying Port Hamilton, and is she not now incapable of ensuring the safety of Korea against threatened action on the part of Russia at Lazareff and other important points? The only clause which has any practical sense is the last one, in which the memorialist urges upon the King the importance of maintaining cordial and faithful relations with foreign Powers. But the *Nichi Nichi* questions whether Mr. Yuen has not in practice advised Korea to do just the reverse of what he now urges. Have not illustrations of diplomatic bad faith increased in

Korea's foreign relations since the appearance of Mr. Yuen in the arena of Korean politics? The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* advises the King of Korea to use judgment in perusing the memorial. Lastly, referring the rumour that five hundred Chinese braves have been sent to Korea in plain clothes, our contemporary calls the attention of the public to the attitude Chinese statesmen seem to take with reference to Korean politics.

Referring generally to the Socialist ideas which appear to be working their way from the Continent into England, and specially to a speech delivered by Mr. Maddison, President of the Trades Union Congress, at the annual meeting of that body, the London *Economist* writes in the following pregnant strain:—

All this is most unsatisfactory, for it shows that the most dangerous, because the most practical, form of continental Socialism—collectivism—is attracting many minds among English workmen. Mr. Maddison regards the capitalist as, in some sense, an enemy, and wishes to supersede him by the co-operative society of labourers, or, if that is impossible, to restrain him by an elaborate and costly State-machinery; or even, if his capital is in land, by taking away his freedom of contract altogether. Reduced to practice, his idea would be that the State should watch over the workman and watch against the employer, a system which it would be impossible to carry out fully unless the State became itself the real employer. As Mr. Maddison, to do him justice, foresees, the employer, worried by responsibility, and by inspection, with his power over his workmen taken away, and his profits reduced to bare interest for his money, may decide to stop work, and carry his capital elsewhere. In that case, what is to be done? Clearly, either the trade must end, and the workmen go into the workhouse, or the State must advance money to carry the business on. Mr. Maddison does not draw that deduction, but, as the continental collectivists have seen, it is quite inevitable, and it will be drawn by the first speaker who realises the situation. Mr. Maddison will deny that he means this, but, then, what does he mean? The land cannot be nationalised except by the State with compensation from the taxes. Elaborate inspection can only be organised by the State. Only the State can permit boycotting. An eight hour day, unless sanctioned by the State, would only mean that those firms which worked ten hours should have a monopoly of custom. A "fair wage" in this sense must be a State-fixed wage, for otherwise it must be fixed by the haggling of the market, that is, by some workmen underselling others, which is exactly what he objects to. He is driving straight, though it may be unconsciously, towards collectivism, that is, towards the suppression of the small capitalist by a single great one, who, depending on taxation, can live almost without profit. That this is a system fatal to energy, because fatal to competition, has long since been demonstrated, but we do not desire to discuss that just now. All we want to show is, that the system is entering the workmen's heads, probably from their new and incessant contact with the theorising workmen of the Continent, among whom, indeed, just now collectivism is denounced as far too moderate a system, almost, in fact, a conservative one. We regret this change, for although the evil, owing to the individualism of our people, will probably not go far, still, so far as it goes, it will increase discontent, and divert the minds of the governing workmen from attainable reform. Such ideas operate like the cry for Home Rule in Ireland, they make all improvements seem small and unsatisfactory in the presence of the vast unattained and unattainable ideal good. They place the leadership of the workmen, which should belong to practical men, in the hands of mere idealogues, and they make all employers unwilling to grant even reasonable concessions, lest they should be used as instruments to secure revolutionary and unwise change. We saw the ill-effect of exaggeration in the discussion on Mr. Chamberlain's proposals as to the mercantile marine, and the effect of proposals like Mr. Maddison's will be precisely the same. Needed reforms in tenure will be withheld, because men are afraid that the real object sought is not reform, but that vast and unpracticable change known as the nationalisation of the land. The inspection in which the workmen believe will not be created, because capitalists, otherwise friendly or indifferent, will believe that the object of such inspection is not to protect their employees, but to restrict their own freedom of action, and, therefore, their own profits. The trades unionists have benefited hitherto by the strict limitation of their designs and plans, and may depend on it that they will gain nothing by adopting the broad generalisations of the Continent, which are as opposed to the national genius as to sober sense.

PROFESSOR HILTY, a Swiss *savant*, recently published some of his observations regard-

ing the character and influence of the daily press in his own country—observations which in their general character have wider bearings than those originally assigned them by the author. In the little Alpine Republic the press, of course, enjoys unfettered freedom and has thus been able to develop itself unhampered by restrictions which, in neighbouring countries, are employed to safeguard the interests alike of the government and the governed. Freedom, however, implies self-control, and rights imply duties. That Swiss journalism has not always been in unison with these thoroughly Republican principles lying at the basis of all self-government, Professor Hilty is thoroughly aware, and that public opinion has thereby been often misled is a matter of much regret. The evil, however, thus created, deplorable as it is, carries with it, to no small extent, its own *correctif*. "Artificial public opinion, created by excessive praise, or by groundless attacks and denunciations of men and institutions, has a momentary influence; deceives, however, in reality but few; creates by that over-doing and excess peculiar to itself, its own opposition, and under all circumstances by the mere process of time and in spite of all reiterations, dwindles finally into insignificance; while, on the contrary, true public opinion, creating itself, carries with it from the first some instinctive, some intuitive force that can neither be turned aside nor fail of recognition, that mistaken by, and regardless of, ephemeral opinion, continues to pursue its onward way like some great and quiet but inexorable process of nature. M. Tocqueville therefore makes the very appropriate remark that those newspapers which in expression and style are the most vehement, possess in reality also the least influence, and that the continually augmented violence of their language is itself sure proof of the proportionately increasing indifference of the public." This Swiss *savant*, however, thinks that artificially created public opinion is often taken for the true and fair expression of the popular mind, and journals and journalists themselves are in his opinion very likely to fall into the error of mistaking an artificial atmosphere of their own creation for a fair index of what is really thought and believed outside their own circles among the great mass of the people.

It may be presumed that the Japan Brewery, which has been so long talked about, will shortly become an actual fact, a tender for the erection of the necessary buildings having been accepted by the directors a few days ago. The machinery, which was made in Chemnitz, is expected to arrive here in January, and includes an ice-machine and cool air generator by means of which the temperature of the works can be so regulated that brewing operations can be carried on all the year round. The directors appear to understand that success can only be attained by the production of a really first-class article, and they have determined that no effort or expense shall be spared in order to present to the public a beer brewed on the best German principles, which shall establish for the Japan Brewery the highest possible reputation. The company's share list is now closed, the directors having made all the allotments intended. We understand that there are amongst the shareholders Japanese of such high standing and influence commercially that, assuming the productions of the company to be up to the

standard aimed at, the success of the undertaking is assured. It is stated that an influential gentleman, well known in Tōkyō, is to join the board of directors at the next general meeting.

A GOODLY number of people assembled in the Union Church on Thursday evening to hear the Rev. Mr. Müller's address on the "Power of Prayer," and not a few were very much impressed by the incidents he related concerning his own life. His five conditions of successful prayer were: 1. Asking what is in accordance with God's will; 2. In Christ's name; 3. Not doubting God's ability and willingness to grant the petition; 4. Freedom from a sinful life; 5. Perseverance in asking. On these conditions he asserts that prayer never fails of an answer, and claims to have had in the past 61 years over 30,000 immediate answers to prayer; and yet he has had to wait in some cases over forty-two years for an answer to the same petition persevered in daily. The subject of this evening's address will be "The Power of Faith." On this subject also large reference will be made to his own life. The address will be given in the Union Church at 5.30 o'clock, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Rev. George Müller's address at the Union Church last evening on "The Power of Faith" drew together an attentive audience of residents of the Settlement and Bluff. A few from Tōkyō were also present. After describing what the Christian's faith is, Mr. Müller mentioned several means of increasing this faith, and encouraged his hearers by illustrations taken from his long and eventful life. His reference on this and previous occasions to the philanthropic institutions he has founded and conducted during the past three score years, have aroused in the minds of many people in Yokohama a desire to hear more particularly about his special lines of work. He has consented, therefore, to devote two evenings next week to a more detailed account of the events of his life, and especially of the work he has accomplished in connection with the famous Bristol Orphanage. The evenings thought to be most suitable for business men are Thursday and Friday. In the meantime, another opportunity is offered for hearing this venerable man, for it is understood that he will preach in the Union Church tomorrow at 11 a.m.

SPEAKING of German colonization, the *Speculator* says:—"Unfortunately, the whole scheme of German trans-oceanic expansion is based upon a radical misconception of things. Germans do not appear to understand that circumstances, not design, made the Saxon race a colonising race, and England the mother of prosperous settlements. They do not realise that there is no royal, no official road to successful colonisation. Individuals, not governments, found enduring settlements, and the emigratory movements of a people are successful in proportion to their freedom from official control and direction. That is the experience of the greatest colonising power the world has ever known. Somehow, too, it has yet to dawn upon the Teutonic consciousness that the tens of thousands who yearly flock from the Fatherland, do so precisely because they desire to throw off the yoke of bureaucratic Germanism that presses so heavily upon them at home. It

is, of course, anything but soothing to the national vanity to reflect that the shiploads of sturdy emigrants sailing week after week from German ports are destined to swell the ranks of Yankee farmers and Australian settlers. But those who complain of this are only in fact damning the order of things at home."

THE ducal house of Buccleuch, the wealthiest of the Scotch dukedoms, has been thrown into mourning by a tragical event. The Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the duke, and better known in Scotland by his previous title of Lord Eskdail, which he held until the recent death of his grandfather, went out deer-stalking with a party in the Achnacarry Forest on the 17th of September last. Achnacarry is the seat of Cameron of Lochiel, brother-in-law of the duke. After a day of unsuccessful stalking they succeeded towards evening in getting within 30 yards of three fine stags. His lordship aimed and fired at one, but the animal, though hit, made off and disappeared. An eager pursuit brought the earl to a steep slope where he unfortunately slipped. In his descent he came on a bare flat rock, where his gun exploded, inflicting a terrible wound on the left arm and shoulder. He survived only about an hour. The spot is in one of the wildest parts of the forest, and twenty hours elapsed before the party summoned from the castle could arrive. The Buccleuch family are highly esteemed in Scotland, and much sympathy is felt for them in their bereavement. The deceased Earl, who was in his 26th year, was a keen sportsman and cricketer, and had organized at Langholm, his native district, one of the best local cricketing clubs in Scotland.

Two houses, one in the Settlement and one on the Bluff, were subjected to the operations of burglars on Monday evening. In one case, that of the Brunswick Hotel, No. 52, Main Street, the thief gained entrance by climbing over a wall into a back lane, whence an imperfectly closed window permitted him by the mere breaking of a pane of glass, to get access to the interior. A clock, a set of rather valuable jewelry, and some other objects were taken, the burglar, evidently an epicure in his way, carrying off also several bottles of champagne and two or three champagne glasses. The burglary on the Bluff was similarly effected, the house (No. 52) being entered by a window, and ivories and other curios of considerable value being removed.

RECENT experiments at Otsugawa with a 7-ton 19 cent. calibre gun for coast defence, manufactured at the Osaka Arsenal, gave excellent results, which precisely corresponded with the data upon which the gun had been constructed. Everything in connection with this new pattern ordnance worked well, though heavily tested, the carriage, projectile, &c., giving the highest satisfaction to the authorities. This must be a source of considerable satisfaction to Major Grillo, under whose instruction and from whose designs the gun was constructed.

FROM a private letter we learn that the British ship *Wildwood* (Captain W. D. Saunders), which sailed hence the 3rd October for Calcutta, when in lat. 14 N., long. 103 E., fifteen days out, experienced a cyclone. One Japanese seaman, who was shipped in Yokohama, was drowned; fifteen sails were lost, and the ballast shifted,

the seas completely washing the decks. The glass went down to 28.15. The wind commenced from N.E., shifting to E., when it blew hardest, and becoming afterwards variable. The *Wildwood* arrived in the Straits on 30th Oct.

A MAN must have developed an extraordinary degree of affection for objects of *virtu* before he comes to pinching them as a farmer does a fat cow or a shepherd his Daphne. Brother virtuosi, animated by the proper spirit, will therefore appreciate the following outburst of advertising enthusiasm:—

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to intimate that the Exhibition will be opened the 17th instant to all this old curios which was lately arrived in large quantities and hope you may visit the premises to pinch them.

I am Dear sir your respectfully,

SANYODO.

11, Takekawacho Shinbashi, Tōkyō.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Your remarks with regard to the forged \$5 notes of the Nippon Ginko may be supplemented. On the obverse, in addition to the slight difference in the "F." which you mention, the dots are wanting over the i's; and on the reverse the Daikokusama, notwithstanding his jovial smile, has a sad or 'shimpai' air which is easily noticeable by persons familiar with the deity as he appears upon genuine notes."

THE cholera returns for Tōkyō during last week were:—Friday, 19th November, new cases, 0; death, 1. Saturday and Sunday, new cases, 2; deaths, 2. Monday and Tuesday, new cases, 3; death, 1. Wednesday, new cases, 2; death, 1. Thursday, new case, 1; death, 1. Total new cases, 8; deaths, 6.

THE British steamer *Parthia*, from New York for China and Japan, put into Lisbon on October the 2nd for coals. It was reported that a survey would be held before proceeding, in consequence of the explosion of a package of cargo during the voyage.

DR. H. N. ALLEN, who is in charge of the Government Hospital in Korea, has been honoured by the King of Korea with the rank of a nobleman of the second class, which is the same as that held by Mr. Möllendorff, and is at present enjoyed by no other foreigner in the Kingdom.

ACCORDING to the *Keisai Zasshi*, bankers and business men show an extraordinary indifference to the Redemption Bonds now that the period of application is drawing near its termination, the 20th being the last day.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS arrived in Yokohama yesterday morning on their way to Nagaura, to which place they will proceed in the *Fuso Kan*, returned same evening to the capital.

A MEETING of the members of the Yokohama Sailing Club has been called for Tuesday 30th instant to discuss the rules prepared by the Committee.

THE American ship *St. Nicholas*, Captain Crocker, has been chartered to load sulphur at Hakodate for San Francisco, and will shortly leave here for the north.

HONGKONG papers announce the death of M. Paul Bert, French Resident-General in Annam and Tonquin.



## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

OBSERVANT persons cannot have failed to perceive that beneath the surface of the agitation caused throughout Japan by the *Normanton* catastrophe, there lies something which the mere circumstances of the event are wholly inadequate to explain. What the public knew with regard to the *Normanton* was that a British ship had struck a rock at night during tempestuous weather; that the European crew had escaped; that the Japanese passengers had perished; that the explanation offered with regard to their fate was practically unintelligible; and that a British Naval Court of Inquiry had founded on this curious explanation a verdict fully exonerating the master and officers. The story was ugly enough, it is true. Every Japanese must have felt that, had the ill-fated ship been manned by his own countrymen and had her passengers been Europeans, a bitter and uncompromising cry of indignation would have been raised by a large section, if not the whole, of the foreign community. But, on the other side of the account, there was a good deal to be entered. The *Normanton* was not a passenger ship, and, though well supplied with boats, it is easy to conceive that her crew were not carefully drilled in measures necessary for saving life at a crisis. Further, the circumstances under which she met her fate were of a nature to test strong nerves and good discipline—a dark night, a sudden crash, and tempestuous seas. It is true that the standard which British sailors by their own actions have set up, takes little account of these disturbing elements. The world has been taught to expect that an English seaman will exhibit heroism and intrepidity in the face of any difficulties. But to censure an occasional and most unusual failure of these high qualities, even more than we applaud their constant exercise, is neither just nor generous. Many a time, too, have Japanese castaways owed their lives to the courage and humanity of British mariners. Their gratitude for these numerous rescues ought to have materially mitigated their resentment in the solitary case of the *Normanton*. Evidently, then, there were not a few considerations which might have contributed to calm the agitation caused by the first news of the tragedy. But it seemed as though these considerations had no weight whatsoever. Among all classes of the people an excitement sprang up as strong as it was unprecedented. Newspaper articles, public speeches, letters, circulars, resolutions by legal, commercial, and scholastic bodies, religious protests, subscriptions, indignation meetings—in almost every conceivable direction popular agitation sought a vent. No convulsion of even approximate magnitude is included in our experiences of modern Japan. And what renders the thing still more conspicuous is

that causes of apparently much greater potency had previously failed to produce even comparable results. The Nagasaki outrage, three months ago, was such a cause. After several days of grossly insulting and lawless conduct, some hundreds of Chinese sailors engaged in a murderous combat with the police and citizens of Nagasaki. Had the nation taken fire then, no one could have said that the flame was extravagant. Yet the indignation which the public displayed was a mere cipher compared with its present mood. Unquestionably, therefore, we must look far beyond the *Normanton* affair if we seek to fathom the true source of this tumult. The scrutiny is easily made. Vehement and far-reaching as the commotion is, it does not take us at all by surprise. For years we ourselves have watched the sowing of the seeds of such outbursts. The process had its origin when Japanese statesmen first began to understand that their country was condemned to be the victim of the very prejudices which had once been its reproach. When the hearty welcome which Japan originally gave to foreign visitors had been converted into distrust and dislike by the turbulence, the intrigues, and the jealous self-accusations of the new-comers themselves, the duty of keeping the outer world at arm's length became an article of every Japanese patriot's creed. Thenceforth, during more than two centuries, Europe and America agreed to class this country among semi-barbarous states, which held themselves aloof from their fellow-men in obedience to the same instinct that impels undomesticated animals to haunt solitary fens and remote backwoods. At last the barrier was broken down, not without incidents which, being greatly misinterpreted, helped to confirm the evil impression created by the nation's previous isolation. Years passed, during which, with all the generous impulsiveness of an honest foe who has recognised the error of his old enmity, politicians and people devoted themselves to an ardent adoption of the laws, the science, the implements, the philosophy, and even the dress of their new friends. It seemed as though Japan would soon become completely Europeanized. Instead of angry looks and naked swords, a stranger learned to be certain that, into whatever remote district of the empire he might penetrate, only kindness, hospitality, and welcome would meet him everywhere. Yet this change, so radical and so remarkable, begot no corresponding mood on the other side. At every moment of her national existence Japan was treated by foreign Powers with arbitrary and disdainful rigour. Both by act and speech galling reminders of her inferiority were the sole answers that her patriotic aspirations elicited. In the days of her isolation she had been taunted with barbarity. The same reproach was now levelled at her because her liberal efforts, already strenuous enough to excite the

world's wonder, did not yet suffice to soften the national antipathies of her foreign teachers. By these she was still treated as a country unworthy to exercise the commonest rights jealously claimed by every sovereign State in the West. Looking back some twenty years, we can vividly recall the aspiration that was upon the lips of every educated Japanese, even at a time when the people's desire to enter the comity of nations was still doubted by the world. Soldier and student alike had but one thought—to hasten the day when their country might be admitted to equal intercourse with the civilized Powers of the West. This unique aim has inspired the nation's conduct ever since. Its influence has been manifested in an almost indiscriminate propensity to substitute what is Western for what is Japanese; in the admirable industry and perseverance of students who have freely sacrificed their health to recover the ground lost by their ancestors' conservatism; in the earnest writings of scholars and publicists; in the untiring labours and wonderful patience of statesmen; in the field of commerce, where such a mixture of trade and politics has been freely ridiculed by superficial critics; in the exercise of a munificent hospitality; in the maintenance of an invariably cordial attitude; in fine, in every sphere where such an aspiration could be directly or indirectly influential. How much has it availed? Is there any one who can truly say that Japan does not lie now, as she has lain for the past twenty-five years, at the feet of an omnipotent combination of Powers, in whose field of vision her rights and wrongs appear as an infinitesimal speck compared with the broad prospect of their own selfish interests? Even though prejudices of race were overcome; though we could persuade ourselves to lay aside the distrust and antipathy which we formerly condemned in the Japanese, and to extend to them the freedom of intercourse for refusing to grant which to strangers who had once abused it we were wont to call the nation barbarous—even though this might be, the insuperable difficulty would still remain that, unless her sixteen treaty friends happen to be simultaneously of one mind as to their home politics, they hesitate to put their hands to a common instrument for relieving Japan from her bonds, and so long as one stands aloof the whole are practically paralysed. It was never possible to deny that such a monstrous situation must ultimately become intolerable to men with any spark of patriotism, any rudiment of independent spirit or sense of justice. But it was the fashion to pretend that no perception of these cruel facts had permeated beyond the official classes. A civilized public was actually asked to believe that the claims of Japan might be disregarded because she had not become inconveniently conscious of them! To deny that this apathy existed was to be

charged with a mischievous attempt to disturb it. Meanwhile, the education of the people was progressing. Year by year saw a large addition to the number of students who had graduated at colleges abroad or in Japan, and who had learned from the writings or teachings of foreigners themselves what rights an independent country is entitled to claim and exercise. The ever-multiplying factors of discontent thus created were powerfully aided by journals which circulated by thousands and hundreds of thousands throughout the empire, proclaiming to every one who could read that Japan had wrongs to redress and that justice was contemptuously denied to her by aliens who set their own selfish interests far above the dictates of right. Could any one, however wilfully blind, deceive himself as to the issue of such a state of affairs? Public opinion gradually grew and became consolidated. It seldom, indeed, gave any striking evidences of its strength. The restraints placed upon its expression by a Government seeking always to conciliate justice by patience, were more or less efficacious. But this could not last for ever. The *Normanton* tragedy occurred. It found Japan very much in the condition of a man who, being sore from head to foot, winces at a touch. There is no reasonable ratio between the fever she displays on this occasion and the proximate cause of her moral disturbance. What we see is in reality an accidental ebullition of a feeling that becomes constantly more widespread and formidable as the situation of the country is more plainly defined and the capacity to understand its wrongs more generally developed. Perhaps the Government are still competent to control this feeling. We do not profess to gauge their strength. But how long will they retain ability which is necessarily weakened by every arbitrary exercise, and which is confronted by a steadily growing power that experience everywhere else proves to be invincible? The question deserves the closest attention of Western statesmen, and of English statesmen, especially. That the *Normanton* happened to be a British ship was a mere accident—a particularly cruel accident, because of all the seamen on the globe British seamen are ordinarily least open to the reproach which attaches to the story of the Oshima wreck. But England virtually represents the outer world so far as this empire is concerned. Her interests so largely overshadow those of any other Power, and her nationals so visibly out-number their fellow residents, that the mass of the Japanese people cannot choose but regard her as the very head and front of the Treaty Combination. In a word, her points of contact with the country being most numerous, she must necessarily be most sensible of any friction that is set up in its foreign relations. If the lesson now lying before her eyes, and before the eyes of the whole league of

Treaty Powers, be not read intelligently, the next turn of the page may show something which none of us will have much stomach to contemplate.

#### JAPANESE BOOKS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Trustees of the British Museum are about to publish a special catalogue of the Japanese works in their library. The catalogue has been compiled by Professor ROBERT K. DOUGLAS, the officer in charge of the Chinese Department, and has been the work of some years. Cataloguing in the British Museum has long been reduced to a science. Nearly 50 years ago, Mr. (afterwards Sir ANTONIO) PANIZZI, then the Principal Librarian, issued a code of fifty-one rules for cataloguing, which have now been adopted, with modifications, by every great library in the world. And as the British Museum catalogues are taken as models everywhere, the utmost care and pains are devoted to perfecting them. The slips are systematically examined and re-examined before being sent to the printer; the proofs are likewise subject to rigid scrutiny, and hence the work of printing a catalogue is long and slow. The difficulties of the process are immensely increased in the case of a Japanese catalogue, where Chinese characters, Japanese *kana*, and ordinary Latin letters occur. In the first place, there is the transfer of dates from the Japanese *nengo* into the Christian era,—a toilsome work, requiring much care in order to avoid error. Then there is the multiplication of examinations of the slips and proofs required where there are three different styles of writing, and practically three languages, instead of one. All these difficulties and drawbacks have, however, been now surmounted, and in a short time a goodly folio volume will be issued containing a list of all the Japanese books in the British Museum. Owing to the broad and fundamental distinction drawn in that institution between printed books and manuscripts, it is probable that the latter will not be included in the new catalogue, although in this, as in every other collection of Japanese books, there must be a considerable proportion in manuscript. As it is, the catalogue contains over 5,000 entries, which, making allowance for the cross entries necessary in all catalogues, and especially numerous in the scientific system employed at the British Museum, would mean about 4,000 entries; in other words, the collection catalogued embraces about 4,000 separate works. The number of volumes is of course enormously greater.

The history of the collection is not a very long one. From almost the beginning of the century, Japanese books found their way to the Museum. They were at first obtained as rarities, rather than because of any literary value attached to them. They were brought to Europe either direct from Nagasaki by the Dutch,

or filtered through the British factory at Canton. Later on, when the foreign settlements in China were increased after the war of 1842, they became more numerous, but still they were comparatively few. After the treaties of 1858, Japanese books, of course, became more familiar in Europe. Residents collected them, travellers took them home, and the Museum collection grew in consequence, although very little attention was paid to it. The books, as they were presented or otherwise acquired, were placed on the shelves and left there. The late Dr. BIRCH, who then had control of the department to which acquisitions of this kind belonged (the Chinese department not having been created until 1868), knew little Chinese and no Japanese, and there were few persons who could in those days help him to appreciate the propriety of having Japanese literature adequately represented in the National Library. The first step in this direction was taken when a new department devoted to the Far East was formed in the Museum in 1866, with Mr. DOUGLAS at its head, and attention was soon directed to the Japanese section by the purchase, in 1867, from the executors of Dr. VON SIEBOLD, of his collection of Japanese books. A catalogue of this collection which was drawn up at the time, apparently for the purpose of the sale, and which is now in the British Museum, shows it to have been a comprehensive and representative library. It included works on history, religion, poetry, encyclopaedias, botany, natural history, numismatics, philosophy, archæology, fortification, maps, *Mongatari*, tea-clubs, cookery, music, dancing, medicine, foreign countries, painting, &c., &c. The number of volumes is altogether about 3,000, and of works 1,200. The price was £1,200. As Japanese books go, this was an enormous price to pay, for it is not pretended that there are any rarities in the collection. The books are ordinary solid working books, such as any one might pick up then or now in Japan. But it must be remembered that 1867 and 1886 are separated by a long period; that communication with and knowledge of Japan were very different then from what they are now, and that a Japanese article of any kind was worth precisely what it would fetch. Besides, SIEBOLD'S reputation in Europe as a *savant*, especially in connection with Japan, was very high, and books collected by him would naturally fetch a higher price than others. But there cannot be a question that intrinsically the collection was not worth half what was given for it. Indeed £200 would be more than sufficient to make the collection over again, and it is doubtful if the original owner gave £100 for the whole. Still, it was unique in Europe when it was sold to the British Museum, and those who effected the sale judiciously made the most of the fact. The collection formed the nucleus of the Japanese library in the

British Museum; all the other books were arranged around it. Thenceforth the acquisition of Japanese works became a regular part of the routine work of the Museum. It was soon known to booksellers in England and the Continent that the officers of the Museum were ready to treat for the purchase of such works. From time to time, also, private collectors offered their treasures, either as a gift, or for sale, and hence the library has gone on steadily increasing in extent.

Two very important collections, which deserve special mention, have recently been acquired. The first of these is Dr. ANDERSON'S library of Japanese art works, including in the term books on art and books with artistic illustrations. It amounts to about one thousand volumes, and was included in the sale of the collection of pictures. The price given for the whole was £3,000, which was paid in three special annual grants by Parliament of £1,000 each. The second was a collection made by Mr. SATOW of Japanese and Korean typographical rarities, and is unquestionably the most valuable and interesting part of the Japanese library. A portion of these was purchased by the nation in 1883 for £300, and the remainder was subsequently presented by Mr. SATOW. The books are of a general kind, but are, as might be expected, chiefly *éditions de luxe* of the Chinese classics. There is one remarkably fine copy of Ma-twan-lin in several hundred volumes, printed in Korea about the commencement of the seventeenth century. The gem of the collection, however, is a set of Buddhist scrolls printed in Japan from blocks in the eighth century. These are not only the earliest specimens of Japanese printing, but also the oldest specimens of any kind printing in the museum. No older examples are known to exist in any European collection or museum, although, of course, there were printed books in China long before the date of these. These scrolls were presented by Mr. SATOW. The whole collection numbers about 1,500 volumes.

In describing the catalogue at the commencement of this article, it was said that the library contains altogether about 4,000 works. The number of volumes would convey no accurate idea of its extent, for a volume in the British museum is a very different matter from the *maki* of the Japanese printer or publisher. Every work in the library is strongly bound (the original covers being, according to the common practice of the Museum, allowed to remain and being bound up likewise) in boards and leather—"half-roan" as it is technically called—the most lasting and substantial ordinary binding that can be produced. The catalogue which is about to be published will show precisely the extent of the whole collection, but enough has been said to prove that it is no discredit even to an institution so comprehensive and rich as

the British Museum. Day by day additions to it are still being made. There is no finality in any Department of the Museum. As far as its liberal allowance permits, everything worthy of purchase is purchased; much is acquired by presentation; and it is not impossible that in a few years the British nation will possess in the Museum an unrivalled collection of Japanese books.

While on this subject, it may be mentioned that the University of Cambridge has lately acquired Sir THOMAS WADE'S vast collection of Chinese books, and that they are now being arranged in the University Library under the superintendence of Professor ROBERTSON SMITH. A few years ago Sir THOMAS offered his library to Cambridge on condition that a chair of Chinese, similar to that held by Professor LEGGE at Oxford, should be founded at that University. Sir THOMAS did not stipulate, we believe, that he was to be the first Professor, but this was generally understood. The offer was not accepted at the time, nor was it rejected. It stood over for the moment. The books have now become the property of the University. The remainder of the scheme has also been carried out and Sir THOMAS WADE is professor of Chinese at Cambridge. This is a post for which he is eminently fitted, not only by his knowledge of Chinese, but also by his tastes and instincts, which are and have ever been those of the scholar and student rather than of the man of affairs.

#### SHORTSIGHTED STATESMANSHIP.

IT has long been evident that the progress of the Nagasaki Conference was impeded by some obstacle. Nearly three months have elapsed since the occurrence of the street brawl, the circumstances of which the Conference was required to investigate, and yet no prospect of a conclusion is discernible. The public naturally begins to suspect that there is a deliberate purpose, on one side or the other, to burke the whole affair by protracting the negotiations to such an extent that any settlement, however trumpery, will be welcome. A note in the *Choya Shimbun* of the 17th instant confirms this suspicion, and indicates pretty clearly the source of the obstruction. We learn from the *Choya* that the examination of the Japanese witnesses was conducted by Mr. DRUMMOND with a minuteness which, in the eyes of outsiders, closely resembled frivolity. When, however, the Chinese witnesses began to be called, the Shanghai Counsel devoted his abilities to throwing as many obstacles as possible in the way of the examination, and his efforts were seconded by his Chinese colleagues, who took care that the utmost delay should intervene between the appearances of the witnesses. This policy became so marked that Prefect KU-

SAKA was compelled to remonstrate. But his protests failed to effect any improvement, and at last he submitted a species of ultimatum to the effect that, should this system of studied obstruction be pursued by the Chinese, and should they fail at the next Conference to produce any witnesses, there would be no resource but to suspend the sittings and to apply to the Cabinet in Tôkyô for further instructions. A time was fixed within which an answer to this ultimatum must be given, and as the Chinese failed to reply, the Conference was suspended on the 15th instant. This is the *Choya's* story. Seeing that, despite its evident importance, it did not appear in any other journal, we were inclined to doubt its accuracy. But the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* now confirms it, in a somewhat round-about way certainly, but still with sufficient distinctness. The *Nichi Nichi*, having premised that the publication of a telegram received by itself from Nagasaki had been suspended by authority, proceeds to quote the *Chôya's* account, and then goes on to say:—"This information being of a serious nature, we made enquiries with regard to it, and have elicited an assurance that, although the Conference has not been broken off, it has been suspended pending the receipt of further instructions from the Governments of both sides." We have been constrained to say some hard things about the conduct of the Chinese with reference to this whole affair, and it is not our desire to add anything which might further embitter the feeling between the two countries. Besides, the story now before us speaks for itself. It admits of only one interpretation; namely, that the Chinese Commissioners have deliberately set themselves from the outset to throw so many obstacles in the way of the Conference that its proceedings shall become a mere mockery, and the Japanese Government will be compelled, for the sake of its credit at home and abroad, to renounce all participation in such a humiliating farce. We shall not fall into the common error of calling so tortuous a policy "Oriental," because there never yet was a manœuvre known or practised by Eastern officials which does not find a recognised place in the *répertoire* of Western diplomatic strategy. But we shall say, and all thinking persons must agree with us, that China's subterfuge in this case—assuming things to be as the *Chôya Shimbun* represents them—is the acme of shortsightedness. Her statesmen appear to be gravely bent upon magnifying into an international quarrel an incident which ought never to have emerged from the annals of a local police court. What has to be feared now is that, however the complication be ultimately arranged, a most injurious impression will have been produced upon the friendly relations of the neighbouring empires. The public would gladly assume that the Chinese commissioners, inspired and perhaps directed

by a foreign barrister who naturally takes little if any account of the political issues involved, have pursued a course which is not carefully supervised, and if closely observed would not be approved, by their Government. But it is too much to expect that any such hypothesis will be generally entertained. The Cabinet in Peking must ultimately accept the responsibility of their Commissioners' conduct, and therefore of the unfriendliness which, by bungling treatment and frivolous delay, has converted a trifling sore into a troublesome wound. After all, it looks as though we should be forced to conclude that the old-fashioned bayonet-and-bullet diplomacy practised by Western States in their intercourse with the Middle Kingdom was the soundest and most pacific in the end.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

### DOGMA AND MORALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Those whose duty, like mine, makes them wanderers for a large part of the year in the unbeat tracks of Japan, share, I doubt not, the gratitude which I feel as the punctual post brings the broad sheet of your journal with its thoughtful articles and accurate news and the welcome though all too scanty notices which the telegraph affords, of the contemporary life of the West.

Nor, I imagine, is our gratitude, as being most of us engaged in one occupation, less lively for the steady and efficient support which your advocacy affords to the great principles of Christian morality. The majority of us, too, see no reason for change of feeling, if at any time your criticism plays around mediaeval fancies, or stigmatizes the tradition of Geneva, or condemns antiquated methods of argument and illiberal estimates of the people among whom we work.

But the case is different, when, as occasionally happens in estimating the forces which make for the regeneration of Japan, you confine your advocacy to Christian morality, but suggest the irrelevancy or the indifference of the Church's creed.

Now, apart from the fact that the Christian Creed supplies, as we believe, the only answer to the greatest problems about which the thought of man can revolve—problems too which, as Origen said long ago, we cannot put on one side, for we are made to consider them—this estimate seems to us to conflict with the evidence alike of past history and present experience.

1. In matters religious the first appeal is necessarily to the accepted teaching of the Founder, and here it makes no difference whether, with the Church, the Synoptic Gospels are accepted throughout as authentic, or with some controversialists of our own day only those passages in which their record is identical. In either case the centre of their teaching is the significant question "Who do men say that I am?" but with the answer to that question the passage has been made from the sphere of morality to that of definitive dogma. The same conclusion would follow, if by one the controversies in which the Church has been engaged were passed under review. Their history is at fault who have recently maintained that dogmatic discussion succeeded to the simple acceptance of the ethical teaching of Christ. As a matter of fact, it has accompanied it from the very beginning. Nor is it unworthy of notice that into by far the greatest controversy in which Christianity

has been engaged, that with Arianism in the Fourth Century, in which, as Cardinal Newman has pointed out, the Church's victory was chiefly due, not to Councils and Prelates, but to the steadfastness of the Christian laity, moral questions scarcely entered directly at all. In other words, the Christian conscience has always instinctively felt, that the life of the Church depends on the security of her dogmatic heritage. Is it likely to have been mistaken?

2. No different result would I believe, be obtained from endeavouring to estimate the "moral dynamic" of our own day. The more terrible forms of suffering and sin are probably not more common than in former times, but their existence is more widely known. The ignorance and degradation of vast masses of our fellow-men has forced itself upon the attention of us all. From whence is the remedy coming? Chiefly from evangelization and philanthropy, which are avowedly based upon and inspired by Christian belief. Other agencies must not be ignored, but they are of small account as compared with the missions and charities of Christendom. Beyond doubt the philanthropists of our day, whether they compass their end by Words of Good Cheer or Works of Mercy, would in most cases be robbed of the force, which gives spring to all their endeavours, if once they had ceased to believe that the Faith of Christendom is the hope of the world.

Now, if as taught by its Founder, as hitherto understood by its adherents, as a beneficent working force in the world, Christianity has been inseparably associated with creed and dogma, it requires proof that its efficacy would remain unimpaired if it had been reduced to the imitation of a High Example and the practice of a moral code.

You will pardon, I trust, the boldness of my criticism; for, after all, it is you, Sir, and your "fellow-craftsmen" who to-day are "the Masters of the thirty Legions."

I am, your obedient Servant,

EDW. BICKERSTETH,

Bishop of the Church of England.

Matsuy, Idzumo, November 13th, 1886.

### THE "NORMANTON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your translation of the letter of my friend, Mr. K. Nabeshima, in reference to the *Normanton* affair, which appeared in your issue of the 16th inst., there occurs the following passage:—"Either they were abandoned to their fate by the so-called 'civilized' Occidentals or . . . generously sacrificed themselves so as not to obstruct the safety of the Westerns . . ."

As it appears that this passage has called forth some criticism in certain quarters, I, being one of the gentlemen in whose behalf Mr. Nabeshima wrote the letter in question, deem it advisable to call your attention to the fact that the translation appears a little too free. It should be as follows:—"Either they were abandoned to their fate by the Western mariners on board, known as civilized, or, . . . the safety of the Western mariners on board . . ."

The original qualifies the Europeans as *Seiyo Norikumi-in* which may be translated as "the Western mariners on board." It does not simply say "the Occidental" or "the Western." Besides, the word "so-called" in your translation seems to be too sarcastic, compared to the original.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

K. SUEMATSU.

Tsukiji, Tôkyô, November 19th, 1886.

### SPURIOUS COPYING PRESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg you will permit me to call the attention of foreign merchants in Yokohama

to the fact that there are a great many imitations of English copying presses already made, or about to be made, and offered for sale by Japanese. They are made, I think, from specimens of patented articles such as Charles Mordan's, Skipper and East's, &c. A Japanese this afternoon came into my office and I found him taking measurements and dimensions of a copying press without my leave. On asking him what his business was, he coolly requested me to allow him to take the dimensions, so that he could make presses like mine and sell them. I requested him to leave my office. He simply smiled at my remonstrance in reference to such a gross breach of the patent laws. There are several such imitations now in a shop on Hegi's Hill which are being finished and which the curious can see on their way to business. I enclose my card and remain,

Yours faithfully,

B. W.

Yokohama, 22nd November, 1886.

### REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

#### I.

The Treaty of Friendship states that the merchants of each country shall be at liberty to visit and trade at the open Ports of the other country. Accordingly the Ports thus fixed by the two contracting parties are as follows:—

#### PORTS IN JAPAN AT WHICH TRADE IS PERMITTED.

YOKOHAMA; in the Circuit of the Tokaido, in the Province of Musashi, in the jurisdiction of the Kanagawa Prefecture.

HAKODATE; in the Circuit of the Hokkaido, in the Province of Oshima, in the jurisdiction of the Colonization Department.

ÔZAKA; in the Gokinai, in the Province of Settsu, in the jurisdiction of the Ôzaka Prefecture.

KÔBE; in the Gokinai, in the Province of Settsu, in the jurisdiction of the Hyogo Prefecture.

NIIGATA; in the Circuit of the Hokurikudo, in the Province of Echigo, in the jurisdiction of the Niigata Prefecture.

YEBISU-MINATO; in the Circuit of the Hokurikudo, in the Province of Sado, in the jurisdiction of the Sado Prefecture. This Port is supplementary to Niigata.

NAGASAKI; in the Circuit of the Saikaido, in the Province in Hizen, in the jurisdiction of the Nagasaki Prefecture.

TSUKIJI; in the Circuit of the Tokaido, in the Province of Musashi, in the jurisdiction of the Tôkyô Prefecture. This is for the present called an open port.

#### PORTS IN CHINA AT WHICH TRADE IS PERMITTED.

SHANGHAI; in the Province of Kiang-su, in the Prefecture of Sung-kiang, in the district of Shanghai.

CHINKIANG; in the Province of Kiang-su, in the Prefecture of Chinkiang, in the district of Chang-tu.

NINGPO; in the Province of Chekiang, in the Prefecture of Ningpo, in the district of Yin.

KIUKIANG; in the Province of Kiang-si, in the Prefecture of Kiu-kiang, in the district of Tak-hwa.

HANKOW; in the Province of Hupeh, in the Prefecture of Han-yang, in the district of Han-yang.

TIENSIN; in the Province of Chih, in the Prefecture of Tientsin, in the district of Tientsin.

NEWCHWANG; in the Prefecture of Hongtien, in the district of Haiching.

CHEFOO; in the Province of Shantung in the Prefecture of Tang-chu, in the district of Fuh-shan.

CANTON; in the Province of Kwantung, in the Prefecture of Kwang-chu, in the district of Nantai.

SWATOW; in the Province of Kwang-ting, in the Prefecture of Huchsu, in the district of Hiyang.

Original from the Province of Kwang-lung,

in the Prefecture of Kiung-chow, in the district of Kiung-shan.

**FOOCHOW**; in the Province of Fuhkien, in the Prefecture of Foochow, in the district of Ming.

**AMOI**; in the Province of Fuhkien, in the Prefecture of Chwan-chan, in the district of Amoy.

**TAIWAN**; in the Province of Fuhkien, in the Prefecture of Taiwan, in the district of Taiwan.

**TAMSUI**; in the Province of Fuhkien, in the Prefecture of Taiwan, in the district of Tamsui.

## II.

The officials and people of each country shall be free to rent ground at the places which are fixed as open ports, but in every case the local regulations shall be complied with. Whenever ground is thus rented, the local authorities shall be careful to ascertain that no interference will be caused thereby to dwelling houses or graveyards, \* and that the owner of the ground consents to the lease.† A fair price shall then be fixed for the ground and copies of the deed of lease, to which the local authorities shall affix their official seal, shall be exchanged between the parties. The private renting of ground without the knowledge of the authorities and compulsory leases are alike forbidden. It is also forbidden to rent land and erect houses in the interior or in places which are not open ports. When, after land has been rented, dwelling houses, shops, or godowns are erected the local authorities shall be free to exercise supervision from time to time.

## III.

When a merchant vessel of either country visits an open port of the other country the Customs Authorities of the latter, or (in the absence of a Customs House) the local administrative office shall demand the ship's papers, which shall state the name of the ship and her tonnage, and the names, ages and residences of her captain and crew, and shall be duly sealed. The ship's papers shall be submitted to the inspection of the Consul or the Customs Authorities of the open port (in question). The visits of vessels unprovided with ship's papers are prohibited. In the event of a ship's papers being injured or lost, on application being made to the Customs, provisional papers will be issued, and application for fresh ship's papers will be made when the ship has returned to the country (where she is registered).

## IV.

On the arrival of a merchant vessel of either country at an open port of the other country, the Customs shall send off an inspecting officer, who shall be at liberty to remain at his discretion either on board of the merchant vessel in question or in the Customs boat. The expenses incurred by this proceeding shall be incurred by the Customs, and therefore the inspecting officer shall not from covetous motives receive any fees from the merchant vessel. In the event of this rule being violated the officer shall forfeit the sum so received and shall be punished according to the law.

## V.

On the arrival of a merchant vessel of either country at an open port of the other country the master of such vessel shall, within the period of one day, deposit with his Consul the ship's papers, and the manifest of the cargo. On the following day the Consul shall communicate with the Customs Authorities and furnish them, for their inspection, with a statement of the vessel's name, tonnage, and cargo. Should two days (twelve hours from the time of entry of a vessel are reckoned as one day, Sundays being excepted) elapse without the arrival of a vessel being reported to the Customs, the master of such vessel shall be fined, for every day after the expiration of such day while he shall fail to report his arrival, \$60 if the case occurs in Japan, and 50 Taels for every day after the expiration of such fixed day while he shall fail to report his arrival if the case occurs in China; the

total amount of the fines thus exacted shall not exceed 200 Taels. The manifest shall contain a detailed statement of all the cargo. Should the total amount of goods on board be concealed, or should any fraudulent mis-statement be made as to the nature of any such goods, if such cases occur in Japan, the person guilty of such concealment shall be sentenced to a fine equal in amount to the Customs duty on the goods thus concealed, and the person guilty of such mis-statement shall be sentenced to a fine of \$125; and if such cases occur in China the goods in question shall in each case be confiscated by the authorities, and the master of the vessel shall be sentenced to a fine of 500 Taels.

Should any error occur in the manifest it may be corrected without payment of any fee if such correction is made on the day on which the manifest is handed in to the Customs. If the error is not corrected within that time a fine of \$15 will be levied if the case occurs in Japan; and if the case occurs in China a fine of 20 Taels will be levied for every day which the error remains uncorrected, but, in no case shall the total amount of fine so levied exceed 100 Taels.

Should there be no consul of the vessel's nationality at the open port which she visits, the master of such vessel shall hand in to the Customs his ship's papers and manifest, when steps will be taken in accordance with the regulations governing such matters.

## VI.

When a merchant vessel of either country arrives at an open port of the other country she must, in addition to the manifest of her cargo which is handed in to the Customs, also furnish the latter with lists of the ship's stores, and of the duty-free goods (if any) which are on board, and demand a certificate of exemption from duty for the same. Should any such articles be sold duty must be paid upon them according to the Tariff. Should any dutiable goods be entered in the list of duty-free goods with the object of evading payment of duties, the articles in question shall be confiscated.

## VII.

As soon as the Consul has communicated with the Customs (as specified in Article V.) the Customs shall at once issue a landing permit. Should the master of a vessel arbitrarily land goods without applying for a landing permit, if the case occurs in Japan, the goods so landed shall be confiscated by the Authorities, and if the case occurs in China the goods so landed shall be confiscated and the master shall in addition pay a fine of 500 taels. Both in landing and in shipping goods the Customs permit shall be applied for; in cases where this rule is violated the goods in question shall be confiscated. The transhipment of goods also can only take place after a Customs permit has been issued. Any violation of the rule shall be punished in Japan by a fine of \$60, and in China by confiscation of the goods in question.

## VIII.†

With regard to the payment of Customs duties by merchant vessels of either country, in the case of imports these duties shall be paid when the goods are landed, and in the case of exports they shall be paid when the goods are shipped. When the duties have been paid the Customs shall issue a certificate to this effect. The Consul when he receives this shall return the ship's papers to the master of the vessel and permit the ship to leave the port.

## IX.

The merchants of either country shall be at liberty to hire at the open ports coolies or boats for the transportation of goods at prices to be arranged privately between the parties concerned; there shall be no official interference in such matters, nor shall any limitations be imposed as to the particular boats or particular persons who shall be hired for such purposes. Should any secret trading take place, or should there be any

attempt to evade payment of duties, the matter will be investigated by the Customs and dealt with according to the regulations governing such cases.

## X.

The merchants of either country shall pay duty on the full weight of goods (imported or exported), less the weight of the packing material. With regard to this latter weight the Customs shall ascertain, by weighing, the exact weight of the packing material of one or two packages of goods, and the result arrived at shall serve as a basis for calculating the weight of the packing material of the rest of the same goods. Goods on which, by reason of their being damaged, it is impossible to pay the fixed amount of duty shall be valued and a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem shall be paid on them.

## XI.

When goods are imported in Japanese merchant vessels into an open Port in China duties shall be paid on them in accordance with the Chinese Customs Tariff. When goods are imported in a Chinese merchant vessel into an open port in Japan duties shall be paid upon them in accordance with the Japanese Customs Tariff. Each open Port in either country having its own fixed standards of weights and measures and of silver, the merchants of both countries shall be careful to observe without demur such local regulations.

## XII.

Should any production of either country be omitted from the Customs Tariff (on its importation into the other country) the Customs shall fix the value of such goods according to the actual market price, and a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem shall be paid. And should the owner of the goods decline to sell them at the price fixed by the Customs, he shall be made to pay duty according to that price.

## XIII.

With regard to the anchorages and the places where goods are landed and shipped at the open ports of each country, suitable places shall be fixed by the Customs. Such arrangements being for the convenience of merchants, should dues be levied, no objection must be raised to their payment.

In the case of officials or merchants travelling for pleasure, each country shall deal with such matters in accordance with existing regulations. In China the Consul shall undertake the duty of applying for passports and he shall hand them to the applicants only after he has thoroughly satisfied himself of their identity. Care must be taken to avoid the giving rise to occurrence of difficulties through irregular proceedings.

## XIV.

When Japanese goods have been imported into an open Port of China and the duty leviable upon them has been paid, Chinese subjects shall be free to transport them into the interior and there sell them after payment of internal duties at the various Customs barriers. Japanese subjects shall not be allowed to transport such goods into the interior of China themselves. In the same way when Chinese goods have been imported into Japan and the duty leviable on them has been paid Chinese subjects shall not be at liberty to transport such goods into the interior of Japan themselves. Should this provision be violated the goods in question shall be confiscated by the authorities and the offender shall be handed over to his Consul for punishment.

## XV.

The merchants of either country may, at the open ports of the other country, purchase either goods of that country or goods of other countries, and may ship and export the same after payment of the Customs duties leviable on them. They shall not, however, be allowed to proceed into the interior and purchase goods there. Should any such merchant proceed into the interior and there purchase goods, the goods in question shall be confiscated by the authorities and the offender shall be handed over to his Consul for punishment.

\* The Chinese version says "and that the lessee is able to pay the taxes on the land."

† Modification introduced in November 1875.



With regard to this and the preceding article the open ports in each country having been already determined, the Treaty limits shall in each case be clearly defined.

## XVI.

In cases where imported goods on which duties have already been paid are taken to another open port for the purpose of being re-imported and sold there, the Customs, after satisfying themselves by inspection that the goods in question are in their original packages, that the latter have not been opened and that no substitution of goods has taken place, will issue a certificate stating that the duties have been paid. This certificate must be presented for examination to the Customs at the port of re-importation, and if an identity is clearly established between the goods and the certificate in question permission to sell the goods will be given, and the importer will not be required to pay duty over again. Should any fraud in the shape of changing whole or any part of the original goods contained in the packages be perpetrated under cover of the pretence that the goods in question are goods which have been examined and on which duty has been paid, such goods shall be confiscated by the authorities.

## XVII.

With regard to the tonnage dues to be paid by Japanese merchant vessels entering open ports in China, vessels of 150 tons burden or more shall pay dues at the rate of 4 *sen* per ton, and vessels of less than 150 tons burden shall pay dues at the rate of 1 *sen* per ton. The Customs shall, on receipt of such payment from any vessel, issue to such vessel a four months' certificate, and for the period in question such vessel may enter and clear from any open port in China without further payment of tonnage dues. On the expiration of the said period of 4 months a further payment of dues on the same scale shall be made.

No tonnage dues shall be levied on vessels which leave for some other place within 2 days after entry without having discharged any cargo; if, however, this period of 2 days be exceeded the full amount of tonnage dues fixed shall be levied.

No other charges except tonnage dues shall be levied upon merchant vessels.

When Chinese merchant vessels enter an open port of Japan they shall pay no tonnage dues, but an entrance of \$15 and a clearance fee of \$7 shall be levied.

## XVIII.

In the case of merchant vessels of either country which put into an open Port for a short time either to buy articles required for the use of the ship, or through stress of weather, and which do not engage in trade, a statement of the cargo need not be handed in to the Customs. If, however, any such vessel engages in trade, a statement of the cargo shall be furnished in the manner prescribed, and duties shall be paid. When it is desired to land and store cargo in order that a vessel may be repaired, application must be made to the Customs, and, upon the receipt of a permit for that purpose, such cargo may be landed. When the repairs to the vessel are completed and she reships this cargo and leaves the Port no dues shall be levied. Should any goods be sold after they have been landed and stored, duty shall be paid on them according to the Tariff.

## XIX.

Should a merchant vessel of either country bring (to the other country) prohibited goods, should the case occur in Japan, the goods in question shall be confiscated by the authorities, and should the case occur in China, the goods shall be confiscated by the authorities, and the vessel in question shall be expelled from the Port and shall be forbidden to trade in any open Port of China.

## XX.

When ships of war of either country enter and clear at any Port of the other they shall make no report to the Customs authorities, nor shall they

be examined by them. All articles required for the use of such ships shall be duty free. But should any articles belonging to any such ship be landed and sold duty must be paid on them according to the Tariff.

## XXI.

Should the Authorities at the open Ports of either country build warehouses for the storage of the goods of the merchants of the other country, the regulations respecting such warehouses shall be determined separately by each country. When goods are thus warehoused the payment of duty upon them will be postponed for a time; when they are sold, both duties and storage charges shall be paid. When such goods are transferred to another Port only the storage charges shall be paid; the Customs duties will not be levied.

## XXII.

The export from either country of rice, wheat, or other cereals used for food, except to another Port in the same country, is forbidden. With regard to such provisions as are required for the use of the sailors or passengers on board ship, an estimate of the quantity required shall be handed in to the Customs and, a permit having been received from them, the article in question may be purchased.

## XXIII.

Japanese merchant vessels are forbidden to ship from the two ports of Teng-chiu and Newchang the soy-bean or the oil extracted from it. Whatever quantities, however, of these articles which are bought at other open ports in China may be exported after payment of the duty as fixed by the Tariff.

## XXIV.

Saltpetre, sulphur, and white lead being all articles which are used for military purposes, the Chinese authorities will import them directly on their own order; Japanese merchants, however, who hold a genuine order of the Chinese authorities for such goods in writing, may import them at the open ports in China. Should such articles be sold secretly, the offender shall be arrested and shall be sentenced to punishment according to the law, the goods being confiscated.

Japanese merchants also shall not be permitted to buy secretly at the open ports in China Chinese saltpetre, sulphur, and white lead, and export the same. If this rule is violated the articles in question shall be confiscated by the authorities, and the offender shall be punished according to the law.

## XXV.

The merchants of each country are forbidden to buy or sell and to import or export all prohibited goods such as gunpowder, ammunition of all sizes, cannon, rifles, and all material of war of whatsoever kind, including supplies for the cavalry of the Northern districts of China. If this rule is violated the goods in question will be confiscated by the authorities, and the offenders will be punished according to the laws of their respective countries.

## XXVI.

The copper coins of each country shall not be exported, except to another Port in the same country in accordance with the Regulations on this subject. Should any merchant secretly trade in such copper money he shall be arrested and the coins in question shall be confiscated.

Japanese merchants are forbidden to export salt produced in the interior of China, and it is also forbidden to import and sell Japanese salt in China. Persons violating this rule shall be punished in each case according to the law.

## XXVII.

Should a vessel of either country visit and trade secretly at an unopened port in the other country, the vessel shall be detained by the local authorities, and, if the case occurs in Japan, the cargo of the vessel shall be confiscated and a fine of \$1,000 exacted; if the case takes place in China both the vessel and her cargo shall be confiscated by the authorities. In every case the matter shall be

reported to the Consul (of the country to which the vessel belongs) for his information.

## XXVIII.

Should there be in the Tariffs of either country any articles which are entered in the Import Tariff but do not appear in the Export Tariff, when such articles are exported they shall pay the duty specified in the Import Tariff; and should there be articles which are entered in the Export Tariff but do not appear in the Import Tariff, when such articles are imported they shall pay the duty specified in the Export Tariff.

## XXIX.

Should a merchant vessel of either country be shipwrecked on the coast of the other country, the local authorities shall take the necessary steps in the matter and shall forward the shipwrecked persons to their Consul at an open Port with a report of the case, and cause him to take charge of them.

Should a merchant vessel also be attacked by pirates at sea the local authorities shall take the necessary steps and shall, without fail, arrest the offenders, and having recovered the stolen goods, send them to the Consul with a report of the case, in order that they may be restored to the owners. Should the robbers be arrested but should it be impossible to recover the stolen property, the offenders shall be punished according to the law, but no compensation shall be made (by the authorities concerned) for the stolen property.

## XXX.

Should the Customs authorities at the open Ports of either country, having regard to the position of affairs, establish regulations for the punishment of secret trading and the evasion of Customs Duties, and put such regulation into force, the merchants of the other country shall comply with these regulations.

## XXXI.

Should at any future time a case arise which is not provided for in the Customs Regulations observed by the merchants of each country at the open ports of the other the Consul (at the open port of the country in which the case arises) shall report the fact to his Minister residing at the Capital of the country in question, and the said Minister shall settle the matter by communication and negotiation with the Government of the other country concerned.

## XXXII.

Should at any future time both contracting parties desire to revise the Regulations now agreed upon, the period of 10 years from the date of the exchange of ratified copies of this agreement is fixed as the limit of time (which must elapse before a revision can take place).

The details of such revision must be settled beforehand by means of communications and conferences (between the two parties).

## XXXIII.

The Trade Regulations and the Tariff now agreed upon by both countries shall be observed in the same way as the Treaty of Friendship, and no changes shall be made in them.

Accordingly, the Plenipotentiaries of both countries have now affixed their signatures and seals thereto, and do hereby cause them to come into force immediately.

Dated the 29th day of the 7th month of the 4th year of Meiji.

Dated the 29th day of the 7th month of the 10th year of Tung-chi.

(September 13th, 1871.)

Translated by JOHN H. GUBBINS, Acting Japanese Secretary, H.B.M. Legation.

Certain modifications were introduced into the Trade Regulations at a subsequent date by means of correspondence which passed between the Chi-

\* Modification introduced in November, 1875.  
† i.e. before that period has expired; in order that the revised regulations may go into operation the moment that the 10 years have elapsed.

nese Government and the Japanese Minister at Peking.

The first of these is recorded in a Note of the 26th November, 1875, addressed by the Chinese Government to the Japanese Minister at Peking in reply to a despatch received from him, and relates to the 28th Article of the Trade Regulations, by which it was agreed that any articles enumerated in the Import Tariff but not specified in the Export Tariff when exported from the open ports of either country should pay duty according to the Import Tariff, and similarly that articles enumerated in the Export Tariff but not specified in the Import Tariff, when imported into the open ports of either country should pay duty according to the Export Tariff.

In view of the representations made by the Japanese Minister on this point, the Chinese Government agreed to a modification of this article, by which it was arranged that such articles when imported into or exported from Japan should, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaties between Japan and western Powers bearing on this point, pay in each case a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem; but that when imported into or exported from China the system laid down in Art. 28 of these Regulations should be adhered to.

The second modification is recorded in the same note and relates to the 8th article of the Trade Regulations, which regulates the procedure to be followed in the case of ships clearing from open ports in either country.

The Chinese Government agreed to a modification of this article by which it was arranged that when Chinese merchant vessels cleared from open ports in Japan 24 hours' notice of the intention to clear should be given to the Customs, but that in the case of Japanese vessels clearing from Chinese ports the procedure laid down in article 8 should be adhered to.

The third modification is recorded in the same note and relates to the omission from the Trade Regulations of the stipulations in respect to the landing of goods between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and the closing of ships' hatches by the Customs between the same hours.

The Chinese Government agreed to the enforcement of these stipulations in regard to Chinese vessels visiting the open ports of Japan, and added that the subject would be discussed further when the date for revision of the Trade Regulations arrived.

#### MR. YUEN'S MEMORIAL TO THE KING OF KOREA.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes the following document received from a correspondent in Korea:—

September, the Year of the Dog, 1886.

I, Yuen Shikai, with much respect, beg leave to present a memorial to Your Royal Majesty. My official stay in this country has already extended over a period of five years. As early as the autumn or winter of the year of the Horse (1881), I fully perceived that Your Majesty was industrious in the work of ruling your country, sparing no pains to promote the wealth and increase the strength of the people. But I now observe that the country is on the point of disorganization, the people weak and poor, and the whole situation as dangerous as that of an egg suspended by a slender thread. Is not the actual condition of the country very far from realizing Your Majesty's wishes? If Your Majesty lay the blame on yourself, the nation will feel uneasy; and yet it is not allowable to hold the Ministers answerable for it, as any such course would have the effect of punishing the innocent. The true cause lies in this circumstance, that, while the Government is really desirous of promoting the welfare of the nation, a certain class of narrow-minded persons prevent the wishes of the Government from being carried out. If it is desired to rule the country in a proper manner, the aimless policy of the past few years must be entirely abandoned. It will be impossible to secure good administration of the

national affairs if such a policy as that of the past be adhered to; nay more, disturbances and civil commotion will be sure to take place. Look at the affairs of the nation in the year of the Monkey (1884). Kim Yo-kun and others led Your Majesty astray by submitting to Your Majesty various selfish plans and schemes, and when at length they proceeded to slaughter with their own hands the Ministers of State, things had gone too far to be stopped before leading to serious consequences.

Consider their words and acts; there is a wide difference between the two. Your Majesty will see that these narrow-minded persons poisoned the mind of their Royal master by their pernicious eloquence. In their endeavours to obtain power, they professed to strengthen the country by inviting foreign help, while really plotting to plunge Korea into disorder. The baneful influence of such people does not pass away quickly. Had Your Majesty looked into the intentions and scrutinized the actions of Kim Yo-kun and others before the 17th October, and, suspecting them, taken steps to prevent their plot from being carried out, the affair would not have reached the dimensions it actually did assume. Had their long meditated scheme of wickedness been successfully carried out, and had the disastrous course of events reached its fatal consummation, Your Majesty's innocence would have remained obscured for hundreds and thousands of years without hope of being ever cleared. It was extremely fortunate that the traitors were speedily defeated, and tranquillity and order once more evolved from danger and chaos. I then thought that the plottings of malcontents would never again assume serious dimensions, an example having been set for future warning. I also thought that Your Majesty's country had then passed through a critical point in its history. Subsequently I went home on leave, and after spending there a few months, I again came here last winter to resume my official duties, when, to my extreme surprise, I discerned disquieting signs in the tendency of affairs. Accordingly, I warned Your Majesty's Ministers day and night until my tongue became distended and my lips parched, and hoped that Your Majesty would be pleased to maintain for ever the safety of the country and the welfare of the nation. In so doing, I for the time forgot that my influence was weak and my natural parts insignificant, and I failed to reflect that my empty words would be of no avail. Then the affair of July last made its appearance. Now, small-minded persons, who are without influence, and base in mind, generally seek to possess wealth and are envious of power. Being without influence, they attempt to arrest Your Majesty's attention by means of eloquence, and being base in mind, they do not think it shame to approach Your Majesty by means of flattery and adulation. After enjoying Your Majesty's intimacy and confidence for some time, they begin to present to Your Majesty various plans for making the country rich and strong and thus seek to delude Your Majesty with wild projects. Your Majesty ought of course to introduce reforms, so as to strengthen the position of the Government. But it must be remembered that the attempts of these worthless persons are intended to revolutionize the Government, and destroy the Ministers, in order to make themselves wealthy and influential, even at the expense of the country's independence and welfare. Illustration is not difficult to find; think of the case of Kim Yo-kun. But happily, the delusive advice and artful projects of such men can be easily detected. Your Majesty would do well to cause the preservation of the advice and counsels presented to Your Majesty by Kim Yo-kun and others, and, keeping the documents by you, to read and reflect upon them at leisure. If any persons offer to give Your Majesty counsels coinciding with those contained in such documents, Your Majesty ought to treat them as if they were Kim and others; and should Your Majesty please to compare what they say with what they do, Your Majesty will find the two at variance with each other. This is only a plain and easily comprehensible method of treating people; nevertheless it is the best method available for Your Majesty. Small-minded persons, who recommend themselves, are seldom without some scheme of making the country rich and strong. Let them for a moment assume control over the national affairs. If they do not plunge the Government into disorder and confusion, I, Shikai, will ask their forgiveness by forfeiting my eyes and cutting out my tongue. Having during my five years' residence here several times presented my views to Your Majesty, I cannot remain at the present critical moment indifferent to the danger of the situation, and neglect to think of some mode of remedy. I shall count it as my greatest happiness, should it please Your Majesty to reflect that effective medicines are bitter to the taste, and should Your Majesty spare me the regretful tears of Mei

Kankiu. I humbly accompany this document with my suggestions on ten urgent measures of State, which Your Majesty may be pleased to adopt.

#### TEN URGENT MEASURES OF STATE.

(1.) THE APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS FROM HEREDITARY HOUSES.—Members of hereditary families are aware that their interests are indissolubly bound up with those of the country at large. Their rank being already distinguished and their pensions honorable, their thoughts are turned to the promotion and perpetuation of the safety of the country and the dynasty. By promoting the welfare of the country they secure that their rank and pensions will last for ages; and if the dynasty is maintained for ever, they know that their fame will be handed down to unknown generations. Moreover, among the members of hereditary families there are not wanting men of experience and righteousness, who, if incapable of striking achievements, will at least keep the Government from corruption. If Your Majesty should decide to put confidence in such men, the people will be contented and the country safe, and, once appointed, Your Majesty ought not to doubt them. If there is anything doubtful about them, Your Majesty had better not appoint them. Proceeding in this way, good administration will be secured.

(2.) THE TREATMENT OF MINOR OFFICIALS.—Minor officials are intent only on promoting their own self-interest and do not care about the peace or welfare of the country. When they once succeed in gaining power, they set themselves to win the confidence of men by trifling acts of loyalty and faith; they please people by measures of small benevolence and questionable ingenuity. They exhaust every term of flattery and every device of cunning, and in extreme cases, they will not scruple to sell their country. Intent upon gaining repute, one cannot tell what policy they may use. It is almost impossible to enumerate all the evils they are capable of doing. Small-minded people indeed are not without useful qualities, but they are only useful when employed in departmental work. They are not fit to be admitted into the Royal presence or to have a share in determining the national policies. Had Kim Yo-kun, Bok Eiko, Bok Eishok, and others been excluded from Your Majesty's confidence and employed simply in the management of the business of departmental offices, the country would have been spared the *coup d'état* of the year of the Monkey (1884).

(3.) THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWER.—The capacity of one man is decidedly unequal to the task of managing all the complex affairs of State. Even such sages as Gyô and Shun give illustration of the truth of this statement. When every affair, great and small, is decided by the Sovereign alone, various corruptions and evils must follow one after another, and small-minded persons will plot secretly to gain power. Though the reins of State appear to centre in the person of the ruler, yet in truth they are in the hands of inferior officials. This has been the case in every country in ancient and modern times. Therefore, let Your Majesty's competent officials be entrusted with the management of the business of administration, leaving in Your Majesty's hands only the supreme control over all. Your Majesty will then have to consider the general features of administration and to maintain discipline among the servants of the State. In this way, the work of administration will be effected without labour, and order maintained without confusion.

(4.) THE WINNING OF THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE.—At present the hearts of the people are wandering and they must be won back speedily. The hearts of the people are the foundation of a State. When the foundation is shaking, the superstructure can never be safe. In saying that the hearts of the people must be won, I do not mean to maintain that they are to be won by measures of petty benevolence. Of late years, climatic and epidemic calamities have reduced the people to the last degree of misery. Select one or two of the most urgent evils, and try to remedy them by every possible means; and then let your Majesty's Ministers appoint proper Governors of provinces, who will endeavour, in harmony with the wishes of the inhabitants, to remove evils and to develop the national industries. The people will then turn their affection to Your Majesty's Government as quickly as sound results from the striking of two objects, and as surely as shadows take the shape of the object by which are cast.

(5.) THE REMOVAL OF SUSPICION.—Hitherto superiors and inferiors have viewed each other with suspicion, and every one has looked after his own private interest. This the reason why the national welfare has daily declined. In order to restore the

administration to health and activity, suspicion must be removed from the minds both of Your Majesty and Your Majesty's servants. Remove from office those officials who cannot but be suspected, and employ those who can be trusted, so that every man will be able to serve Your Majesty to the utmost of his capacity. When suspicion is thus removed, Your Majesty's servants will gratefully endeavour to remedy the present evils in harmony with Your Majesty's wishes; and the aspect of political affairs will daily improve.

(6.) **ECONOMY.**—The received rule of economy in ancient as well as modern times has been to expend according to the amount of revenue. But of late years Your Majesty's treasury has been empty and the public debts have been increasing in amount, while, on the other hand, nothing has been done to show for the money spent. The truth is that money has been spent upon works which might as well have been deferred, but which have been undertaken by the small-minded of Your Majesty's servants, whose sole object is to promote their own private interest. Such works, for instance, as the erection of buildings for the Bureau of Archives, etc., and such matters as the purchase of steamers, etc., are no doubt good in themselves, but in the present state of affairs in this country, they are not of any urgent importance. What is now most pressing needed is to bring the administration of home affairs into order, to develop the resources of the country and to encourage habits of industry and economy. When the national treasury is full, and people enjoy competence and plenty, then and then only will it be time to carry out various public works by degrees. If, instead of proceeding in this manner, no attention is paid to the relative proportion of revenue and expenditure, and works for external show are executed, the finances of the country will daily become worse and the poverty of the people will be intensified. Unless measures are now taken to stop the present disastrous method of management, it will never be possible to remedy the evil.

(7.) **THE SELECTION OF ADVISERS.**—The sovereign is the head of the State; and whether officials are able or not depends upon the mode of their selection by the monarch. Unscrupulous, small-minded people always long for the occurrence of some extraordinary event, for to them calamity is a source of bliss, and misfortune a harbinger of joy. They guess at the intentions of their Royal master and delude him with suggestions favourable to his supposed interests; they enchant him with charming conversation, and move him with alarming reports. Such people, so far from being allowed to come near the person of Your Majesty, ought to be punished. In listening to advice, Your Majesty ought to consider first of all whether it is in harmony with reason and fact or not. If these are any falsification of truth in it, Your Majesty had better remove the adviser far away from court, so that room may be made for true advisers. When unfaithful advisers are suffered even a while, their number will increase daily, while that of righteous counsellors will daily decrease. This is by no means conducive to the welfare of the nation. The reason why King Chu of the Shu dynasty prospered, while King Chû of the Ketsu dynasty declined, was that, while the one listened only to the advice of good men, the other listened only to that of bad men. In the face of such a warning, judgment ought to be used in the selection of advisers.

(18.) **REWARD AND PUNISHMENT.**—Rewards and punishments are the foundation of a good administration, and the bond by which the hearts of the people are fastened to a Government. Reward punctually and punish impartially, and then it will be possible to govern a State. When any of Your Majesty's officials have rendered good service or have transgressed disciplinary rules, let the reward or punishment be just and rigorous, without in the last degree allowing private considerations to interfere on such occasions. Then the laws will be respected, and the people will put confidence in the Government.

(19.) **FRIENDSHIP TO A FRIENDLY COUNTRY.**—The Middle Kingdom and Your Majesty's country have been mutual friends for several centuries, and the people of the two countries have been intimate from remote ages. Starting in the morning, the people of either country can reach the soil of the other by the evening of the same day. The two nations are, therefore, eminently fitted to help each other. If they keep on intimate terms, no foreign nation will be able to interfere between them, groundless rumours will cease to be circulated, people will feel secure, and the country will be safe for ever. The friendship between them will then become deeper than mere intimacy on paper. If the people of both countries believe in each other, everything will go on very smoothly. If Your Majesty's people decide not to reject the

help of the Middle Kingdom, no foreign country can subject Korea to insulting treatment. Cause then the whole energies of your officials to be turned to the work of administration and to the development of the resources of wealth, and Your Majesty will have nothing to complain of.

(10.) **FOREIGN RELATIONS.**—The foreign relations of a country are watched by the whole world, and constitute one of the most important branches of its national affairs. When the management of foreign affairs is entrusted to a proper person, and when treaty powers are treated with courtesy and faith, a country will be sure to enjoy for ever the friendship of foreign States. But when its policy indicates no unity of purpose, it will not only be laughed at by foreign Powers but will also be viewed with feelings of suspicion. Especially is it ruinous to allow worthless officials to carry out selfish and artful policies by means of official position. If every affair of State, whether small or great, is controlled by the Ministers of State in council, no secret plot will be possible, much less will it be possible to originate such a disturbance as that of the year of Monkey (1884). What I have thus far set forth, I admit, very narrow in conception and unpractical in nature, but these ideas have long been present in my mind; and I think that Your Majesty's Ministers ought to have spoken about them. Having heard that Your Majesty is noted for wisdom and decision, I have dared to present some of my thoughts to Your Majesty. My nature is artless, and I am used to speak frankly and in a straight-forward manner. I therefore implore Your Majesty's benevolent indulgence.

#### CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES.

Professor Milne, R.G.S., delivered a lecture on the above object, on Saturday, the 16th Oct., at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of the Rikaku Kyôkai (Science Society) at Kôdô-Chûgakkô (the old Tôkyô Daigaku), Hitotsubashi, Tôkyô. There was a good attendance of the members of the society and their friends. The subject of the lecture was illustrated by maps,—one showing the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes throughout the world, and another exhibiting the thickness of the crust of the earth. Among those present were Their Excellencies Aninori Mori and Admiral Enomoto. Professor Fujikura briefly introduced the lecturer to the audience.

Professor MILNE said that during the time he had lived in this country he had been asked many questions concerning earthquakes, and one of the most common of these was: What is the cause of earthquakes? Because he felt that he could not in a short space of time tell any one anything that would either be satisfactory to his questioner or to himself, he had always, however, been very evasive in his answers. He remembered that on one occasion he was beguiled into giving an answer; and his reply was that anything which shook the ground produced an earthquake. If a heavy man jumps on soft ground he causes an earthquake,—if a heavy wagon is rolled along the ground or a gunpowder mill explodes then there also is produced an earthquake. In the latter case it may be comparable perhaps with some of the small shocks that are experienced in Tôkyô. Very many earthquakes may be felt at the Shinbashi Railway Station by steam condensing in cold water. This produces a jarring, causing the engine and consequently the ground, to vibrate. There are earthquakes on a greater scale caused by the bending and breakage of rocks during the process of mountain formation, to which he would refer later. Earthquakes occur at the time of volcanic eruptions caused by explosions of steam. Sometimes earthquakes are produced in one way and sometimes in another. Answers of this kind, however, are not satisfactory, because when stated in an off-hand manner they sound as if they were only matters of opinion.

To be systematic he would treat this subject under three heads; classing together first those theories as to the cause of earthquakes which he would call *unscientific*; secondly he would speak of those which he would call *quasi-scientific*; and thirdly he would speak of the modern, or *scientific* views.

The unscientific views were palpably absurd, but still he thought them interesting. While looking over the last American papers, in the long accounts given by the *San Francisco Chronicle* of the earthquake at Charleston, he found that the negro preachers told their congregations that the disturbance was in consequence of their wickedness; if they had been better there would have been no earthquake, and almost the same things were said by white preachers to their flocks. In the *Japan Mail* of

yesterday he found the same story echoed from Java, where the Mussulmen were praying to a mountain to cease its shakings, at the same time promising reformation in their mode of living. That earthquakes are the direct result of man's wickedness is an idea that has always been common, and was specially so in the middle ages. About 1750, very many earthquakes were felt in different parts of Europe,—England even, which is not subject to earthquakes, being considerably shaken. This gave rise to numerous sermons, all teaching the same lesson; namely, that if mankind would live a better life there would be no more earthquakes. He had collected a great number of such sermons and had them bound, and from them an idea could be obtained of the effect which earthquakes had produced on the minds of many people. In a pamphlet about an earthquake at Palermo in 1706 it was said that for several days after the shock the people seemed to be extremely humble and penitent, scourging themselves and doing penance, and in conclusion there was the remark that "it was generally apprehended that this was a mark of God's vengeance for the immorality of the inhabitants." The ideas then prevalent are summed up in a little poem called "The Earthquake" written in 1750. It runs as follows:—

What pow'ful hand with force unknown,  
Can these repeated tremblings make?  
Or do th' impious vapours groan?  
Or do the shores with fabled Tritons shake?

Ah no! the tread of impious feet,  
The conscious earth impatient bears;  
And shudd'ring with the guilty weight,  
One common grave for her bad race prepares.

From theories of this sort he passed on to deal with a set of myths attributing earthquakes to a kind of creature living underground. Some time ago we were introduced by Mr. Hattori to a creature called the "Jishin-mushi," which was said to be covered with scales and to have eight legs—an animal, he imagined, of the spider type—by means of which Japan was shaken. Later on in history this became a fish, and now, at a distance of 50 or 60 miles to the north-east of Tôkyô, at a place called Kashima, there is a rock called the Kanime rock, which, resting above the head of the fish, keeps it quiet. A legend, connected with the rock runs to the effect that so long as the deity of Kashima exists there will be no more earthquakes; and it was curious that although the surrounding districts were very much shaken, perhaps more so than any other part of Japan, it was really the case that, so far as his records showed, there were very few shocks near Kashima. Of course it was not difficult to account for this. One way was to conclude that his records were imperfect, which was not at all improbable. Another method was to imagine that there was at Kashima what the South Americans called an earthquake bridge—that was a set of strata which deflected earthquake motion coming from below just as a ray of light might be refracted. His reason for mentioning this myth was because the same story but in different shapes was common all over the world. It was of interest, not so much to seismologists as to people engaged in collecting folk-lore. In Mongolia the animal was said to be a frog; in India there was the world-bearing elephant; the Mussulmen had a world-bearing bull; in Celebes there was a world-supporting hog; and in North America there was a big tortoise, producing earthquakes. In Siberia there was a myth connected with the big bones that were discovered there—the bones of the mammoth, an animal as big as two of Chiari's elephants—and these were the remains of animals that lived underground, the trampling of which made the ground shake. The people of Kamchatka had a god called Tuil, who, like themselves, lived amongst the ice and snow, and when he wanted exercise went out with his dogs. These dogs were, it was supposed, infested by insects, and when they stopped now and then to scratch themselves, their movements produced the shakings called earthquakes. If one went to Europe there was a similar story. In Scandinavia, which was essentially the land of mythology, there was an evil genius, named Loki, who, having killed his brother Baldwin, was bound to a rock face upwards so that the poison of a serpent should drop on his face. Loki's wife, however, intercepted the poison in a vessel, and it is only when she has to go away to empty the dish that a few drops reach the prostrate deity and cause him to writhe in agony and shake the earth. The lecturer had had no means of collecting earthquake fables from the southern hemisphere, but those he had described showed a remarkable similarity of ideas among various peoples as to the origin of earthquakes. These, then, were the unscientific theories.

Next come the quasi-scientific theories or those in which there had been some endeavour to ac-

count for earthquakes as parts of the ordinary operations of nature. One common way of accounting for earthquakes was to suppose that they were produced by the action of wind compressed inside the earth. In two Chinese books that he had translated, it was said that Yang, the male element so often met with in Chinese philosophy, entered into the earth and caused the included air to increase in size, which in its endeavours to escape shook the ground. Its efforts would be more violent beneath the mountains than in the plains, and therefore the earthquakes in the north of China (which was mountainous) were said to be more violent than those in the south. And it was supposed that when the wind was blowing strongly on the surface of the earth there was a calm beneath, and *vice versa*. The same idea was present in the poem he had just read; and Aristotle, Pliny, and indeed most of the Greek writers, attributed earthquakes to wind in the earth. Shakespeare apparently held like opinions. In his Henry IV. we read:—

Diseased Nature oftentimes breaks forth  
In strange eruptions; and the teeming earth  
Is with a kind of cholick pinch'd and vex'd,  
By the imprisoning of unruly wind  
Within her womb; which for enlargement striv-  
ing,  
Shakes the old beldam earth, and topples down  
Steeple and moss-grown towers.

felt first near the seaboard and that they reach the volcanoes afterwards. Strange to say these volcanoes, instead of bending downwards, seem to be rising. All rising regions in the world are volcanic regions; take, for example, the South American coasts like that of Chili, where shells and sea beaches were found at high levels similar to those now existing at the water level.

The next theory he had to refer to was that earthquakes were caused by faulting, or the breakage of strata while mountains were being bent up. Every now and then a breakage takes place and one portion of the faulted stratum slips down. This could not be seen better than in the dockyard at Yokosuka, where there were some beautiful illustrations of small faults. Geologists, the professor went on to say, knew the ages of many of the mountain ranges in the world. Some of the small mountains were very old, for instance the Urales. These are low and could hardly be recognised as mountains, as you can drive over them in carriages quite easily. Coming, however, to the newer mountains, such as the Alps or the Himalayas, the wrinkling up of which may even yet be going on, it is probable that here we have faulting still taking place, and it is quite possible that many of the earthquakes recorded every year in Switzerland are due to this cause—viz breaking of strata during the process of mountain building. Now and again in India—in the northern part along the foot of the Himalayas—earthquakes occurred which might be due to some such cause as this. We may therefore conclude that in some countries this mountain formation, which was due to secular contraction of the earth's crust, gives rise to earthquakes. The next class of earthquakes were those that took place at the time of volcanic eruptions. When the volcanoes of this country burst into eruption, it is known that many of the eruptions have been preceded by earthquakes. Before Oshima erupted about nine years ago, some strong shocks were experienced, after which the mountain began to erupt. According to Professor Prestwich, of Oxford, we are asked to picture a state of things like the following. Rain which falls on a volcano soaks inwards. The mountain becomes more or less saturated by this water, which stands up at a certain level following the contour of the mountain. Deep down in the mountain this water may in a state of vapour and a balance is maintained between this vapour and the heated rocks or lava against which it may rest. Any movement of the earth's crust or of the lava in the volcano destroys this static balance, water rushes inwards, and explosions will take place, and perhaps the top of the mountain may be blown off, as was the case with Krakatoa. The lecturer mentioned, in passing, that there is at present a very interesting crack of unknown depth to be seen on Asama-yama, radiating from the crater. Violent explosions of steam might, he pointed out, occur before the lava reached the top of the mountain, and even when no lava was ejected. Directly the water was got rid of in the shape of steam the eruption would go on quietly, the explosions usually taking place at the beginning, and not at the end, of an eruption. Professor Milne went on to refer to the marked influence which the operations of a volcano might exercise on wells in its vicinity. They were told that the wells near Fuji-san have undergone changes in the volume of their water, and that might very well be

so. There was a very sensitive well at Naples, near Vesuvius, close to the foot of the mountain in fact, and at the time of eruptions it nearly always underwent a change. After the explosions, when all the water has been drained out of a mountain, sea water might enter the volcano, and then there would be steam produced by salt water, and a change in the chemical products. Sometimes diatoms have been found in the mud thrown from volcanoes. Now, let this theory, which the lecturer remarked had been sketched very imperfectly, be applied to the facts in connection with earthquakes in our neighbourhood. Professor Milne directed the attention of his audience to the long line of volcanic islands which ran from Tokyo 1,500 miles south in the Pacific, effecting a junction just in this district with the volcanic line that went north through Hokkaido and the Kuriles to Kamtschatka. He often said to his friends that it was a very good thing that the ground was not transparent like glass, for if people saw the condition of things under their feet here they would probably wish to remove to another place. He thought that, underneath the volcanic area he had indicated on the map, it was very hot indeed—he did not ask that the rocks should be fluid or even viscous—but still they must be very hot, and that being so, then the earthquakes would come from the side on which the water percolated down to the heated interior. After describing the process of capillary absorption, and showing that water could obtain access to the earth's crust against extraordinary pressure, Mr. Milne observed that the farther down they went it would become hotter—till a temperature of 212° would be reached. They might imagine, indeed, that at a certain depth a temperature would be reached where water would be split up into its components, hydrogen and oxygen. Also at a certain depth capillary action would be destroyed by heat, and evidently, therefore, there would be a limit to the depth to which it could descend. When it could go no farther there would be a balance established between the heated vapours, and the heated rocks—a balance, however, which would be very critical and would be disturbed by the entrance of more water or any movement underneath. Such a disturbance would be followed by an explosion, or explosions accompanied by a tearing action, and that seemed to him to be the way in which a great number of the earthquakes felt here in Tokyo were caused. The conditions, of course, would be altered after each explosion, so that the explosions would not follow one another at regular intervals, but there would be certain seasons when they ought to be more common than at others. Dr. Knott had pointed out to them what would be the effect during winter when they had a great difference in the barometrical pressure as compared with summer, and the earth's crust was in a weaker state. Attention was also called to the accumulation of snow in northern regions during winter as a cause producing a change in stress upon the earth's crust. Very many things might have an influence on the periodicity of earthquakes. A great number of people believed in the attractive influence of the moon; and about 1850 it was suggested—indeed it had been foreshadowed about 1703—that the moon produced tides in the crust of the earth. It was quite possible that there were tides in the crust of the earth which would at certain times rise up, and we might be lifted further from the centre of the earth than at other times. Therefore at high tide in the crust of the earth pendulums ought to swing more slowly than they would when the tide was past. The experiment had never been tried so far as he knew. Many people had applied this theory in a different way by supposing that tides were produced in the fluid magma inside the earth, and that there ought to be a greater pull exercised by the moon when in perigee than when in apogee. Perry prepared tables to show that there was a slight preponderance of earthquakes when the moon was in certain positions, for example, that there were more when the moon was in perigee than at other seasons. From 1843 to 1872, 20 years, there had been 3,200 earthquakes in perigee and 3,015 in apogee. The difference was a very small one, and from it he should argue that such tides did not exist,—the figures failing to show any decided law. This idea about internal tides had also been formulated by Faily, who believed that in the inside of the earth a great mass of liquid existed, in which tides were produced. From his theory Faily had endeavoured to prophesy the occurrence of earthquakes. His idea, however, appears to be merely a development of Perry's. M. Delauney, another Frenchman, said that earthquakes were caused by the passage of the earth through certain bands of meteors, and also by the passage of certain planets, Saturn and Jupiter, through these meteors. But M. Delauney did not make his theory clear; he simply said he found that the passage of these planets took place at times

when there had been big earthquakes. Therefore he said that the rule of the past might apply to the future and consequently 1886, 1891, &c., would be bad years for earthquakes. He simply said 1886 would be bad for the world generally, and it certainly had been a bad year; there had been the big earthquake at Charleston; there was the disturbance in New Zealand, where the house he stayed in and the people he lived with, were all blown up; and there was the earthquake in Greece where some 300 people were killed. Possibly earthquakes were noticed more now than they used to be. As to sudden changes in barometrical pressure being the cause of the frequency of earthquakes, he very much doubted it. There were just as many earthquakes with a high as

But these theories about wind, he thought, had almost ceased to be considered. The next were the electrical theories, which, though they were held very strongly by some people at the present day, he would classify among the quasi-scientific. This kind of theory was a very old one indeed. In 1760, Dr. Stukely, as well as Percival and Priestly, wrote advocating the theory that earthquakes were produced by electrical discharges. This was a common belief among certain people living in California, who pointed out that formerly earthquakes were very frequent whereas now they occur very seldom. That was quite possible; but the reason was said to be that railways had been laid all over the country, and the network of rails protected it against any dangerous accumulation of electricity. He was assured once by an old and much respected resident of Tokyo that when the rails were laid from Tokyo to Utsunomiya and Takasaki the earthquakes would cease. Well, the rails were now laid to those places; and the facts hardly seemed to bear out the theory. The following table shows the number of earthquakes in Tokyo since 1879:—

1879 .....	69	1883 .....	32
1880 .....	74	1884 .....	69
1881 .....	59	1885 .....	67
1882 .....	45		

From this we see that there have been as many latterly as in previous years, so that the laying of the rails does not seem to have done much towards stopping earthquakes in this part of the world. He did not deny that there were electrical phenomena accompanying earthquakes, but he thought they were the consequences and not the causes, of the earthquakes. Some years ago, Mr. Fujioka and the speaker experimented not far from this place with dynamite placed in a hole. An earth plate was located about 30 yards away from the dynamite, and a wire was led from the earth plate some distance over the moats to a second earth plate. When the dynamite charge was exploded there was certainly a current produced, as was indicated by the strong deflection of a galvanometer needle at the end of the wire. They attributed this to chemical action; when the ground was shaken there was always greater or less action by increase or decrease of pressure in connection with the earth plate. Professor Shida gave a number of instances some time ago in a paper read before the Seismological Society as to the effect of earthquakes on telegraph lines. In Mauritius some years ago earth currents preceded several earthquakes. That such currents accompany earthquakes he had no doubt; but they seemed to him, as he said before, to be more the consequence than the cause. The chemical theories were next among the quasi-scientific class. These were very strong in Europe during the 17th and 18th and up till the commencement of the 19th century. It was imagined that underground there were various substances, such as sulphur, nitre, vitriol, which, by their action on each other, resulted in violent changes, giving rise to vapour, the sudden production of which in certain cases would shake the ground. The first inkling as to the truth of the causes of earthquakes seemed to have come from Dr. Mitchell, who wrote a good deal on the subject of earthquakes about the year 1760, and whose original publication might be found in one of several volumes of literature relating to earthquakes that were handed round the audience. Mitchell noticed that earthquakes occurred chiefly in volcanic countries, and he thought that they might be in some way related to volcanoes. He observed that large quantities of steam were given off from volcanoes, and came to the conclusion that an earthquake was produced at the time that an attempt was made to form a volcano; that steam got in between certain strata and as it ran between them caused pulsations. Professor Rogers, about the same time, in North America showed or endeavoured to show that it was not steam but really lava that ran along underneath the ground, causing it to rise and fall, and produced an earthquake. On the whole, the speaker thought it hardly fair to classify these views among quasi-scientific theories,

for it was certainly the case that they led people to think in the right direction.

He came now to the modern views, based on investigations which had been made regarding the earth's crust. He should assume that his audience was acquainted with the different results that had been arrived at by astronomers, physicists, mathematicians, and geologists as to the earth's interior. There were a great many views held, and there was considerable antagonism between some of them,—as for instance, the physicists and geologists. The former held that the earth must be as rigid as a ball of glass or of steel; only a solid globe would satisfy the wants of these investigators. Others would have it that there was a hole in the inside containing a fluid, while many geologists believed that there was a solid nucleus and an outer crust, separated all round by a space containing a liquid or viscous magma. Sir William Thompson further proved Hopkins' conclusions, and that the crust of the earth must be exceedingly strong and rigid. Turning to the geologists' side, it was asked how was it possible to account for the form of mountains, which were wrinkled up on the surface, if the earth was solid. Many mountains, he pointed out, were folded up in the most wonderful manner; as, for instance in the case of the Sierras and the Himalayas, where parts of the earth's surface twenty miles in length were bent and folded till they did not reach more than six miles in the same direction,—the arch thus formed rising many thousand feet in height. These were not matters of opinion; they were facts, which could be verified by any one who would put himself to the trouble of examining such mountains. Such bending and folding, the geologists said, must plainly have taken place in a thin crust, which was capable of bending and moving over the fluid material underneath it. Besides this, there was the continual elevation and depression observable on volcanic coasts. Within quite recent times, within the historical period, elevations and depressions had gone on; the temple of Jupiter Serapis near Naples had been lowered under water, and reappeared covered with the borings of marine shells. These were facts, and not theories, and they went to show that the earth's crust must be flexible in some way. Not only was it flexible, but it must be very hot. If a boring were to be made right underneath the building in which they were met, they would find the heat increasing very considerably after a certain depth. The increase was about 1° in every 45 feet—though some places were different from others—and it would be evident that they would not have to go far before they came to a point where the temperature was 212°. Physicists agreed that the earth was hot, but that it was kept solid by pressure.

With these few remarks as to the condition of the interior of the earth he would now begin with those causes which in his opinion were least important, gradually coming up to those of greatest importance. In 1881 there was a very severe shock of earthquake in Italy, on the island of Ischia, at a small town called Casamicciola. Great damage was done, and the Italian Government appointed a commission to investigate and report on the causes of the disturbance. The view entertained by certain investigators was that the ground underneath had given way and shaken the buildings; that caves had been hollowed out—or in other words evaporation had taken place. However, nothing indicating an action of this kind was visible on the surface; everything remained at its original level. In addition, underneath the town there were many mines from which clay was dug, and no damage was caused to these. There no doubt had been small earthquakes produced by this hollowing out of the ground, as for instance in limestone districts. Limestone was exceedingly soluble, and for that reason there were always caverns in limestone districts, for example in Shikoku. It was possible these might reach such a size that some of them might give way, and anything above at the time would be shaken. But as far as experience went, this giving way usually took place gradually and slowly. In England there are many salt springs, and by pumping up the salt water the ground gets hollowed out, the result being a subsidence. This, however, is so slow, that people only become aware of it after a number of years by the walls of houses cracking. These observations led the lecturer to the opinion that it was only in very few cases that evaporation could produce earthquakes. Take for instance a volcano like Fuji-san. The whole of the material of which the mountain was composed had come up from below, and that being so it might be imagined that some hollow place must be left underneath. But so far as observations had gone in Japan, the earthquakes did not come from the volcanoes. Eighty per cent. of them came along the seaboard, and a great many of them from the

sea itself. If they came from a volcano they would be felt on all sides of the volcano instead of only on one side of it. Further, by timing the shocks at different places we know that they are with a low barometer, and when it was falling as when it was rising, according to the observations he had made within the last three years. As to winds, these depended on the barometer, and sometimes an earthquake might occur during a heavy wind, and sometimes during a calm. Many of the big earthquakes that were recorded had occurred when the atmosphere was in a peculiar state, but he did not think that the state of the atmosphere had anything to do with the occurrence of the earthquakes. The principal cause of earthquakes, specially the earthquakes in this district, is the explosion of steam; slight motions are possibly produced in the heated rocks beneath us during the process of elevation that is going on here which, destroying the statical balance between the heated vapours and the heated rocks allows water to rush inwards, which, flashing into steam, causes the explosions. After having had two or three big explosions there is a period of rest. If they wanted to know more about earthquakes, however, a great deal might be learned by observing the volcanoes. Certain volcanoes were used by fishermen to tell the state of the weather. Those mountains were, to his mind, very sensitive, and it would seem that the balance between plutonic and surface forces was in their case a very close one. The mountains and springs in New Zealand that had been blown up were very sensitive. From historical accounts he knew also that some of the mountains in Japan were very sensitive; Sakurajima was such a mountain, and no doubt there were many others. Another method would be to observe the changes of magnetism in the rocks of volcanoes. Professor Milne went on to advocate, as he has done on previous occasions, the erection of a magnetic observatory on O-hima. Heat, he pointed out, destroyed magnetism, and it should be possible to note in this way the time when the volcanic rocks became cooled, say by the entrance of a large body of water. He also referred to the possibility of magnetic changes taking place close to the vicinity of such places as O-hima. Another mode of observation, he said, would be the putting down of a bore hole, say 2,000 feet deep. He did not think anyone could tell what the result would be, though the geologists might tell them what strata would be met with. It might be possible to learn whether the quantity of water varied at the time of earthquakes. Artesian water might be got also, and if that should be the case much expense in waterworks might be spared to the city; or on the other hand a supply of hot water might be obtained, which could be used, as in the case of Buda-Pesth, to supply the wants of the people. Something of utilitarian as well as of scientific use might thus result. He felt certain that lignite would be found in boring down, which could be used, in manufactures as lignite taken from the same rocks is employed at the Silk Factory at Tomioka. The experiment might be an expensive one, but it would well repay those who undertook it. His conclusion generally was, then, that earthquakes are caused in very many ways, the two chief causes being faulting and explosions of steam taking place in volcanic regions. Professor Milne, who was closely listened to during his lecture, concluded by thanking those present for their attendance.

The proceedings then terminated.

### CRICKET.

#### YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB V. TOKYO AND SERVICES.

The Cricket season was brought to a close on Saturday by a match between the Club and Tokyo and Services. The Club played with but seven men, and perhaps the absence of four had something to do with the poor display of cricket made. It may be remarked that in view of the fact that only seven of the Club men turned up, it was rather venturesome to undertake the match, and a scratch game might have been better under the circumstances. The wicket was pitched across the field.

Messrs. Dodds and Edwards were the first to bat, Sarraff and Macmillan bowling. In the former's first over Edwards was caught out, splendidly held by Macmillan (with the left hand) at slip. Mollison took his place, but Dodds, too, fell in the next over, held by Macmillan's first ball,—"a Yorker," Hearn followed; and he and Mollison made a stand, 26 being put together before the latter was caught by Griffiths at point off Macmillan. Mollison's 22 comprised several cuts for two and three, and one drive for three. Litchfield, who joined

Hearne, fell to his first ball from Macmillan, Barlow, the next to bat, faring no better, being caught by Griffiths off the next ball but one at the same over. Marshall, the last to go to the wicket, made two by a hit to square-leg off Macmillan, Hearn also cutting Sarraff for two. Marshall however, was caught by Griffiths at point in Macmillan's next over. The innings closed for 31.

Sarraff and Macmillan opened the innings for Tokyo and Services, Edwards and Hearn bowling. After sending Hearn to long-on for two and giving a chance thereby, Sarraff played a ball of Hearn's on to his wicket. Griffiths took his place, and, with Macmillan, made a long stand, both bats scoring freely and running the score beyond 30. They also succeeded in taking the sting off the bowling somewhat before Macmillan was disposed of by Mollison's second ball, Mollison having in the meantime gone on bowling in Hearn's place. Mitchell made but a single, though at the wickets some little time before a ball from Edwards took one of his bails. Duff joined Griffiths, and with the score at 54 the latter was caught and bowled by Mollison. Kenny followed, and made himself felt by some "slogging" straight across the wicket, Duff also punishing the bowling severely. One or two chance were given, however; chances which would probably have put a different complexion on the game had the holding been better. Kenny was eventually caught and bowled by Mollison—a very good catch. Larcom and Denning each added but two whilst backing up their partner, Duff, who was batting freely and well, before Hearn bowled them. Moss was the only other man to stand any time, and he and Duff made the most fruitful partnership of the afternoon. Both batsmen giving signs of being well set, and runs coming freely—especially, off Edwards, who for some reason or other tried a slow style, which will not improve his average—Mollison put Hearn on bowling again. With the score at 164 Edwards bowled Moss, and in his next over—Duff in the meanwhile hitting Hearn for another two—also bowled Pocklington, who was last to bat.

The fielding for the Club was decidedly poor, several catches having been badly missed; and the only redeeming feature was Dodds' good service as "long stop." We give below the full score and analysis:—

TIME CLUB.		TOKYO AND SERVICES.	
Mr. Dodds, b. Macmillan	0	Mr. Sarraff, b. Hearn	19
Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, c. Mollison, b. Sarraff	1	Mr. Macmillan, b. Mollison	19
Mr. Macmillan, b. Sarraff	1	Mr. Griffiths, c. & b. Mollison	21
Mr. Mollison, c. Griffiths, b. Macmillan	23	Mr. Mitchell, b. Edwards	23
Mr. Hearn, not out	4	Mr. C. D. Moss, b. Edwards	79
Mr. Litchfield, b. Macmillan	0	Mr. W. J. Kenny, c. & b. Mollison	11
Mr. Marshall, c. Griffiths, b. Macmillan	2	Mr. Larcom, b. Hearn	2
Mr. Barlow, c. Griffiths, b. Macmillan	0	Mr. Denning, b. Hearn	3
b. & w. c.	3	Mr. C. D. Moss, b. Edwards	18
		Mr. Pocklington, b. Edwards	10
		b. & l. b. i. w. c.	10
			166

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Balls.	runs.	maiden.	wickets.	wides.	no balls.
Mr. Sarraff	35	17	1	0	0
Mr. Macmillan	34	11	2	5	0
Mr. Edwards	175	70	13	3	1
Mr. Hearn	80	43	3	3	0
Mr. Mollison	85	43	3	3	0

### LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, October 30th.  
Tuesday is election day, and for the nonce nothing is talked of but politics—such as they are. Everything is very much mixed. In Pennsylvania alone is the old issue between Democracy and Republicanism clean cut. In that State Blaine and Sherman are warning the miners and ironworkers that there is great danger of an impending crisis which will throw all workmen out of work if the present high protection duties are reduced. To this argument Governor Hill of New York replies by quoting a letter written by Blaine himself in 1883, in which the necessity for a reform of the tariff is clearly pointed out. The importance of the controversy in that State arises from the fact that it seems to indicate Republican fears that it is going Democratic; which, in view of Blaine's unprecedented majority of 81,000 in 1884, would be very surprising, and would imply a revolution in public opinion.

In the two other contests which arrest public attention the old party issues cut no figure. In New York there is a concentrated on the struggle for the Mayorality of the city. In my last letter, I mentioned that the fight was triangular—Abram S. Hewitt being the Democratic candidate, young Roosevelt the Republican candidate, and Henry George the laboring men's candidate. Roosevelt is falling into the background, and the contest seems to be between Hewitt and George. Both



are making speeches and writing letters against each other. George is a really talker, and a bright writer, as his books show; but on the issues involved in the present contest, he finds his match in Hewitt. I think I cannot do better than give your readers a few extracts from one of his letters. George had written a violent appeal to the working class to withhold their votes from Hewitt on the ground that he was a millionaire. Hewitt replies:—

HENRY GEORGE, Esq.,—Dear Sir—I fear that you have reached in the discussion between us that state of excitement which I have remarked in your books, in which passion usurps the place of reason. In the open letter addressed by you to me, in the morning newspapers, and personal remarks approach so nearly to vituperation that they must render disagreeable the further discussion which otherwise I would have been willing to hold with you in writing, but which I felt it necessary to decline on the platform—a decision in which I am confirmed by the objectionable language of your letter. In your first communication you charged me with the atrocious crime of being a rich man, and invited the support of your friends on this issue. I am poor, and in my reply I took no notice of this issue because I supposed that on reflection you would be ashamed of having thus resorted to the time-worn arts of a demagogue. But in your second letter you again state that the present contest is a struggle of the poor against the rich, and in a speech made last night you are reported to have said, "Hereafter in politics millions will be on one side and the working men on the other." This is an unmistakable effort to add the class struggle to the already long catalogue of which no man knows better than yourself. In your frantic desire for office you seem not to hesitate to wreck society and its foundation.

With respect I notice your expression that my residence is a luxurious mansion in Lexington Avenue, and that I am the fortunate owner of a comfortable home in the country. The house to which you refer was the last gift of my honored father to Mrs. Hewitt. Little did that pure and noble soul, out of whose name and character I should soon make capital for myself, suspect that the modest price on which he had made for his only daughter and her six children out of a large fortune gained by honest industry during a life prolonged to ninety-three years and consecrated to the public good, would be made the ground of attack upon any one connected with him by the ties of relationship. In like manner "the home of the country" has been gained by the savings of Mrs. Hewitt out of her inheritance, of which I am sure there is not a human being in this community so vile as to envy her the possession. If there be such a creature, let him vote for Mr. Fox. The use which you made of my supposed circumstances is an indication of the true spirit which underlies your teaching and doctrines and of the consequences which would flow from your success in any sphere in which you could put your views into practice. Unless your future career is to differ from that of other men who have taught similar doctrines, I would advise you to be more modest in your denunciations of those who live in what you term "luxurious mansions," lest when the new dispensation which you preach should reach its initial development and the redistribution of property which it involves should occur, you should and yourself accused of "luxury" by your own followers and be hoist with your own petard. The leaders of the socialists have often been known to inhabit the "mansions" of their victims, but never for a long time.

In my letter of acceptance I was innocent enough to state that personal considerations had no place in this election, but in both of your letters you have been pleased to refer to my riches, in regard to which and the use I make of what I possess you are evidently as ignorant as you are presumptuous. You insult the voters of the district which I have the honor to represent in Congress by the assertion that I have purchased a large tract of cattle. It is a district in which a voter's democratic nomination has heretofore been equivalent to an election. If the office were for sale, as you have charged, by the "politicians," whom you regard as so venal, money would have been required to get the nomination from them, and to get the vote of the people. I trust that you will be gratified by the assurance that I have never expended one dollar, directly or indirectly, in securing a nomination, and no human being ever approached me for money or influence as the price of his vote. So far as the expenses of the election are concerned, I have invariably paid the usual and necessary assessments, and no more than the amount which for many years has been paid by the regular candidates for Congress, many of whom, as you well know, have no superfluous riches, and most of whom can justly claim to be as "poor" and as honest as you profess to be.

If it will give any relief to your anxiety on the subject I may state that, while I shall doubtless be compelled to conform to the objectionable practice which levies assessments on candidates, I shall keep my contribution within such reasonable and moderate limits that I shall be able to purchase my supporters at the rate of \$5 per head, the price fixed in your letter.

I make this statement with a proper sense of humiliation that a man gifted as you are should have placed so low an estimate upon the voters and the support you ought to get, and I can promise you that neither the attractions of the "millionaire" nor the pecuniary necessities of suffering citizens will be used to deplete your forces, who, to judge by your own description of them, must be the order of men who marched on London with Jack Cade and followed Falstaff to the front.

While the old proletarian Lattin is thus being waged in New York, here, in California, the situation is confused by the appearance on the stage of the ghost of the old know-nothing party. When Frank Pixley, on 4th July, delivered his now famous Know-Nothing speech, he knew he could rally round him a few choice spirits who were incensed at the Irish and their servile obedience to their priesthood. But he did not dream that he was going to wake up a State. He seems to have done so. By common consent, the meeting held last night at the Pavilion to listen to Wigginton, the native American candidate, was the largest, and by far the most enthusiastic that has been held in this State this fall. The following extract from Pixley's speech last evening will show the purpose and scheme of his new organization:—

"This meeting to-night," he said, "is to decide whether Americans shall rule America and preserve it for theirs and their descendants forever and forever. It is certainly a great undertaking that this young Hercules of the continent should dare to take the phrygian of the greatest nation of the world, and to rule this country. It could not do this without principles that appeal to patriotic Americans. The flow of alien blood should be stopped, or at least retarded. It is for this new party to proclaim that no man can come to this country unless with the intention of becoming a true and loyal American. The moral heritage of an American liberty is threatened by aliens and alien churches. To this invading immigration we proclaim that our free schools shall be preserved, and that there shall be no interference in our school affairs by the priests of any church—either the church of

England, the church of Mormons, or the church of Rome. This is not a narrow-minded policy. It is as broad as the continent. We make no war on success and no religion, but we say to religion that it must not thrust its ecclesiastical nose into our political affairs, nor if it does we will pull it. We declare against union of church and state. We intend to keep the labor of America for the working men of America. Why do not the iron and potteries shut up their such devotion for the working men and let the sweat of the people labor of Europe that is flowing to this country?" Mr. Pixley went on to say that the tyranny of foreigners in this country could not be kept from a paper for an printer to work in his office, while it would not allow him to put his own son or the son of any respectable citizen there to learn a trade.

"Communists, anarchists, home rulers, boycotters, and everything that's cowardly," continued Mr. Pixley, "find their way to the United States, and overawe everybody else, and because they do come we demand an absolute repeal of our immigration laws. Though then riots and murder have taken place. In Chicago seven anarchists have been convicted, and, thank God, they are to be hanged for murder. We are told the time is not ripe for this party. It's always time to do the right thing. It's always time to defend your country, no matter whence those assailants may come. This conflict that is disturbing America is coming to us. We cannot avoid it. The boys we are raising now must be prepared to meet it, and must be prepared to defend respect for this country in every criminal, whether native or foreign-born. We say to Englishmen, Germans, all foreigners—even Irishmen—if you object at all to foreign powers and privileges, support the United States, then we will welcome you to this country, whether Catholic or Protestant, Orangemen or otherwise. But we say to you Irishmen, leave your thoughts of Ireland behind you and cease your home-rule meetings."

It is hardly expected that Wigginton can carry the State. He began work three weeks too late for that. But he will poll a vote which will stagger the two old parties, and will undoubtedly lead to the formation of a new one. In all probability the Democratic Party will disband, leaving the Democratic Party alone to fight the native Americans; and after a few years of native American success, the old principles on which the nation was founded, which devote American soil to the use of humanity at large, and hold out the hand of welcome to all, regardless of the accident of birth, will once more be triumphant. But in the meantime, the struggle will involve the extinction of Irish-Americanism. Never again, from this out, will English efforts to govern Ireland be disturbed by interference from this country.

## TYPHOON AT KOBE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday, the 18th instant, Kobe was visited by a terrible typhoon, the destructive effects of which were felt in all parts of both Kobe and Hyogo. Fortunately the wind was from south, which, owing to the shelter afforded by the hills, prevented the amount of damage which would have followed had the wind been from any other quarter. The harbour was thus, to a certain extent, sheltered by the town, but the sea must have been very high on the opposite shore of the bay. As it was, a Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer was blown from her anchorage off Onohama Naval Yard and drifted a distance of three miles. The Naval Yard, too, suffered very much, and after the gale presented a scene of wreckage. The stem of one of the sailing training ships in course of construction was knocked down by a heavy piece of roofing which was carried from one of the building sheds, falling with great force against it. In its fall it twisted the keel to which it was attached as if it had been paper, and tore away bolts as easily as if they had been made of something much less tenacious than copper. Another of the training ships, across the keel of which about 20 frames were erected and shored, suffered even worse than that referred to above. The whole of the shed under which it was being built collapsed, and the force of the gust was such that it hurled the king-posts against the frames of the vessel with irresistible force, carrying away shores and breaking down and burying the whole of the frames under heaps of broken and splintered timber. This was at 8.30 p.m., and the gale continued to increase in violence till about 2 a.m. At about 12 p.m. the moulding loft and parts of other buildings in the Yard were blown down. In the town the principal damage is at the Kobe Club, the bowling alley of which fell at 9.30 with a crash that could be heard a long distance off. As viewed this morning, the only things unbroken are a large mirror and a board upon which one reads that Braess, Thornicroft, Green, &c., each succeeded in making 300.

On the Hill, a new house which was being built by Mr. Creagh, was blown completely down, as were two others a short distance from it. Fences are down in all directions, and the trees both on the Hill and in the Settlement are lying over at all angles.

As one meets his friends to-day, about the first question asked is as to the angle reached by the various houses in their rocking and rolling—for some of them actually rocked as during an earthquake.

Broken glass everywhere abounds, but, so far as I can hear, no broken heads or deaths have occurred. Had, however, the gale been from the direction of the Kii Channel, scarcely a house in Kobe would have stood, and the mortality must have been great.

## TYPHOONS.

The following interesting essay is extracted from a Government Notification containing a Report on the Typhoons of 1884 and 1885, by Mr. W. Doberck, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

Typhoons as a rule originate E. or S.E. of the Philippines in the trough of low pressure between the two high pressure areas in the North Pacific and in Australia, which region is characterised by high sea surface temperature.

Their origin is not quite understood, but appears to be connected with an abnormally high temperature and humidity in some place in comparison with the neighbourhood. The hot air expands and ascends over such a place, and the heat liberated by the consequent condensation of aqueous vapour enables it to rise still further. The air, rising to a higher level in the atmosphere, causes there an increase of pressure, in consequence of which the upper air is set in motion towards the circumference of the area in question. Thus a decrease of pressure near the surface of the earth in the hot and damp region, is effected, and the surrounding air is impelled towards it. This motion of the air at the earth's surface into the area is of course contemporaneous with the escape of the air above out of the same area, and is further increased by the greater pressure at the surface of the earth in the surrounding area caused by the outflow of air above. Thus it is seen that whenever a limited area is hotter and damper than the neighbourhood, the wind must commence to blow straight in towards its centre, or rather in each spot from high towards low pressure in a direction vertical towards the isobar. But air in motion in the northern hemisphere deflected towards the right owing to the rotation of the earth except when at or very near the equator, and in consequence we have not traced typhoons nearer to the equator than about nine degrees. It is, however, possible that they may originate nearer than that to the equator, as hurricanes have been encountered at a lower latitude. But at the equator, the surrounding air continuing to blow straight towards a barometric depression would soon fill it up. Owing to the deflection towards the right the wind is caused to move in a curved path in towards the centre, and the centrifugal force in consequence developed, still further deflects it from the centre of the low pressure. Also the friction between the wind and the surface of the earth or the more or less disturbed sea surface retards the entrance of air into the central depression, while the upper air, subject to less friction escapes from the upper high-pressure area. Thus we see that once a cyclonic motion is started it tends to increase and to spread outwards.

Of course it is not thereby implied that a typhoon may not originate within an extensive area of low pressure round which the air has already a gyratory motion inwards. But that such a condition is not sufficient to originate a typhoon is frequently instanced in the China Sea, when the wind along the southern coast of China is E., in Tonquin N., over the Philippines S., and lower down in the China Sea S.W., without being followed by a typhoon. That a typhoon may follow on similar circumstances when other additional conditions are fulfilled is instanced in case of Typhoon VI. of 1885.

But that a typhoon in the beginning of its existence rather spreads from the centre outwards, than the reverse, is made probable both by the similarity between a typhoon in a very low latitude and a huge waterspout (Comp. e.g. Typhoon IV. of 1885) and by the subsequent expansion of the typhoon in its progress. There is, however, the important difference between a typhoon and a tornado, that the latter is taller than it is broad, while the height of the former does certainly not reach four miles up, while its horizontal diameter may exceed a thousand miles. Moreover, there is nothing to show, and it is rather unlikely, that the centre with the lowest pressure at any level above the surface of the earth is situated vertically above the lowest pressure at the earth's surface or even in a straight line with the lowest pressure above and below its level, so that we are not entitled to speak of an axis in a typhoon.

The enormous energy exhibited by a typhoon must be traced to the radiation of the sun, which heats the central area and effects the evaporation of water, to which the great humidity is due. This energy is partly spent in overcoming friction between air and sea-surface and also between layers of air moving in different directions, but mainly in overcoming the former, and in raising quantities of air. The energy is partly recuperated by the heat generated through friction, by the condensation of aqueous vapour, and by the

descent of air in the surrounding area. Whether part of the energy is drawn from the momentum of the earth is not known for certain.

The high pressures surrounding the cyclone in a typhoon are plainly traced on our weather-maps, which although imperfect with regard to isobars, generally show the barometer to be rising from about 600 about 1,000 miles in front and to the right and left side of the cyclone, which rise is as a rule accompanied by clear and dry but hot weather and light winds of variable direction. It is much more difficult to trace the existence of a high pressure area (anti-cyclone) behind the cyclone, simply because the barometer is in any case rising there. But apart from the question of the high pressure that may be supposed to follow the cyclone, there does not generally exist a fine weather area behind it, as the S. and particularly S.W. winds blow there very fresh, accompanied by overcast, damp, and frequently wet weather. Thunderstorms likewise follow after a typhoon, especially along the coast of southern China. This is easily explained in close analogy with land and sea breezes, as, for instance when a typhoon has raged in the Formosa Channel and is followed there by overcast, wet, and in consequence cool weather, while the fine and hot weather area continues to prevail in Tonquin, Hainan, and some part of the southern coast of China: the hot air will naturally expand and overflow the cooler air, which will be drawn westward at the surface of the earth, thus generating a vortex motion round a horizontal axis, the recognized adjunct of a thunderstorm. The Easterly squalls occasionally felt here when a typhoon is passing northwards through the Formosa Channel are thus explained.

From observations made here it appears that within 150 miles of the centre of a typhoon the sky is densely overcast with nim. clouds, accompanied by heavy rain and within 300 miles on an average 90 per cent. of the sky is covered with cum., R-cum or nimbus clouds, above which the different upper clouds are visible. Within 60 miles of the centre the rain generally pours down in torrents. North-west of the centre, between 300 and 600 miles away, the percentage is 50, the lower clouds being generally cum. above which c-cum. predominate, and between 600 and 900 miles away it is 40, the lower clouds being generally cum., above which c-cum. are usually seen. South-west of the centre, between 300 and 600 miles away, the average percentage is 60, the lower clouds being cum. or nim. and the upper generally c-cum. or c-str., and between 600 and 900 miles away it is 50, the lower clouds being generally cum., cum-str. or nimbus (the latter predominate straight S. of the centre) and the upper, c., c-cum. or c-str. Cirrus clouds are found within 1,200 miles on all sides of the centre of a typhoon. Thunder and lightning are observed in the region covered by cum-str., but not elsewhere. In the small typhoons that pass South of Luzon lightning is seen nearer the centre.

The average temperature in Hongkong when a typhoon is more than 300 miles away is about 81° and it rises frequently much higher. Within 300 miles of the centre the temperature falls quickly owing to the great amount of heavy clouds. The difference between the temperature at the Peak and at the Observatory does not appear to be affected by the approach of a typhoon, but further observation is required to elucidate this point. The dimensions here given must as far as the inner area is concerned be much reduced in case of a typhoon in a low latitude, while above 30° latitude the circumstances appear to be more irregular than farther south. Very near the centre the temperature at sea is generally about 76° and on shore about 78°.

Rain fallen during a typhoon is not accurately measured in a well exposed gauge, as the strength of the wind to a great extent prevents its falling into the gauge. More rain falls in sheltered spots or where the force of the wind is broken by an obstacle.

The diameter of the bull's eye of a typhoon between 10° and 15° latitude is about 4 miles. In 25° latitude it appears to be occasionally as much as 30 miles in diameter, but bull's eyes of small diameter have been found in case of typhoons crossing Japan. This area is characterised by very light winds, or, perhaps, occasionally by perfect calms. Generally the sea is mountainous but occasionally it calms down to some extent together with the wind. A downrush of air in the bull's eye of a typhoon is out of the question as the sky there is covered with light clouds, but on the other hand it is evident from the clearing of the sky that the uprush of air has ceased or almost ceased.

That the centre of the bull's eye does not coincide with the centre of all the directions of the wind when projected on a diagram may to some extent be caused by the ellipticity and eccentricity of the isobars.

The gradient corresponding to a certain force

of wind is somewhat uncertain, particularly when the force of the wind exceeds a whole gale, but it does not seem to be perceptibly affected by the latitude. It should be remembered that the average temperature in the typhoon season does not change much with the latitude in the area here under discussion. On an average a gradient of 0.02 inches in 15 miles corresponds to a force of wind=6 on Beaufort's scale, 0.03 to 7, 0.04 to 8, 0.05 to 9, 0.07 to 10, 0.10 to 11 and where the gradient is above 0.10 it generally blows with full typhoon force. In low latitudes the gradient occasionally exceeds one inch in 15 miles.

The wind blows generally with the force of a strong breeze within 300 miles of the centre between 20° and 25° latitude, but in 12° latitude it appears that it does not attain this force till within about 100 miles of the centre. The force of the wind is, however, different in different azimuths. Near land it is frequently very irregularly distributed. The wind blows in gusts in a typhoon. More damage is, however, done to ships by the high cross seas always experienced near the centre. The swell is felt within from 300 to 500 miles of the centre but this depends of course upon the situation of the land.

The angle between the direction of the wind and the direction of the gradient is on an average 43° in front of the centre and 53° behind the centre between 10° and 25° latitude, 65° in front and 85° behind between 30° and 35° latitude, and 40° in front and 62° behind between 10° and 35° latitude. The angle appears to be smaller near the shore than on the open sea for offshore winds. And far out at sea, the difference between the angle in front and behind the centre appears to be small.

As the angle between the direction of the wind and the gradient does not change much while the wind is strong on approaching to or on receding from the centre, it follows that the air moves towards the centre in logarithmic spirals or rather (as it is at the same time ascending) in screws whose horizontal projections are such spirals. This is quite correct in case of a stationary typhoon, but while a typhoon changes its position, new portions of air are constantly set in motion while others are stopping behind, and an air particle describes therefore with variable speed a curve of double curvature, whose horizontal projection is a kind of curve of pursuit, its path being constantly directed towards a point about half a right angle distant from the centre of the typhoon, which may for a short period be supposed to move on a parabola.

As the deflection of the wind towards the right increases with the sine of the latitude, the wind south of the centre must *seleris paribus* blow more straight in towards the centre than north of it. The difference between the amount of inflow north and south of the centre is proportional to the cosine of the latitude of the centre, and is therefore largest in a low latitude, but it increases of course also together with the dimensions of the typhoon, and this is the reason why by far the greater number of typhoons move in a northerly direction and with increasing velocity on account of their expansion.

The path actually followed by a typhoon appears to depend upon the wind that prevails at the time. Typhoon XVIII. of 1884 was blown South-Westward by the N.E. monsoon, while in the summer of 1885 when the S.W. monsoon was strong, typhoons moved Northwards. Whence also typhoons depend upon the season of the year. This explanation likewise agrees with the fact that depressions in their motion onwards keep a permanent high pressure area on the right, with more or less steeper gradients and stronger wind on that side. Probably the wind is on the whole stronger behind than in front of the centre and it stretches farther away behind it. A typhoon moving South-Westward is generally followed by strong N.E. wind that keeps blowing some time, and when a typhoon has passed Northwards it is followed by strong and more or less persistent S.W. winds. Typhoons are likewise deflected from their previous course when exposed to strong winds blowing out of open channels in which case the speed of the progress is frequently abruptly increased.

Very low clouds in a typhoon move with the wind. When clouds are observed at a higher level in the anterior semicircle their direction forms generally an angle with the gradient, that is about two points larger than the angle between the wind and the gradient. But at some distance behind the typhoon they are frequently observed to move almost straight towards the centre.

It is probable, that the smaller angle which the wind forms with the gradient in front of the centre, does not altogether depend upon the increased friction in case of off-shore winds. The inertia of the air would account for it in case of a typhoon on the open sea. We have seen, that when the wind rises after a calm, such as precedes a typhoon, the air must in the first instance blow straight in

towards the centre while the wind behind moving with less accelerated speed would have the opposite tendency there. It would at first appear, that the wind in front, blowing more straight towards the centre, must cause the centre to be filled up in front and pushed backwards, but this would be compensated by the greater altitude of the disturbance behind the centre. If the vertical height of the typhoon behind the centre is to the height in front in inverse proportion to the cosines of the corresponding angles, no effect on the progressive motion of the typhoon would follow. But it reaches probably much higher up behind, so that the centre is filled up quicker there than in front and the centre is in consequence pushed forwards.

When the centre has entered on dry land it frequently moves faster owing to the disturbance in that case being much greater behind *i.e.* over the open sea. Owing to the rotation of the earth W. winds have a tendency to raise the air, especially in low latitudes, which would on the whole contribute to increase the disturbance behind the centre. The same tendency would cause the force of W. and S.W. winds to be smaller than the force of E. and N.E. winds for the same gradient.

That the principal part of the disturbance is situated high above the surface of the earth is proved by the fact that the centres of typhoons pass across mountains several thousand feet high, and also by the circumstance that the difference between the temperature at this Observatory and the Peak is not perceptibly affected by the approach of a typhoon, for we cannot well presume, that the average temperature of a vertical column of air is lower near the centre than outside the cyclone. That on the other hand the cyclone does not attain the height of the cirrus clouds is made probable by the observation of their direction, although unfortunately it is impossible to see upper clouds near the centre, and observations of the upper clouds in the eye of a typhoon are a desideratum. Over the beginning of the fine weather area the cirrus back towards N.E. and they then sensibly preserve this direction. But the amount of cirrus cloud preceding a typhoon shows that frozen water vapour is carried miles up in the air through the action of a typhoon.

The average rate of progress of the centre of a typhoon in 11° latitude is 5 miles an hour. In 13° it is 6½, in 15° it is 8, in 20° it is 9, in 25° it is 11, in 30° it is 14 and in 32½° latitude it is 17 miles an hour. The rate of progress does not vary perceptibly in case of typhoons south of 13° latitude, but is more variable the farther north we go. In 32½° latitude it varies from 6 to 46 miles an hour.

The typhoons while E. or S.E. of the Philippines are found to move towards a direction between W. and N.W. Subsequently they recurve, and pass away in a direction between N.N.E. and E.N.E. They do not all recurve, but about two-thirds of them are found to do so. They recurve between 20° and 40° latitude, and between 115° and 130° longitude. The average place of recurvature lies in 26° N., 121° E., about the position of the Middle Dog Light-house.

In *Observations and Researches made in 1884* (Appendix M.) I have suggested the division of typhoons into four classes, according to the paths which they usually follow. No doubt abnormal instances occasionally present themselves (Comp. Typhoon VI. of 1885), in China as well as in other countries, but they are of rare occurrence.

The first class of typhoons occur at the beginning and end of the typhoon season. They cross the China Sea, and pass either in a W.N.W. direction from the neighbourhood of Luzon towards Tonquin as Typhoon II. of 1884, or, if pressure is high over Siam and Annam, they pass first Westward and subsequently S.W., as Typhoon XVIII. of 1884. They can generally be followed between 5 and 6 days.

The second class of typhoons are the most frequently encountered, and their paths can be traced farthest. They generally move N.W. and either (a) strike the coast of China south of the Formosa Channel before recurving as Typhoon IX. of 1884, in which case they generally abruptly lose the character of tropical hurricanes, or (b) traverse the Formosa Channel as Typhoons I. of 1884 and VII. of 1885 or (c) they strike the coast of China north of Formosa as Typhoons IV. of 1884 and V. of 1885. After recurving they generally cross Japan or the Sea of Japan. They occur from June to September inclusive, but are most common in August and September. More than a third of the typhoons of 1884 and 1885 belonged to this class. They can be followed on an average 7 days, or rather between 5 and 12 days.

Typhoons of the third class are probably the most numerous of all, but they are not encountered quite so frequently as typhoons of the second class, and therefore their existence is sometimes unsuspected, although they no doubt influence the wea-

ther along the Eastern Coast of China through their high pressure area. They pass E. of Formosa, moving Northwards. After recurring they skirt the Southern Coast of Japan or cross Japan or traverse the Sea of Japan or enter Southern Siberia. They prevail at the same season as the typhoons of the second class and they may be traced on an average during 7 days, or more correctly between 3 and 12 days. A typhoon of the third class frequently follows after one of second class. When the latter has recurred, the former proceeds Northwards. This is explained by the circumstance that the effective low pressure area in Asia, the preceding typhoon, is then in fact considerably E. of its normal position. It is also well known that the depressions are attracted towards places which have just been traversed by a depression.

Typhoons of the fourth class pass S. of Luzon, moving Westward, or first in this direction and then S.W. They occur at the beginning and end of the typhoon season, namely in April and December, but they are very rare. I have not succeeded in following them for more than a day or two.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL"]

London, November 20th.

#### SOCIALIST MASS MEETING IN LONDON.

Extraordinary precautionary measures have been taken by the authorities in reference to the great socialist meeting to be held to-morrow. Troops have been detailed for duty and artillery is kept in readiness.

London, November 21st.

#### THE SOCIALIST DEPUTATION.

The Marquis of Salisbury has declined to receive the deputation of socialists that proposed to wait upon him.

London, November 22nd.

#### THE CABINET.

Mr. Arthur Balfour has entered the Cabinet.

#### FIRE IN HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

A large fire has occurred at Hampton Court, and forty rooms have been damaged.

#### THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND.

Five hundred tenants on the Clanricard estate, on the advice of Dillon, have refused to pay their rent.

London, November 23rd.

#### THE SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

The Socialist demonstration in Trafalgar-square passed off quietly.

#### THE NEW RESIDENT-GENERAL IN TONQUIN.

M. Rishourd, French Resident at Tunis, has been appointed Resident-General in Annam and Tonquin in place of Paul Bert, recently deceased.

#### KAULBARS AND BULGARIA.

General Kaulbars insists that the protection of Russian subjects in Bulgaria and Roumelia can only be entrusted to Russia.

#### THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The French have decided not to hold the Exhibition in 1887, and the exhibits have been consequently dispersed.

[FROM "LE SAIGONNAIS."]

Paris, 29th October.

#### FRENCH DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Baron des Michels, Ambassador for France to Madrid, has been appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, replacing General Billot, appointed to other functions.

M. Cambon, Resident-General in Tunis, has been appointed Ambassador for France at Madrid.

#### THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

The inaugural fêtes of the statue of Liberty lighting the World taken place at New York with great *féat*, notwithstanding the bad weather, which was unfavourable. The French sculptor Bartholdi received an enthusiastic ovation.

### IN THE U.S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before C. R. GREATHOUSE, Esq., Consul-General.  
THURSDAY, November 25th, 1886.

#### SUGIURA SHICHIZO AGAINST T. K. JAMES.

Judgment was given in this case to-day. His Honour, after reviewing at length the evidence that had been given, came to the conclusion that, having paid plaintiff his wages on the 2nd September, the defendant was estopped from now setting up anything as to what occurred in August. The evidence of both parties showed that the neglect complained of, if any existed, occurred during the defendant's absence in August, but the defendant, with full knowledge of all the facts, settled with and paid the plaintiff as already stated. Defendant must therefore pay for the keep of the horses during September. As to the buggy, the balance of proof certainly was that the plaintiff used the buggy during defendant's absence without his consent and that it was damaged by such use, necessitating repairs amounting to yen 11.40, which the defendant had paid. Judgment must be rendered for plaintiff for yen 17, being the amount of his claim less yen 11.40 damages to the buggy, together with plaintiff's costs, to be taxed by the clerk. The whip and blanket must be delivered to the defendant.

### MAIL STEAMERS.

#### THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America... per O. & O. Co. Monday, Nov. 29th\*  
From Hongkong... per P. M. Co. Tuesday, Nov. 30th.†  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe... per N. Y. K. Friday, December 3rd.  
From America... per P. M. Co. Friday, Dec. 10th.‡

\* See P.M. left San Francisco on November 9th. † City of New York left Hongkong on November 23rd. ‡ City of Sydney left San Francisco on November 24th.

#### THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Kobe... per N. Y. K. Saturday, Nov. 27th.  
For Hakodate... per N. Y. K. Saturday, Nov. 27th.  
For Shanghai, Kobe, & Nagasaki... per N. Y. K. Tuesday, Nov. 30th.  
For America... per P. M. Co. Thursday, Dec. 2nd.

### TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

#### YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shimbashi) at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Utsunomiya Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

#### TOKYO-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Utsuno) at 6.00 and 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 3.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

#### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.15 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.25 and 5.50 p.m.

#### TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Utsuno) at 6.00 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 8.15 a.m. and 11.10 a.m., and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10; Third-class, yen 1.05.

#### SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 9.19 a.m., and 12.34, 3.39, and 4.09 p.m.; and AKABANE at 10.33 a.m., and 1.34, 4.44, and 8.22 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

#### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 and 10.40 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 7.15 and 11.00 a.m., and 1.30, and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, yen 20.

### LATEST SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

*City of Peking*, American steamer, 5,080, H. C. Dearborn, 20th November,—San Francisco 30th October, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Gaelic*, British steamer, 2,690, Pearne, 21st November,—Hongkong 13th November, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 21st November,—Hongkong 19th November via Nagasaki and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Annie Stafford*, British bark, 1,296, Peck, 22nd November,—New York 16th May, 57,425 cases Oil.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Fuso Kan* (6), ironclad, Captain K. Ainoura, 23rd November,—Yokosuka 23rd November.

*Nemo*, British schooner, 146, Hastings, 2nd November,—Miyake 18th November, 700 Seals and 18 Otters.—H. J. Snow.

*Mensaleh*, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benois, 24th November,—Hongkong 19th and Kobe 23rd November, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 25th November,—Yokkaichi 24th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 25th November,—Hakodate 23rd November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 25th November,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Denbighshire*, British steamer, 1,662, Cumming, 26th November,—Hongkong 10th November, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Euphrates*, British steamer, 1,300, J. Edwards, 26th November,—Kobe 24th November, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 26th November,—Kobe 15th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oni Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 26th November,—Yokosuka 26th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 26th November,—Yokkaichi 25th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

#### DEPARTURES.

*Electra*, German steamer, 970, Madson, 20th November,—Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*City of Peking*, American steamer, 5,080, H. C. Dearborn, 23rd November,—Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Rapido* (5), Italian corvette, Captain F. Grevalt, 21st November,—Kobe.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 23rd November,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Sass, 24th November,—Kobe, General.—Japanese.

*Gaelic*, British steamer, 2,690, Pearne, 24th November,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Moray*, British steamer, 1,421, Wm. Duncan, 24th November,—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Niobe*, German steamer, 1,762, Pfaff, 25th November,—Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Rose*, American schooner, 50, Brassey, 25th November,—Bonin Islands, Ballast.—Captain.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 25th November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. F. Christensen, 25th November,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 26th November,—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 26th November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 26th November,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco:—Admiral and Mrs. Chandler and 2 daughters, Lieutenant H. West, Rev. and Mrs. John MacNaught, Rev. M. B. Chapman, Rev. W. B. Palmore, Captain Geo. Kelly, Messrs. H. B. McDaniels, Charles H. Ripley, and Geo. H. W. For Hongkong:—Mrs. B. G.

Pier, Mrs. Geo. Armstrong, child and native servant, and Adolph Seibert in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. Geo. Armstrong and A. F. Alies in cabin. For San Francisco: Messrs. J. H. Whitehead, J. Craven, M. Mentander, and F. Donovan in cabin. Per British steamer *Thibet*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Trevethick, Mrs. Gray, Messrs. Cockredge, Prescott, Martin, Goddard, Murphy, Robertson, Collins, Wing Chang Wo, Cassambhoy, Aldrich, Pegott, and Young in cabin; Messrs. Yue Pai, and Campbell in second class; and 27 passengers in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—H.E. Takahira (H.I.J.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires in Korea), Messrs. Yoshida, Maruyae, Ohama, Willing, Oka, Muroyoe, Otsuka, Hasegawa, and Takamori in cabin; 7 Japanese in second class; and 128 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Denbighshire*, from Hongkong:—Major R. Hennell, Messrs. E. Fox, K. Takahashi, N. Tamura, and K. Matoki.

Per Japanese steamer *Nigata Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. Dove, Inada, and Murai in cabin; and 35 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Julian de Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. Tachibana and child, Mrs. E. Danna, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. and Miss Knox, Mr. and Mrs. De Alberti, Mrs. Iwai and child, Master Dana de Cordova, Messrs. K. Arimura, M. Koiyumi, G. Wheeler, R. C. de Trafford, J. de Fonseca, M. Alves, C. Braaes, and Terada in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Nakakume and child, Messrs. N. Takashi and T. Kawamura in second class; and 113 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—Admiral J. Lee Davis, U.S.N., Messrs. S. Marsh, G. Watson, J. Lindsley, E. H. Tuska, and S. Marsh in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—\$29,000.00.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—

	SAN FRANCISCO.		NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
	TEA.	SILK.			
Shanghai	303	51	259	618	
Hyoogo	20	14	370	404	
Yokohama	2,000	252	1,072	3,434	
Hongkong	506	78	—	654	
Total	2,804	555	1,701	5,100	

	SAN FRANCISCO.		NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
	TEA.	SILK.			
Shanghai	—	123	—	123	
Hongkong	—	322	—	322	
Yokohama	—	1,134	—	1,134	
Total	—	1,579	—	1,579	

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$30,000.00.

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Peking*, Captain H. C. Dearborn, reports:—Left San Francisco the 30th October; had variable winds, smooth sea and fine weather up to 18th November; thence to port, heavy gales with high sea from S.S.W., S.W., N.W., and N.N.E.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, Captain W. G. Pearne, reports:—Left Hongkong the 13th November at 4.21 p.m.; had fresh monsoon and head sea to November 15th; thence to Kuroshima wind and sea increasing from N.E. by E., high barometer 30.11, and ending in a severe typhoon, lowest reading barometer 29.03; thence to port northerly winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 21st November, at 10.55 a.m. Time, 7 days, 16 hours, and 52 minutes.

The Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, reports:—Left Shanghai the 19th November, at 3.28 p.m.; had moderate N.E. and S. winds and fine weather. Arrived at Nagasaki the 21st, at 8 a.m. and left the 2nd, at 4.20 p.m.; had fresh N.W. winds with heavy squalls. Arrived at Shimonoseki the 23rd, at 5.30 a.m.; and left the same day, at 11 p.m.; had light N.W. winds and clear weather. Arrived at Kobe the 24th, at 7 a.m.; and left the same day, at 8.55 p.m.; had light N. winds and very fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 25th November, at 2 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Nigata Maru* reports:—Left Kobe the 25th November, at noon, with cloudy weather and light variable winds which continued to Ooshima; thence gentle north-westerly breeze and drizzling rain, with frequent heavy rain showers. From Oonishi we encountered heavy rain accompanied with hail, lightning, and thunder. Rain continued to Sagami, with fresh south-westerly winds. Arrived at Yokohama the 26th November, at 6 p.m., with fine clear weather.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The Market is not quite so dull as it has been for some weeks past, and though still a long way from being active, there has been rather more doing, with a marked increase in the enquiry by dealers, but offers have generally been below the idens of sellers.

YARNS.—Sales for the week amount to about 200 bales English and 100 bales Bombay; prices for the latter show a further decline.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Sales comprise 1,500 pieces 8½ lbs. Shirtings, 2,500 pieces 9 lbs. ditto, 2,000 pieces Prints, 500 pieces Indigo Shirtings, 200 pieces Cotton Italians, 600 pieces Turkey Reds, 600 pieces Velvet, and 300 pieces White Shirtings.

WOOLLENS.—About 3,000 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 500 pieces Italian Cloth, 250 pieces Plain Velvets, 1,800 pairs Blankets, 210 pieces Cloth, and 140 pieces Silk Satins have been reported sold.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER HUND.	PER HUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.50	to 27.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.60	to 28.75
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.00	to 30.00
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00	to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.00	to 30.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.00	to 31.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	31.75	to 32.25
Nos. 32/36, Medium to Best	34.00	to 35.50
No. 328, Two-fold	32.50	to 33.50
No. 428, Two-fold	35.00	to 36.00
No. 205, Bombay	25.50	to 27.00
No. 165, Bombay	24.75	to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	22.75	to 24.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lbs. 39 inches	\$1.70	to 2.05
Grey Shirtings—9½ lbs. 45 inches	2.00	to 2.50
I. Cloth—7½ lbs. 24 yards, 32 inches	1.45	to 1.55
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.60	to 1.70
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.70	to 2.10
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.07	to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1 to 2½ lbs. 24 yards, 30 inches	1.15	to 1.25
Turkey Reds—2½ to 3½ lbs. 24 yards, 30 inches	1.30	to 1.50
Turkey Reds—3½ to 4½ lbs. 24 yards, 30 inches	1.70	to 2.00
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.00	to 6.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42½ inches	0.60	to 0.70
Taffachelas, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35	to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER CARR.	PER CARR.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$4.00	to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25	to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.20	to 0.29½
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.14	to 0.15
Mousseline de Laine—Itajine, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20	to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30	to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35	to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50	to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40	to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4½, per lb.	0.37½	to 0.45

## METALS.

No change to advise; in fact November throughout has been one of the dullest months on record. The only thing moving in any quantity has been Wire Nails, and for all ordinary assortments prices are decidedly weak.

	PER PICUL.	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, ½ inch	\$2.40	to 2.45
Flat Bars, ¾ inch	2.50	to 2.60
Round and square up to ½ inch	2.45	to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted	2.40	to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.50	to 2.60
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50	to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.30	to 5.50
Pig iron, No. 3	1.20	to 1.22½

## KEROSENE.

No business to announce during the past week. Dealers are clearing their former purchases in good style, but do not wish to commit themselves further at present. The *Annie Stafford* has arrived with 50,000 cases "Stella" and as she met with bad weather it is thought she may have some damaged cargo for auction. Total stock sold and unsold is over 400,000 cases with prices unchanged but nominal.

	PER CARR.	PER CARR.
Devco	\$1.77	to 1.80
Comet	1.72	to 1.75
Stella	None	

## SUGAR.

Very little has been done in Sugar during the past seven days. Brown Takao has been sparingly dealt in, while White descriptions are neglected. Prices continue weak, and in absence of business no alteration in quotations can be made.

	PER PICUL.	PER PICUL.
White Refined	\$5.00	to 7.15
Manila	4.20	to 4.40
Dating and Swatow	3.30	to 3.75
Brown Takao	4.00	to 4.05

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 19th instant; since which date we have to chronicle a heavy business in this article, the Settlements for seven days reaching 2,300 piculs, distributed thus:—*Hanks* 420 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 1,740 piculs, *Kakeda* 90 piculs, *Oshu* 45 piculs, *Taysaam* sorts 5 piculs. Additional to these figures we have 400 piculs Direct Export; making a grand total for the week of 2,700 piculs.

The activity noted in our last has received a new impetus by the receipt of news reporting a very strong market in Lyons. This has caused a fresh demand for that quarter, and the Settlements in *Hanks* or *Filatures* suitable for Export thence have been large. As to New York, the position must of necessity be strengthened by the state of the European Markets, but the consumers there seem to grudge every small advance and are doing their best to drag prices backwards.

Of course, sellers are jubilant and all thought of weakness is now a thing of the past. Prices must be advanced to the quotations given below; and in some cases holders refuse to offer their Silk at all, believing that a better time still is awaiting them in the near future.

Stocks are somewhat reduced by the heavy sales of the week, arrivals falling a long way behind deliveries. We estimate the present total Stock at 10,200 piculs as per details at foot.

There have been two shipping opportunities since the 19th instant; the French mail (20th) and the American mail, 24th. The *Tanais* carried 938 bales for France (318 being on Japanese account) and the *Gaelic* had 1,134 bales for the U. S. Markets, of which quantity 126 bales were shipped by the *Doshinsha*. These departures bring the total Export from 1st July up to 11,181 piculs against 9,538 last year, and 11,355 at same date in 1884.

*Hanks*.—Quite a revival in this class of late, and 420 piculs have been settled at full rates. The business done has been at the following prices:—*Shimonita* \$0.80, *Chichibu* \$0.60, *Annaka* \$0.50, *Hachioji* \$0.20. *Shinshu Hanks* are largely held by one dealer who is able and willing to stand out for fancy prices.

*Filatures*.—Large daily trade for both hemispheres, and quotations must be advanced all round. In fine sizes *Taiyosha* \$8.10, *Inase* \$8.00, are among the top figures, while for the States we notice *Rokkusha* \$8.10, *Miyatagumi* \$8.00, *Tokushinsha* \$8.00, *Hasegawa* \$7.90, *Tajima* \$7.80, with a cloud of sundry chops and districts ranging from \$7.75 down to \$7.15. Holders of really crack Silks are retiring into their shell to await developments.

*Re-reels*.—Here again a large trade for both East and West; \$7.50 has been paid for good *Shinshu*, \$7.40 for *Koriyama*, \$7.30 for *Tortoise* and *Five Girl*; but these prices are not practicable now, the owners of the *Fushu* chops just mentioned requiring \$7.50 or more for further lots. A great deal has been done in medium and common *Bushu* kinds; in fact nothing decent can now be had at less than \$7.00. It would seem, at present comparative values, that good *Mino* and *Koshu* filatures are cheaper silks than *Re-reels*.

*Kakeda*.—Some transactions done (and more expected) on basis of \$8.00 for "Two flag" chop, with *Stork* at \$7.50. It is reported that prices up country are even higher than these figures would denote, and dealers want a corresponding advance here.

*Oshu*.—Business restricted to one large parcel *Hamatsuki* which has been scaled at about \$5.30 per picul.

## QUOTATIONS.

<i>Hanks</i> —No. 1½	Nom.
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 (Shinshu)	Nom.
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 (Joshu)	\$680 to 690
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2½ (Shinshu)	670 to 680
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2½ (Joshu)	650 to 660
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2½ to 3	640 to 645
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 3	620 to 630
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 3½	600 to 610
<i>Filatures</i> —Extra	840 to 860
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 10/13 deniers	800 to 810
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	780 to 800
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1½, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	760 to 770
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 10/15 deniers	750 to 760
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers	730 to 740
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers	710 to 720
<i>Re-reels</i> —(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	770 to 780
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	750 to 760
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1½, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	730 to 740
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers	710 to 720
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 690
<i>Kakedas</i> —Extra	800
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 1	Nom.
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 1½	740 to 750
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 2	720 to 730
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 2½	700 to 710
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 3	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 3½	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 4	—
<i>Oshu Sendai</i> —No. 2½	—
<i>Hamatsuki</i> —No. 1, 2	625 to 645
<i>Hamatsuki</i> —No. 3, 4	570 to 590

Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 26th Nov., 1886:—			
	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Europe .....	5,270	3,164	5,855
America .....	5,943	6,544	6,361
Total .....	{ Bales 11,213	9,708	12,216
	{ Piculs 11,181	9,538	12,355
Settlements and Direct .....	Piculs. 14,500	Piculs. 12,600	Piculs. 12,450
Export from 1st July .....	10,200	6,800	8,200
Stock, 26th November .....	24,700	19,400	20,650
Available supplies to date .....			

## WASTE SILK.

Rather more doing in this branch, and the total business is reckoned at 850 piculs, of which about 70 has been for "Direct" Export to Marseilles. The settlements by foreigners are distributed thus:—Cocoons 15 piculs, Noshi 620 piculs, Kibiso 95 piculs, Neri 50 piculs.

Quotations generally must be left unchanged. At one time there was a disposition towards ease, but the rise in the sister market has lightened things up once more, and while sellers are not averse to moving some of their goods they require full rates. Arrivals have been pretty nearly equal to sales, and the present Stock is 10,800 piculs.

The French mail steamer *Tanais* (20th inst.) carried 130 bales for France and 2 bales for England. The Suez steamer *Moray* has 51 bales Cocoons for New York, bringing total Export from 1st July up to 11,663 piculs, against 5,489 piculs last year and 12,832 piculs at 26th November, 1884.

Cocoons.—"Pierced" are finished, the small purchases reported being in very medium quality at about \$100 per picul.

Noshi.—Much trade herein, principally *Feshu*, "Best" bringing \$155, Good Medium \$120, Ordinary \$117. *Oshu Tama-ito* has again been dealt in to a considerable extent at prices ranging from \$260 to \$270 per picul. A parcel of *Oshu Noshi* is noted at \$182, and really prime *Noshi* holds its own well.

Kibiso.—Some few small purchases in *Filature* (seconds) and *Feshu* (middling) at quotations.

Mawata.—Nothing. *Neri* about 50 piculs (uncleaned) at \$25 to \$30, and the quality nothing to boast of.

## QUOTATIONS.

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best .....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best .....	\$180 to 190
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good .....	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium .....	140 to 150
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best .....	180 to 190
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best .....	140 to 150
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good .....	130 to 135
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium .....	120 to 125
Noshi-ito—Bushu, Good to Best .....	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Joahu, Best .....	140 to 150
Noshi-ito—Joahu, Good .....	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Joahu, Ordinary .....	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected .....	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds .....	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best .....	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best .....	100 to 110
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds .....	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joahu, Good to Fair .....	85 to 80
Kibiso—Joahu, Middling to Common .....	70 to 65
Kibiso—Hachoji, Good .....	60 to 55
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low .....	50 to 40
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common .....	30 to 20
Mawata—Good to Best .....	250 to 265

Export Table, Waste Silk, to 26th Nov., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Waste Silk .....	8,416	4,911	10,815
Pierced Cocoons .....	3,247	578	2,017
Total .....	11,663	5,489	12,832
Settlements and Direct .....	Piculs. 13,500	Piculs. 9,800	Piculs. 12,450
Export from 1st July .....	10,800	8,200	4,250
Stock, 26th November .....			
Available supplies to date .....	24,300	18,000	21,700

Exchange.—Foreign is nominally unchanged but easier in sympathy with lower quotations for silver from the home side:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/5; Documents, 3/5; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/5; Documents, 3/5; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$81; 4 m/s., G. \$83; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4-30; 6 m/s., fcs. 4-33. Domestic: Kinsatsu at par with silver coin.

Estimated Silk Stock, 26th November, 1886:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks .....	2,230	Pierced Cocoons .....	650
Filature & Re-reels .....	5,520	Noshi-ito .....	4,380
Kakada .....	1,000	Kibiso .....	4,970
Sendai & Hamatsuki .....	550	Mawata .....	670
Tsusaam Kinds .....	300	Sundries .....	130
Total piculs .....	10,200	Total piculs .....	10,800

## TEA.

But few purchases have been made during the week, the aggregate being only 660 piculs, these making a total of 198,900 piculs for the current season, as compared with 167,735 piculs in 1885. The Chamber of Commerce circular quotes Full Medium and Good Medium sorts fully one dollar

higher than the market actually represents. However, the present market price for Good Medium is about 18½ cents, per pound laid down at New York, via Port Moody, at exchange, say 8½ for 4/m.s. draft, whereas they only fetch about 16½ to 17 cents, per pound in New York. No Tea shipments have been announced by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce since our last report.

Common .....	\$12
Good Common .....	13 to 14
Medium .....	17 to 19
Good Medium .....	17 to 19
Fine .....	22 & up/ds

## EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange continued on its upward course early in the week, but received a check by a drop in silver, declined in consequence, and is not particularly strong at quotations.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand .....	3/4
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/4½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight .....	3/5
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight .....	3/5½
On Paris—Bank sight .....	4.23
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight .....	4.34
On Hongkong—Bank sight .....	Par
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight .....	8% dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight .....	7½
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight .....	7½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand .....	80½
On New York—Private 30 days' sight .....	81½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand .....	80½
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight .....	81½

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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1886.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A NUMBER of merchants in the capital propose to establish a Banker's Technical School.

A RESOLUTION has been carried to raise yen 50,000 for the Osaka-Sakai railway extension.

PRINCE SANJO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, will leave for Kyôto about the middle of next month.

THE total number of patients treated in the Dôaisha Hospital during last month was 361 of both sexes.

THE water of the Tamagawa will be conducted to the Artillery Barracks of the Tôkyô Garrison at Ichikawa.

A TELEGRAM received in the capital states that Count Kuroda Kiyotaka, arrived in Paris the 17th instant from Sweden.

VICE-ADMIRAL VISCOUNT NIREI proceeded to the Yokosuka Docks the 29th ultimo and inspected the works in the yard.

A NUMBER of cattle-dealers residing in Kyôbashi, Nihonbashi, and Kanda Divisions propose to establish a cattle market there.

COUNT ITO, Oyama, and Yamada, and Viscount Kabayama and other officials, left for Tsushima the 2nd instant in the *Naniwa Kan*.

MR. MATSUMOTO, of the Government Railways, left for Aichi the 29th ultimo to inspect the proposed route of the Tokaido line.

ACCORDING to enquiries made the 29th ultimo, the total number of bales of raw silk remaining in Yokohama was 17,068, of which 3,688 were Hanks, 8,993 Filature *Zaguri*, 2,955 Kakeda,

1,032 Oku Sen Hamatsuki, and 600 miscellaneous kinds.

THE Metropolitan Police Office contemplates purchasing a steam fire-engine at a cost of yen 4,000, including horses and equipment.

MR. TAKASAKI, Governor of Tôkyô, paid a visit the 26th ult. to Yoroibashi, Nihonbashi Division, and inspected the works there.

COUNT Kawamura, Court Councillor, will shortly leave for Kyôto and Osaka. His mission is said to relate to the Imperial visit in January next.

THE catch of salmon in Ishikari and neighbourhood has been large, the price being *sen* 13 and *sen* 7 each for large and small fish respectively.

THE powder magazines of the War Department having been filled with powder, a new Magazine will be constructed on one of the forts in Tôkyô Bay.

H.I.H. PRINCE FUSHIMI visited the Middle Normal School in Fukushima Prefecture the 27th ultimo, and afterwards attended the local assembly.

THE sums subscribed by Japanese for the relief of the families of the passengers in the *Normanton* aggregate about eight thousand dollars, to date.

H.I.H. PRINCE KITASHIRAKAWA, who went to Chiba the other day to attend the manoeuvres of the Tôkyô Garrison, returned to the capital the 29th ultimo.

MR. ASHIWARA KIYOKAZE, a retired assistant secretary of the Finance Department, was appointed the 26th ult. to be superintendent of Niigata Customs.

THE officials of the Cabinet Office are at present considering a revised draft of the Military and Naval Penal Codes, which was submitted to them lately.

THE construction of the new Japanese Legation in Peking has been almost completed, and Mr. Shioda, the Japanese Minister, removed to the new buildings the 5th ult.

H.I.H. PRINCE FUSHIMI left for Kanare, Shibaguri, the 26th ult., to attend the sham fight between the 5th and 17th Regiments which was to have taken place on that date.

MR. OKI, Governor of Kanagawa, will give an entertainment shortly to the police constables who rendered valuable services during the prevalence of cholera in Yokohama.

THE Hydrographical Bureau in the Naval Department proposes next spring to survey the sea between Kagoshima and Okinawa, as well as the various ports in the latter Prefecture.

THE Tôkyô Mechanics' School will be shortly placed under the control of the Educational Department, and a department of Fine Arts will, it is said, be established in that institution.

THE authorities are at present making enquiries

as to the convicts who were imprisoned with hard labour for complicity in the Satsuma rebellion, with a view to the reduction of their terms.

THE total amount received by the tramway company on the 21st ult., the festival day of the Owashi Jinja, was yen 1,800, the ordinary daily receipts for each car being only yen 30.

THE Tôkyô Commercial School is at present collecting trad. articles with the object of establishing a Bazaar for the instruction students in the institution, and for the inspection of the people.

A NUMBER of prominent Japanese gentlemen in Tôkyô have opened subscriptions to pay for masses for the souls of the Lascars who lost their life in the *Normanton*, and for the defence of Captain Drake.

MR. YAMAO, President of the Law Compilation Bureau, is at present examining a memorial lately submitted by Mr. Boissonade relating to the advisability of revising the present Criminal Codes.

NEW Regulations for the Naval College are at present being prepared by Count Oyama and other high officials of State. Two or three European instructors will be engaged for the institution.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS proceeded to Nagaura the morning of the 26th instant, to witness experiments with torpedo-boats, and returned to the capital in the evening.

MR. HARAGUCHI, chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Tokaido line, who recently returned to Tôkyô from an inspection of the proposed route, will shortly commence laying the first section of the line.

TWO-THIRDS of the total estimates of yen 3,000,000 for the Kiushiu Railway will be easily raised in Kumamoto and Fukuoka Prefectures, yen 1,200,000 and yen 1,000,000 having been already raised in the former and latter Prefectures respectively.

A NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Hall, H.B.M. Acting Consul at Kanagawa, has decided that over-loading was among the causes which contributed to the loss of the British steamer *Plainmiller*.

THE total number of milk dealers in the capital during October last was 133, and the total number of milch cows was 1,039, from which 618 *koku* 1 to 8 *sho* 2 *go* of milk was obtained. The total value of the milk was yen 13,356.80.

MR. YAMAGUCHI, a secretary of the Imperial Household, has returned from an official visit to Kyoto and other localities in connection with the proposed visit of the Emperor, and the date of his Majesty's departure will be notified shortly.

MR. TAKAHASHI, Chief Commissioner of the Patents Bureau in the Agricultural and Commercial Department, who has been four years

in the United States, France, Great Britain, and Germany to report on the conditions of patents in foreign countries, returned to the capital the afternoon of the 16th instant.

THE appeal of Morita Kôchi against the decision of the Yokohama Saibansho, in reference to the late silk fraud case, was dismissed the 30th ultimo in the Tôkyô Court of Appeal. Morita now proposes to bring the case before the Taishin-in.

A SPECIAL meeting was held the morning of the 25 ultimo in the Law Compilation Bureau to discuss a question from Count Ito relating to foreign settlements. Mr. Yamao, chief commissioner, and the counsellors of the Bureau were present.

THE fourteenth conference in connection with treaty revision was held the 29th instant at 2 p.m. in the Foreign Office and closed at 5 p.m. All the foreign representatives were present. The fifteenth conference is fixed for the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.

THE total amount of old and new notes destroyed in the Printing Bureau from the 24th to the 27th ult. was yen 3,639,647.10, of which yen 927,585 was destroyed the 24th, yen 954,195 the 25th, yen 881,935 the 26th, and yen 875,932.10 the 27th ult.

MR. YOSHIDA, Vice-Minister of State for the Agricultural and Commercial Department, arrived at Yokohama the morning of the 26th ult. in the *Yokohama Maru*, and proceeded immediately the capital. The chief commissioners of the various bureaux and private secretaries waited at Shimbashi to receive His Excellency.

MR. KAWASE HIDEHARU, of the Central Tea Association, attended a meeting of tea-merchants of Yokohama, Mie, and Shizuoka, which was held the 22nd ult. at the Manka Restaurant in Yokohama. He left the same day for Yokkaichi in the *Suruga Maru*, enroute for Mie, Shiga, and Kobe in order to report on the condition of the tea business.

THERE is but little to be said about Imports, and the total dealings in Yarns, Cotton Piece-goods, and Woollens amount to nothing worth placing on record, Metals and Kerosene being in much similar case. Some revival has taken place in Sugar, and white sorts, after long neglect, have had a turn at an advance. Of Exports, Raw Silk has again seen a large business, a good demand coming from both Europe and America, although at the close a quieter tone prevails. Arrivals, however, have equalled sales, and the stock is well maintained, while full prices have been generally paid, though a slightly easier feeling now reigns. A good business has also been done in Waste Silk, and prices have been well kept up. Stocks, however, have been reduced. Foreign Exchanges, in sympathy with a further fall in silver, have declined, and close weak.

#### NOTES.

It will have been gathered from the extracts and translations published in these columns during the past week, that the tone of the vernacular press has changed radically with regard to the *Normanton* affair. The *Hochi Shimbun*, indeed, may be said to have held

itself comparatively aloof throughout, though on one occasion its comments went more to the root of the matter than those of any of its contemporaries. That it maintains complete silence now is, therefore, nothing remarkable. The *Nichi Nichi*, however, and the *Fiji* evidently seek to allay the excitement, and they are assisted by the *Choya*, which recalls public attention to that far more important affair, the Nagasaki negotiations. The *Choya* remarks that, having regard to the various complications which have occurred between China and Japan, and to the ill-feeling which has been unavoidably engendered by such events, the Nagasaki trouble assumes grave importance, and ought to be carefully watched. The *Choya* expresses a wish that the liberty of discussion accorded to the press in respect of the *Normanton* catastrophe may be extended to the case of the Nagasaki complication also.

\* \* \*

The *Fiji Shimpô* of the 25th ultimo devotes an exceptionally large space in its leading columns to a refutation of the charges preferred against the Japanese public in connection with the *Normanton* affair. The *Fiji* makes no attempt to minimize the degree of excitement caused by the catastrophe. It admits that the pity and indignation of all classes of people throughout the empire were stirred by the news. But it denies that the nation displayed, in this instance, any qualities which indicate unfitness for self-government. The criticisms uttered, according to our contemporary, are that the excitement was instigated by Government officials; that the Japanese were ignorant enough to confound the action of a ship-master and his crew with the general conduct of the nation under whose flag the vessel sailed; that they knew so little of law as to believe the English Minister responsible for the judgment delivered by a Consular Court, and that they betrayed inability to distinguish the relative importance of international affairs. The *Fiji* retorts by assuring the authors of these criticisms that they only betray their own ignorance of Japan and the Japanese. It denies flatly that the authorities had any hand whatsoever in fomenting or initiating the excitement about the *Normanton* affair. The only possible foundation for such a rumour—namely, that the wives of several Ministers of State appeared among the first contributors to the relief fund—is ridiculed by the *Fiji*, which asserts that the subscription was not a means of stirring the feelings of the people but an evidence that their feelings were already stirred. The *Normanton* tragedy presented features which were in themselves quite striking enough to attract public attention. No official prompting was needed and none took place. As for the charge that some Japanese were ready to throw the blame of an apparent miscarriage of justice on diplomatic shoulders, the *Fiji* observes that, if such a disposition really existed, foreign diplomats must themselves be credited with educating it, since they have taught Japan to believe that scarcely any affair is beyond the legitimate sphere of their interference. Our contemporary is not disposed, apparently, to deny that some capital was made out of the event by the enemies of Christianity, but it inquires pertinently whether the peoples of the West are themselves free from prejudice against religions other than their own, and whether they are never ready to refer

Oriental shortcomings to what they call "paganism." Finally, it discusses the accusation that, while passing with little notice an affair of such grave importance as the Nagasaki outrage, the Japanese fell into a fever over the comparatively trivial catastrophe of the *Normanton*. The charge is pronounced to be strangely short-sighted. The difference was not one of feeling but of opportunity to show feeling. In all matters of considerable international importance, the privilege of free speech is denied to the people. The hands of journalists were restrained in the case of the Nagasaki outrage, and the sentiment of the nation was thus deprived of any vehicle to express itself. Outsiders had no means of judging of its depth or intensity. Had the *Normanton* tragedy been deemed of sufficient moment, similar restraints would have been imposed, and the indignation of the people would have been obliged to smoulder without bursting into a flame capable of betraying its strength. "The Japanese public," concludes the *Fiji Shimpô*, "clearly comprehended this distinction and were not slow to profit by the liberty accorded to them, for these islands are not inhabited by fools alone."

\* \* \*

The vernacular press devotes its leading columns almost entirely to the discussion of the Nagasaki affair. The *Fiji Shimpô* of the 27th ultimo draws a strong contrast between the conduct of the British residents in respect of the *Normanton* catastrophe and the attitude of the Chinese with regard to the Nagasaki imbroglio. Our Tôkyô contemporary says that the behaviour of the British residents in the case of the *Normanton*, their unanimous and candid acknowledgment of the discreditable aspects of the tragedy, and their sincere sympathy for the unfortunate Japanese passengers, offer an unequivocal evidence of adherence to the noble traditions of English seamanship, and show that the title of Queen of the Ocean has been justly earned by their country. On the other hand, although the culpability of the Chinese sailors who caused the riot in Nagasaki is far more certain than that of Captain Drake and his officers, while Englishmen show such a marked disposition to be frank and impartial, the Chinese pursue an exactly opposite course. The Tôkyô journal does not doubt that had English ships been concerned instead of Chinese in the Nagasaki affair, a satisfactory settlement would have been made long ago. The *Fiji*'s article concludes with a prediction that, while the honourable conduct of the British residents in regard to the *Normanton* trouble will not fail to earn the lasting gratitude of the Japanese, the obstructive and unfair attitude of China will assuredly bear its own fruits.

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The *Mainichi Shimbun*'s issues of the 27th and 28th ultimo are also taken up by the Nagasaki trouble. After recapitulating the incidents of the disturbance, the writer laments the long delay which has occurred in settling the affair and the fact that it threatens to assume the dimensions of an international complication. History shows, we are told, that countries can only maintain friendly relations with each other by obeying the principles of international morality. In illustration of this assertion the *Alabama* imbroglio between Great Britain and the United States, and the dispute between Spain and Germany about the Carolines are quoted. The former was happily brought to a peaceful conclusion

through the high moral sense of Mr. Gladstone and other English statesmen, and the settlement of the latter was due to the German Government's regard for international good faith. In respect of the Nagasaki complication, one of two modes of settlement alone is possible. Either recourse must be had to the arbitrament of the sword, or respect must be paid to international obligations. Whatever might have been true of China in former times, she must surely have learned ere now that a country cannot preserve its reputation unless it pays due deference to certain universally recognised codes. Rumour says that the Chinese desire to discontinue the use of English as the language of the Conference, on the ground that various misunderstandings have been caused by employing it, and that they propose to recommence the negotiations *de novo*. But it is impossible to believe that statesmen like the Viceroy Li and the Chinese Representative in Japan would approve such an evasive and unworthy course of procedure. The *Mainichi* concludes with a hope that the Chinese will see the wisdom of terminating such a discreditable incident with the least possible delay, and that the Japanese Government will keep the nation fully informed of the progress of the negotiations.

The *Choya Shimbun* has three articles, in its issues of the 24th, 25th, and 26th ultimo, on the same subject. The gist of its comments is that, from every point of view, political as well as commercial, it is wisest for Japan to be on friendly terms with China, but that to be friendly with a country like the Middle Kingdom nothing is more essential than a firm and decisive attitude.

The action of the Japanese Law Association in offering the services of its members gratis for the defence of Captain Drake of the *Normanton* is criticised in some quarters as a foolish excess of zeal. "A subscription for the Lascars who perished in the ship is reasonable enough," say these critics, "but that Japanese lawyers should offer to defend Captain Drake is just a trifle too romantic." We, however, fail to see the romance of the thing at all. On the contrary, it seems good, sound practical sense. For it is certain that if Captain Drake is acquitted of the charge now preferred against him, the feeling created in Japanese circles by the verdict of the Naval Court of Inquiry will be more or less vividly revived. But if Japanese lawyers are associated in his defence, a judgment in his favour would be robbed of nearly all its sting. From this obvious point of view we hope that the offer of the Japanese lawyers will be accepted, and we are disposed to think that, whether accepted or rejected, the fact that it has been made will not be without good effect.

Japanese papers publish the following telegrams:—

(*Mainichi Shimbun*.)

Kobe, November 26th.

Mr. Kuroda, counsellor, and party returned here last night in the *Tairin Maru* from Kishu. The locality where the *Normanton* was wrecked is in the sea of Katsura, Muragori.

(*Fiji Shimpō*.)

Osaka, November 26th (Afternoon).

The *Tairin Maru* arrived at Oshima in Kishu the 20th instant. The chief inspector of police in Wakayama and the headman of Nihi-Muragori stated that the body of a passenger had been found floating on the water. Search was made by diving operations the full wind day two of last Katsura (Nihi-Muragori) and the body of the

*Normanton* were observed in 50 fathoms of water. A quantity of waste thread was picked up on the 22nd instant. Twenty-four fishing junks were engaged the 23rd to assist in the diving operations. A buoy has been moored over the wreck.

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Kobe, November 30th, 5.50 p.m.

The chief mate of the *Normanton* and seven other persons received summonses last night. One leaves for Yokohama to-day in the *Oni Maru*, and the others will leave to-morrow in the *Satsuna Maru*.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to the *Normanton* Fund, including sums collected and forwarded by the *Hyogo News*:—

	DOLLARS.
Already acknowledged.....	914 00
C. A. W. Downall, Esq.....	25 00
H. F. P.....	10 00
A. Friend.....	10 00
C. W. Dimock, Esq.....	10 00
Captain Hadnett.....	1 00
Total to date.....	970 00

THE *Fiji Shimpō* of the 22nd ultimo has another leading article on the Nagasaki affair, and reproduces in full the two letters of indictment sent at the outset to the Chinese Consul by the Japanese judicial authorities at Nagasaki. It concludes the article in the following words:—"According to private letters received from Nagasaki and to stories told by eyewitnesses, the aspect of the brawl assumes a serious phase; but, fearing that these may be groundless rumours, we have confined ourselves to the reproduction of the letters of indictment. From these public documents alone, the guilt of the conduct of the Chinese sailors is proved indisputably. But, for some unknown reason, the negotiations respecting the affair took the form of a conference of commissioners of the two countries, and we now hear that the conference has been suspended. We can be confident, however, that whatever changes may have taken place in the conduct of the negotiations, the facts remain unaltered. The incidents that occurred on the 13th and 15th of August last are faithfully recorded in the documents above reproduced; and as there have not been discovered any contradictory proofs in any of the investigations hitherto made, no doubt remains as to the culpability of the Chinese men-of-war's men. We therefore believe that it will not be long before consolation can be given to the wronged souls of the departed Japanese and satisfaction to the survivors. From the outset, we have refrained from the free expression of our opinions as to the Nagasaki affair, lest our so doing might hinder the carrying out of the policy of our Government. We have confidence in our Government, and doubt not but that, whatever method may be adopted, the original spirit of the letters of indictment will at the last be acted upon. Let us keep watch over the progress of the negotiations, while at the same time attending to the *Normanton* affair.

THE Minister of State for Finance evidently knows his public well. The success that attends his operations—we say nothing as to the soundness or unsoundness of the operations themselves—is beyond anything that outsiders could reasonably expect. During the past three years there has been a succession of demands upon the people's purses. First we had the Nakasendo Railway Bonds, of which twenty millions' worth were issued and largely purchased. Almost simultaneously the Kinsatsu Exchange Bonds were offered, and capitalists took over six millions of them in less than a month. Then followed the Naval Bonds, which

a total issue of seventeen millions, the first instalment of which—five millions—brought applications that aggregated more than three times the amount required. Now, finally, we have the Redemption Bonds, incomparably the biggest scheme of the whole. One hundred and seventy-five millions' worth of these are to be issued, and for the first instalment of ten millions applications aggregating over sixteen millions have been received. Thus, since the autumn of 1883, capitalists have invested over forty million dollars in Government securities, and are apparently as anxious as ever to engage in such operations. The return which they obtain seems to be altogether a secondary consideration. During the first twelve months after the issue of the Nakasendo Bonds, capitalists were unwilling to pay more than 93 for 100 *yen* worth of these securities, carrying seven per cent. interest. Now, two years later, they gladly pay the full face value of Redemption Bonds bearing only five per cent. interest. Two things are quite plain; that money is far more plentiful in the country than observers were accustomed to suppose, and that opportunities to invest it profitably are very difficult to find. It is impossible, in the face of these repeated operations, to avoid an apprehension that the fixing of so much floating capital must ultimately prove a grave inconvenience. The condition under which the Redemption Bonds are issued divest them, it is true, of this dangerous character to a certain extent. The money paid to purchase them will be speedily restored to the people by the redemption of securities bearing higher rates of interest. Should the holders of the latter desire to reinvest their money in a similar manner, it is possible that the competition for Government securities may ultimately become keen enough to work its own remedy. In the meanwhile, we have only to hope that the prospects of industry and trade will brighten sufficiently to disclose investments more profitable than these five-per-cent. bonds which at present occupy nearly the whole field of Japanese capitalists' vision.

It would be impossible, we imagine, to traverse the arguments advanced by our correspondent "Fairplay," except on the broad free-trade principle that a country should never attempt to protect any industry under any circumstances. If Japan desires to secure her mercantile marine against foreign competition, there can be no manner of question that to do so is within her right as an independent Power. It happens, however, that she has surrendered this particular right by treaty, so far as concerns the open ports, and we may safely assume that to recover a free hand she would have to give a substantial *quid pro quo*. We do not say that this is as it should be. Quite the contrary, indeed. Things have to be dealt with, however, as they are, not as they ought to be. Before negotiating with a view to closing her cabotage against outsiders, Japan would have to appraise the loss she suffers, or is likely to suffer, from competition, so as to know how much she could afford to pay for altering the treaties. At present the loss, we are inclined to think, is trifling. The regular lines of foreign steamers which touch at Japanese ports on their inward and outward voyages, do not carry much cargo or many passengers between these ports. Their organization does not enable them to offer to a Japanese shipper the important

facilities which he commands in the case of a native company. Greater inconvenience is doubtless caused by occasional steamers. Cargo carried at half, or even one-third, of the usual charges pays such ships better than ballast, and they thus not only attract business but also disturb the rates. Still the inconvenience attributable to this cause is not very serious, and while we agree with the principle laid down by our correspondent—who, by the way, being himself a steamship owner, is presumably interested in keeping things as they are—we cannot but note that the grievance he exposes is not yet of paramount importance. What it might become, however, if the country were completely thrown open to foreign trade, is another question. In that event the number of foreign-owned steamers visiting the country might be so largely augmented as to constitute a formidable fleet of competitors working under conditions against which the regular coasting vessels could not possibly contend. It certainly behoves the Government to consider, and if possible to provide against, this contingency when revising the treaties.

ANOTHER line of railway is projected. It is to pass from Oyama, on the Ueno-Utsunomiya road, and Maebashi, on the Ueno-Maebashi road. The whole distance is fifty miles, and this is divided into two sections, the first extending from Oyama, *via* Tochigi, Sano and Ashikaga, to Kiriu—32 miles—and the second from Kiriu, *via* Omama and Isesaki, to Maebashi (18 miles). The principal projectors are Messrs. Taguchi, Ban, Kimura, and Komatsu. The statistics they have obtained show that, during the three years 1883-1885, the average value of the commodities which passed over the first section of the proposed route was thirty-four million *yen*, and the number of travellers was 938,910. The estimated receipts from these two sources were 225,614 *yen* and 143,975 *yen*, respectively. On the most moderate calculation, the prospect contemplated by the projectors is that the gross earnings of the line would be over 170,000 *yen* annually. They put the cost of construction at 841,700 *yen* in the case of the first section, which traverses level ground and has no large rivers to cross; and, allowing fifty per cent. for working expenses, they promise themselves a dividend of ten per cent., observing, at the same time, that this outlook is probably less favourable than the reality will prove, since the district intersected by the line is rich in products, such as silk, cotton, tobacco, copper, rice, barley, wheat, hemp, tea, linseed oil, and so forth. It must be confessed, however, that the estimated cost of construction—something over twenty thousand dollars a mile—is not warranted by any previous experience in Japan. Nevertheless, it appears to have been accepted by a meeting of intending shareholders held at the Tōkyō Chamber of Commerce, on the 17th instant. Thirty-nine gentlemen were represented at the meeting, and eight were chosen as a deputation to push the project in official quarters.

LAST Saturday, the friends of the Reverend Davidson Macdonald, M.D., of the Canadian Methodist Mission in Tōkyō, presented him with a handsome testimonial, consisting of a cheque for \$520 enclosed in a cloisonné box and accompanied by an address. Dr. Macdonald's services as a physician have been highly appre-

ciated during the past five years in which the Tōkyō community has been so fortunate as to enjoy them, and special mention was made in the address of the skill and devotion he had shown during the recent cholera epidemic in the capital. The gift is to be used in some personal way, as Dr. Macdonald may decide. We believe Dr. Macdonald leaves Japan on furlough next year, and it will be gratifying to him to know how much he has won the esteem and affection of the community.

THE Chevalier Vita Positano, whose lamented death at the early age of fifty-three took place the 26th instant, had earned much distinction before he came to Japan to discharge the functions of Italian Consul. His first public service was in the rank of Captain in Garibaldi's army, where he acquired the reputation of a brave soldier and skilful leader. The claims which he thus established on the gratitude of his country and his King were largely strengthened by his conspicuous gallantry and ability at Sophia, where his services on behalf of the citizens elicited the admiration of both the belligerents, and were permanently commemorated in the name given to one of the city Squares which has been known ever since as the "Place Positano." No one attached less value to these distinguished services than the Chevalier himself. His modesty endeared him to his friends as much as his other high qualities. During his residence in Japan he conceived a sincere affection for the country, and his warm sympathy with the patriotic aspirations of the people was worthy of the cause to the success of which he had himself so stoutly contributed in the past. It is scarcely necessary to add that he was interred with all the honours due to his official position and personal rank. The Italian Minister headed the cortège, followed by all his colleagues of the Corps Diplomatique, the staffs of the various Legations and the Consuls of all nationalities. The Imperial Japanese Government was represented by Mr. Aoki, Vice-Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Local Government by His Excellency the Prefect of Yokohama. The bier was also followed by a crowd of friends, from both Tōkyō and Yokohama, as well as by the Sovereign and Brethren of the Chrysanthemum Chapter.

THE *Fiji Shimpō*, in an article headed "A Word to the People," remarks that no particular hazard is involved in the prophecy, based upon the present negotiations as to Treaty Revision, that at no distant period the Japanese nation will see their country opened mixed residence; indeed, one may reasonably assert that this important event will in all probability precede or very closely follow the establishment in the 23rd year of Meiji of the Japanese National Assembly. We have regretted, says the *Fiji Shimpō*, the tardy rate at which railway extension progressed for some time in this country, but within recent days there has been little cause for complaint on this score. In a few years Tōkyō and Kyōto will be united by railway lines; the Tōkyō-Aomori railway will also be completed soon, and branch lines will be laid throughout the country, so that the time is not far off when the mercantile and industrial classes will be able to avail themselves to the fullest extent of facilities of transportation the want of which has become so evident. Japan will certainly undergo in a few years a

great and important change in her political, financial, and social life, and it is the duty of all to prepare beforehand the appliances that will be called for in these altered circumstances. If, when the country is opened, foreigners are permitted to reside in the interior, the first course incumbent on the Government of Japan is to remodel the civil and commercial laws and to re-enact the statutes that are now in force—the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure, etc. These are urgent matters that fall to be dealt with by the Government. Looking, however, to the people's state of preparation for the new condition of affairs, it may be asked how many of our merchants are qualified to meet foreigners on equal terms and fight with them the battle of commerce? In view of the change we have referred to, the industries of the country first claim attention, and should receive it as early as possible.

THE total number of students in the educational institutions under the Department of State for Education at the end of June last was as follows:—1,256 in the Imperial University, 1,014 in the Higher Normal School, 995 in the First Higher Middle School, 309 in the Third Higher Middle School, 384 in the Tōkyō Commercial College, 87 in the Tōkyō Female High School, 39 in the Blind and Deaf Asylum, and 21 in the School of Music, making in all 4,105. The students of the University were distributed over the various departments as follows:—University Hall, 8 (governmental); College of Jurisprudence, 196 (94 governmental, 102 private); College of Medicine, regular course 238 (4 governmental, 234 private); Japanese course 365 (private); course of pharmacy 39 (private); College of Engineering, 91 (31 governmental, 60 private); College of Literature, regular course 29 (14 governmental, 15 private); Japanese course 99 (private); College of Science 38 (22 governmental, 16 private); and School of Technology 153 (6 governmental, 147 private).—*Official Gazette*.

WE find the following charming myth, as novel to Japanese as to foreigners, in the columns of the *Pottery Gazette*:—

In some districts of Japan the natives have a remarkable custom in connection with window-gardening. In houses wherein reside one or more daughters of a marriageable age, an empty flower-pot, of an ornamental character, is encircled by a ring, and suspended from the window or verandah by three light chains. The Julietts of Japan are, of course, attractive, and their Romeoas as anxious as those of other lands. But, instead of serenades by moonlight and other delicate ways of making an impression, it is etiquette for the Japanese lover to approach the dwelling of his lady bearing some choice plant in his hand, which he boldly, but, let us hope, reverently, proceeds to plant in the empty vase. This takes place at a time when he is fully assured that both mother and daughter are at home, neither of whom, of course, is at all conscious that the young man is taking such a liberty with the flower-pot outside their window. It is believed that a young lover so engaged has never been seen by his lady or by her mamma in this act of sacrilege. This act of placing a pretty plant in the empty flower-pot is equivalent to a formal proposal to the young lady who dwells within, and this Eastern fashion is a most delicate and harmless way of proposing to a lady. The youthful gardener, having settled his plant to his mind, retires, and the lady is free to act as she pleases. If he is the right man, she takes every care of his gift, waters it, and tends it carefully with her own hands, that all the world may see the donor is accepted as a suitor. But, if he is not a favourite, or if stern parents object, the poor plant is torn from the vase, and the next morning lies, limp and withered, on the verandah or on the path below.

PEOPLE who, happily for themselves, are sufficiently methodical to keep diaries, will be delighted with "The Imperial English and Chinese Almanac" published by



Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. The book opens with the Chinese Customs Regulations and Tariff, and these are supplemented by accurate information on postal and telegraphic matters as well as by an English and Chinese calendar. Then we have the diary itself, a most conveniently arranged affair, in which the dates according to both calendars are given, and the leaves are ruled vertically and horizontally. What we particularly like about this diary is the portliness of the volume. In general such books are more or less diminutive. Their dimensions rather help to encourage the notion that to keep a diary is a species of pastime, falling entirely outside the duties of every-day life. But the truth is that among all possible acts of submission to routine there is not one which repays a man more fully and contributes more materially to the dispatch of his business than the keeping of a diary. The volume before us inculcates this lesson by its size. A man need only place it on his desk and he will be pretty sure not to forget his daily contribution to its pages or to count it among things which possess no practical claim on his time. Yet in spite of this self-asserting portliness, it only costs one dollar.

It is a vital necessity to the telegraphic correspondents of the American press that they should have some sensational affair on the *tapis*. Ireland is a standing dish, but its flavour is becoming just a trifle stale. Strongly as nations are disposed to sympathise with wrongs which they are not themselves required to redress, they must grow weary at last of the complaints of a country whose deepest griefs are sentimental. Still the telegraphists cannot afford to abandon Ireland. They continue to wire all sorts of striking pictures across the water—shifting scenes in which nothing is permanent except the iron oppression of the British Government. To such diligent purveyors there can never be much lack of minor sensations. Scandal is particularly welcome. The *Stead* disclosures gave them an opportunity of representing the whole social fabric of England as honeycombed with vice, and the Crawford-Dilke case enabled them once more to exhibit panoramic glimpses of a British Sodom and Gomorrah. Now they are off to St. Petersburg for material. They will have the Czar mad. They began by whispering that the Ruler of all the Russias was a moody man, prone to unwholesome broodings, imbued with Muscovite fanaticism, and generally disposed to adopt violent rather than moderate courses. There were materials here for a very effective sketch. Wielding immense forces with perfect autocracy, surrounded by Generals who are soldiers first and statesmen afterwards, and harrassed at home by problems which can neither be solved nor neglected, a distraught monarch might well find comfort in deeds that would disturb the peace of the world. The world, however, did not show any disposition to be disturbed by anticipation. Perhaps people had begun to discount the large orders of the telegraphists. At all events, the latter advanced another step. They now recalled the fact that the Czar had gone through scenes and perils well fitted to unbinge the strongest mind, and added the phantasy that his had never been a particularly strong mind. Still, their news fell flat, and it became necessary that they should yet take the final step. This they have now done by announcing that the Czar is not only a

lunatic but a coward. Doubtless even such a large morsel of sensation will go the way of ninety-nine hundredths of its predecessors. But the telegraphists will continue as busily as ever tearing reputations to pieces and pursuing the unique aim of throwing the public into a ferment. Is there nothing to restrain these gentlemen of electric mendacity? We had hoped that when they began to sign their telegrams with their own names some bounds would be prescribed by a selfish regard for the reputation of their signatures. But Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who was about the first to sign, now enjoys the enviable eminence of first sensationalist. It looks as if journalism was destined to accomplish an unwholesome change in public morality.

At the meeting of the Yokohama Sailing Club held on Tuesday evening the following rules were adopted:—

1. That this Club is formed for the promotion of Sailing and Sailing Races only, and its name shall be the Yokohama Sailing Club.
2. That the annual subscription be \$2 payable in advance, and due on the 31st of March in each year.
3. That new members be admitted upon the written requisition of three members, and payment of the current year's subscription.
4. That the Committee of Management shall consist of five members, one of whom shall act as honorary secretary and treasurer.
5. That a general meeting of the members of the club shall be held in the month of March in each year for the purpose of electing the Committee, receiving a statement of accounts, and the transaction of general business.
6. That the Committee shall be elected by ballot and shall hold office until the next annual meeting. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled up by the Committee.
7. That the Committee may on ten days notice, convene extraordinary general meetings of the Club, specifying in the notice convening the meeting the object or objects for which the meeting is called, and to which the discussion must be strictly confined.
8. The Committee shall also call an extraordinary general meeting under the same conditions and restrictions, upon the written requisition of any ten members.
9. That any member allowing his subscription or entrance fees for sailing races to fall more than one month in arrear without excuse considered reasonable by the Committee shall be liable to have his name removed from the list of members, without notice given, or resolution carried to that effect, and such member shall not be eligible for re-election except upon payment of double the amount of his indebtedness to the Club.
10. That the Club shall have the power to expel a member by ballot at an extraordinary general meeting to be called for the purpose; ten days' notice of the meeting to be given to such member. It shall be competent for the votes of two-thirds of those voting to expel; provided that the member of members voting shall be not less than twenty-one. The Committee shall, however, have power, before calling such meeting, to recommend the member to resign. No member expelled or resigning under this rule shall be eligible for re-election within twelve months from the date of his expulsion or resignation.
11. That the Club Flag shall be a red pennant with a white bill.
12. That every member being the owner of a boat entered on the club register shall be entitled to fly the club flag.
13. That nothing in these rules contained shall be altered or varied except at an extraordinary general meeting composed of not less than twenty members, to be convened under Rule 7 or 8 specially for that purpose.

To Mr. W. DENISE's indefatigable industry Japanese students owe another valuable publication *Rompô Kôgi* (論法講義), or Lectures on Logic. The book forms the opening section of a long work on the same subject, which is to be founded on the teaching of Mill and Bain, with expositions of the views of their great antagonists. The prefatory portion now before us consists of material drawn from five lectures which were delivered by the author last winter to mixed audiences. The process followed in preparing them for publication has been to revise them generally and to re-arrange the matter they contain so as to make it serve the purpose of an introduction to the principal work. The result of

these operations is 144 pages of clearly constructed and well printed Japanese, divided into four chapters. The chief subjects treated are, Psychological Data of Logic; First Principles of Logic; the connection of Thought and Language; Names, their Kinds and Import; Aristotle's Classification of Things that can be named, and Mill's Classification. The illustrations of processes of reasoning are drawn from Japanese sources, and special prominence is given to the practical aspects of the science, all discussions of purely metaphysical questions being avoided. Book II., which, we understand, is now going through the press under the enterprising auspices of a prominent Tôkyô bookseller, is to be on Propositions; Book III. on Reasoning, and so on in the usual order of studying this great subject. The whole work is expected to be about 1,200 pages long, and, judging by the volume now before us, it will be a work of the greatest value to Japanese students.

THIS is a strange age in which we live. The British Government figures as an exhibitor at the "Colonies," its exhibits consisting of quantities of jewelry and other valuables looted last year from the royal palace in Mandalay. And in *The Times* of October 5th we read:—

The treasure taken by the French troops on the capture of Hué arrived at Marseilles from Annam on Sunday evening by the mail packet *Iraouaddy*, of the Messageries Maritimes. It consists of 192 cases of silver ingots and 14 cases of gold coins. The strong room of the steamer was not large enough to receive such a load of the precious metals, and the cases had to be placed at the bottom of the hold, where they are covered with 500 tons of merchandise. All the openings leading to be compartment were closed with care, and sealed. The cases were forwarded to Paris by railway to the Ministry of Finance, and this morning they were deposited safely in the cellars of the Bank of France.

On the arrival of the treasure at Marseilles great precautions were taken to insure its safety. Six of the crew, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, were stationed round the entrance to be held, and this guard was not dispensed with until the treasure had been removed from the ship. This treasure, valued at 9,000,000*f.*, is only a small part of the booty taken by the French troops after the capture of Hué. The remainder was restored to the King of Annam.

So we have two of the most civilized Powers in the world employing their armies in this nineteenth century for precisely the same purpose of wholesale robbery that inspired leaders like Aymerigot Marcel and the Capitaine de Buch five centuries ago.

ENGLISHMEN have hitherto flattered themselves that in point of official purity they have at least as good a record as any country in the world. But it seems that they are wholly mistaken. A former French naval officer, M. Le Baron de Mandat-Grancey, has conducted investigations *in loco* which enable him to enlighten the world in the following remarkable manner:—"In England everything is made a pretext for a *flee* (sic!). The word signifies both a salary and a *pourboire*. In France officials are absolutely forbidden to accept anything from the public. In England it is considered perfectly natural that they should accept fees besides their salaries, which, by the way, are superb. This special remuneration for service which, according to our ideas, ought to be gratuitous, is often sanctioned by law. This observation is applicable to naval and military men as well as others. Some years ago I saw an English captain come on board a French man-of-war, asking permission to correct his chronometer by ours. Our officer on guard hastened to render him this slight service. The Englishman solemnly handed a sovereign to him after he had made his observations, and was much astonished on seeing the Frenchman refuse a sovereign with a certain air of disdain. Original from

It appears that all English officers consider these extra means of increasing their income as perfectly legitimate. Another time, at Shanghai, an army of Taipings threatened the town. The bankers, fearing an attack, asked the French and English captains to allow them to put their cash on board, a request which was immediately granted. But when, after a few days, the danger was past, and the bankers asked that their money might be returned to them, those who had confided it to the English men-of-war were rather surprised to receive, at the same time, a neat little account. In all this there is nothing underhand. An officer acting in this way in France would be boycotted by every one of his comrades, and sent before a martial court by his superiors. I only cite these facts to show how greatly English ideas differ from ours on many points, and to explain that with so well established a system of *fleets* the slightest attention may become odious."

Mr. MÜLLER's meetings of last Sunday at the Union Church were of a very remarkable character, especially the evening meeting for Japanese Christians. The morning service was largely attended by English and American residents, who listened with rapt attention to a very suggestive and impressive discourse on Enoch's walk of 300 years with God, and as to whether it were possible now to walk habitually in fellowship with the Almighty. The evening meeting was at 6 p.m. and even at that early hour the house was full. The floors of the aisles when seats proved insufficient were converted into sitting places for the hearers. The rev. gentleman gave a succinct account of the Schools, Bible-work, and Missionary work of the institution with which he was connected. The orphanage work was but slightly introduced, as he announced his willingness to meet his Japanese Christian friends again on the next Sabbath evening at 5.30 p.m., when he would complete his account of the Orphanages and add a brief farewell. The address was listened to with the greatest attention, as it was rapidly interpreted sentence by sentence by Mr. Ishimoto Sanjiuro, of the Union College, Tôkyô. The services closed at 7 p.m., but the entire audience remained to a meeting of another hour's duration for prayer and praise. The latter was quite as impressive as the former. It is to be regretted that some larger and more convenient place could not be found for the accommodation of the audiences that would come together to hear the interesting story of Mr. Müller's life-work. An effort is being made to secure the Town Hall assembly room for the purpose, which it is to be hoped will prove successful. At Melbourne Mr. Müller addressed 5,000 persons for an hour and 20 minutes in the Town Hall.

Mr. Müller's address on Thursday evening, giving an account of his early life, his conversion, his entering on pastoral work in England and especially the work of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, founded March 5th, 1834, was exceedingly interesting. The departments of work contemplated by that Institution at first were four. First, the establishment of Day Schools, Sunday Schools, and a full school for the very poorest of the people, and for whom no provision for education was then made by the Government. Secondly, The circulation of the Scriptures among the poorest

of the people. Third; The aid to missionary operations at home and abroad. Fourth; The circulation of religious books, pamphlets, and tracts for both Christians and unbelievers. A fifth department was afterwards added, which has outgrown all the rest, viz: the orphan work, which has grown to be the largest Orphanage in the world. A circular was put forth announcing the principles on which the institution was to be conducted. These were simply two:—1. No debts would ever be contracted. 2. Would not have any distinguished lord of the land as patron of the institution, but the Lord God should be the patron, so that He alone should have the honour of its success. This might be thought strange, but it was done in firm reliance on the promise: "Them that honour me I will honour." The beginnings in each of these departments were small, but the results attained marvelous, as the following figures will show. Of schools, there are now 39 day schools, 43 Sunday schools, 3 adult Schools, total 85, with 5,613 scholars. These are all distinct from the orphanages and do not include the latter. The total of scholars from the beginning is 102,000, and of funds expended \$530,514. Of the circulation of the scriptures in Great Britain, in Spain, Italy, China, and other parts of the world, 213,000 bibles, \$64,000 testaments, 20,562 psalms, and 207,000 portions have been circulated. This has been done at a cost of \$181,196. To aid missionary work in China, India, British Demerara \$1,272,000 have been expended. The circulation of religious books, tracts, &c., was only 19,000, the first year; soon it increased to 190,000; then to 500,000 in a year, and then to 1,000,000, then to 1½ millions, then to 2, 2½, 3 and now to between 3 and 4 millions yearly. Many of these are large bound volumes, and 86 millions of books and tracts have been thus circulated, or more than 400 horse loads, at a cost of \$220,356. These are facts and figures going to show what a man without a dollar of funds of his own, without salary, or any source of support but what he has received in answer to prayer to God, has been able to do. The account of the orphanage work is to be given to night at 5.30 o'clock at the Union Church.

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Mr. Müller's account of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution was concluded last evening by an account of the orphan work at Bristol, begun in 1835. He stated its object was not merely regard for the physical necessities of orphans bereaved of both parents, nor for their mental and spiritual necessities, weighty as these were, but chiefly to strengthen the faith of Christians and prove to an unbelieving and sceptical age that God was the Living God, and still willing to help all who put their trust in Him. For the greater evidence of this neither he nor his fellow-workers ever solicited any one for help, nor, beyond the annual report, made known the state of the funds. In forty-seven reports Mr. Müller had challenged any one to prove the incorrectness of his statement of not making a single individual application for help. The work commenced like that of the other departments on a small scale. First one house was rented for 30 girls over 8 years of age. Then a second for 30 boys under 8 years of age, then a third for girls over 8 years of age, and a fourth for girls under 8 years. Thus 112 orphans and 11 helpers were the results of the first year's work. The supply of the wants of these orphans and

helpers was only by prayer and waiting on God. An instance was given, showing the manner of meeting times of deficiency of food for their next meal. On one occasion, when breakfast was over and at 9 o'clock there was no means for providing the dinner at 1 p.m., a meeting of the helpess was held for prayer, and at 10, a bank note by post was received supplying the want. Often a second prayer-meeting would be held for the supper, and a third for the children's milk for breakfast. On one such occasion after prayer till 9 or 10 p.m. Mr. Müller returned to his house to see if anything had come in for their help, but found nothing had been received. The next morning he went early to the orphans to see if these had been supplies received, when the helper showed him three gold sovereigns just received. This instance, given in his yearly report brought the donor to see him and tell him the strange circumstances attending the gift. He was a merchant, in a large business, and was early that morning going to his counting-house to see important letters. On the way the thought entered his mind, "I ought to take something to the orphans. But this," thought he, "I can do to-night after seeing my letters." Still the impression of the duty of giving to the orphans so increased that he started back, but again the desire to see his correspondence so increased that he again set out for the counting-house, but the former impression now became so strong that he had to return to the orphan houses and leave the above amount. Mr. Müller related the circumstances that led to the building of the first Orphan house for 300 children at a cost of \$9,000, for which he had not \$9 in hand. He became so convinced of its being the Lord's will that for days he mingled praise with his prayers on the subject. On the 34th day, the first donation of \$1,000 came in, and not long after another, and then two donations of \$12,000 each, and within two years the building was completed and paid for. The contract was not signed till the money was in hand to pay for the building. The amount for furnishing was received while the building was being erected. Then a second house and a third were decided on, for 850 more orphans, at a cost of \$240,000; 900 orphans more were waiting and a fourth and fifth house were built at an expense of \$360,000. The total expenditure on the five buildings was \$690,000, while all the other departments of labour were being sustained and cared for. The contributions varied from one farthing to \$72,200. He had received 40 donations of \$6,000; 12 donations of \$12,000; 8 donations of \$18,000; 6 donations of \$30,000; 1 donation of \$42,000; 1 donation of \$48,600; 1 donation of \$54,560; and 1 donation of \$72,200. The yearly expenses range from \$200,000 to \$240,000. The total of all receipts have been \$6,600,000. The average number of orphans is 2,250, with 112 helpers. These helpers are mostly teachers trained up in the Institution; they also supply teachers for the Day Schools. The girls at the age of 17 are given an outfit, and secure positions in good families as domestics. The boys at 14-15 years of age are placed as indoor apprentices and are furnished with an outfit and £13 sterling as a premium. Orphans are taken as babes in arms and cared for. All the work of the Institution—an immense amount—is performed by the inmates themselves under experienced servants to direct. In closing his address Mr. Müller spoke of

the encouragement we thus had to wait patiently upon God. Not that all were called to build orphan-houses, but all, in the least as the greatest affair, should commit all to God and seek His glory. He spoke also of the encouragements to labour in Japan compared with other mission fields, and hoped for a thousand-fold more blessing upon missionary work than had yet been given. He announced his meeting for all Christian workers, native as well as European, this afternoon at 2 in the Union Church, also his consent to preach to-morrow at 11 a.m., and to give a farewell service on Monday 5.30 p.m., at the Union Church. As Mr. Müller goes to Tôkyô to labour next Tuesday, this will be the last opportunity for those desiring to hear him.

A CONTROVERSY is being carried on between the *Choya Shimbun*, the *Keizai Zasshi*, and the *Jiji Shimpô*, on one side, and the *Mainichi Shimbun* on the other with regard to the manner of making good the deficit in the accounts of the Japan Mail Steamship Company. The three former journals maintain that the Government are bound, by the terms of the charter which they gave the company, to find the whole amount of the deficiency, whereas the *Mainichi Shimbun* insists that the Treasury's responsibility does not extend beyond interest on the Company's capital. The Government, it would seem, are inclined to take the latter view of the case, for in the *Choya Shimbun* of the 26th ultimo we find the following:—"As the accounts of the Japan Mail S.S. Company for the past year show a deficiency of more than 2,200,000 yen, application was made to the Government for that amount, but, as more than once stated in these columns, the authorities are reported to take the ground that their liability is limited to the interest on the Company's capital, or 880,000 yen in all. With the object of making arrangements for the future, the principal officials of the Company are said to have been summoned several times by the Government, and the expectation is that changes of a more or less radical nature will be made in the organization of the concern. Rumour also says that Mr. Morioka, President of the Company, will send in his resignation in a few days."

HERE is an extract from the Report of Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Taiwan, which deserves a place in every paper published in the Orient:—"The whole of the Chinese people, wear native cloth, and wear nothing else. I have examined the clothes of labourers, who form the great majority of the people, in two-thirds of the 18 provinces of China, and the fact is as I say. Our shirtings and cotton piece-goods are only fit to be the under-garments of the rich, or the outer garments of the sedentary poor, linings, and grave-clothes. They are utterly unfit, whether in yarn, in make, in length, and in width, for the ordinary clothes of Li Chang, Wang, Lin, and Chiao, who, in millions, pursue their daily toil clothed in their own tough, rough, honest, untearable, and unwearoutable home-spun from Kwangtung to Kansuh, and from Szechuen to Chihli. So long therefore, as we with persistent conservatism, cater for the luxuries of the few and neglect the necessities of the many, so long will our export of piece-goods to China be inextensive, and, compared with the teeming millions of cotton-wearers which make up the population of China, be absurdly small. This is not a country where a

cotton handkerchief and a turban, the one made of Lancashire rubbish and the other of a light-weight shirting, suffice for clothing. From six to ten months every year, every Chinaman is comfortably clad in a jacket, trousers, and under-clothing, made of heavy cotton cloth, the product of Chinese fields, Chinese spindles, Chinese looms, and Chinese hands."

ON the 16th, 17th, and 18th of this month Bazaar is to be held at the Masonic Hall in aid of the Union Church; and we understand that there is every prospect of its being attended with the success it well deserves. For a considerable time past much desire has been evinced that the Church should be placed on a surer and stronger basis; and, as recently announced in these columns, an effort has already been made to obtain the services of Dr. Draper, a well-known figure in the Christian religious world, who is now in London. But the principal want at present is funds; and it is this want which it is hoped the Bazaar will materially help to meet. Not a little assistance has been rendered to the movement by one or two gentlemen at home who were formerly members of the Congregation, and who have selected and sent out on consignment small parcels of things suitable for the Bazaar. As may be supposed, however, the bulk has been got together here, and from what we have been given to understand we should say that the display will quite repay a visit. When we mention that the contributions comprise, amongst other things, a choice lot of those articles which are generally spoken of as curios, specially selected by a gentleman in the business; stationery; lace curtains; ladies' and other fancy articles and embroideries; Piesse and Lubin's perfumery; dolls in all sizes and variety of dresses; Christmas and New Year cards; books; knives; flower seeds; California beans; a few Korean articles, besides a large lot of miscellaneous toys and odd things expected in the *Benedict*, it will certainly be admitted that there is to be no barren display. We only trust that the Committee and others will be repaid for the trouble taken; although if what we hear is correct,—that anything like high prices out of proportion to cost and real values is being strictly guarded against,—we are inclined to think that the main income will be derived from the entrance money and the refreshments, etc. It was intended to have given an *Old Folks' Concert* in connection with the Bazaar, but unforeseen circumstances have unfortunately necessitated the abandonment of the plan.

JOSEPH PORTELL, the convict who escaped on Wednesday from the jail of the United States Consulates, was captured on Thursday in Tôkyô and brought back to Yokohama, where he was lodged in his old quarters last night. It appears that Portell, in common with other prisoners had been employed in various ways about the Consulate compound, but as he had once before shown a desire to get outside the precincts, a pretty careful eye was kept on him. On Wednesday he was set to mix paint, Mr. McCance, deputy marshal of the Consulate and keeper of the prison, being then occupied in the adjoining office whence, by means of an open door, he was able to watch the prisoner. Some one who entered the office, however, unthinkingly closed the door, and thus afforded Portell the opportunity he had evidently

been waiting for. He at once went upstairs to the deputy marshal's rooms, opened by means of a wire one of the drawers, and took therefrom a considerable sum of money—\$479. He then, after doffing his prison clothes, under which he was wearing an ordinary suit, left the compound unobserved. His absence was discovered immediately and a search was instituted, the *City of New York* which left yesterday morning being carefully examined. It now appears that the fugitive, after purchasing a new hat at a shop in the native town, hid himself about Noge till night time, when he started to walk to Tôkyô.

THE long continuance of the suspension of telegraphic communication with China is due to the fact that when the Nagasaki-Shanghai submarine cables gave way last Saturday morning the repairing steamer was absent in South China, where the Hongkong-Amoy and Hongkong-Foochow cables also were interrupted. As telegrams can be transmitted between Hongkong, Amoy, and Foochow by the Chinese Government land lines the repair of these latter mentioned cables was not so immediately urgent, and accordingly the steamer, as soon as information could be sent her, left for Shanghai to commence work on the Nagasaki line. It is hoped that communication will be restored by the beginning of next week. A mail for Shanghai closes in Nagasaki at four o'clock to-day, by which copies of telegrams may be sent.

THE *Alacrity* (4), dispatch-boat, Commander R. B. Maconochie, arrived here on Wednesday from Hongkong via Nagasaki and the Inland Sea. Commodore Morant, who is on a visit to Japan with his family, came up in the *Alacrity*. The following are the officers on board:—Commander R. B. Maconochie, Lieut. Alexander Meldrum, Lieut. J. I. Lory, Chief Engineer J. A. Smith, Sub-Lieut. A. R. C. Warren, Surgeon J. McC. Martin, Assist. Paymaster R. B. Rigby, Engineer J. G. Stevens, Gunner J. S. Clarke.

THE steamship *Iphigenia*, Captain Vulner, which arrived here on Saturday night, reports that in lat. 29° 30' N. long. 130° 30' E. she passed the British bark *Nanaimo*, Captain Dodd, from Victoria, British Columbia, with a cargo of timber for this port. The bark was in a crippled condition, having lost her jib-boom and fore top-gallant-mast, also her main and mizen top-masts.

JOSEPH PORTELL, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in April, 1885, for a robbery at the Seiyoken, escaped from the United States jail on Wednesday, and has not yet been found. Before leaving he paid a visit to the house of Mr. McCance, deputy marshal, and stole a sum of money close upon 500 dollars.

WE are informed that the trial of Captain Drake of the *Normanton*, which was fixed for Monday 6th instant, has been postponed till Tuesday 7th instant, when the Court will open at 9 a.m.

WE are informed that the P. & O. steamer *Thibet* left Nagasaki for Hongkong at 11.30 on the 1st instant, and *Tcheran* for Kobe and Yokohama on the 2nd at 3 p.m.

THE Nasu-Kuroiso Railway was opened on Wednesday. The time-table will be found in the usual column of this issue.

Original from

## JAPAN'S IMPORT TRADE.

MR. CONSUL LONGFORD'S Report on the Import Trade of Japan during the past five years departs largely from the groove to which the writers of such documents ordinarily confine themselves, and deals directly with questions that have been agitating the commercial world during the past twelve months. Mr. LONGFORD begins by showing statistically that the value of Great Britain's share in the import trade of this country has fallen nearly 24 per cent. since 1881. But he shows also that this decline does not affect all the staples sold by England to Japan. On the contrary, it is confined to cotton and woollen manufactures. In these two items alone a fall has occurred amounting to about 45 per cent. of the total value of the import trade. In other staples an increase has taken place sufficiently large to reduce the final loss to 24 per cent. It appears, therefore, that if Great Britain has been losing in some directions she has been gaining in others, though unfortunately the balance remains ultimately on the wrong side.

We may remark here, *en passant*, that Mr. LONGFORD'S figures convey only an approximate idea of the actual situation. He discusses values, not quantities, and his values are expressed in gold, not silver. In order, therefore, to draw a trustworthy comparison between the state of the trade at two different periods, corrections should be applied on account of the general fall in prices which has been going on since 1881, and also on account of the appreciation of gold. Were these corrections made, the volume of the import trade might be found to have suffered much less than the shrinkage of its value indicates. For the particular purpose of Mr. LONGFORD'S report, however, the statistics which he employs are sufficiently accurate.

That purpose, as we understand it, is to throw some light on the causes of the decline, rather than to record the fact that there has been a decline; and the field of enquiry being practically narrowed to cotton and woollen manufactures, Mr. LONGFORD is able to offer an explanation which appears satisfactory. The causes, as indicated by him, are two. Attention was strongly drawn to the first several years ago by Mr. HALL, who, in his Nagasaki Trade Report, pointed out that the constantly increasing inferiority of English cotton manufactures was rapidly bringing them into disfavour, and that unless some radical improvement were effected, they must soon be driven out of the field by goods of home production. Mr. LONGFORD repeats this statement with greater emphasis. He also—and this is his second cause—criticises severely the lack of enterprise shown by British manufacturers. Year in year out, things are suffered to go on in their old groove. The same stereotyped patterns are perennially offered to the Japa-

nese consumer, the only difference being that he gets a worse and worse article for his money all the time. Mr. LONGFORD thinks that the way to emerge from this slough of apathetic inferiority is to establish more intimate relations between producers and consumers. In other words, he would have the former send out experts whose business it should be to study the wants and tastes of the latter *in loco*, bringing to bear on the task knowledge and training which are not possessed by the merchants now residing at the open ports, and which, indeed, could only be possessed by persons specially educated. This suggestion practically represents the course advocated by the Honorable Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT in a recent despatch, and is, after all, only an echo of what the whole civilized world says to-day. Germany has taken the lead in translating the theory into action. The shrewdness and proficiency of her travelling commercial experts are eulogised by every one who has occasion to write or speak on the subject. But in the branch of commerce which specially interests us here, not German, but Japanese, competition is to be apprehended. The Japanese with their cheap labour, remarkable manual dexterity, and well known artistic instincts, only need capital and organization to become most successful manufacturers. Until a revision of the Treaties establishes a *régime* under which these deficiencies can be supplied by foreign coöperation, the only resource plainly lies in the direction indicated by Sir FRANCIS PLUNKETT and Mr. LONGFORD. Being, however, a resource which involves an apparent reflection on the competency of the import merchants now carrying on business at the open ports, we cannot be surprised that its open advocacy should provoke a certain amount of hostile criticism. And indeed people conversant with the cruelly harrassing conditions under which the import trade is at present conducted, as well as with the results achieved by the ability and unwearyed industry of those conducting it, are naturally disposed to suspect anything rather than inefficiency on the part of such agents. Yet the simple fact is that things are running precisely in the old rut hollowed out for them twenty-five years ago, and that, meanwhile, the novelty of imported manufactures has worn off, their quality has steadily deteriorated, and the Japanese, wearying of this perpetual monotony and inferiority, have begun to produce for themselves. Unless, then, the rôle played by Englishmen in the business of supplying Japan's wants is to grow permanently more insignificant, one of two courses must be taken—either British capital and British enterprise must coöperate in the work of production in Japan; or British manufacturers must show greater flexibility in adapting themselves to the wants of Japanese consumers. The former is impossible without a revision of the Treaties;

the latter seems most likely to be accomplished by steps such as those recommended in the Report before us.

Mr. LONGFORD, it will be observed, does not attach much importance to the direct results of official interference on behalf of the commercial interests of particular nationals. We shall not pause to consider whether or not he unduly minimizes this part of his subject, since we entirely agree with his general forecast. In the case of a high-spirited, independent people like the Japanese, every advantage taken of their present hard position to exercise illegitimate pressure for selfish purposes, will be bitterly remembered and ultimately resented. Those who teach Japan that she must purchase what the most insignificant of them claims for himself gratis, will not be permanent gainers by their extortion. These things may be confidently left to adjust themselves. Much more important is the question forcibly discussed by Mr. LONGFORD; namely, the state of the relations between foreign and Japanese merchants. We have written upon this subject till we are weary, not because we pretend to preach to people who may be supposed to know their own business thoroughly, but simply because we have enjoyed exceptional opportunities of learning the sentiments of the Japanese themselves. Granting everything that can be urged with regard to the social status of the majority of the Japanese tradesmen who have hitherto frequented the open ports, and admitting fully the difficulties that lie in the way of equal association with them, the fact remains that British merchants have established an exceptional reputation for conservatism and insuavity. The effects of this may not be immediately traceable, and would never, perhaps, be serious were not the Japanese rapidly developing aspirations which are not the less powerful because they are in some degree sentimental. When trade is liberated from the antiquated restrictions which at present surround it, the persons most likely to profit by the change will naturally be those whose relations with the people of the country are closest. It is difficult to discuss the subject in terms which shall neither be too general to merit attention nor too particular to avoid offence. We are persuaded, however, that shrewd men of business, whose eyes are open to what is going on around them, will sooner or later appreciate the force of Mr. LONGFORD'S remarks.

## CURIOUS CRITICISM.

THE *Japan Gazette*, in its issue of last Saturday, contains an article which, though evidently intended to seem impartial, is quite remarkable for one-sidedness and superficiality. The writer's theme is the *Normanton* affair, and his

purpose is to show that the master of the ill-fated vessel could not hope for justice were he amenable to Japanese jurisdiction, inasmuch as public opinion has prematurely pronounced a verdict from which no judge could venture to differ. This means, in so many words, that Japan is not yet fit to exercise jurisdiction over foreigners residing within her territories. The charge is important, and the method of supporting it curious. What happened was this, in the words of the *Japan Gazette* itself:—"A British vessel sailed hence for Kobe with a score or more Japanese passengers; the vessel struck on a rock and subsequently foundered in deep water; her crew were saved under conditions open to the construction that all on board could have been similarly treated, but her helpless passengers were all lost—not one boy or woman, either of whom an ordinary man could, so far as common knowledge goes, have carried to a boat, being saved from a fate so cruel." Our contemporary does not pretend for a moment that these circumstances were insufficient to create general excitement. On the contrary, he declares that "no Japanese, whatever his experience of the world's ways or his love of courage, can have felt more deeply than Englishmen the stigma which seemed to attach to the name of British seamen" from the time the event was known. He even goes on to explain what course the press might properly have pursued under the circumstances. "The reports received here," he says, "were amply sufficient to warrant a demand for a full inquiry into the causes of the deplorable loss of life that ensued;" and he adds that, "in support of this demand it would have been fair enough to dwell upon the gravest aspect of the case; to lay stress upon this or that assertion, and to draw inferences unfavourable to the persons whose conduct was impugned." This is a broad programme. Without going farther we may ask at once: did the Japanese press travel beyond these limits? Could it indeed, have travelled beyond them? Could it have done more than "dwell upon the gravest aspect of the case, lay stress upon this or that assertion, and draw inferences unfavourable to the persons whose conduct was impugned?" The English language has no degree of comparison higher than the superlative. If the vernacular newspapers had the right to support their demand for a judicial enquiry by "dwelling on the gravest aspect of the case," it is plain that they had the right to set forth what they themselves deemed the gravest aspect of the case, and more than this they could not possibly do. Yet their solemnly silly critic in the *Japan Gazette* accuses them of "mad and indefensible violence." Nor does his partiality stop here. He actually ventures to describe how the English nation behaves when "an event occurs creating an outburst of popular feeling," and his description considerably exceeds

the reality which we have just witnessed in Japan. "Indignation," he says, "and the cry for vengeance gather as they roll," and "the walls of Parliament resound with burning questions re-echoed by the press." What a hubbub is here pictured! The "rolling," the "resonance" and the "re-echoing," almost recall VIRGIL'S ringing verse; "*exequitur stridorque virum clangorque tubarum.*" Did we have rolling, resonance, re-echoing and crying for vengeance in Japan? If so, we had nothing more than we should have had in England. Did the press call for justice and "support its demand by dwelling upon the gravest aspect of the case?" If so the press behaved "fairly enough," and just as the English press would have behaved under similar circumstances. What is the matter then? Where does the difference come in? How have the Japanese "inflicted an injury upon their national aspirations?" We obtain the answer to these questions by pursuing the contrast. In England, we are told, in the midst of all this rolling, resonance, re-echoing, and clamour, if "a simple announcement is made that a commission of enquiry has been appointed, suddenly, yet naturally and gently, the wild cries of wrath are hushed; the press entirely suspends its comments; Parliament is still." Here, then, we have the point of the accusation. Up to the moment when the master of the *Normanton* was committed for trial, the people of Japan would only have been following the example of the people of England had their "cries for vengeance gathered as they rolled;" had the newspapers "dwelt upon the gravest aspect of the case; laid stress upon this or that assertion; and drawn inferences unfavourable to the persons whose conduct was impugned." But so soon as the master of the *Normanton* was committed, there should have been "a sudden, yet natural and gentle"—our readers must exercise their own imaginations over this collection of adjectives—"a sudden, yet natural and gentle, hushing of the wild cries of wrath." Up to that moment there might have been cries of wrath; they might have been rolling cries; resounding cries; re-echoing cries; and even wild cries. Still, no one could have censured them if only they had consented to be "suddenly and gently hushed" at the proper juncture. Well, but the quaint part of the matter is that they were hushed precisely at the proper juncture. The hearing of evidence in support of the charge preferred against Captain DRAKE was commenced in the Kobe Consular Court on the 16th instant. The fact was announced telegraphically in Tōkyō the following morning, and *simultaneously* with its announcement the *Fiji Shimpō* published an article counselling the public to be calm, and reminding them that in the record of their relations with Great Britain a solitary incident like the *Normanton* catastrophe ought to be com-

pletely dwarfed by its fair context. Thenceforth, the tone of the whole vernacular press has been consistently quiet and kindly, and now, many days before the date fixed for the trial, we have the Japanese public subscribing to a fund for the relief of the families of the Lascars lost in the *Normanton* and for the defence of Captain DRAKE, and the Japanese Bar offering its services gratis to conduct his case. Under these circumstances, what in the name of all that is reasonable does the *Japan Gazette* mean by an article, published on the 27th instant, telling the Japanese "press and public" that they "should now for very shame, be silent?" We are aware that the paucity of our contemporary's literary resources precludes the publication of more than one leading article per week, and that, consequently, the article in question may have been written as long ago as the 20th instant. That may explain, but it certainly does not extenuate, such misleading utterances. For truly it is too grotesque to contrast this writer's utter contempt for fairness with his trumpet-like proclamations of English justice. "Englishmen are so constituted," he cries, "that a love of justice is inherent." Aye in truth, and like the lecturer on temperance who presented himself before his audience in a state of helpless inebriation in order to exhibit practically the awful effects of drunkenness, this full-mouthed herald of Englishmen's "inherent love of justice" offers, for Japanese inspection, a flagrant example of the very opposite quality. We could pardon the partiality of a man whose field of vision is entirely occupied by the ineffable excellence of his own nationals, but how are we to regard his direct perversions of the truth? "The *Normanton* case," he writes, "has been prejudged in this country by public opinion; and without hearing a word on the other side the verdict has been rendered." What, then, of the Naval Court of Inquiry at Kobe before which the master and officers of the *Normanton* told their own story, and by which, on the strength of palpably inadequate evidence, they were declared blameless? The writer in the *Japan Gazette* carefully ignores this, the most important feature of the affair. He carefully ignores the vital fact that what roused the indignation of the Japanese nation was the obvious partiality of that finding and that, so far from "prejudging the case without hearing a word of evidence on the other side," what the public really did was to cry out against a verdict flagrantly inconsistent with the evidence which the other side offered. It would be impossible to pervert the truth more thoroughly than the writer in the *Japan Gazette* has done. When he says that Englishmen's implicit confidence in their judiciary suffices to quiet all clamour so soon as judicial interference is assured, and when he reproaches the Japanese for

Original from



not exhibiting similar confidence, he forgets, or designedly ignores, not only that it is a foreign tribunal in which the Japanese are expected to trust, but also that this faith is required of them in the face of a manifest miscarriage of justice on the part of such a tribunal in the very case under consideration. Suppose that English passengers in a Japanese steamer had been lost under similar circumstances, and that a Japanese Naval Court of Inquiry had delivered a corresponding verdict. Suppose, further, that the "wild cries of wrath" which would be immediately raised by the foreign community, were sternly censured by a Japanese newspaper, and that Englishmen, protesting against the unjustifiable judgment, were charged with "rendering a verdict without hearing a word on the other side." But the trouble is that persons like the writer in the *Japan Gazette* are incapable of supposing such things. They can see only through the spectacles of their national prejudices. They decline flatly to trust any tribunals except those of their own country. Above all, they will not trust Japanese tribunals. Yet if a Japanese fails to exhibit the same serene confidence as an Englishman in British tribunals, even with the self-stultification of a British Naval Court staring him in the face, he is pronounced unfit to exercise the rights of a civilized being. When shall we have done with these humiliating displays of self-conceit and blind partiality?

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY FOR JAPANESE LADIES.

IN a recent article, with reference to Japanese social problems, we dwelt upon a difficulty which opposes the introduction of foreign customs into the households of this nation; namely, the fact that among the inmates of the house the ladies, upon whom naturally devolves the management of domestic affairs, are generally least familiar with the details of the régime which it is proposed to adopt. Their husbands and brothers, by travelling abroad, by frequenting foreign circles, and by their wider education, may have some knowledge of such matters. But to the ladies everything is strange, and the proposed reform consequently condemns them to stand aside, temporarily at all events, from a sphere which they have been accustomed to consider essentially their own. Since writing on this subject, we have had an opportunity of obtaining information with regard to the Ladies' College (Kôto Jogakko) in the Imperial University, and we find, with great satisfaction, that a scheme has been there evolved, and is now on the eve of practical inception, which will materially contribute to remove the difficulty in question. The Ladies' College is located in the buildings of the former Gymnastic Institute, outside Hitotsubashi. Originally a branch of the Female Normal School, it was erected this year into an independent

college, and placed under the charge of Mr. K. MITSUKURI, one of the most distinguished Professors of the University. Although it has only been a few months in existence, the college is already attended by about 130 pupils, drawn almost entirely from the upper middle classes. We shall not dwell upon the curriculum further than to say that English is made one of the principal studies, and that instruction is given in Japanese, elementary mathematics, physiology and hygiene, chemistry, physics, botany, music, and drawing. The feature which interests specially is an arrangement, suggested by Mr. MITSUKURI, and approved by the Education Department, for imparting instruction in household economy. The pupils being all ladies of good family, it is taken for granted that they can learn at their own homes all that they require to know of housekeeping in Japanese style. Attention is therefore to be chiefly directed to teaching housekeeping in foreign style. In pursuance of this object, it is proposed to erect within the college grounds a house constructed after the model of an English or American middle-class family residence. In this dwelling some foreign ladies are to be invited to live and to keep house as nearly as possible after the methods they would pursue in their own country. There will thus be established an institution bearing the closest attainable resemblance to an English or American home. The pupils of the college will have an opportunity not only of learning cooking, sewing, and housekeeping in the most practical manner, but also of observing exactly how such a home is ordered, and even of acquiring some insight into the family life of people in the West. A few pupils will probably be admitted as boarders, but their number is not on any account to be so large as to disturb the family character of the institution. When they are sufficiently advanced, the idea is that they should give entertainments—all the details of which would be superintended by themselves,—to foreign and Japanese ladies and gentlemen. By these means the usages of society will become familiar. We learn that an appropriation has already been made by the Educational Department for the building, and that the plans are now in process of preparation. The selection of foreign ladies to preside over the "home" has, of course, been a task of some difficulty. His Excellency the Minister of State for Education is understood to have interested himself personally in this part of the scheme, and after much deliberation and many enquiries, the post has been offered to, and accepted by, the Misses PRINCE, of Maine, who are said to have had much experience in teaching domestic economy. The experiment is therefore in a fair way to be tried, and that it will be attended by successful results we entertain no manner of doubt. Our readers will perceive that the pro-

gramme of the "home" is practically that of the Ladies' Institute, which was described recently in these columns. Probably the two schemes had their origin in the same source, for we observe that Professor TOYAMA'S name is associated with the Ladies' Institute, and that gentleman, with his colleagues, Professors MITSUKURI, KIKUCHI, YATABE, and KANDA, represent one of the most active and highly gifted bands of reformers in Japan. When the Ladies' Institute and the "home" projected by Professor MITSUKURI are in working order, a want will be supplied which at present is greatly felt by the ladies of Japan.

#### KARUIZAWA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

I.

THE district of country lying to the west of Takasaki and partially opened up by the branch railway having its terminus at the foot of the Usui Pass, is marked by a distinct individuality. The railway after leaving Takasaki runs 18 miles up a valley which is shut in on the right by the strangely fantastic Miogi range of mountains. These mountains are really unique in their formation. The visitor, after a day among their eccentricities, returns to his most incredible *kakemono* scenes with a comforted heart. Even the oldest hands at travelling and the most supercilious, find there a sight that they confess to be unrivalled. Towering precipices, deep gullies, jagged sierras, stone pinnacles as thickly scattered as pine trees, holes that seem to have been driven by supernatural cannon-balls through walls of rock; such are the beauties of Miogi-san. The Japanese of the neighbourhood are expert climbers, and have scaled the most precipitous of the cliffs. Years ago a foreigner residing in the neighbourhood, a well-known engineer, ventured upon these dizzy heights. Reaching in safety the top of the highest ridge, he sat in triumph astride of its knife-like edge, but the feat came near costing him his life. So perilous was the descent that his nerves received a lasting shock. He vowed he would never try a similar piece of dare-devilry again.

The village and temple of Miogi-san, formerly the residence of a lord abbot, are easily reached in an hour from Matsuida, the last station but one on the route. Annaka, a few miles further down the valley, is one of the richest silk centres in the Empire. Between Annaka and Matsuida, on the right bank of the river, is Isobe, now a flourishing watering place, patronized by some of the leading statesmen of the capital. Pretty two-storey villas in native style are springing up all around the private residences of these visitors. Too much enclosed to be cool or bracing in summer, Isobe possesses all the attractions necessary to make it a desirable haunt

in the late spring or early autumn. It stands well above the river, which, making a curve here, flows on its way under precipitous banks.

The line of railway, instead of going on to Sakamoto, a place of some importance, stops short at the small hamlet of Yokogawa, where have clustered the usual new restaurants and hotels which mark a railway terminus. The Nakasendo line as projected was to follow a route considerably to the south of the present highway. No less than four passes lead up to the high table-land of Shinshiu. To the right we have the old road of the Nakasendo, which leads by the *bunya*-haunted hamlet of Kuri-ga-hara up to the lofty shrine of Gongen-sama, more than 4,000 feet above sea-level. *Kago* can still be got for this route, and will be chosen by delicate ladies and invalids, who would find the long *Shindo* route in *basha* or *jirikisha* too tedious and hard. But travellers should not attempt it after dark. Though formerly it was kept in good repair, yet now, since the diversion of the traffic to the *Shindo* or new road, small landslips have made frequent encroachments, the rain has worn many deep channels in the surface of the road, and most of the bridges are crazy. The soil, a volcanic gravel, packs well and firmly and forms a good hard pathway, but yields too easily to the action of water.

The maples that cover the hillsides of the pass are noted for the splendour of their autumn colouring. About the end of October they are usually at their best. At the head of the pass, round Gongen-sama, a village nestles, half of which belongs to Gumma-ken and half to Nagano-ken. The inhabitants of the former half receive Tōkyō letters nearly a full day before their less fortunate neighbours are served. Close to the village is a well of the purest water, yielding many gallons per minute, certainly enough to supply with drinking water a good-sized town. Foreigners who have established themselves in the Toge-machi for the summer months speak well of it; the views of the plain and Miogi-san are superb. Perhaps, however, there is a little too much of mist for ordinary people. After leaving the village the road, now in a very broken state, descends 700 feet on Karuizawa, and joins the main highway about a mile further on at the hamlet of Nagakura. The distance from Sakamoto to Nagakura is about 9 miles by this route and 12 by the longer *Shindo*.

The *Shindo* leaves the old Nakasendo a short way out of Sakamoto, and follows a sinuous track up the left of the pass, winding in and out of innumerable gorges, whose rivulets feed the stream far below. So sinuous is the path, everything being sacrificed to an easy gradient, that sometimes pedestrians by taking a short cut will gain an advantage of eight to one. The road debouches immediately on the plain at the scattered hamlet of Shin-

Karuizawa. It is the great artery for the conveyance of the silks of Shinshiu to the *Joshiu* markets. The best silks in the empire, those from the Matsushiro district, 50 miles to the north, are conveyed in carts down this pass.

The most picturesque of the four routes is that of Iri-yama, which enters a valley to the south of the *Shindo*, and after traversing a mountain gorge climbs to a col forming the head of a small valley leading off the Shinshiu plain. Towards the end of July the precipitous sides of the gorge are redolent with the sweet odour of a large white lily (*Lilium auratum*, Lindley) the most splendid of the many wild flowers with which the neighbourhood abounds. The villagers in the neighbourhood cultivate it in their gardens. This plant is brought to great perfection in English gardens. By a recent mail we heard of one specimen, in the gardens of Pitlour, Fife, having forty-seven flowers growing from one root, thirty-five of which were on one stalk.

Few views even in this beautiful land, are finer than that from the top of the Iri-yama Pass. Looking westwards across the grassy plain, the traveller sees in the distance the snow-veined Hida mountains, the Alps of Japan; close at hand the great cone of Asama sends forth its gentle cloud of steam; and in the rear, with the quaint ridges of Miogi-san as a background, rises a huge rock in the form of a cathedral, with towers, nave, and apse complete. Seen in the lurid light of a thunderstorm, this view to the east cannot fail to make a lasting impression on the imagination; it is a real presentation of such a terrific scene as Mrs. RADCLIFFE fascinates the reader with in her romances.

The most southerly of the routes is that of the Wami Pass, chosen for the Nakasendo railway. This route enters the plain immediately from a narrow gorge about a mile to the north of Iri-yama. The engineer to whom the construction of the line would have been entrusted, had to face the very serious problem of a rise of over 3000 feet in 18 miles. In the circumstances, it is not surprising that the undertaking has for the present been abandoned.

## II.

THE village of Karuizawa is situated in the north-eastern corner of the plain which is reached by the four routes previously described. A by-path from the *Shindo* at Shin-Karuizawa, practicable for *jirikisha*, leads into the village, distant a little over a mile. The ancient glories of Karuizawa are departed. Formerly as the first halting-place for travellers arriving from *Joshiu*, it was busy with arrivals and departures, and its hotels welcomed a constant succession of guests. But now its long street is gloomy with the tattered paper of deserted houses. The swallows still flit unceasingly in and out of the caves, but the human population is steadily diminish-

ing. About 450 inhabitants remain, of whom a large proportion bear the name of SATO. The result is that this name is rarely used, being replaced by the personal name. Two mountain streams, flowing at the back of the houses on either side of the long street, supply the village with the purest of water.

In the days of the ASHIKAGA the place seems to have been of some military importance. The hill upon which the fort stood dominates the villages on the east. The lines of the fort, since the underwood was cleared off last summer, can be distinctly traced, as well as the moat, which was supplied by the more southerly of the streams. The TOKUGAWA Shoguns seem to have dismantled the fort, and it is certain that they took the village under their immediate government. Like all historical places, Karuizawa retains a certain charm. Its ancient groves are the favourite haunt in summer of the nightingale (*uguisu*). Its note, sounding like *hé-rokujū*, makes the woods vocal until the middle of August, when the bird flies to other haunts.

The neighbourhood abounds with deer, quail, snipe, pheasant, and hare, and there are one or two good trout-streams. We have already spoken of the luxuriance of the wild flowers. In the end of July the sweet-scented pink (*Dianthus superbus*) is found everywhere, and, most beautiful but most deadly, the pink-coral berries of the *coriaria japonica* attract the eye. This plant abounds in the valleys to the north of Karuizawa, and is called in Japanese *do-ku-utsugi*, i.e. poisonous shrub. Every year, over Japan, children fall victims to an incautious swallowing of its poisonous clusters. The poison, known as coriamyrtin, can even be communicated by snails who feed on the plant. Varieties of this plant are said to furnish the famous toot poison of the New Zealanders. A very small dose, acting either internally or hypodermatically, is fatal to human life. Somewhat later in the season the yellow lily (*Lilium Hemerocallis fulva*) decks the plain, and gives its petals thereafter to be dried and eaten by the villagers. Bluebells, and the Japanese scabiosa (*Scabiosa japonica*) called by the natives *matsu-mushiso* or cricket-flower, with here and there a bold tiger lily, add other bright colours to the earth's green covering.

On the *Shindo*, less than a mile from Shin-Karuizawa, the prefecture has established a farm, which supplies the neighbourhood with milk. Probably from the coarseness of the grass on which the cows, which look like good Ayrshires, are fed, their milk is of inferior quality. The establishment also boasts a well-trained veterinary surgeon and a shoeing-forge.

The hill of Hanari-yami, which rises abruptly from the plain where the new and old roads meet, is worthy of a visit on account of its cave, situated near the top of the precipitous southern slope. In all

of warfare as a point of vantage. Now it is the abode of innumerable bats. The ascent of the hill from the east is difficult and fatiguing, but an easy path leads up to the summit from the south-west. Just at the point where this pathway leaves the main road, a small dendrological bureau has been established by private enterprise. The projector intends to use a tract of land he has bought for purposes of afforestation, and has already planted part of the plain with the species of fir called *karamatsu* or *fujimatsu* by the Japanese (*Pen-dolaria Kaempferi*, Lindley.)

To the north and west of Karuisawa the well-wooded valleys are accessible by cart-roads, down which timber is brought from the hill sides. Various hot-springs are to be found in their recesses. About a mile from the village we have the hot-sulphur spring of Yunosawa,\* which registers a temperature of 90° F. when the air temperature stands at 68° F. Three miles further on, a bath-house has been erected at the hot spring of Kose, whose temperature is 91° F. when the air temperature stands at 72° F. The inhabitants of Kutsukakke frequent this bath, which discharges its surplus water into a stream that flows through the prettiest of scenery into the plain, at the east end of the village. The water of this spring contains a large quantity of hydrogen-sulphide and sodium-chloride, a very little potassium-chloride, much sodium-carbonate and calcium acid carbonate, a little magnesium acid carbonate and calcium sulphate, and traces of alumina and ferrous acid carbonate.

The road to Kusatsu, famous for its sulphur baths, is joined by the Kose path about a mile out of Kutsukakke. By taking this road the easiest ascent of Asama-yama is made. If we leave Karuisawa on horseback about three in the afternoon, keeping to the high-road until we find the Kusatsu path to the right about half-way up the village, a pleasant hour-and-half will bring us to the foot of Ko-Asama, the little cone at the eastern base of the great volcano. It is unnecessary to proceed as far as the Wakasare tea-house lying in a hollow, twenty minutes ahead, as a path leads on this side of Ko-Asama right up the ridge, and is joined two-thirds of the way up by the Wakasare path. We advise intending climbers to try an ascent by moonlight. The *Kago* men to be hired at Karuisawa are crafty and lazy, and will deposit their freight, unless a protest is made, at the side of the Kusatsu road, close to Ko-Asama. The proper halting place lies in the hollow between the lesser and the larger slope, at the foot of a steep gravel ascent. This gravel ascent is the most ticklish part of the climbing, and is worse still to descend. If the footing were lost, the climber would roll down to the bottom in no time.

About the middle of August the blackberry bushes a little higher up are covered with their sweet-tasting fruit. Shrubs and stunted trees have ceased before the post marking the junction of the two paths is reached. Thereafter a regular zig-zag path, presenting no sort of difficulty, leads up the shoulder of the mountain to the rim of an outer crater, whose sides still show some signs of activity. A slight descent, followed by the final pull, brings a good climber, in about two hours from the halting-place, to the great roaring mouth of Asama. Both the sight and the sound are more awful during the darkness of night. The sides of the crater are luminous on a clear night, and resemble on the west the interior of an amphitheatre, but to the east they are broken and shelving. Glowing masses of red-hot matter could be seen last August, under these circumstances, some hundreds of feet down. The distance across was actually measured two months ago by Professor MILNE, and is close on 350 yards. At the same time by means of a string stretched across, with another string and weight depending to it, the depth was approximately ascertained. The weight was burnt off at a depth of over 745 feet, allowance being made for the sagging of the upper string. Chemical tests proved the existence below of sulphuretted hydrogen, most unpleasant of the gases, but quite harmless so far down. The vapour, however, which steams off must be carefully avoided. In the summer this cloud blows off to the north, with rare exceptions. Only one fissure, which can be stepped over, breaks the circuit of the crater. Walls of lava rise on the south side above the descent on Oiwake.

The Oiwake path is wholly unsuited for ladies, and by no means agreeable for men. The loose broken gravel gives way, and as the slope is very steep, there is constant danger of tobogganing under most disagreeable conditions; indeed very little of one's garments would be left to cover the backbone. A short cut to the main road, it has nothing else to recommend it. It enters temple grounds on the east side of the village. The village itself bears a bad reputation as a centre of vice. The coaches from the foot of the pass stop here, and make it a natural halting-place for the night, but foreigners are unanimous in reporting extortionate hotel-keepers and rude *jinrikisha* men.

It was from Oiwake that the cholera of last summer spread eastwards. A hospital for patients was erected in the neighbourhood, but the mortality was great among the sick. Not one in thirty who were attacked are reported as having recovered. One Saturday about the beginning of August smoke might have been seen rising from a nook in the hills at the top of the Shindo. No one was allowed by the police to approach the spot, and the words "burnt a dead-body" were given in explanation.

It was freely stated and as freely denied that this dead tramp who had been burnt where he had crouched to die, was a victim of cholera. At any rate he had come from Oiwake. Soon after the villagers of Nagakura, situated at the junction of the roads, began to die off in twos and threes, until eight were cremated on the lower slope of Hanari-yama. Then, though this little village was isolated and traffic through it suspended, the malady crept into Karuisawa, probably direct from Oiwake. Of fifteen who were attacked out of a population of 451, one only seems to have recovered. The others were turned into ashes quite close to the village, their corpses being carried right up the whole length of the village street—a proceeding which elicited a strong protest from the resident foreigners. The police recommended the villagers not to drink of the stream water, until any ashes that might fall into it should have been carried away! By the second week of September the malady was stamped out. The poorly-fed, smoke-bleared inhabitants of these mountain villages have little strength to resist a deadly epidemic.

This brings to a close our description of Karuisawa and its neighbourhood. Pleasant, cool, invigorating air, a dry gravelly soil, fine prospects of plain, river, and mountain, wild flowers and singing birds and the sweet breath of cows; these are its recommendations. On the other hand, black flies swarm; the ordinary houses are smoke-blackened and wretched, and the deadly cholera, which attained a footing among the inhabitants last summer, may return another year.

#### BRITISH IMPORT TRADE TO JAPAN.

Nikko, July 26th, 1886.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a Memorandum, drawn up by Mr. Vice-Consul Longford, on the Import Trade from Great Britain to Japan, and the dangers which threaten it.

I would beg to call Your Honour's earnest attention to what Mr. Longford states as to the necessity of British merchants and manufacturers cultivating friendly and intimate relations with their Japanese customers. At present too many of them take little trouble to enquire what are the requirements of the local buyers, but methodically deal year after year, through the same channels, in almost the same articles.

Your Honour can understand how Foreigners who take pains to learn and meet the tastes of the native market are supplanting British Manufacturers even in textile fabrics which could no doubt be produced better and cheaper in England if attention were properly called to the matter. I cannot too strongly recommend an attentive perusal of Mr. Longford's paper to those who appreciate the importance of maintaining our commercial superiority in these countries.

The state of things which will, I trust, be inaugurated under the new scheme of Treaty Revision will open up facilities for Trade in Japan by which I hope our countrymen will greatly profit; but to do this they must awaken to the fact that Englishmen are not alone in the field, and that if they are not up and stirring, the new opportunities will be utilized by more

\* ANALYSIS OF THE WATER OF YUNOSAWA SULPHUR SPRING.  
Sodium carbonate (much), Calcium chloride (small),  
Sodium chloride (small), Calcium carbonate (much),  
Sodium sulphate (very much), Ferruginous sulphate and alumina,  
Hydrogen sulphide (much), Potassium sulphate (small),  
Potassium chloride (small).

active competitors from the Continent or from America.

I have the honour to be,  
with the highest respect, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,  
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

The Earl of ROSEBURY,  
&c., &c., &c.

According to the Return published by the Bureau of Customs of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan for the year 1885, the value of the Imports from Great Britain, during the year, was £2,554,250; of those from Australia £14,709; and of those from the East Indies and Siam (between which no distinction is drawn in the Customs Return) £697,315.

It has been usual hitherto in the Annual Reports on the Foreign Trade of Japan, compiled in Her Majesty's Legation to take the total of the above three amounts as representing the value of all imports into Japan, which, as coming either from England or one of her colonies, might be termed "British," but some modifications should now be made before an accurate estimate can be formed of the value of the British import trade to Japan.

Of the entire imports from the East Indies and Siam, that of Cotton Yarn represented a value of £470,317, the whole of which was imported from Bombay. This leaves a balance of £226,998, and a careful examination of the list of articles whose values combined to make this balance, leads to the inference that at the least favorable estimate one-fifth of them were originally produced either in India or the British Straits Settlements. British interest in the Import Trade from the East Indies and Siam may therefore be stated as:—

Value of Cotton Yarn imported from Bombay .....	£470,317
Miscellaneous Imports .....	£ 45,399
Total .....	£515,716

Adding this total to the values previously mentioned of the Imports from Great Britain and Australia will give £3,084,675 as the value of the whole British Import Trade of 1885.

An important addition has, however, now to be made to this total. No distinction is drawn in the Customs Return between Japanese trade with China (the Empire of) and Hongkong, and all carried on with that colony has heretofore been included in the Legation Summaries in that with China. Until a recent period this error has not been of much practical importance, the value of the general productions of Hongkong that are imported into Japan being of a very insignificant nature. But, during the last few years, a large sugar refining industry has been established there, and the import into Japan of Hongkong refined sugar has been gradually increasing until it has now assumed considerable and steadily growing dimensions.

The whole import of white sugar into Japan during the year 1885 was cwt. 492,345, valued in the Custom Returns at £512,817. Of the whole quantity, that of Hongkong refined sugar was, I have ascertained, cwt. 479,813, the average value of which was about £1 1s. per cwt. Taking this estimate, the value of the import of this staple from Hongkong was £503,804, and when this is added to the value of the Imports from Great Britain, the East Indies and Australia, it makes the value of the whole British import trade into Japan during 1885 amount to £3,588,479.

The principal articles of merchandise in which Great Britain was interested were Cotton Manufactures, Woollen and Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, Metals, Sugar, and a large number of other articles which are classed under the heading of Miscellaneous Imports.

**COTTON MANUFACTURES.**—The whole value of these imported into Japan in 1886 was £1,652,655. Small quantities of nearly all the staples included in the class came from France or Germany, but their value as compared with that of the whole import is so infinitesimal, that the trade may practically be called a

purely British one. The principal items composing it were:—

Cotton Yarn, from England .....	£ 593,226
do. from Bombay .....	470,317
Shirtings .....	299,986
Turkey Reds .....	86,389
Velvets .....	69,404
Miscellaneous .....	122,865

Total .....

These figures cannot be called satisfactory. They show an increase over those of the year 1884, but fall below those of any preceding year since 1871, and below the average value of the import during the five years 1880-1884, by over half a million sterling; and they represent but a very small portion of the trade which might readily be accomplished by British manufacturers with a country containing thirty-six millions of inhabitants, among whom the custom of dressing in cotton is almost universal.

**WOOLLEN AND MIXED COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.**—Great Britain's share in this trade amounted to £321,092; made up by

Blankets valued at .....	£ 41,320
Italian cloths .....	164,287
Woollen cloths .....	64,246
Miscellaneous .....	51,239

Total .....

This sum represents over fifty-three per cent. of the whole import of these goods into Japan, and assuming, as may safely be done, that the percentage of Great Britain's share in this trade was equally large in previous years, it shows a decline not proportionately as large as that which has taken place in the import of British Cotton manufactures, but still very serious.

During the five years including and preceding 1884, the value of the Woollen manufactures imported into Japan amounted to £4,205,600, this being an average annual import of the value of £841,120. In 1872, the value was over one and a half millions sterling, and taking the basis of the percentage already given, Great Britain's share in the trade averaged nearly four hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling during the five years 1880-84; it was nearly eight hundred thousand pounds sterling in 1872; and from these amounts it has declined to little over three hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling in 1885.

The production of wool in Japan is almost nil; the import of it is very trifling, and though a few manufactories of woollen piece goods have been established in Tokio, their output must in consequence be very small. The decline in the import of woollen manufactures cannot therefore be ascribed to any extensive production of them in the country, but rather to the resumption of the habit of wearing in winter thickly padded cotton garments instead of the more comfortable and healthy woollen ones, by such of the people as were able to afford indulging in the latter. The reasons which have brought about this change are probably much the same as those which have produced the decline in the import of cotton manufactures, which will be referred to further on.

**METALS.**—Of the whole import of metals (including manufactures) the value of these of British production was £435,583, against £363,833 in 1883, and £348,573 in 1884. The trade thus shows a decided increase, and as there is a growing demand for iron for use in house and ship-building, and for rail and tramways, which cannot be met in the country, it may be hoped that this increase will be permanent. The articles imported from Great Britain during the year consisted of

Bar and Rod Iron to a value of .....	£ 54,274
Rail Iron .....	74,077
Plate and Sheet Iron .....	31,129
Iron Nails .....	34,352
Other Iron Manufactures .....	85,387
Steel .....	44,917
Miscellaneous .....	111,437

Total .....

**SUGAR.**—There are no means at my disposal

for ascertaining the share which Hongkong had in the import of this staple prior to the year 1885, but, as has already been remarked, the trade is one of very recent growth, and its present rapid advancement can be seen by a comparison of the figures for the first five months of the present and past years.

Between January and May, 1885, the total import into Japan of Hongkong refined sugar was cwt. 149,878. In the same period in the present year, the import was cwt. 180,987. The average value of Hongkong refined sugar imported during 1885 was as before stated about £1 1s. per cwt. In the present year prices have ranged somewhat higher, and the average value may be stated at £1 2s. per cwt. The value of the import during the first five months of 1885 was therefore £157,371 and during the same period in 1886, £199,085—an increase of £41,714. Supposing the same rate of increase to be maintained till the close of the year, the trade of 1886 will show an advance of over one hundred thousand pounds sterling over that of 1885, and bring its total value above six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

There can be little doubt that this progressive increase will be maintained, if the import is not burthened by the imposition of excessive duties, and even in the latter case, the taste for sugar of this class is growing among the Japanese to such a degree that its import might possibly struggle successfully against duties that, in the case of any other staple, would be practically prohibitive. It is largely used by the makers of the finer kinds of confectionery, and though this trade was, during the first half of the year 1885, exempt from any special taxation, while since the commencement of the second half of the year, all members of the trade, whether makers, wholesale or retail dealers, have been obliged to pay not only an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. on all confectionery made or sold by them, but in addition heavy annual license fees for themselves and their employees, the import of sugar from July to December 1885 exceeded that from January to June in the same year by fully cwt. 120,000, and as has been shown already, the increase in the early part of the present year is equally marked.

The following figures of the value of the import of white sugar since 1880 will show the steady development of this trade:—

1880—Value of Import .....	£213,826
1881—Value of Import .....	£291,083
1882—Value of Import .....	£316,767
1883—Value of Import .....	£368,783
1884—Value of Import .....	£499,269
1885—Value of Import .....	£514,319
1886 Estimated Value of Import over .....	£600,000

In the year first mentioned, the whole import was of Cantonese white sugar, a very inferior quality to that turned out by the Hongkong refineries. In the year 1885 the value of the Cantonese white sugar that is included in the above total was little over ten thousand pounds sterling, and the entire balance was of Hongkong production. The British trade in this staple has therefore in the space of six years grown from nil to a value of over half a million sterling, a sum which represents one-twelfth of the whole foreign import trade of Japan, and one-seventh of the British portion of it.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—The principal miscellaneous imports from Great Britain during the year 1885 were:—

Machinery to a value of .....	£ 63,872
Drugs .....	60,643
Clothing .....	59,943
Textile fabrics, other than cotton and woollen .....	48,300
Locomotive engines, railway carriages, and steam boilers .....	34,291
Dyes .....	33,293
Arms and ammunition .....	28,676
Books and Stationery .....	25,122
Beer, wine, and spirits .....	20,653
Scientific instruments .....	19,084
Provisions .....	11,781
Steam vessels .....	130,509

Several of these items show an increase in value on the import of 1884, but no large permanent increase can under present circumstances be expected.

Original from

The greater part of the machinery imported during the year was for use in the newly established woollen spinning factories. As far as I am aware, no machinery has as yet been imported for use in the preparation of tea for export, though machinery of this kind is very largely and profitably used in the Indian plantations, and some English firms have devoted their attention specially to its production. If proper steps were taken for its introduction into Japan, a fair sale might soon be found for it, and, in addition, the tea industry of the country greatly benefited.

The same remark might be made with regard to agricultural machinery which is made in such abundance in England. All agricultural implements used in Japan are still of the most primitive nature, and the application of machinery to farming is as yet entirely unknown to the Japanese farmer.

Scarcely a single mail arrives in Japan that does not bring me a catalogue, elaborately prepared at evidently great expense, from some English firm of iron-workers or machinists; and the catalogues are occasionally accompanied by letters of inquiry as to whether the class of goods produced by the individual firm would meet with a market in Japan. It is, however, utterly beyond my power to afford information which would be of any real value in the majority of these cases, nor do I believe there are ten foreigners in Japan possessed of the practical knowledge which would alone enable them to guide English manufacturers in this respect. What the latter should do, if they want to find a market for their goods in Japan, is to send out their own skilled employés to investigate on the spot the nature of machinery which would be most useful in the country, and then they might feel sure that the Japanese are sufficiently shrewd and progressive to quickly avail themselves of any, the profit and economy of which were clearly demonstrated to them.

Excluding the value of imports from India and the Colonies, the following are the values of the British import trade into Japan during the past five years:—

In 1881 .....	£ 3,353,430
In 1882 .....	£ 2,850,846
In 1883 .....	£ 2,611,609
In 1884 .....	£ 2,608,576
In 1885 .....	£ 2,554,250

In 1885, the value of the cotton manufactures that were imported from Great Britain was alone little under three millions sterling. The British import trade to Japan has therefore, in the space of five years, declined by nearly eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, and in the space of six years, the entire value of all the British imports has fallen considerably below that previously shown in the case of one staple alone.

Much discussion has recently taken place in England as to official interference with trade, and the injury done to British commerce, especially with China and Japan, by the active interference on behalf of merchants of their own nationalities of the Diplomatic and Consular agents of certain European Continental powers. A great part, however, of what has been said and written has been founded on a misconception of actual facts. That some efforts have been made by European officials to secure the granting of contracts of various kinds to their own countrymen and that in several instances they have been attended with success there can be no doubt, but, whatever may be the case with regard to China, in Japan I am convinced that these efforts will not have the smallest effect on the permanent development of the legitimate trade of those countries, and that they have hitherto had just as little effect in producing the decline which the above figures show has taken place in British trade.

Such efforts as European Continental officials have made have been exercised principally on behalf of particular firms rather than the general body of their countrymen, and the success they have met with have been limited to the supply of articles required either by the Central Government of Japan, by local municipal authorities, or by one or two large commercial associa-

tions. In the sales made in each of these cases, British importers and producers have had a fair share, and no official pressure has, as yet, succeeded in entirely preventing the Japanese from buying in England what they can there obtain better and cheaper than in any other market. Two large and powerful armed cruisers, built and equipped at Newcastle-on-Tyne have arrived in Japan within the last few days, and all the numerous additions made during the last two years to the large fleet of the principal Japanese mercantile steamship company have without exception been also built in England. The value of the whole import of arms and ammunition during the year 1885 was £72,306, considerably more than a third of which was from England. Of railway material, the whole value imported was £117,936, out of which the proportion of English production was of the value of £108,368. Of machinery in general,—including spinning, mining, and all others except railway—all evidently either for the Government or for large companies, the value of the English import was £63,872 out of a total of £109,325, while of the entire import of metals (including manufactures) those from England represented a value of £435,583 out of a total of £536,776. In the long list of miscellaneous imports that are contained in the Customs Return, those of English production generally show a large preponderance, in many cases an increase on the figures of previous years, and where they do not, as in the case of drugs for instance, the reason is that the Japanese requirements, where not met by articles manufactured in the country, can be supplied more adequately and cheaply by continental than by English productions.

The whole import trade of Japan has declined from £6,359,168 in 1881 to £5,918,179 in 1885. The English portion of it (exclusive of Indian and Colonial trade) has in the same period declined from £3,353,430 to £2,554,250, and the value of the leading English staple (cotton manufactures) from £2,203,598 to £1,171,870. While, therefore, the whole import trade of Japan has in five years declined in value by over four hundred thousand pounds sterling, the English portion of it has alone declined by little less than double that amount, and the import trade of other foreign countries or of the English colonies must have increased by an amount almost equal to that of the English decline. In the case of the latter again the decline in the value of one staple in which England has almost a monopoly has amounted to over one million sterling, and it has already been shown that there has also been a large decline in the import of English woollen manufactures. It follows, therefore, that there has been a considerable increase in the import of other articles in which England is interested, and that the decline in the British import trade is wholly in cotton and woollen manufactures.

The causes of this decline are no doubt ascribable in a considerable degree to the general trade depression of the last few years, and more recently to the distress caused among the Japanese farming classes—the principal consumers of cotton goods—by the lowerings of price consequent on currency contraction. They are, however, also ascribable to the little effort which has been made by English manufactures to consult Japanese tastes and requirements, and the mode of conducting business, which circumstances have hitherto imposed on the English importers in Japan, has not been without effect.

The Japanese are, as has already been stated, almost universally clothed in cotton, and when English piece-goods were supplied to them at a cost much below that for which they could obtain the produce of their own hand-loom, they were not slow to take advantage of them, and had they continued to get the full value of their money they would probably still have continued to use English goods as extensively as they did five or six years ago. But while fully appreciating cheapness, the Japanese are also keenly alive to the quality of durability, in which English cotton manufactures have of late years lamentably failed. The consequence has been that the Japanese have learnt that it is better to

pay at the moment a higher price for a garment made of material woven in the country by hand, which will last almost a life-time, than purchase one of imported material, cheaper than the native production but without one-tenth of its wearing power. Proof of this is found in the fact that while the import of English piece-goods has so steadily declined, that of raw cotton has trebled within a few years, and to show that a continuing demand for native woven goods is anticipated by the Japanese themselves, I may mention that in the year 1885, cotton seeds were imported (principally from China) to the extent of nearly seven million pounds weight, an article of the appearance of which in the Customs Import Returns, I can recall no previous instance.

That this cause of the declining import can be remedied only by English manufacturers themselves is evident, and for the uphill struggle which will have to be made before they can win back the good name formerly enjoyed by their productions, they have only themselves to blame. Not only in the sense already stated have their goods failed, but in other respects they have entirely neglected to take means which lay at their own command for possibly rendering their goods more popular.

British importers here no doubt carefully watch any changes in the local markets, and so far as lies in their power, keep producers in England well informed of such articles as are likely to meet with popular approval in Japan. But such information as can be given by persons who have no practical training in manufacturing must, it is evident, be very inferior to that which could be supplied by a qualified expert, a man who was thoroughly versed in the whole process of the making of Cotton Piece-Goods. If men of this class were sent out to Japan by any large English manufacturers, they could study on the spot the wants of the people, could ascertain the dimensions, quality, and patterns of the goods most in vogue among the Japanese, and the information which they could supply to their principals in England would certainly go a long way further in enabling the latter to judge of what would meet with a sale in Japan, than what is furnished by importers here, every one of whom deals not in Cotton Goods alone but in almost every single article which appears in the Import Trade Returns. I believe that not a single expert of this class, whether a practical manufacturer or a designer of patterns, has ever yet been sent out to Japan by any individual British manufacturer, or combination of them, though it seems that the expense of such a course would have been amply justified by the prospect of retaining or extending an annual trade of over two millions sterling. No effort ever seems to have been made to send out articles made up ready for immediate use by the ultimate consumers in the innumerable shapes in which cotton piece goods are used by the Japanese, and not the slightest attempt to meet their tastes for changing and fanciful patterns. Each year's production of cotton goods in Japan brings forth a host of new and artistic designs, whereas those imported from England maintain, almost year after year as unchanging a uniformity of pattern as a steadily increasing deterioration of quality. The combined influence of all H.M.'s Diplomatic and Consular agents in Japan would not, I feel assured, effect the sale to the wholesale distributors of one single additional bale of imported cotton goods beyond that which can be ultimately disposed of to the individual consumer, and no increase of purchases by the latter need be hoped for till more effort is made by producers to satisfy his peculiar wishes and requirements.

The conditions which have hitherto been incidental to foreign residence in Japan and the system of business which those conditions have entailed have also tended to obstruct the development of the British import trade.

Foreign merchants have been forced to reside and carry on all their business within the narrow limits of small settlements situated at the few open ports in the country, where it has been



quite impossible for them to cultivate direct friendly relations with the principal Japanese merchants or themselves to study or inquire into the wants and tastes of the Japanese people at large. They have been obliged to conduct all business transactions with a class of brokers, men of no social standing in their own country, on whom a monopoly of foreign business has been conferred. It is on these men that foreign importers have been forced to rely for information as to the class of goods which will find a market here, and it is to them alone that all sales have had in the first instance to be made. Every imported article passes therefore through their hands before it reaches the wholesale Japanese dealers in Tokyo or elsewhere, and the price at which it can then be sold is of course enhanced by the heavy commission levied by them.

That in the early days of our intercourse with Japan these conditions were necessary there can be no doubt, but there is just as little doubt that they are now no longer so, and that the time has come for the entire abrogation of all restrictions which have hitherto operated to prevent the fullest freedom of communication between the foreign importer and the Japanese wholesale dealer.

The first of these restrictions is that on foreign residence, and when that is removed and foreign merchants become free to go and live where they will and as they will, it may be expected that the power of the class of brokers just referred to will, if not entirely broken, be largely curtailed, and that a complete revolution will be effected in the present system of conducting foreign business in Japan. Such a revolution cannot but prove largely to the benefit of foreign trade with Japan in general.

Instead of having to trust entirely to second-hand information, foreign importers will be able to ascertain by direct inquiry what the requirements of the large Japanese dealers are and they must, for that purpose, either have their own places of business in the central business quarter of Tokyo or other large city, or at least be represented there by their own foreign agent or employé. When no longer separated from the Japanese dealers as at present by a not inconsiderable journey, or shut out from intercourse with them by vexatious regulations which equally prevent the Japanese from establishing himself in Yokohama and the foreigner in Tokyo, it may be hoped that a degree of friendly and social relationship hitherto unknown will soon be created between them, and what is one of the surest passports to business success with the Japanese brought about.

Nearly thirty years have now elapsed since foreign merchants first began to reside in Japan, and, absurd as the statement may seem to those who are not conversant with the conditions attached to their residence, I believe I am not incorrect in stating that, taking them as a whole, they are not now one single step farther towards a knowledge of the *bona fide* Japanese commercial classes than they were one year after the country was first opened to them. They have had little or no opportunity of meeting any but the brokers, and with them they have conducted their dealings either through Chinese or native employés of the same class in life as the brokers, or if in person by means not of the Japanese language but of a vulgar and degraded *patois* bearing as much resemblance to Japanese as the gibberish of a West Indian negro does to the English spoken by a highly educated London merchant.

British merchants resident in Japan will, however, have to recognize, if they mean not only to develop but even to maintain their present trade, and faithfully represent the interests of producers at home, that a new order of affairs is rapidly rising in Japan, and that once the large Japanese dealer is in a position to make his purchases direct from importers, he will go to those who are nearest at hand to him, with whom he is able to converse freely in his own tongue, and by whom he is received courteously and on equal terms. The acquisition of the Japanese spoken language with the aid of the numerous able grammars and dictionaries that

now exist is by no means a task of insuperable difficulty, but so little encouragement has the system of business hitherto followed given towards undertaking its study, that of all the British merchants or merchant clerks who have resided in Japan, I cannot, in an experience of over seventeen years, during which I have had a large acquaintance among them, recall a dozen instances of those who have seriously attempted it. Two instances are present to my mind of those who have, and who by the aid of their knowledge of the language broke through the cordon of middlemen that was around them, and they have long since left Japan after most successful careers. A few others still remain in Yokohama whose attainments in Japanese are of a high order. They have, however, not as yet been able to reap that advantage from them which it may be hoped a new order of affairs will soon give them, when on the whole country being thrown open to foreigners the business office of the importer will stand side by side in Tokyo with that of the Japanese wholesale dealer and both will be daily brought into direct and friendly contact. What the importer will then from time to time be able to learn of the requirements of the Japanese people combined with attention to his information on the part of the producer in England will soon tend towards obtaining for British staples a demand surpassing any that has hitherto existed. If, on the other hand, importers in Japan and producers in England remain content to continue under changed circumstances in their present lines, they must be equally content to see their trade in time either disappear or pass wholly, as it has already done in part, into the hands of foreigners of other nationalities.

JOSEPH H. LONGFORD,

H.M.'s Vice-Consul.

Tokyo, July 20th, 1886.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### TREATY REVISION AND THE COAST TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the negotiations now supposed to be proceeding for new treaties between Japan and foreign nations, I trust that the subject of the coasting trade of this Empire will not be overlooked, but will be thoroughly considered in a just and reasonable spirit.

It appears to me that, while the Government and people of Japan are endeavouring, under many difficulties, to develop this trade, and to employ steamers in it, it is entirely unfair that their efforts should be impeded by foreign interlopers.

If I am correctly informed, not one of the Powers now negotiating with Japan, excepting England, allows foreign vessels to participate in its coast trade. And England only opened her coasts in 1850, when she was quite sure that foreign ships could not possibly compete with her own. Her apparent liberality in this matter was therefore rather illusive, and it affords her no fair ground for claiming similar legislation from Japan, which is quite differently situated. The other Powers have still less reason to make or to support such a claim. They jealously guard their coasting trade from foreign competition; and the United States even forbid foreign vessels to take cargoes from their Atlantic to their Pacific ports, though the voyage is one of the longest known to mariners.

Under these circumstances, it is but reasonable that Japan should desire similarly to protect her coasting trade, and it is but right that the Treaty Powers should thoroughly respect that desire. England more than any other should be so inclined, since it is chiefly from her that the Japanese have bought their ships. It cannot but seem to every thinking Japanese very unjust that, after such liberal purchases of British-built ships, British-owned ships should come to contend in Japanese waters, and with several special advantages, over Japanese vessels, for the very trade that these Japanese steamers were bought to subserve.

The question may, for ought I know, be already settled, and settled in favour of Japan; in which case both parties are to be congratulated. But, as it may be still in debate, I take the liberty to suggest that the present time is an appropriate occasion for considerate and friendly action on the

part of foreigners in this matter. For, to all appearances, the efforts of the Japanese Government to build up a creditable mercantile marine have saddled it with rather onerous obligations. I refer, of course, to its liabilities in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the history of which company is too recent to need recapitulation here. It is well known that this company originated from the anxiety of the Government to facilitate trade by reducing freights; to employ on the coast first class steamers; and to possess in case of need a serviceable fleet of transports and light cruisers. These national objects were almost incompatible with profits in the face of competition. They involved the maintenance of costly ships, high speed, and constant efficiency. They involved also limits on rates of freight, large reserve funds for repairs and replacements, and various other conditions, which in the beginning at least precluded ordinary gain. As a natural consequence of such conditions the operations of the Company during the first year have not been prosperous. I read that to provide for the reserves required by the Company's charter, and to pay the moderate dividend guaranteed to private shareholders, the Government has now to pay some two millions of yen in addition to the net earnings of the Company. This result, however unwelcome, will no doubt be honorably met.

But the sum required is a very considerable sum, and it is required at a moment when the resources of the Treasury are said to be hardly equal to the demands upon it. If, at such a moment, foreign nations, who would themselves be unwilling to admit Japanese competition on their own coasts (or only willing because perfectly secure against it), are found haggling for the paltry privilege of having their own ships admitted to compete with Japanese ships in the Japanese coasting trade, we surely shall have little reason to plume ourselves on our magnanimity, or even on our fairness. I should feel much relieved to learn that my apprehensions on this point are groundless; but, in the mystery which is maintained respecting treaty revision, one can be sure of nothing, and I think it a duty to raise the question, and to declare that if the selfish interests of a few foreign shipowners are allowed to outweigh Japanese rights in this matter it will disappoint all who care to see justice done in this country, or to have foreign relations with it placed on that equitable basis which alone can render those relations thoroughly advantageous to either side.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

FAIRPLAY.

November 13th, 1886.

##### THE LATE CAVALIERE VITO POSITANO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert this letter in emulation of the notices of the funeral of the late Cavaliere Vito Positano which appeared in your journal on the 29th and 30th ultimo.

Chevalier Positano was, during his residence in Japan, an active member of the "Dai Nippon" Chapter of Rose Croix Freemasons, a body which is under the Southern Jurisdiction of the U.S.S. The obsequies were therefore conducted by the "Dai Nippon" Chapter, of which Bro. S. Eldridge is the present chairman, and the burial service was read by our esteemed Brother Oscar Keil, who is Head of the American Order in Japan. A cordial invitation to assist in paying respect to the memory of our Brother was extended to the Chrysanthemum Chapter, which, in common with other members, I gladly responded to.

Believe me, Sir, yours truly,

E. CHAMPNEYS IRWINE,

M.W.S. "Chrysanthemum" Chapter.

Yokohama, 1st December, 1886.

#### KOREAN AFFAIRS.

(Translated from *Fiji Shimpō* Correspondence.)

Sōul, November 10th, 1886.

The district beyond the Tōmankō, and contiguous to the Shōkaiō, in reference to the ownership of which differences of opinion had arisen between Korea and China during the past year, has now been definitely declared Chinese territory. It is stated that the Korean Government has applied to the ministry at Peking to sanction the return to their own country of the Korean farmers who had settled in the disputed tract. It is noticeable that in this matter the Korean Government stood out for its rights with a firmness which

contrasts most strongly with its usual timidity. Its efforts, however, were unavailing.

The officials of the Korean Government, are in a sorry plight at present. Their salaries, which are paid in the form of rice, have been withheld during the whole of this year on account of the scarcity of grain at the disposal of the Treasury. Although doubtless complaining bitterly of their lot in secret, they still attend office, though they must ere this time have been reduced well-nigh to the point of starvation.

Mr. Yuen Shikai's penchant for interfering in the administration of the Kingdom is already well known. He recently presented a memorial to the King in which he is said to have advised His Majesty to abandon new works that have been entered into, to dismiss all Japanese in the service of Korea, and to discontinue the publication of the *Official Gazette*.

Mr. Inouye, director of the *Gazette* Office, immediately called on Mr. Yuen and asked the Chinese representative whether he had recommended the abolition of the journal. Mr. Yuen denied that he had made any reference to the *Gazette* in his memorial, and eventually the interview took a very friendly turn. Mr. Yuen has since called several times on Mr. Inouye at the *Gazette* Office.

On the north-west Korea is bounded by China, and on the north-east she was formerly separated from Russia only by the Tömanko. Since the delimitation of frontier this year, however, by China and Russia, Korea has ceased to have any point of contact with Russian territory. This change is said to entail considerable hardship on those Koreans who reside in the Russian possessions. An application was made, the 20th of October to the Korean Foreign Office by the Russian Minister, Mr. Weber, for the opening of a special trading depot for Russian subjects on the coast of the Kankyōdō, in the same way that Kamhoku and Wido are specially set apart for Chinese trade. The applications of the Russian representative, however, are so unexpected that outsiders are at a loss to comprehend its meaning. He now proposes that the depot should, after a careful survey both by Korean and Russian officials, be situated on the coast of the Kankyōdō. Mr. Yuen, the Chinese Minister, has, however, taken a hand in the game, and Mr. Weber is at present pretty well occupied in watching and combating his opposition.

The profits realized by the Treasury from the export of hides, of which the Korean Government holds the monopoly, amount to a very considerable sum. But by far the greater portion of these profits goes into the pockets of the officials occupied in the trade, their monthly salaries averaging about yen 200. Hides of the second grade generally fetch about 13 sen per *kin* of 160 *moume*.

## LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 12th.

The political world in England is very quiet at present. Wearied legislators are away for their holidays and will not be disturbed. But Lord Randolph Churchill is not of this kind. Last week he made a speech to the Conservatives of Kent at Dartford in which he sketched out the future programme of the Conservative party. He made up his mind apparently to remove the taunt of being opposed to progress,—of being the ill-conditioned donkey who stops the road on the way to the Derby from his party. At any rate his programme was as advanced as any Radical could desire. A large measure of local government, three acres and a cow, the sale of glebe lands, and several other parts of the Radical programme are promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some of the papers are talking of the eclipse of Lord Salisbury by his subordinate. The latter set all Europe talking and telegraphing about him, by leaving London for Berlin immediately after he had announced in his Dartford speech that Bulgaria was not to be delivered over hand and foot to Russia. The German papers said he was going on a pilgrimage to Varzin; whether he did so or not does not appear, but he is at the present moment in Vienna. Meanwhile, the Radical papers are busily engaged in setting off prior utterances of Lord Randolph against those of the Dartford speech, in order to show that he is very inconsistent. People do not seem to take this very much to heart, for Lord Randolph has never pretended, like Mr. Gladstone, to be absolutely and perfectly consistent in every part of his career. Except in one or two instances speeches are soon forgotten; the recollection of them in the public mind is "like the remembrance of a guest which tarryeth but for a day." A few, very few, years ago Lord Randolph was the mark for the finger of scorn of the Liberal

party, and was regarded askance by his own people. He was delivering speeches four years ago which the newspapers were reporting merely on account of their violence and unbridled abuse of men like Gladstone and Bright. Most of the papers, even the *Standard* and other Conservative organs, abused him as the Caliban of the Tory party. Now he is the observed of all political observers, the leader of the House of Commons, and has attained a position scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of the Prime Minister himself. His own party newspapers praise his statesmanlike speeches; the opposite journals eagerly quote the speeches of a few years ago which they despised then, and when he goes on a little trip to Berlin and Vienna, all Europe waits breathless for the news of his movements, and anticipates great things from his meeting with Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky. How funny and topsyturvy it all looks! It reminds one of Mr. Skewton's famous saying in "Dombey and Son." "My dearest Edith, there is such an obvious destiny in it, that really one might almost be induced to cross one's arms upon one's flock, and say, like those wicked Turks, there is no what's-his-name but Thingummy, and what-you-may-call-it is his prophet!" Still Lord Randolph has shown undoubted capacity as leader of the House of Commons. He has been very patient and conciliatory, appearing to catch the passing temper of the House as it by instinct. Now and again, he has turned on refractory members with effects which they are not likely to forget. Two or three times that arch-bore Mr. Labouchere has had his jacket neatly dusted by his "friend Churchill." On the whole, I think the country is pretty well satisfied with Lord Randolph's management of public business. Matters look a little better in Ireland. General Buller, whether by luck or good management, has succeeded in breaking up several gangs of Moonlighters in Kerry and Limerick, and the Belfast riots have ceased for the present.

The seriousness which the Government attach to the state of affairs in Mauritius is shown by the fact that Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner in South Africa, has been appointed Special Commissioner, "and will shortly," the official announcement says, "proceed to Mauritius to inquire into the unfortunate state of affairs prevailing in that island." A clerk from the Colonial Office will accompany him as secretary. The despatch of a special commission to enquire into the conduct of a Governor is so very unusual that there must be something more in the matter than has appeared. Mr. Clifford Lloyd has not gone to the Seychelles, to which he was appointed after the quarrel, but is now on his way back to London. It is stated that he will receive high promotion at an early date, and both Barbadoes and Hongkong are mentioned as likely to benefit by his services in the exalted capacity of Governor. He is a sterling, upright, fearless man, who cannot fail to be useful wherever he goes.

The *Times* has lately published a very interesting series of articles on certain records of the East India Company which were recently found hidden away in disorder amongst lumber at the India Office, and which have now been carefully arranged and examined. They are full of amusing and interesting details, but I shall only refer to one here, viz: the manner in which letters between England and India were despatched. About the middle of the last century a postal service was organised via Aleppo and Bussorah to Bombay or Surat. An agent was appointed to Aleppo whose principal duty it was to keep special Tartar runners ready to journey at once either to Constantinople or to Bussorah, according to whether the letter was from India. Frequently the messenger was stripped of all by predatory Arabs. The runner was given at first eleven, and afterwards ten, days to go between Aleppo and Constantinople, for which he was paid £30, with an addition for each day he saved, and £60 if he covered the distance in seven days. This feat was frequently accomplished during the French occupation of Egypt. The packet was then forwarded to Vienna by courier, whence it was despatched by an English banking house to London. Letters sent by this route were usually despatched in triplicate. Up to 1774 no letter from India ever reached England under six months, but by the commencement of this century this was reduced to three months. An agent at Bussorah saw to the despatch of the letters between India and the Euphrates. It was easy enough to get a native boat in the Persian Gulf to go to Bombay, but exceedingly difficult to get one in Bombay to sail for the gulf, and in one case the Company paid £2,000 for a vessel to carry a single letter this stage of the journey. During the crisis of the Mahatta war every express between India and London cost £40, one-half of which was spent between Bussorah

or Bagdad and Constantinople. The average annual outlay of the agent at Aleppo alone on these expresses was £12,000. Needless to say no private letters were sent by these expresses, and none except communications of great political importance.

In the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* (which is maintaining a very high standard, and is really a most interesting periodical) Mr. Demetrius Boulger writes a paper on "England's two allies in Asia"—said allies being Turkey and China. With regard to the latter, the writer says that the mode of procedure common to our dealings with all Asiatics will not do if we expect to establish amicable relations with the Chinese. Excessive yielding will be as bad as rigid and unbending refusal to look at matters as the Chinese do. But he thinks the recent convention with regard to Burmah should go far to place great Britain as an Asiatic power and China in line. As to the value of such an alliance, and the price to be paid for it, he says the Chinese will drive a hard bargain. But in Manchuria and Korea China is strong, and her power to harass Russia great, while in Kashgaria and Mongolia she is weak. On the Amour therefore, an Anglo-Chinese alliance would lead to the discomfiture of Russia—an object as devoutly desired by the Chinese as any other. In conclusion, he thinks that only a Russian attempt in Korea would drive China into an English alliance. I must confess that all these vast projects,—these attacks in the Caucasus, on the Amour and the like,—these great combinations, appear to me very shadowy and unreal. They take us up into an atmosphere where one's fancy can roam at will, and where there is little of practical application to present-day needs. It appears to me that if we cannot defend our own interests with our own hands, and if we must depend on Turkey here and China there, and another Power somewhere else, we had better give up. It is well to have allies at a pinch, but this constant crying out for friends, this proclaiming from the house-tops that without friends we are undone, that they must help us in this or that way, and we pay them in such and such a way, is ridiculous. It appears, however, to be the constant occupation of some men, and Mr. Boulger is one of the most loud-mouthed and persistent of them.

The usual evidences of senility are beginning to appear in Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's *Mikado*. At first it stood alone, the sole attraction of the theatre. Lately a short preliminary farce was introduced. This is invariably done by Mr. D'Oyley Carte when public interest begins to flag and wants a little filip. Then, although the theatre is still well-filled, the gallery and pit goers are not forced to stand outside the doors in long rows marshalled in double file by the police. No doubt we shall shortly have a new play from the two collaborators. Meanwhile the *Mikado* is being acted on the Continent and in the provinces with great success. Mr. David Fisher, who was acting Ko-ko, the Lord High Executioner, in Vienna, was reported to have gone mad, and to fancy himself Ko-ko really. It turned out that he was in a weak state of health, and persisted in acting against medical advice, with the result that he was down next day with a high fever, in which no doubt he fancied himself Ko-ko and a good many other personages. The report having first stated that he was driven mad by the long run, and his 500 repetitions, the *Pall Mall Gazette* characteristically seized the incident and wrote to all the leading actors to ask their opinions on the effect of long runs on the actor's nerves. A considerable number of letters was received from Irving, David James, Grossmith, and many others on the subject, the general opinion being that they have no such effect as that ascribed to them in Mr. Fisher's case. Mr. Grossmith said that in 499 nights out of 500 he felt no effect at all; he did feel a strong effect on his nerves one night, but that was the first. Incidentally the report has led to a discussion of the merits and demerits of long runs, as against the old practice of acting in a dozen different parts in the course of a month. In these days of elaborate scenery, and carefully studied details, runs are essential, and frequent change an impossibility. The peal of bells in the Cathedral at Nuremberg in *Faust* at the Lyceum cost Mr. Irving £600,—£600 for a single trifling detail. It would take the best part of a week to pay for this alone.

Professor Goldwin Smith, who has been on a visit to England for the past six months, and who has been combatting Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme with untiring energy in the press and on the platform (he had almost as much as the Duke of Westminster to do with carrying Chester against Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone), has written a deeply interesting article in the October number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, on the changes which he perceives to be coming over English life. Our life, he says, is quite as restless as that of the United Original from

States; our fathers knew what repose was, but it is now a lost art. Yet "life seems to be growing softer in England, and more refined. There is an increased love of art, of flowers, and of music." The passion for excitement seems "to threaten the sobriety and steadiness of English character as much as its fortitude is threatened by luxury. It is having a sinister effect on politics." But "whatever weakness there may be in politics, in all the ordinary walks of life there must still be plenty of worth, integrity, conscientious performance of duty, and submission to rational discipline," otherwise vast public services like railways and the post and telegraph departments could not be carried on as they are. In religious matters, the churches are well filled, by men as well as by women, and money is never lacking for these purposes. Ritualism is rapidly going ahead, and gaining enormous influence in towns; evangelicism is nearly dead. Yet the progress of scepticism is manifestly rapid in literature, in the scientific world and in intellectual society. "Between the subversion of religious beliefs, the startling discoveries of science, and the general whirl of progress, English Conservatism seems to have given way at last, and to have been succeeded not only by an openness to innovation but by a sort of fatalism of change which hastens to assent to every new scheme as destiny." On the other hand, "it is impossible to doubt that since my youth there has been an immense growth of the sense of social duty and of kindly feeling on the part of the rich towards the poor. I see it every time I come here," the old saying, too, that the rich grow richer, the poor poorer, is not only untrue, the direct reverse is the truth. In one respect he finds no falling off. The ability and power of English journalism are steadily on the increase, and more and more it draws away the real debate from Parliament itself. This increase of force is especially remarkable in the great provincial journals. The sum of "what I have long been saying about English politics is this. The old Constitution, with the Crown as the executive and the Houses of Lords and Commons as co-equal branches of the Legislature, has ceased to exist, though the illusory forms of it remain. It has not been in any way replaced, while the franchise has been blindly extended; and England is now without a Constitution or a Government. She must provide herself with both or in the end confusion will come." Mr. Goldwin Smith as Cassandra is a familiar person in England; nevertheless his warnings appear to me justifiable.

### LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, November 9th.

The result of the elections last Tuesday might be deceptive to a superficial observer. The only changes of moment are a gain of congressmen by the Republicans in Ohio, Republican gains in North Carolina and Virginia, and a Republican majority of 40,000 wiped out in Minnesota. But the two former may be accounted for by the dissatisfaction among the working Democrats at the President's civil service notions, while the latter marks an era in the disintegration of the Republican party. Two years hence, the Democracy will have ceased to sulk in their tents over the retention of Republican office-holders; but the disaffection of Republicans will probably have spread, for it rests on causes which are in constant operation, and which become every day more obvious. Republican newspapers console their readers by assuring them that losses in the north-west will be offset by gains in the south. But this theory rests on a misconception of southern political sentiment. Southern men are Democrats, because all gentlemen belong to that party in that section. To be a Republican in the great southern cities is to ostracise oneself socially. In the south, Republicans are still "black Republicans," low fellows, carpet-baggers, the offspring of abolitionists. No party whose members rest under such a social ban can hope to carry southern states; whereas a northern man doesn't hurt himself by avowing himself a Democrat—as he might have done twenty-two or three years ago. In Massachusetts it is the fashionable thing to turn Democrat. Professor Eliot, of Harvard leads the way, and the old families of the Hub-fellow suit.

What the election does not throw light upon is the probable future strength of the two new parties—the labour party and the native American party. The former polled nearly one-third of the entire vote cast for Mayor in New York, and exhibited strength in odd spots in Illinois and Wisconsin. But it did not show up in Pennsylvania or in Ohio, or in Missouri, or in California, in all of which

states the labour organizations are powerful. In 1888, it will undoubtedly run a candidate for the Presidency, unless by that time its leaders have been bought up by one of the other parties. People are already discussing the merits of rival candidates. Henry George, who ran for Mayor of New York, is disqualified by his foreign birth. But Powderly, of Pennsylvania, is frequently named, and so are O'Neill of Missouri, and Foran of Ohio, members who devoted their energies to the cause of labour. If it should be decided that American labour need not absolutely choose the son of an Irishman to represent it, old Ben Butler of Massachusetts, who carried the standard in 1884, will not deny to the many-handed son of toil the precious boon of his leadership. Possibly, by that time, the labour party may have framed an intelligible platform which shall show what the labouring class really wants—a matter which is now enveloped in some obscurity.

The native American party ran a ticket in California, and nowhere else. Its vote was so small that its candidate will be apt to forget that he ran. He happened unfortunately to have been a Copperhead during the war, and this evidence of his want of brains was even more fatal to him than any suspicions of disloyalty which may cling to his skirts. But it would be a profound mistake to suppose that the ignominious defeat of Wigginton implies a prenatal demise of the American party. If the American ticket had been launched a month sooner, it would have polled quite a respectable vote; as it was, it was thrust under people's noses after they had made up their minds how they would vote, and when it was too late for them to change. All indications point to a powerful native party movement in 1888. People are tired of supporting one party against another, when both might stand on the same platform. They want something real in politics. The reality they find in a party which proposes to shake off the Irish yoke which has so long oppressed this country, and to restrict the political privileges of foreigners. They say that the Republican party is a memory, the Democratic party a tradition, but the native American party a fact. Into the arms of this latter the young all over the country show a tendency to drift, and the tendency is as noticeable in the south as in the north, among Democrats as among Republicans. It is hardly likely that a native American party, based on the proscription of men by reason of their birthplace, could retain control of the government of the United States for any great length of time. But there might be a couple of Presidents in it. If the Democratic leaders, finding it impossible to reduce the labour party, should conclude to be swallowed up by it, the Republicans would naturally merge their identity in the native American organization, as the Whigs were fast doing when the Know-nothings disappeared nearly half a century ago. Such a transmutation would relegate all present political chiefs to private life. Mr. Blaine would probably claim that in his heart of hearts he had always been a Know-nothing; but he would find it as difficult to explain his combination with Patrick Ford or the Mulligan letters.

New York has had a famous gala over the erection of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty. This work of art, which casts into the shade the famous Bary-ra—the nose of Liberty is four feet long, and her torch can be seen for many miles—will probably take rank in some new list of wonders of the world with the Colossus of Rhodes. A pensive philosopher argues that its moral effects will be grand. It seems eternal peace between France and the United States, for, says he, very justly, what American fleet loaded with death-dealing weapons could sail under the shadow of that statue to assail the nation which gave it to the New World? Practical politicians may think that our relations with our French friends would be more effectively improved by a reduction of the present duties on American bread-stuffs and a repeal of the prohibitive tax on American pork; but the statue will make us feel kindly all the same.

The President has given evidence of the sincerity of his civil service reform principles by removing two district attorneys, one Republican and one Democrat, for "offensive partisanship" as evinced by stump speeches during the campaign. Senator Vest, of Missouri, has taken the war-path in consequence, and insists on the removal of the Postmaster-General, who also made campaign speeches. The County Democracy of New York, which has always commanded a free flow of language, berates the President, whom it calls a "huddled theorist." Mr. Cleveland bears up very well under these tirades—as becomes a public servant who has at any rate tried to do his duty, and who, if his political family give him trouble, has now a domestic family which consoles him for the trials of public life. It is common talk at Washington that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are like two

young lovers, and that he reads her his forthcoming message before he lays it before the Cabinet.

A rather sensational murder took place in this city on Sunday. At a Japanese boarding-house in Clay-street, kept by a Mrs. Okita, was a female cook named Mrs. Yanigisawa, thirty-five years old, and a grass widow. Her husband left her some two years ago to work in the country, and as she has claims to beauty, she had many admirers. Among these was a servant named Hayashi, who who was employed in an American family. Another, also a Japanese, was named Gen, and it seems that Gen won favour in her eyes. At any rate Hayashi became insanely jealous. About 6.30 p.m. he presented himself at the door of the boarding house, more than half drunk, and demanded to see Mrs. Yanigisawa. At his request she accompanied him into the yard "to talk on particular business." A few minutes afterward a pistol shot was heard, the inmates of the house rushed to the spot, and found the unfortunate woman lying on her back on the ground, with the blood pouring from a hole in her head just above the ear. The murderer dashed past them, ran to the police station, and gave himself up, declaring that he had murdered a woman. He said he had tried to kill himself, but the pistol would not go off. Mrs. Yanigisawa never spoke after she was shot; she died before morning. The murderer is held for trial, and his conviction is assured. Under the circumstances, he may escape a verdict of murder in the first degree.

A nice question of etiquette has been recently raised by a proceeding of Mr. Phelps, U.S. Minister to England. Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, of New York, proprietor of the *North American Review*, and a gentleman who moves in the best society, happening to be in London, applied to the Minister to present him at Court. It chanced that a late number of the *North American* contained a severe article on Secretary of State Bayard, assailing him not only for his official acts, but for his conduct in private life. Mr. Phelps took the ground that he could not have any relations with one who had maligned his official superior, and so informed Mr. Rice, declining to present him to the Queen. Mr. Rice returned home in high dudgeon, and poured his sorrows into the bosom of the opposition newspapers, which took pleasure in castigating both Phelps and Bayard. It is said that the case will be brought up in Congress. Public opinion rather sides with Mr. Phelps. An editor cannot always be held responsible personally for the statements of contributors to his periodical. But there is hardly any country in the world where a foreign Minister would be expected to go out of his way to render a social civility to one who had just turned his chief into ridicule.

Chicago is again in arms. Under orders from the Knights of Labour, some 25,000 men have struck once more for eight hours work and ten hours pay. The strikers are in the meat and pork packing houses. This time the packers were prepared for them. Simultaneously with the strike, the sheriff notified the Governor that he could not keep the peace without assistance: the Governor called out two regiments of militia; these, with a battalion of Pinkerton's men, occupied packing town; notifications were placarded that all who chose to work could get employment and protection; anything that looked like violence was sternly repressed, and to cap the climax, the packers issued the following ultimatum to the Knights of Labour and kindred organizations:—

Whereas, It is evident that many men are willing to work, but are prevented by the action of labour organizations; and whereas, the packers are brought face to face with the fact that their men are absolutely controlled by such organizations; therefore, be it Resolved, that we will not employ any man who is a member of such labour organizations. Armit & Co., Anglo-American Provision Co., Chicago Packing & P. Co., John Merrell & Co., Albert Packing Co., Botsford Packing Co., Hally Bros., Robert Warren & Co., Jones & Sons, Moran & Healy, Silverman & Co., L. B. Dodd & Co., International Packing Co., G. D. Baldwin & Co., Underwood & Co., Floyd, Hullman & Co., W. Butcher's Sons, and John Cudahy.

### THE "PLAINMELLER" NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Naval Court of Inquiry, ordered by Captain L. C. Keppel, of H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, was held on Tuesday to enquire into the missing of the steamship *Plainmeller*, of London, official number 76,999.

The Court consisted of Mr. J. C. Hall, H.B.M. Acting-Consul, President; Lieutenant F. W. Barrett, R.N., H.M.S. *Cleopatra*; Lieutenant R. P. Cockburn, H.M.S. *Cleopatra*; Mr. William G. Bayne, Yokohama; and Captain James Edwards, steamship *Euphrates*.

The Acting Consul said this Court had been held on the requisition and by order of Captain Keppel of Her Majesty's ship *Cleopatra*, to enquire into the circumstances attending the missing ship

Original from

**Plainmeller.** The first witness to be examined would be Mr. G. S. Thomson, as representing Messrs. Adamson, Bell and Company.

Mr. Thomson said Mr. E. Wex, from the same firm, had kindly offered to appear. Mr. Wex was entirely responsible, and had had to do with this particular charter.

The Acting Consul said if Mr. Wex would undertake to give evidence as fully and unreservedly as Mr. Thomson, who as a British subject would be bound to give him, he could appear.

Mr. Thomson said Mr. Wex was prepared to do so.

Mr. Wex, sworn, deposed—I represent the house of Adamson & Bell, who are agents of the *Plainmeller*. (Letter produced.)—I think she started from Otaru on the 9th instant at 6 a.m. The letter shown me bears my signature. (The letter addressed to the Consul advised that the *Plainmeller* was then three days overdue from Otaru to Yokohama, having left the former port at 6 p.m. on the 9th. The agents consequently feared for her safety and asked whether the Consul would consult Admiral Hamilton as to whether it would be advisable to send to her assistance, as she might have broken down.) She left on the 9th. She was chartered for coal from Otaru to Yokohama. (Charter read between Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. and Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. as agents for the *Plainmeller* for three voyages with the option of a fourth.) The *Plainmeller* made one of the three voyages provided for. At the end of that voyage she delivered 2,449 tons of coal. The dead weight carrying capacity was estimated. It is arrived at usually by multiplying the register tonnage by two. I made that estimate in the charter that she was 2,500 tons or thereabouts. I based it on the register tonnage.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to what quantity she carried when she left Otaru on the 9th instant? A.—Walsh, Hall & Co. sent me a bill to say that she carried 2,450 tons. I have no direct information as to that. Captain Rowe had to remain here, and appointed the chief officer as master—Mr. Roberts. I think a pilot named Davison went as chief officer. In the ordinary course we should have expected her to arrive about the 12th or 13th. On the previous voyage she took 3 days and 10 hours. I have no direct information, but I saw from the papers that she was seen about 100 miles out.

To Lieut. Barrett—According to her loading certificate she had 2,378 tons when she left Otaru on her previous voyage.

To the Court—The actual quantity of coal delivered here was 2,449 tons. Besides the 2,449 tons of cargo she carried 93 tons of bunker coal. I do not know whether she had any left when she arrived here; she took it in at Otaru. I have no direct information as to what amount of bunker coal she carried on her last voyage. I am not acquainted with the build of the ship.

To Lieut. Barrett—She had no cargo other than the coal.

James Rowe, master mariner, deposed—My certificate is, I think, No. 16,435, London. I was lately in command of the *Plainmeller*. I have been in command of her 3 years and 8 months. She has been mostly in the American trade. She arrived in these waters in August twelve months, from Hongkong. She has been since engaged principally in the coal trade; she was well adapted for carrying coals. She was flush-decked, with bulwarks of about 3 feet 6 inches. We never give a correct estimate of dead weight in the charter party. We always give it below; I consider she was adapted to carry more than set down in the charter party. I cannot base that estimate on anything, only by what I have always carried. That was the carrying capacity given to me by the owners—2,600 tons or thereabouts. That is what they tell me generally to carry. When we left home she came out in cargo. I do not remember its weight. She was down to the loadline mark. I gave her a freeboard of 4 feet 10 inches from the centre of the disk to the top of the main deck. She had two decks. On the occasion of her first voyage from Otaru her draught was 21 feet 10 inches aft and 21 feet 5 or 6 inches forward. She was 21 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches when we arrived here; that is her mean draught. On the first voyage from Otaru she delivered 2,499 tons. I do not at all think that was a very heavy weight for her to carry. It was a perfectly safe weight. With perfect safety she would carry 2,600 tons of coal dead weight. That is my opinion.

Q.—Irrespective of weather? A.—In bad weather she ought to be perfectly safe with 2,600 tons of coal in her. She was well adapted to meet bad weather when carrying full cargo. She was on the three-decked principle—with beams for a third deck, on which, however, no deck was laid. I cannot tell why it was not laid. I do not think the non-laying of it affected her carrying capacity. The

hold was 24 feet in height, the height of the 'tween decks 7 feet. She had 5 watertight bulk heads. The capacity of the first compartment between the bows and the first (collision) bulkhead would be about 20 or 30 tons. There was no coal put in there. I cannot tell you anything from memory about the second compartment or the others. On the voyage during which I commanded her, from Otaru, we had fine weather. I have only been up there once. The *Plainmeller* was not a well-decked ship.

To Lieut. Barrett—Her draught when she left England, taken in fresh water, was 21 feet 10 inches mean. I was instructed to have a free board of 4 feet 10 inches.

To the Acting Consul—I consider her to have been a very strongly built ship. She behaved very well at sea. Her speed from Otaru would be about 9 knots. She had topsail, foresail, two try-sails, two stay-sails and jib. She had two masts. In the event of her engines breaking down she would not work under sail, but if they were to lighten her up she might go along a knot or two. If the ship broke down they would have sense enough to jettison some cargo and she might crawl along a few knots then. The danger if she broke down would be in the ship getting into the trough of the sea. She would lie beam on to the sea. Her hatches were well secured with 3 tarpaulins on each. There were 28 hands on board:—O. Roberts, master, W. S. Davison, chief officer, F. Duncan, second officer, M. Carr, chief engineer, W. Clementsen, second engineer, James Hobson, third engineer, E. Rosenthal, donkey-man, W. Nicol, steward; Stephen Ray, second steward; G. Malkos, cook; O. Johansen, carpenter; A. Wiedman, boatswain. These are all the names I know; there were 8 more Europeans, firemen and sailors, and 7 Chinamen and one Japanese. I shipped 17 of the Europeans in Antwerp, two in Shanghai, and one here. I shipped the Chinamen at Hongkong on September 8th last. I think two of them were firemen and the rest able seamen. I shipped the Japanese on board at Nagasaki in the end of September; he acted as cook to the Chinese, who brought him aboard. Indeed, he was practically a stowaway. I put him on the articles myself. I have done so before. When I am in port I ship men before the Consul. I did not think it necessary to have him entered before the Consul here. There were in all 28 hands. The vessel is now about 17 days overdue. Taking into account the state in which she was loaded, she ought in my opinion to have lived in the weather that prevailed for 3 or 4 days after she left. I have been with as heavy a cargo before.

To Lieut. Cochran—I lay to then, and ran also on different occasions.

To the Acting Consul—In the event of her meeting rough weather her chances of safety would have been greater if she had been lighter. But she ought to have been perfectly seaworthy with that cargo in my opinion. If not I should not have stayed in her so long. She had four boats. We never had any regular boat drill, but we used to overhaul the boats and put them over the side occasionally. All four were perfectly seaworthy.

To Lieut. Barrett—The hatches were secured by battens, fastened by wedges on the combings. I think she had sufficient steam to run ahead of the waves. She had 20 water ports; 12 aft and 8 forward. They would be about 3 feet each way. I think she would free herself from a sea. I never took note of the length of time it would take her to free herself. Loaded as she then was, I think she would have been able to clear herself. Unless the hatches were burst in or something else gave way she would never go down, even though her deck were full of water. I have seen her deck full of water. On the last trip she had 5 feet 1 inch freeboard not counting the height of the bulwark. I have no idea of what the freeboard should be; the free board given to me was 5 feet 10 inches. I do not know how it is calculated.

To the Acting Consul—I have seen her free herself frequently after shipping a heavy sea. I have had 2,600 tons to New York, and she shipped many a sea.

To Lieut. Barrett—There was no loose material about the deck. There were only two old hen coops below the bridge, and nothing else could get adrift.

To Lieut. Cochran—She was last in dock about the middle of September last, when new plates were put on the rudder. She had hand steering gear on the bridge and also aft. The wheel was not exposed; it was on the lower bridge. There have been no repairs of any consequence to the engines, but there have been small repairs in each port. No heavy job was done, or requiring to be done.

To the Acting Consul—Her boilers and engines were last overhauled at Shanghai in September

last year and were said to be good for another twelve months. Before starting on this voyage the engines and boilers were not overhauled except by the engineers, who do so in every port. She had a survey in Hongkong. I do not think it was my duty to have the engines surveyed here, seeing that they had been pronounced in Shanghai good for another year.

Q.—It they were pronounced good for another year from September last year was, it not your duty having regard to the safety of the crew the ship and yourself to have had them again surveyed? A.—No, Sir. We do not do those things ourselves. We have the orders from our superintending engineer. His name is Twentyman, and he is at Hongkong.

Q.—You think it was not omission of duty on your part not to have them surveyed? A.—No, I think not, unless I got instructions. In fact, however, I do not know how long she was certified for; it might be one or it might be two years. I never saw the certificate.

Q.—Surely it was your duty to know as master? A.—No. Our superintendents take it into their hands and say nothing to us about it.

Q.—How much dead weight of cargo would you consider overloading? A.—About 2,700 tons. I think then she would be quite far enough. I think nothing less than that would be overloading.

To Lieut. Barrett—She would use about 60 tons on the passage from Otaru to Yokohama. When I left Otaru I had altogether on board 155 tons in the bunkers; 60 or 62 tons were on board and I took in 93 tons there. That was in addition to the 2,449 tons delivered.

To Captain Edwards—I had a verbal report from my chief engineer before leaving as to the state of the boilers.

The Acting Consul—Can you give us any information as to the rule or principle on which a vessel's carrying capacity should be calculated? Does it bear any ratio to her register? A.—I believe it does; say about double. I have been in vessels where it was different.

To Lieut. Barrett—I mean the net register tonnage. Her net tonnage is given as 1196, and 2,600 tons would be as much again as the register, and 200 tons over. If you take the majority of cargo boats I think you will find they carry the same. The boats were carried on skids about 8 feet above the deck. I think you would find it a very heavy job in bad weather to get them over the side. They would very probably be stove before they could be got out. In moderate weather it might be easy enough. Of course it is difficult in any ship to get a boat out in heavy weather.

To Lieut. Cochran—When I left with the 2,600 tons we had room for about 30 or 40 tons in the fore end of her.

To the Acting Consul—The collision compartment is away down below, and does not come up to the 'tween decks.

To Lieut. Barrett—I do not know the name of the coal. We cannot depend on their method of weighing the coal up there. It comes down in trucks and is put on any way. Some coal is heavier than other coal, and requires less room. This is a light kind and takes up more space than Welsh coal would do.

To the Acting Consul—The load line has never been submerged. I have always tried to allow her 3 inches below the load line.

To Lieut. Barrett—The load line is fixed by the owners' instructions. It has never been altered since we left England. I have no knowledge as to the rule on which it is fixed. I simply had instructions from the office to make the free board 4 feet 10 inches. The disk was painted white plainly, amidships. With 2,600 tons on board, 50 tons more would bring her down to the centre of the disk—about 3 inches, at the rate of 17 tons to the inch.

To the Acting Consul—If that 50 tons had been put in it must have been put in forward, and it would bring her about 3 or 4 inches by the head. But it would be no benefit for the captain to put in any more. He came up to the hospital to me and I told him not to alter the draught at all.

The Acting Consul remarked that under the charter party it was the interest of the owners and of the captain as their agent to carry as large a load as consistent with safety.

Witness—She was not down to the mark by 3 inches, and I knew he had no more than I had before. I have carried coal in her from Nagasaki to Hongkong. I think the navigation, from what I have seen of it, between Otaru and Yokohama is as safe as between Yokohama and Nagasaki.

Q.—Do you think navigation in the month of November is any more risky than in the summer months? A.—In the summer months you have the

typhoons. When I carried rice I took about 2,500 tons of it in the typhoon season.

To Lieut. Barrett—I have been once before in Otaru. From my experience of the coast, in the event of the *Plainmeller* breaking down I should think she would have driven out to sea. I experienced very little current either going up or coming down last time. She had not her full complement of men, two men having deserted. Her home complement is 26 men, but I was ordered to carry 4 extra hands, 2 firemen, and 3 sailors. The chief officer told me about an hour before he sailed that he had lost one man—a fireman; and I lost one at Nagasaki in September. I did not report the desertion at Nagasaki, for we were getting under weigh, but I entered it in the official log book. I did not think I was bound to report it to the Consulate. When I have been laying in port I have done so. These desertions left 6 firemen and a trimmer on board. I know no reason for the men leaving. On the occasion that I went to Otaru I was the sole and responsible agent for the taking of the cargo on board. Mr. Wex had no authority. The owners told me what I had to carry. I had no instructions from Adamson, Bell, as to the amount I was to carry. I did not see them at all before the charter was made. It was made while I was at Nagasaki. They received their instructions to act as agents from the owners. They are agents charged with the loading of the ship by the authority of the owners. I did not tally the coal at Otaru at all. I give receipts to a Japanese whose name I do not know, but who was manager of the railway. The coolies measured by trucks and to save time they asked me if I would take it over without re-weighing. I consented to do so on condition that I should not give them a receipt for a specific quantity. I have carried in the Mediterranean in the summer time 2,050 tons.

Captain Crocker Nye, of the *Higo Maru*, deposed—I have often made the voyage between Hakodate and Yokohama. I left here the 11th of November, at 12 o'clock for Hakodate, with a strong northerly breeze. I went down to Tateyama Bay, when it came out so bad that I had to go in there. The wind was about N.N.E., I put in there for shelter, and remained there till the morning of the 13th, the weather being very heavy. In the morning of the 12th I anchored a second time, giving her 45 fathoms on the starboard, and 45 on the port anchor. The weather was very bad, the wind being N.N.E., and from that to N. After leaving we had fine weather but a heavy sea, especially off Imaboye, which we passed at 3.20 p.m. on the 13th. The sea was running from N.E. The wind was light, northerly with fine weather to Hakodate, where I arrived at 6.30 on the 15th, having touched at Oginohama. The *Hakunoura Maru* was with me part of the time. I saw no other vessel on that voyage.

Q.—If a vessel loaded nearly to her dead weight capacity with coal had been any way along the coast when that gale was blowing, do you think she would have been in danger? A.—I do.

Q.—What would have been her danger? A.—Swamping. The sea was very bad, and she would get tide rips for a short time cause a very heavy sea all at once.

Q.—You think that such a vessel, so laden, would have been in serious danger of foundering? A.—She would, sir; in serious danger.

Q.—A vessel with 4 feet 10 inches of free board and 3 feet 6 inches height of bulwark? What is the height of the waves? A.—It is not exactly the height; it is the irregularity of them. I think boats would have been of use if she had shipped a heavy sea; if they had been readily available and were large boats. Off Kinkasan and Imaboye there are always heavy seas; between these points the sea is more regular. The *Higo Maru* is of 800 tons register; I have only been in her about 6 months. I have carried twice the register tonnage inclusive of bunker coal. In a vessel of about 550 tons I once went up to Petropaulovsky in that condition; but I should not like to encounter any such weather as that.

To Lieut. Barrett—When I say twice the register tonnage, I mean the net tonnage. From my experience I should consider the utmost limit of safety double the register tonnage inclusive of bunker coal. That is as much as ever I have ever carried in a vessel. I consider the voyage to Hakodate from Yokohama as ugly as anywhere. It is a bad coast unless one is well acquainted with it. Between Imaboye and Kinkasan here (pointing to the coast on the chart) there is no harbour of refuge, and between Sinosaki and Yumada also there is no shelter. That is a very exposed point of the coast, and the seas are bad there also.

To Lieut. Barrett—In the event of the *Plainmeller* breaking down, I think with the wind that have prevailed since the 11th she might make the land. I think with the leading winds since then she

would, if the casualty were a breakdown of her engines, have stood a good chance with foresail, fore-top-sail and two try-sails, or making the coast or of being picked up. I should not think there would be any chance of her going out of sea. We have had more northerly and easterly winds this season than I ever experienced before on the coast.

To the Acting Consul—In the Nippon Yusen Kaisha it depends on the ship how much you can take; you can load to a certain depth. I have experience of the trip to Otaru. The sea is more regular there than on this coast.

To Lieut. Barrett—I believe the engineer takes the temperature of the bunker coal. We never carry coal for cargo. In the *Tamarna Maru*, 558 tons register, I have taken 600 tons of coal and 250 tons other cargo to Petropaulovsky. That was as deep as that vessel should be. She was built in 1874.

To Captain Rowe—I have been in a steamer, the propeller of which was stopped, and she would not steer even in fine weather.

On resuming after tiffin,

Captain Rowe, recalled, deposed—The ship was no. A 1 at Lloyd's. I was instructed never to overload the ship; never down her free board. We have never loaded the ship down to the line. I was not to load so deep by 3 or 4 inches or 5 during the typhoon season. With Welsh coal there might have been 20 or 30 tons of space in the after hold. This coal is lighter, and if the space I said before was left forward had been filled it would have brought her an inch or two by the head. When I estimated double the register tonnage and 200 tons more that was inclusive of the bunker coal.

Osugi Koji, a Japanese official, cautioned, deposed—I belong to the Hokkaido Administration Board. The *Plainmeller* was hired for the service of my department. I received a telegram from Otaru relating to the finding of the *Plainmeller* and to her departure from Otaru. I produce copy of the telegram; the original I lent to Walsh Hall & Co. It is dated the tenth of this month. The purport of the telegram is that "the *Plainmeller* left yesterday laden with 2,483 tons of coal cargo and in addition took in 104 tons of coal for ship's use." My office is at Otaru, but I left there on the 7th of July and have not been there since. The coal at Otaru when I was there was weighed by an English weighing machine, generally; but some times the average weight was taken by measurement from a quantity of baskets. I think the same plan must have been continued—that no change in the method of weighing has since taken place. I do not know how much was delivered here on the first voyage. Besides the telegram referred to, the documents I have received regarding the *Plainmeller* were captain's receipt for the coal taken on board as cargo and another receipt for the coal received by the captain for ship's use. The three documents I have mentioned have been lent to Walsh Hall & Co. and are now in their possession. I have never seen the *Plainmeller*. The coal carried by the *Plainmeller* from Otaru was the property of the Hokkaido Administration Department. It was coal from the Poronai Mine, about 56 English miles distant from Otaru. I think the Poronai coal is lighter than the Karaisan.

By Captain Edwards—I think the difference between the weight shipped and that delivered on the previous voyage may probably be due to the fact that there is a desire or disposition on the part of the authorities to give liberal or good weight, and possibly the captain may have asked for good weight.

J. J. Efford, deposed—I am a master mariner, and at present Lloyd's surveyor at this port. I have seen the *Plainmeller*. I saw but did not notice her particularly when she arrived on the previous voyage. In the course of my duty I would not have to observe her draught of water on arrival. I think I noticed her once before; I think—but I am not certain—that she was from Nagasaki. It was in the middle of this year sometime, and she was laden with coal. I did not notice her draught particularly; only that she was a deeply loaded ship. I could not say she was deeper than she should be. I intended to have gone on board, but she was so surrounded by cargo lighters that I could not get up to her and could not see her hull. When she arrived from Otaru she was much surrounded by lighters. On both occasions she was deeply laden. There is a rule for determining the dead weight capacity of a ship from her register tonnage. That rule is guided by displacement. As a rule the dead weight capacity should be double the register tonnage; some ships are different. The ratio is about 2 to 1. It would depend on whether the ship is fine or full whether the bunker coal is included in that ratio. The present cargo boats, being full, may

carry double the register tonnage and the bunker coal also. I considered the *Plainmeller* one of those good carrying vessels; she had the appearance of being full bodied. I think 2,600 tons was a little too much to carry in these seas. With a register tonnage of 1,196 tons she should carry about 2,392 tons,—and then her bunkers. She should carry about 160 tons—about 8 days' coal—which would be a reasonable amount to carry on the voyage from Otaru here. She was a flush decked ship. There was nothing about her to indicate that she was less safe than the ordinary run of ships. She was an ordinary flush decked ship without any incumbrances. I know the government rule for measuring the register tonnage of steamers. For propelling power, exclusive of space for officers and crew, the deduction is  $\frac{33}{100}$ . She had full accommodation for officers and crew. To the rule, however, there are exceptions. Her gross tonnage being 1,831, the deduction for the *Plainmeller*, both propelling power and crew space is 635 tons—of which 600 is for propelling power. There was nothing about the *Plainmeller* that would justify her in carrying a specially large cargo. I have not examined her internally; I am going by Lloyd's register. I have had experience of this coast of Japan. In winter the trip between Otaru and Yokohama is pretty rough; about equal to the Western ocean. I consider that the winter season commences about the middle of October.

Lieut. Barrett—What free board would you consider a vessel of the *Plainmeller* class should have for the winter season? A.—Lloyd's rules say 5 feet 4 inches, and that was only determined after the *Plainmeller* left home. Her mark is Plimm-soll's.

Q.—What amount of tonnage would bring her down to a free board of 5 feet 4 inches? A.—In the circumstances the answer would be only approximate. She may be a finer vessel than I assume her to be. If I know her to be a full ship I could tell almost to a ton or two. I think she could carry 2,392 tons with a free board of 5 feet 4 inches. I should say that the ratio would be, in a full ship 12 breadths to one length, and in a fine ship 13 breadths.

To the Acting Consul—The *Plainmeller*, I find, is less than 12 breadths and is therefore a full ship. I have never noticed that overloading prevails here; it is not so among the Japanese coasting ships. That may be because they have not weight of cargoes on the coast to put them down. In fact I am certain that is the reason. As to the carriage of coal I should estimate Poronai at 48 cubic feet per ton, and that, according to her cubic capacity would leave 4 per cent. space unoccupied at the rate of 2 tons per 100 cubic feet. I notice from the book that this ship has a double bottom under the engines and boilers. If that bottom is secured by water tight doors it would give her extra buoyancy and put her in good trim with the cargo, 2,392 tons, that I have estimated, exclusive of her bunker coal. Still that would be no excuse for carrying extra cargo; the quantity I have stated would be quite sufficient.

Q.—Are we to understand that double the register is always a safe dead weight for a vessel to carry? A.—Yes, for steamers of the model we are now speaking of. A modern cargo boat would not be considered a good carrying vessel if she carried less. It all depends on the construction of the vessel. A yacht with a fine bottom will barely carry her net register tonnage. I am not speaking of free board; that is what they do carry. They may be very deep; indeed some of them are. The whole question of carrying capacity has been gone into by the commission of Lloyd's. The *Plainmeller* is a flush decked ship—not on the three decked principle. If she had been on the three decked principle she would have been of a different construction; she would have been deeper. It would be very hard for me to say what would have been her chance of safety on the east coast in the state in which I saw her come into the harbour. I think if she had met with no accident, to machinery, &c., and been properly handled she might have weathered the storm. She would certainly have had a better chance if she had been lighter. With 2,392 tons she should have weathered. I certainly say it is the duty of a master to look after the engines and boilers. Lloyd's call for an annual survey of engines, boilers, and hull. It is very likely the captain would be blamed if he had a survey in a port near the port where the superintendent engineer was stationed.

To Lieut. Barrett—With the prevailing winds, in the event of an accident happening, I think she might have possibly drifted to the S.E. If they had sufficient sail power, and an accident occurred she might go off the land on the port tack, out of the way of steamers. In such a case I should try to heave her to, if I could not do so with a sea anchor.



With topsails, and foresail and fore and aft sails, and her propeller fast, not revolving, she would make very little head way; would merely drift to leeward. There would very probably be great difficulty in getting the boats out, but if they could be got out a good life boat will ride out a heavy storm.

To the Acting Consul—I forgot to say that the figures 5 feet 4 inches that I gave for free board are for the winter months; for the summer months the deduction in this case would be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches which would make the summer free board 5 feet  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; and then according to that rule she would have 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches of reserve surface of buoyancy. According to this table she would have 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches with 2,390 tons of cargo and 160 additional; and I should say 100 tons more would leave her about 10 inches reserve of buoyancy.

To Lieut. Barrett—If she were 5 inches by the stern, 50 tons more forward would put her certainly on an even keel, but if full forward she would of course be more difficult to put down. With the maximum dead weight of 2,312 tons, plus 160 tons bunker coal, and 5 feet 4 inches of free board, if she is what I suppose her to be by her dimensions she would have about 20 inches of reserve buoyancy.

To the Acting Consul—I could not say exactly whether that reserve of buoyancy would be safe to go to sea with. I would have to see a model of the vessel. With 20 inches of buoyancy after shipping a heavy sea, I think she would soon right herself, if she had good ports.

Witness corrected a former statement by saying that he should consider the ratio of fullness or fineness as: a fine ship 9 breadths to one, and a full ship 12 breadths to one length; he would consider 8 to 10 an ordinary full ship, and from 10 to 12 breadths a fine ship.

Mr. Bayne—I consider that 2,552 tons, inclusive of bunker coal, would be the utmost that she could safely carry for any voyage. If more bunker coal had to be taken the cargo would have to be reduced.

Yoshitake Sei-chiro deponed—I was in Otaru till the 9th of this month. I was agent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at Otaru, and am now acting agent at Yokohama. I had no concern with the *Plainmeller*. I saw her in the harbour on the morning of the 9th instant. When I saw her she was full of coal. She looked very deep; but I did not go on board—only saw her from the shore. I think I saw her on her first trip but I am not sure. It was not my duty to know about her cargo. I have heard no news about her since she left. I left Otaru for Hakodate in the *Taganawa Maru*. We had no rough weather and arrived at Hakodate on the 11th, having started on the 10th. At six next morning, on the 12th, I left Hakodate, and reached Oginohama about eleven on the 13th; leaving again about two the same day we arrived in Yokohama about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th. On the way from Hakodate to Oginohama we had very rough weather; and thence to Yokohama it was also rough, though not so bad. We saw nothing of the *Plainmeller* on the way down.

Captain Rowe, recalled, deponed—The double bottom under the engine room and boilers was secured by two water tight doors, and the after tank by four. Both are about 3 feet 6 in depth—in the centre above the keel; and hold 245 tons.

To the Acting Consul—It took 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  days to load the cargo when I was at Otaru. We consumed about 10 tons of coal, as steam was kept up the whole time. On that occasion I had about 60 tons in the bunkers and I took about 93 tons there. When I arrived here it was found that there was only about 4 days' coal. She consumed about 17 or 18 tons a day. A fair estimate for the voyage to Yokohama from Otaru would be 70 tons.

To Lieut. Barrett—The length of the double bottom was from the fore end engine room bulk head aft to the after collision bulk head. There was another tank under the boilers, which would contain about 100 tons of water.

This concluded the evidence.

Adjourned till ten next morning.

The Court of Inquiry into the disappearance of the steamship *Plainmeller* again sat on Wednesday forenoon. The Court was constituted as before.

Mr. John Walsh, sworn, deponed—I was agent for the *Plainmeller* during her last voyage, and I produce the captain's receipts for coal, received on board at Otaru—one dated the 8th for 161 tons of bunker coal, and one dated the 9th for 2,473. On the previous voyage she left Otaru with 2,378 tons and 93 tons in bunkers. On returning the cargo 2,449 tons were discharged, and the ship was paid freight on that quantity, a difference of 71 tons in excess of the quantity received at Otaru. I do not think the difference between the quantity received and that delivered would have been less on the second than on the first voyage; I think the

intention would be, as in all collieries, to give more than weight; there would probably be an excess—what would be called full weight. As to the method of weighing I cannot speak of my own knowledge, but I can say from hearsay that a few baskets are weighed occasionally, every fifteen minutes, half hour, or hour as the case may be, and then the baskets are tallied. I do not know that between the first and second voyage any difference occurred in the method of weighing. I do not think there would be any difference. I should not think it an unreasonable inference that the excess was as great on the second as on the first occasion.

Captain Rowe remarked that the *Plainmeller's* bunkers must have been empty when she reached Otaru as she had only four days' coal when she left Yokohama.

Witness, to Lieut. Barrett—I think the Ponoi coal is comparatively a gassy coal; it flames a good deal when burning. There have not to my knowledge been any accidents through the coal becoming wet in transit.

To the Acting Consul—I have had a good deal of experience in reference to coal cargo. I think it is not customary to take any precautions for ventilating coal cargo, in such short voyages. If the coal became wet it would increase in weight, but I do not think there would be any combustion or evolution of gases.

To Mr. Bayne—I think the increase, 3 per cent. on the first voyage, is not extraordinary. I do not think the excess is ever less. The system of weighing the coal here is much more loose than in England and Australia. (Witness produced two telegrams as to the loading and departure of the vessel). We have heard nothing of the *Plainmeller* since the date of these telegrams.

Lieut. T. H. James, Superintendent of Navigation, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, sworn, deponed—I produce a series of the weather charts published by the Imperial Meteorological Observatory. From these it appears that at 6 a.m. on the 10th, 12 hours after the *Plainmeller* started, when she would be nearing the entrance to Tsugaru Straits, the weather was fine. At 2 p.m. the same day, when the ship would be leaving the straits, the weather was still fine, with a light N.W. wind. Twenty-four hours later, at 2 p.m. on the 11th, the ship would be off Kinkasan. The wind was then from N.E. blowing with force 6, the barometer falling rapidly. I should call that force of wind a strong breeze. About 9 p.m. the same day the *Plainmeller* would be off Toyama—about half way between Kinkasan and Inuboyesaki, when the wind was N.N.E. with force 8. I should describe the storm, then, as beginning in the afternoon of the 11th. My next chart is for 6 a.m. on the 12th; the ship would then be in nearly the same position; perhaps a little farther south. The wind was at this time N.E. force 12—typhoon force. I think the full violence of the storm must have overtaken the steamer about midnight between the 11th and the 12th—or a little later. I do not think she would have run any further. The sea off Inuboyesaki is generally very heavy. I have here an abstract of the log of one of our ships, the *Fetchiu Maru*, which came through almost the same storm. The weather I think must have moderated about 7 a.m. on the 12th.

The Acting Consul—If an accident had occurred to a ship in that storm, and if she had drifted, in what direction would she have been likely to go? A.—That would depend on when she broke down. If she did so when the wind was at N.E. I think she would have come into the land. But if it was about the time when the wind changed to N.W. I think she would have gone to the north-eastward. After a few hours the wind changed to N., indeed, according to this log, after the storm moderated the wind changed to the N.W., in which case the steamer would have drifted to the N.E., and I think with considerable velocity. I believe that the surface water of the Kuro Siwo, after being pent up by the N.E. storm, and then suddenly released, would have gone off north ward at considerable speed. About 5 p.m. of the 12th the wind shifted northward.

The Acting Consul—We have had some difference of opinion as to the amount of cargo a steamship can carry with safety on the Japan coast. One expert gave us as his opinion that the limit of safety might be fixed at double the register. From your experience can you give us any information? A.—I do not think I can. I have not had enough of experience. With us there is no rule based on the register tonnage. Each ship has a certain draught, and the amount of cargo is based on the draught. We have had no tidings of the *Plainmeller*. Since the 9th instant I should say that about ten of our ships have passed along that coast. They usually keep close in. The *Plainmeller* might well have been within ten miles

of the track and still not be seen by any of our ships. The *Fetchiu Maru* was in the same gale, and about the same position that the *Plainmeller* would be in. The *Fetchiu Maru* left Oginohama at 1.45 p.m. on the 11th, bound for Yokohama. At 7 p.m. there was a high N.E. sea, the ship taking much water on deck. At midnight the wind increased to a strong gale, and at 4 a.m. on the 12th the gale increased to a storm. The *Fetchiu Maru* hove to and stood to the eastward, experiencing a heavy E. sea, and the deck being constantly full of water. At 9 a.m. the wind was blowing a hurricane, with tremendous, high confused sea; lost deck cargo. At 5 p.m. the wind shifted to N.W., with the same force. At midnight on the 12th the wind moderated a little; at 10 a.m. on the 13th the ship was kept away to S.S.W. both wind and weather moderating.

This concluded the evidence, and the Court was then cleared.

After an interval of half an hour the following finding was read by the President:—

#### FINDING.

The finding of this Court with respect to the circumstances attending the missing of the *Plainmeller* is as follows:—

The *Plainmeller* of London, official number 76,999, an iron screw steamship of 1,196 tons register, class A 100 at Lloyd's, left Otaru on the west coast of Yezo about 6 o'clock p.m. of the 9th November with twenty-eight hands on board all told, bound for Yokohama with a full cargo of coal. She had made the same trip a short time previously in three days and ten hours. She would therefore, had no casualty occurred, have arrived at Yokohama on the 13th ultimo. But a severe storm, which she must have encountered on the after part of her voyage, prevailed along the eastern and northern coast of Japan from early in the afternoon of the 11th ultimo till near noon of the 13th ultimo, the wind blowing mainly from the north and north-east, at times with hurricane force with tremendous high and confused sea running.

As regards the state of fitness of the *Plainmeller* to encounter such weather with safety, we find that her hull was staunch and strong, her hatches well secured, and her equipment and crew sufficient. There was no evidence that her machinery was defective. The feature in her condition most fraught with peril was the great weight of cargo she carried. The master had signed receipts before she sailed for 2,483 tons of cargo coal, and 161 tons of bunker coal, making together, 2,644 tons. But the evidence shows that the weighing of the coal at Otaru before putting it on board was only done loosely, not accurately; and the actual weight of the cargo she had carried on the preceding voyage under the same charter, shipped under the same conditions, proved when properly taken on delivery at Yokohama to be over 70 tons in excess of the weight for which the master had signed receipt on its shipment at Otaru. Indeed, it was given in evidence that this margin of excess, amounting to about 3 per cent., was customary in carrying coal cargoes in these waters. We have therefore no reason for supposing that the margin of difference between the real weight carried and the weight as estimated on shipment would be anything less on the occasion of the second voyage than on the preceding one. On this basis, and including the bunker coal we find that the *Plainmeller* left Otaru with over 2,700 tons on board.

In the course of the inquiry three different estimates were given by experts as to the maximum amount of cargo which the *Plainmeller* could carry with due regard to safety. The first, that of Captain Nye, fixed it at double the register tonnage, inclusive of the coal supply in bunkers for the steamer's own consumption, whatever might be the length of her voyage, that is at 2,392 tons. Another estimate, that of Captain Efford, Lloyd's surveyor, placed it at about 160 tons higher, say 2,552 tons. The third estimate, that of Captain Rowe lately master of the *Plainmeller*, placed it 100 tons higher still, that is at 2,650 tons. We find that the cargo actually carried by the *Plainmeller* on her last uncompleted voyage exceeded the highest of these estimates and that therefore, as a reasonable and probable inference from the evidence, overloading must be included amongst the causes which have contributed to her non-arrival.

As subsidiary to this issue and suggested by facts disclosed in the course of the inquiry, members of the Court desire to add a recommendation that in all cases where vessels are freighted with coals, compulsory provisions should be made for securing proper ventilation of the cargo.

J. CAREY HALL,

Acting Consul and President of the Court.

H.B.M.'s Consulate, Kanagawa, 1st December, 1886.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, November 25th.

## THE NEW RULER OF BULGARIA.

The Powers are exchanging views with Russia in regard to a proposal to appoint Prince of Mingrelia as the new ruler of Bulgaria.

[The Prince whom it is proposed to translate to Bulgaria is the ruler of a small territory in Asia, bounded on the West by the Black Sea, on the East by Imeritia, on the South by the river Phasis, and on the North by Georgia. He is a tributary of the Czar.—Ed. J. M.]

["SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

Nagasaki, December 3rd.

Shanghai papers received by the mail steamer contain the following telegrams:—

London, November 26th.

## BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

The Princess Beatrice of Battenburg has been delivered of a son.

## THE THRONE OF BULGARIA.

All the Powers, with the exception of England, have acquiesced in the appointment of the Prince of Mingrelia to the vacant throne of Bulgaria.

November 27th.

The Bulgarians are greatly averse to the appointment of the Prince of Mingrelia as their ruler.

A plot has been discovered to assassinate the Regents.

[FROM "LE SUGONNIAS."]

Paris, November 2nd.

M. Baihaut, Minister of Public Works, has placed his resignation in the hands of the President of the Republic.

## THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The Chamber of Deputies has commenced the discussion of the budget for 1887. It is feared that the Government will be obliged to have recourse to the system of provisional twelfths.

## M. RAOUL DUVAL AND THE REPUBLIC.

In the course of a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Raoul Duval declared that he gave his complete adhesion to the Republic on account of its conservative policy in home affairs.

Count Yamada, Minister of State for Justice, notified the 2nd instant that the following Peace Courts will control the registration offices in their districts:—Kyôbashi Peace Court, for Kyôbashi and Nihonbashi Divisions; Shiba Peace Court for Shiba, Azabu, and Akasaka Divisions; Kojimachi Peace Court for Kojimachi, Yotsuya, Hongô, Ushigome, and Kojikawa Divisions; Shitaya Peace Court for Kanda, Shitaya, and Asakusa Divisions; and Hongô Peace Court for Hongô and Fukagawa Divisions.—*Mainichi Shimbun*.

The 27th National Bank at Takasu, Mino, has reduced its capital from yen 140,000 to yen 100,000; and the Saitama Bank has also reduced its capital from yen 100,000 to yen 60,000.

The price of carbolic acid in Osaka has gradually increased owing to small stocks, and the crystallized article is quoted at yen 52 per 100 bottles.

The total value of articles imported to Fusan from Japan during October last was yen 41,136, of which yen 14,850 were for salt, and yen 570 for sake, the remainder being for miscellaneous articles. Mr. Shibusawa Eiichi left the capital the 2nd instant for Kyôto and Osaka.

The total number of junks loaded with salt which arrived in Tôkyô from various localities during November last was 35, of which 8 were loaded with Akao, 1 with Oshio, 15 with Shinsai, and 11 with Hensai, salt.—*Fukko Shimbun*.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Monday, Dec. 6th.\*  
From America, per P. M. Co. Friday, Dec. 10th.†  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. Y. K. Friday, December 10th.

\* *Tokoro* left Nagasaki on December 2nd. † *City of Sydney* left San Francisco on November 20th.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Kobe, per N. Y. K. Saturday, Dec. 4th.  
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. Y. K. Tuesday, Dec. 7th.  
For Europe, via Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Saturday, Dec. 11th.  
For America, per O. & O. Co. Saturday, Dec. 11th.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TÔKYÔ RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Shimbashi) at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with \* run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki, and Utsunomiya Stations. Those marked † are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TÔKYÔ-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Uyeno) at 6.00 and 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.

FARES—First class (Separate Compartment), yen 1.80; Second class, yen 2.28; Third class, yen 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.15 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.25 and 5.50 p.m.

## TÔKYÔ-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Uyeno) at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 8.15 a.m. and 11.10 a.m., and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 3.50; Second class, yen 2.10; Third class, yen 1.05.

## UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 10.25 a.m. and 4.57 p.m.; and NASU at 6.40 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 1.10; Second class, yen 74; Third class, yen 37.

## NASU-KUROISO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE NASU at 12.04 and 6.36 p.m.; and KUROISO at 6.15 a.m. and 2.50 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 30; Second class, yen 20; Third class, yen 10.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 9.19 a.m., and 12.34, 3.39, and 4.09 p.m.; and AKABANE at 10.33 a.m., and 1.34, 4.44, and 8.22 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 70; Second class, yen 46; Third class, yen 23.

## KÔBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KÔBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ÔSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYÔTO (up) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ÔTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYÔTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ÔSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 and 10.40 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 7.15 and 11.00 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, yen 20.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Iphigenia*, German steamer, 1,050, L. Vullner, 27th November.—Hongkong 21st November, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

*Sagami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,182, Kenderdine, 28th November.—Kobe 27th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shidzuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 29th November.—Shimizu 28th November, General.—Seiryusha.

*City of New York*, American steamer, 3,020, R. R. Searle, 30th November.—Hongkong 23rd November, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*San Pablo*, American steamer, 2,113, E. C. Reed, 30th November.—San Francisco 9th November, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Sass, 30th November.—Kobe 29th November, General.—Japanese.

*Alacrity* (4), despatch vessel, Commander Macnochie, 1st December.—Hongkong, via Kobe 30th November.

*Kongo Kan* (13), corvette, Captain Y. Inouye, 2nd December.—Yokosuka 2nd December.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 2nd December.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. Christensen, 2nd December.—Hakodate 30th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 3rd December.—Handa 2nd December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Harima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kobayashi, 3rd December.—Hakodate 1st December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 3rd December.—Yokkaichi 2nd December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kamichatka*, Russian steamer, 702, Ingram, 3rd December.—Otaru 30th November, Coal.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 3rd December.—Kobe 2nd December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 4th December.—Yokosuka 3rd December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 27th November.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Nitgata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,096, Drummond, 28th November.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*St. Nicholas*, American ship, 1,723, E. Crocker, 29th November.—Hakodate, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

*Frieda Grampp*, German bark, 499, Lindenberg, 29th November.—Port Moody, Tea.—Frazai & Co.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 29th November.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 30th November.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sagami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,182, Kenderdine, 1st December.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*San Pablo*, American steamer, 2,113, E. C. Reed, 1st December.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 1st December.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Fuso Kan* (6), ironclad, Captain K. Ainoura, 1st December.—Handa.

*Naniwa Kan* (14), cruiser, Captain Isobe, 1st December.—Kishu.

*City of New York*, American steamer, 3,020, R. R. Searle, 2nd December.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Altonower*, British steamer, 1,611, Barnett, 2nd December.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Sass, 2nd December.—Kobe, General.—Japanese.

*Kiyokawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 148, Emada, 3rd December.—Shimizu, General.—Seiryusha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 3rd December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. F. Christensen, 3rd December.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Messager*, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benois, 4th December.—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Original from

*Volga*, French steamer, 1,583, Du Temple, 4th December.—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Iphigenia*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Shedel.

Per Japanese steamer *Sagami Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. Ooka Ikuzo, Denys Larrieu, Kikuta Tsunahiko, Nishida Veitaro, J. W. Crowe, Matsumoto Hiyoza, A. G. Mosle and Hatano Denzaburo, Osaki Saburo, Osaki Omichi, and Kawata Nobuyoshi in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, from Hongkong:—Mr. C. E. Miller in cabin. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Chow Tie and woman servant in cabin; and 1 European and 76 Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer *San Pablo*, from San Francisco:—Baron Menu de Menil, Messrs. L. Ussele, S. G. McKenzie, and Wm. Schmidt in cabin. For Hongkong: Colonel R. E. Withers in cabin; and 616 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Captain M. Squire, Captain J. W. Drake, Messrs. A. Robinson, Yamada, Hashiguchi, Yamashita, and Alfred Robinson in cabin; Messrs. John Reynolds, William Pottie, Thomas Curnow, P. C. Spencer, and Nagano in second class; and 173 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, from Hakodate:—70 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. M. Nagabuchi, T. Kosoegawa, in cabin; Messrs. K. Tawara, T. Matsuda, T. Osaka, S. Takata, K. Otomo, and C. Kojima in second class; and 111 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Mrs. W. E. Knox, Miss Knox, Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. McCunday, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and child, Mrs. Pier, Mrs. S. Crowe, infant, and servant, Messrs. C. Kelly, E. Cassambhoy and servant, Aine Peon, Leong Hing, J. Hartings, S. Young, and A. S. Robinson in cabin; and 7 Chinese and 2 children in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Yamasaki, Messrs. Watanabe, S. Hirose, F. Wuriu, Hirakawa, M. Fukaza, C. D. Moss, G. R. Corner, T. Yamano-uchi, H. Orth, and Fukushima in cabin; Mrs. Tajiri, Miss Hirakawa, Messrs. Sano and Kameyama in second class; and 75 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Sagami Maru*, for Kobe:—Countess Yamada, Messrs. K. Nishimura, K. Shimizu, M. B. Chapman, W. B. Palmer, M. C. Daniel, S. Arakawa, M. Okumiyu, S. Amamo, and G. Daito in cabin; and 120 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, for San Francisco:—Mr. A. Murphy in cabin; and 10 passengers in steerage.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. A. Langfeldt and servant, C. Heymann, Jacob M. Duncan, Englabalt Casioner, Cham Kun, W. Kurokawa, Taisumi, Saba, Fukushima, Katano, John Willing, Toyoda, Kosaka, and Muller in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Silk for France 519 bales.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, from Hongkong:—General cargo, 261 tons; through cargo, 1,422 tons.

Per American steamer *City of New York*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	311	72	—	383
Yokohama	—	301	273	574
Hongkong	1,343	20	1,116	2,479
Hongkong	83	—	—	83
Total	1,737	393	1,389	3,519

	SILK.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	110	—	110
Hongkong	—	56	—	56
Yokohama	—	752	—	752
Total	—	918	—	918

## REPORTS.

The British bark *Annie Stafford* (Captain Peck) reports:—Left New York, May 16th, 1886. Had strong northerly and easterly winds to about lat. 10° N.; thence to the equator variable winds and rain squalls; crossed the line, 28th June, 12 days out, in long. 22° 30' W. and the S. E. Cape of

Good Hope had strong E. and N. winds and heavy squalls. Passed the Cape in lat. 40° 30' S. on August 3rd. Ran easting down in about lat. 43° 30'. Had strong N. and W. winds and heavy squalls and high sea, which continued until we passed St. Paul's, 95 days out. Had strong variable winds, thence to Ombi Passage, where arrived September 11th. Thence had light variable winds and calm weather until we sighted the Japanese coast. On November 2nd passed Oo-sima. November 3rd; strong N.E. winds and heavy head sea to Rock Island. Passed Rock Island November 9th, and wind continued until within 8 miles of Sagami when it increased to a fresh gale from N.N.E. with overcast sky. Shortened sail to lower top-sails at 4 p.m.; wind increased to terrific gale with heavy rain and a high cross sea. At 5 p.m. kept ship before the wind. At 7 p.m. the gale was blowing with typhoon force with heavy sea, ship taking whole water fore and aft, washing everything that was moveable on deck overboard. At 8 p.m. had to cut away fore lower top-sail for safety of ship and cargo. At 8.30 p.m. ship became unmanageable; had to cut away main lower top-sail. Brought ship to the wind under bare poles on starboard tack. The ship went on her beam ends and laboured heavily, shipping heavy seas, washing spare spars adrift and starting main deck bits and port stanchions and water ways. This weather continued until 2 a.m. November 12th, and at 5 a.m. ship righted; sounded pumps, found 6 feet of water in hold; at 6 a.m. wind calmed to westward; bent new top-sails and main sail. Ship's position at noon was 55 miles S.W. of Cape Setsu. Had moderate N. and N.E. winds until November 18th, when wind began to freshen from N.N.E.; shortened sail to lower top-sails; 4 a.m. sighted No-shima, bearing E. by S. distance about 15 miles; wore ship to westward; at 4 p.m. gale still increasing with heavy rain; furlled lower top-sails set, reefed main try-sail; at 9 p.m. blowing with typhoon force and heavy rain, attended with terrific squalls. Kept ship off before the wind, ran out clear of Rock Island and brought ship to wind on starboard tack under bare poles. Gale continued until November 19th at 3 p.m. when weather moderated, with a heavy cross sea from S.W., however, the ship rolled very heavily, shipping heavy seas fore and aft. Made sail, wind continued W. and N.W. with fine weather and clear sky. Ship's position at noon, 35 miles S.W. of Rock Island. Barometer lowest reading was 29.30. Thence to port light variable winds and fine weather. Arrived in Yokohama, Monday, 22nd.

The German steamer *Iphigenia*, Captain Vulner, from Hongkong, reports:—Left November 21st; had fresh North and N.E. winds and fine weather. When off Oolus passed P. & O. steamer *Teheran*; weather continued fine to Formosa; thence to port had fresh N.W. and W. winds and fine weather; arrived in Yokohama the 27th November, at 7.30 p.m.

The American steamer *San Pablo* reports:—Left San Francisco the 9th November; came the southern route, and, with the exception of one severe westerly gale, had moderate weather. Passage, 5,450 miles in 19 days and 12 hours.

The German steamer *Elbe*, Captain Sass, from Kobe, reports fine weather throughout the passage.

The Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, Captain G. W. Conner, reports:—Left Shanghai the 27th November, at noon; had fresh N.W. winds and fine weather. Arrived at Nagasaki the 29th, at 6 a.m., and left the same day; had strong northerly winds and fine, clear weather. Arrived at Kobe the 1st December, at 5.30 a.m., and left the same day, at 6 p.m.; had strong N. and N.W. to W. winds and fine clear weather to port. Arrived at Yokohama the 2nd December, at midnight.

The Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* reports:—Left Hakodate the 30th November, at 7 a.m.; had fresh W.S.W. breeze and clear weather to Oginohama, where arrived the 1st December, at 7 a.m., and left at 2 p.m.; had fresh N.W. winds, with heavy swell. Arrived at Yokohama the 2nd December, at 2 p.m.

The Russian steamer *Kametchatka*, Captain Ingman, reports:—Left Otaru the 30th December; had fresh northerly and N.E. winds to Kinkasan; thence strong N.W. gale to Inuboye; thence to port fresh North winds and fine clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 3rd December, at 11.30 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru* reports:—Left Kobe the 2nd December, at noon; had cloudy weather with strong W.S.W. winds to Oshima, which we passed at 9 p.m.; thence to port strong N.W. winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 3rd December, at 7 p.m. At 4 p.m. the 2nd December passed the Japanese man of war *Nanika Kan*, off Cape Hino, bound North, apparently for Kobe.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The Market still continues very slow and prices mostly in favour of buyers, owing mainly to the long period of inactivity and to a desire on the part of holders to be moving. Dealers, however, do not seem keen for business, which may be due to uncleared purchases still hanging on their hands; anyhow transactions for the week have again been on a small scale.

YARNS.—About 300 bales English Yarn have been sold at easier prices, and about 200 bales Bombays, chiefly 16's, at full rates.

COTTON PIECES GOOD.—1,000 pieces 7 lbs. T. Cloth, 500 pieces 8½ Shirts, and 1,000 pieces 9 lbs. ditto, 300 pieces Turkey Reds, 250 pieces Cotton Italians, and 360 pieces Velvet have been reported as the sales.

WOOLLENS.—Sales have been limited to 1,500 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 530 pieces Italian Cloth, and 1,500 pairs Blankets.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER PIECE.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$26.50 to 27.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.00 to 28.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	28.75 to 29.75
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	30.00 to 30.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium	31.00 to 31.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	31.75 to 32.25
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.00 to 35.50
No. 328, Two-fold	32.50 to 33.50
No. 428, Two-fold	35.00 to 38.50
No. 208, Bombay	25.50 to 27.00
No. 168, Bombay	24.75 to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	22.75 to 24.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirts—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 39 inches	\$1.70 to 2.05
Grey Shirts—9 lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	2.00 to 2.45
T. Cloth—7½ lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.45 to 1.55
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.60 to 1.70
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.70 to 2.10
Cotton—Italians and Salicena Black, 32 inches	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—12 to 24 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.15 to 1.25
Turkey Reds—24 to 36 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.30 to 1.50
Turkey Reds—36 to 48 lb, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.70 to 2.00
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.00 to 6.50
Victoria Laines, 12 yards, 42-43 inches	0.60 to 0.70
L'attachelais, 12 yards, 45 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER PIECE.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.25
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.14 to 0.15
Mousseline de Laine—Itajime, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 lb, per lb	0.37½ to 0.45

## METALS.

The same old tale—no movement, the market being flat, stale, and unprofitable. Meanwhile, stocks are heavy, and we could do without any further arrivals for six months to come. Quotations unchanged but nominal.

	PER PIECE.
Flat Bars, ½ inch	\$2.40 to 2.45
Flat Bars, ¾ inch	2.50 to 2.60
Round and square up to ½ inch	2.45 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.50 to 2.60
Wire Nails, assorted	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.30 to 5.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.20 to 1.22½

## KEROSENE.

Market unchanged, but weaker, as buyers hold aloof from fresh purchases. Holders try to make believe that they are strong, but dealers are busy clearing their former purchases and will not be charmed into fresh transactions. Our quotations are therefore more or less nominal; and it is doubtful whether the top figure for each brand could now be obtained.

	PER GALLON.
Devon	\$1.77 to 1.80
Comet	1.72 to 1.75
Stella	1.65 to 1.70

## SUGAR.

Trade in this staple is beginning to look up. Original from Brown Takao have been taken to the extent of 2,000 piculs. Prices for White descrip-

tion have recovered, and the quotation given below represents the price ruling. Fully 20 cents per picul more have to be paid for White Refined, and 10 cents more for Brown Takao than previous rates.

	PER PICUL.
White Refined .....	\$5.20 to 7.40
Mamila .....	4.20 to 4.40
Daitong and Swatow .....	3.30 to 3.75
Brown Takao .....	4.10 to 4.15

### EXPORTS. RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 26th ultimo, since which date we have had a good daily business in this staple, the week's Settlements reaching a total of 1,200 piculs, including 135 piculs by native shippers. The trade by foreign hongs is divided thus:—Hanks 180 piculs, Filatures and Re-reels 735 piculs, Kakeda 85 piculs, Oshu 65 piculs.

The demand has been for both continents, and all steamers (east and west) have taken considerable shipments. There is not so much life in the Market now that buyers have filled their present orders, but holders anticipate a fresh move ere long, and are not disposed to accept low prices although they will generally do business at a slight reduction upon the extreme rates asked a week ago. These concessions, coupled with a falling exchange, should be eminently agreeable to exporters.

There is no disguising the fact that present news from the other side is not so strong as it was a short time back, but all accounts agree in looking for a better market after New Year.

Arrivals during the week have just equalled sales, and the Stock remains at 10,200 piculs of all descriptions.

There have been two shipping opportunities during the week, English and American mails respectively. The P. and O. steamer *Thibet* (27th Nov.) carried 819 bales for France, and the *City of New York*, which left yesterday for San Francisco had 752 bales for the U. S. markets. Total Export from 1st July to date reaches 12,759 piculs, against 9,857 last year, and 12,235 at same date in 1884.

**Hanks.**—The business in this department has not been overwhelming in amount, but the prices paid have been full. Among the sales noted are *Shinshu* (ordinary *Mariposa* and *Puso*) at \$660, *Onama* \$660, *Joshu* \$640, *Hachioji* \$620. There is now a pause; buyers want a reduction but holders will not budge.

**Filatures.**—Good demand for European sorts, and prices for fine sizes have ruled about as follows:—*Taiyosha* \$810, *Inase* \$800, *Mino Gunzo*, \$780, *Koshu* \$750. In full-sized Silks the following have also been done:—*Shinyosha* \$780, *Toyosha* \$775, *Teishu* \$770, *Shunmeisha* \$755, *Tokosha* \$750. Some holders appear inclined to shade prices a little, while others are strong and will not listen to reason.

**Re-reels.**—A fair amount of business has been done in sorts below "Best." The crack chops of *Joshu* Silk are held for full rates, and nothing has been done in them. Among the settlements we find *Koriyama* \$730, *Maidash* \$720, *Hirose* and *Huyosha* \$710, with other grades at \$700, \$695, \$690, tailing off to \$680 for very ordinary quality.

**Kakeda.**—The small revival in this class has just about died out again, no business being done the last few days. In the early part of the week one extensive parcel was entered in the list at prices ranging from \$695 to \$780 for the various breaks.

**Oshu.**—A single transaction in common *Hamatsumiki* at \$555; in other kinds nothing.

### QUOTATIONS.

Hanks—No. 14	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	\$680 to 690
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	670 to 680
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2 1/2	640 to 645
Hanks—No. 3	620 to 630
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	600 to 610
Filatures—Extra	840 to 860
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	800 to 810
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 10/13 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	710 to 720
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	750 to 760
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	710 to 720
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	690 to 700
Kakedas—Extra	800
Kakedas—No. 1	760 to 780
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	740 to 750
Kakedas—No. 2	720 to 730
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	700 to 710
Kakedas—No. 3	—
Kakedas—No. 3 1/2	—
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2 1/2	—
Hamatsumiki—No. 1, 2	625 to 645
Hamatsumiki—No. 3, 4	570 to 590
Sodai—No. 1	—

### Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 3rd Dec., 1886.—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	BALERS.	BALERS.	BALERS.
Europe .....	6,089	3,503	6,101
America .....	6,095	6,544	6,973
Total .....	{ Bales 12,784	10,047	13,174
	{ Piculs 12,759	9,857	12,235
Settlements and Direct	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July	15,700	12,700	12,850
Stock, 3rd December	10,200	7,650	7,900
Available supplies to date	25,900	20,350	20,750

### WASTE SILK.

Trade in this branch remains upon an even keel, and settlements for the week are 800 piculs, distributed thus:—*Noshi* 515 piculs, *Kibiso* 225 piculs, *Sundries* 60 piculs. The native *Kaisha* have not been active just recently.

Quotations must be left unchanged, although a more favourable foreign exchange helps buyers to fill their orders at limits. Holders make a show of great strength, arrivals have not been more than half the settlements, and Stock is accordingly down to 10,400 piculs.

The P. & O. steamer *Thibet* (27th November) had 130 bales (*Noshi*, *Kibiso*, and *Neri*) for Marseilles, and the Canal-boat *Moray* was credited with 51 bales *Cocoons* for New York. Present Export is therefore 12,063 piculs, against 6,567 piculs last year, and 13,760 piculs at same date in 1884.

**Cocoons.**—There are no "Pierced," and nothing has been done in other kinds. A quantity of *Tama Cocoons* has been withdrawn for home consumption, thus reducing the Stock here to 550 piculs.

**Noshi.**—This has been the favourite with buyers during the week—settlements amounting to fully 500 piculs on basis of the following prices:—*Oshu* \$177, *Bushu* \$160, *Joshu* \$126 to \$122, *Shinshu* \$152 1/2.

**Kibiso.**—A fair amount of business in *Filatures*, good cargo fetching \$153 uncleaned. In ordinary *Joshu* one parcel noted at \$73.

**Neri.**—A regular steady trade, \$30 being readily paid for uncleaned stock.

### QUOTATIONS.

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	\$180 to 190
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	160 to 170
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	140 to 150
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	180 to 190
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	140 to 150
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	130 to 135
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	120 to 125
Noshi-ito—Bushu, Good to Best	150 to 160
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	140 to 150
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	130 to 140
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	80 to 90
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	70 to 80
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good	60 to 65
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	50 to 55
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	30 to 40
Mawata—Good to Best	Nom. 250 to 265

### Export Table, Waste Silk, to 3rd Dec., 1886:—

	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Waste Silk .....	8,792	5,732	11,749
Pierced Cocoons .....	3,271	835	2,617
	12,063	6,567	13,766

	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Settlements and Direct	14,300	12,000	17,900
Export from 1st July	14,300	12,000	17,900
Stock, 3rd December	10,400	7,000	4,300

Available supplies to date	24,700	10,000	22,200
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**Exchange.**—Foreign is lower and weak, silver quotations from London being on the descending scale just now. We quote:—LONDON, 4 m/s., Credits, 3/4; Documents, 3/4 1/2; 6 m/s., Credits, 3/4 1/2; Documents, 3/4 1/2; NEW YORK, 30 d/s., G. \$80; 4 m/s., G. \$81 1/2; PARIS, 4 m/s., fcs. 4.22; 6 m/s., fcs. 4.25. Domestic, unchanged, at par with silver.

### Estimated Silk Stock, 3rd December, 1886:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks .....	2,250	Pierced Cocoons	550
Filature & Re-reels	5,450	Noshi-ito	4,000
Kakeda .....	1,680	Kibiso	5,030
Sendai & Hamatsuki	550	Mawata	680
Taysam Kinds .....	270	Sundries	120
Total piculs .....	10,200	Total piculs .....	10,200

### TEA.

About 740 piculs have changed hands since our last issue, at slightly lower prices, these purchases comprising a large proportion of low grades, and there being nearly 13,000 piculs of Tea in Stock, the largest quantity ever held at this period of the season. Total Settlements for both ports now

stand at 330,180 piculs against 283,405 piculs for the season 1885. The following are the Tea shipments made known since the 24th ultimo. The steamship *Reularig*, which sailed from Kobe on the 8th November last, took 70,704 pounds additional, making in all 282,854 pounds from that port. The steamship *Hampshire* took from Kobe on the 23rd ultimo 40,601 lbs. for New York and 41,362 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 81,963 lbs. The German bark *Freida Grampp* took 60,852 lbs. for New York, 11,923 lbs. for Chicago, and 163,273 lbs. for Canada, making 224,048 lbs. from Kobe. The *Gaelic*, which sailed on the 24th ultimo from here took 3,452 lbs. for New York, 5,600 lbs. for San Francisco, and 12,000 lbs. for Canada, amounting to 21,052 lbs. from Kobe. The same steamer took 161,096 lbs. from here divided thus, 22,112 lbs. for New York, 45,128 lbs. for Chicago, 77,373 lbs. for San Francisco, 14,400 lbs. for Portland (Oregon) and 5,083 lbs. for Canada. The steamship *Moray* took 1,716 lbs. for New York, and 164,262 lbs. for Canada, total, 165,978 lbs.

Common .....	\$1 1/2 & under
Good Common .....	1 1/2 to 1 3/4
Medium .....	1 3/4 to 1 5/8
Good Medium .....	1 5/8 to 1 3/4
Fine .....	2 1/8 & up/ds

### EXCHANGE.

Foreign Exchange has been weak during the interval, and silver, having seen a further fall, has sent exchange down to quotations, which are far from strong.

Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	3 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	3 3/4
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	3 3/4
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	3 4
On Paris—Bank sight	4 09
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight	4 20
On Hongkong—Bank sight	7 1/2
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	8 1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	7 1/2
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	7 1/2
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	78
On New York—Private 30 days' sight	79
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	78
On San Francisco—Private 30 days' sight	79

## "THE CHINESE TIMES."

ON or about the 15th of November, 1886, will be published, at Tientsin, the First Number of "THE CHINESE TIMES," a WEEKLY NEWSPAPER in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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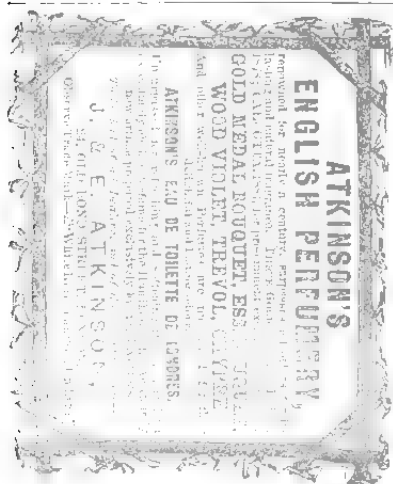
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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1886.

### DEATH.

At 6.20 a.m., on the 10th instant, at No. 122-2, Bluff, of Diphtheria, BERTIE CORRIE, aged 4 years and 8 months.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It is reported that Her Majesty the Empress will visit Kyōto early next year.

H.I.H. PRINCE HARYU paid a visit the 6th instant to the Gyoda Elementary School at Shiba.

THE Government has purchased 135,000 *tsuba* of land in Tsushima to be used for the erection of forts.

THE naval factory at Tsukiji is at present engaged in the manufacture of steel plates for two torpedo-boats.

THE total number of articles patented since the issue of the patents notification up to the 26th ultimo was 1,415.

PRINCE IWAKURA TOROSADA gave an entertainment the 3rd instant, in the Rokumei-kan, to a distinguished company.

A COMPETITIVE exhibition of cocoons, raw silk, and marine products will be opened in Fukuoka Prefecture in March next.

COUNT KURODA, who was expected to return from Europe before January next, will not arrive before the middle of February.

MR. MITSUKURI SUMIHI, who was widely known for his literary attainments, died the 3rd instant in the capital at the age of 62 years.

It is stated that Count Yamagata has been

appointed superintendent of the fortifications shortly to be constructed in Tsushima and elsewhere.

Mrs. TONO RYŌEN, a well-known painter, died in the capital the 30th ultimo at the age of 79 years, after a long illness.

AN earthquake was felt in the capital the 4th instant, at 2.00.39 p.m., the vibration being 2 m., and the duration 20 seconds.

A LINE of railway from Wakayama to Osaka is projected. The route has been nearly surveyed, and the line will cost a million dollars.

H.I.H. PRINCE FUSHIMI, who lately attended the manoeuvres of the troops of the Sendai Garrison, returned to the capital the 3rd instant.

THE authorities are at present discussing the advisability of introducing electric lights into the Light-houses in place of the existing oil lamps.

THE students in the Tōkyō Commercial School, who are already skilled in the practice of gymnastic exercises, will be trained with the Snider rifle.

THE Conference at Nagasaki has ceased its sittings, and the complication is now a matter of discussion between the Government in Tōkyō and Peking.

MR. SHIMAZU TADAYOSHI, late chief of the Satsuma clan, will shortly arrive in the capital along with Viscount Shimazu Tadaaki, late chief of the Sadowara clan.

MR. IWASE KOSHURO, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, residing at Koganecho, Ota, was attacked by cholera the 5th instant at noon, and died the following day at 5 a.m.

THE total number of cholera patients in Kyōto, from the first appearance of the disease to its disappearance, was 3,105, of whom 602 recovered and 2,403 died.

THREE hundred students of the First Higher Middle School, under the command of a gymnastic teacher, marched to Aoume in Kanagawa Prefecture the 4th instant.

AT the commencement of the New Year, the pupils of the Kyōto Female Normal School will wear clothing of foreign pattern, which will be supplied by the authorities.

THE consumption of beef in Japan has increased to such an extent that the authorities are practically taking up the subject of the best method of breeding, rearing, and feeding stock.

THE Naval Department has decided to establish a torpedo school at Nagama, Sagami, and to engage an instructor from England with the object of forming a torpedo corps.

JOHN WILLIAM DRAKE, the master of the *Normanton*, was tried at H.B.M. Court on Tuesday and Wednesday last, before Judge Hannen and a jury. He was found guilty of man-

slaughter through negligence and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE total amount contributed by Prince Kujo and other peers and gentlemen towards the relief fund of the families who lost their houses during the late fire at Akasaka is *yen* 376.

THE 6th and 12th instant being respectively the anniversaries of the late Gomomozono Tennō and Kokaku Tennō, the usual ceremony will be observed in the Palace on those dates.

LIEUTENANT KANAGI, of the Hydrographical Bureau, who had been in Shikoku and Kishu surveying the coast, returned to the capital the 6th instant, his mission having been completed.

THE local Governors in Cities and Prefectures have hitherto paid visits to the localities in their jurisdiction at their discretion, but in future they will have to pay visits twice a year, in spring and autumn.

GENERALS NOGI AND KAWANAKI have been ordered to report on foreign military systems and weapons. They will leave Japan about the end of this month, and will be absent about eight months.

MR. MORI, Minister of State for the Educational Department, will proceed shortly to Kiushiu along with Mr. Kiba, his private secretary, in order to inspect the state of education in the south.

A COMET has recently appeared in the sky, and the Meteorological Observatory has surveyed its position, which was as follows:—On December 4th, at 5h. 35m. 2 sec. a.m., long. 15° 36' 6", lat. 18° 02' 5" N.

A DRAFT of the Press Laws, which has been under compilation by Messrs. Suematsu and Kiyoura, has been almost completed, and will be submitted shortly to the Cabinet Office through Count Yamada.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR, accompanied by Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, and attended by a number of secretaries of the Imperial Household and Court Physicians, visited the Naval College the 7th instant.

IT is announced that the visit of His majesty the Emperor to Kyōto will take place in January, and that an appropriation of one million *yen* has been made by the Treasury to defray the Imperial expenses.

THE total amount of convertible notes issued by the Nippon Ginko, in circulation up to the 30th ultimo, was *yen* 35,696,000, for which there was a reserve fund of *yen* 20,738,000 in gold and silver, and *yen* 13,958,000 in Bonds.

LIEUT.-GENERAL OZAWA, Vice-President of the General Staff Office, left Marugame the 5th instant for Kotobira to visit the neighbourhood of Takamatsu. Lieut.-General Ozawa ascended Mount Yashima and Yakuri the following day.

COUNTS ITO, YAMADA, AND OYAMA arrived at Tsushima the 7th instant. Their Excellencies

were to spend two days on the island to inspect the location of forts, and are expected to return to the capital about the 12th instant.

No cholera cases occurred in the capital from the 2nd to the 6th instant, and among the four patients who are receiving medical treatment at the hospital in Matsucho one recovered the 6th instant, and there is every chance of the recovery of the remainder.

A MOVEMENT has at length been made in the Import market, and sales of Yarns, Cotton Piece-goods, and Woollens have shown a considerable improvement. The Metal market is quiet, though there has been some demand for Pig Iron; the prices offered, however, have been unsatisfactory. A few sales of Kerosene have been effected, but dealers do not appear anxious for business, and holders are firm. Sugar of all kinds has been more or less enquired for, and several thousand piculs of the sorts in demand have changed hands, firmer quotations being the result. Raw Silk continues in good demand, and prices keep up, the same applying equally to Waste. There has been quite a spurt in Tea, news from the consuming markets having induced the purchase of several thousand piculs of leaf. Foreign Exchange had taken a turn again in sympathy with a rise in silver, and, went up steadily during the week, but the latest "wire" indicates a downward tendency, if not an absolute fall, in silver, and exchange closes weak.

#### NOTES.

THE Nagasaki negotiations have evidently entered a new phase. For the present the public must be content to remain ignorant of the exact train of events which led to the separation of the Commissioners, as reported some days ago by the vernacular press. Separated they have, however. Of that there can be no doubt, and the question now is—what is to be done next? Is this miserable street brawl to be magnified into the dimensions of an international complication? Count Inouye—according to the *Jiji Shimpō*, and we can readily credit our contemporary's assertion—is most unwilling to be a party, directly or indirectly, to such a bungling piece of statesmanship, and His Excellency's views are said to be shared by the Chinese Representative in Tōkyō, who, throughout the whole business, is credited with having maintained a moderate and prudent demeanour. At the same time, it is obvious that Japan cannot afford to leave things as they are. Such a device might suit China well enough in some respects, though we have too much faith in her good sense to suppose that she would be willing to contemplate the creation of an open sore in her relations with Japan. Prince Chun, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* tells us, is solicitous on account of the fair fame of his country's Navy, of which he is the head, and is consequently averse to admitting the truth of any charge preferred against Chinese men-of-war's men. It is even hinted that this reluctance on the Prince's part is largely responsible for the obstructions and procrastinations by which the course of the negotiations has hitherto been chequered. But from what we know of Prince Chun it is very difficult to imagine him capable of pushing his partiality to the verge of an international quarrel, or falling

into the error of imagining that he can clear the reputation of the Nagasaki brawlers by simple evasions. The affair must be cleared up somehow or other. A telegram lately received in Tōkyō represents the Viceroy Li as desirous of speedily arriving at a peaceful solution, and ascribes to him the intention of sending Wu Ta-ching to Japan as special commissioner for that purpose. We sincerely hope that such is the case. Rumour says that the negotiations will henceforth be conducted in Tōkyō, but we believe this statement to be premature. Meanwhile, the name of Mr. Mutsu Munemitsu is mentioned as a probable addition to the list of those charged with the management of the business.

THE conviction of the master of the *Normanton* has, to a certain extent, taken the public by surprise. Viewed by results, there could be very little doubt that either the captain or the officers of the ship had been guilty of culpable negligence in some form or other, and that to this negligence was attributable the death of the passengers. But it seemed scarcely probable that negligence of such a nature could be proved to the satisfaction of a jury, or, at any rate, could be proved so conclusively as to justify a verdict of manslaughter. Could the defence have shown, for example, that the orders given by the captain were generally sufficient, and that means of executing such orders were presumably at hand, then the jury would have been obliged to decide that he had discharged his duty to the extent required by law. Failure to execute orders on the part of the persons to whom they were addressed would not necessarily have been chargeable against the person issuing them. Now it was shown that, so soon as the dangerous condition of the vessel was ascertained, the captain did issue an order for the lowering of the boats and the passing of the passengers into them. But then came the question—had the captain any reasonable grounds for assuming that his orders would be efficiently carried out without further intervention on his own part. If he had not such grounds, and if, not having them, he did not further intervene, then he was obviously guilty of culpable negligence. Now, to be justifiably confident that his orders would be thoroughly obeyed, the captain ought to have known one of two things. He ought to have known by actual experience that the recipients of his commands were competent, and could be trusted, to execute them; or he ought to have known that every available method had been previously employed by himself to educate such competence. To state the case in a more concrete form—he ought to have been assured that his officers and crew were accustomed to saving life, especially Japanese life, in circumstances of grave danger; or he ought to have been in the habit of so exercising and organizing his men that their prompt and disciplined behaviour could be relied on. But, in point of fact, he had no means of estimating the probable conduct of his officers and men, nor had he ever made any attempt to prepare them for such emergencies. Nevertheless, under these circumstances, he confined himself so far as appeared from the evidence—to the mere issue of an order, and took no steps whatsoever to see it carried out. It certainly was not carried out. So little attempt was earnestly made to carry it out, that one of the two alley-ways

between which the passengers were distributed, was never visited from the time the vessel struck until the time she disappeared beneath the waves. Such was the broad aspect of the case upon which the jury had to decide, and, although juries are generally and properly averse to forming broad decisions, we do not see how a verdict of acquittal could possibly have been rendered in this instance. The Judge's charge was a model of impartiality, and the case was conducted throughout—excepting, perhaps, a few words in the opening speech of the Crown Prosecutor—with a degree of fairness and dispassion which reflects high credit on all concerned. We do not doubt that much sympathy will be felt for Captain Drake. After all, it may not unfairly be said that his chief fault was failure to exhibit qualities which, when they are exhibited, elicit emphatic praise. His sentence is not heavy. But to a man in his position, three months' imprisonment means as much as three years. It carries with it life-long degradation and the irrevocable blasting of all his prospects. On the other hand, if, from this point of view, the aspect of justice looks unusually stern, the fate of the twenty-five victims of Captain Drake's negligence makes a much stronger claim on our pity.

THE record of the *Normanton* case suggests an interesting reflection; namely, that, under existing circumstances, a British subject arraigned at the instance of the Japanese Government, is virtually deprived of the assistance of Counsel. Messrs. Lowder and Kirkwood, being both in Japanese service, would obviously be precluded from appearing to defend such a case, and Mr. Litchfield, as Crown Prosecutor, cannot take part in any trial out of which a prosecution on the part of the Queen might, in any conceivable contingency, arise. Captain Drake was obliged to procure legal assistance from Shanghai. Strictly speaking, Mr. Kirkwood might have conducted his defence, the Queen, not the Japanese Government, being prosecutrix. But, for obvious reasons, Mr. Kirkwood could not accept a brief in such a case. Captain Drake had, therefore, no alternative but to go undefended or summon a barrister from Shanghai. It is not every one who can afford to bring a barrister from Shanghai, and, on the other hand, the number of instances where such a necessity might arise, are evidently too few to constitute sufficient inducement to another barrister to settle in Yokohama. On the whole, the matter is perhaps more curious than important. It shows chiefly that the community is too small to be thoroughly equipped in a legal sense.

THERE is no doubt of the great efficiency of the Japanese police, but certainly their powers are ample enough. A good story illustrative of both these facts has just come to us: Last month a foreign resident of Tōkyō, who had carpenters about his house, missed a pocket case of surgical instruments. A few days afterwards a policeman waited upon him and asked him if he had lost anything from his house. Receiving an affirmative answer, the constable wished for a description of the missing article. When he had got this he left. In the evening the owner of the stolen goods was summoned to a police-station in the outskirts of the capital, and on arrival there received his case of instruments intact, along with another small belong-

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ing which he had not missed. The story of their recovery was as follows:—A youthful carpenter, who had access to the gentleman's study, stole the articles, and thought that he would return to his native province and thus escape discovery. He was making his way, with the precious bundle of his worldly possessions on his back, past the police station we have already referred to, when the guardian of the public peace seemed to detect something suspicious in his gait. He beckoned the unwilling pedestrian, and made a thorough investigation into the contents of his bundle. Naturally he was not satisfied with the vague explanation that the case of instruments had been bought somewhere in Kio-bashi-ku. The man was forthwith put into one of the little cells of the station where he lost his stubbornness and made a full confession. He is now undergoing three weeks' imprisonment for the offence.

THE prospects of gold mining in Southern Africa appear to have turned people's heads. We read of crows flocking to the diggings, and of two hundred thousand pounds sterling already invested in plant. But surely it is somewhat incredible, this great gold find. South Africa is no longer a *terra incognita*. Above all, its auriferous properties are not suggested now for the first time. Ever since the Portuguese discovered the Cape of Good Hope route an insignificant trade in gold dust has been carried on with the Dark Continent. The business of seeking for the yellow dust has been engaged in by all the negro tribes for centuries, either on their own account or on that of European merchants. Yet, neither by these people, nor in the researches of Burton, Grant, Speke, Livingston, Drazza, or Stanley has a veritable gold mine been discovered. It is not so very long either, since the more enterprising section of the public squandered considerable sums of gold in a fruitless attempt to strike a deposit of the precious metal in the Transvaal. At the same time, we observe that the hopes now held out do not refer actually to any discovery of deposits, but rather to the employment of new chemical processes for detecting the presence of auriferous particles in certain mineral agglomerations, and also to the use of machines which render mining operations profitable even through the quantity of gold in the quartz is only one ounce per ton. Such a programme looks attractive to ignorant persons, and is also sufficiently vague to save the reputation of its formulators. We cannot help wondering, however, whether the gold-bearing strata already in process of exploitation have been so far exhausted that mineral agglomerations containing only one ounce of gold per ton are worth attacking. And if they have not been exhausted to this point, why penetrate to the wilds of Africa in search of less paying "gravel"? If chemical science advances so fast, it will ultimately be possible to find anything anywhere, and retorts and crushing mills will form a prominent feature of every landscape.

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It is amusing to find writers who have been careful hitherto to sit astride the bimetallic fence, now coming forward and asserting that the new discoveries of gold will remove one of the chief causes of the depreciation of silver as well as of the depression of trade.

These gentlemen do not say "the chief cause," but "one of the chief causes." They are still on the non-committal tack. None the less is their admission fatal to their previous contention. For they have hitherto stoutly denied that the currency question was responsible, to any serious extent, for the depression of trade, or that the fall in the gold-value of silver could be traced to anything but the abundance of the latter metal. They are behaving like a surgeon who, having amputated a man's leg, should say:—"It is folly to pretend that the loss of a limb impedes your gait, yet if you can come across a wooden or cork leg, I have no doubt that your inconvenience in walking will disappear." For our own part, we do not welcome new discoveries of gold, however rich, because we apprehend that their effect might be to encourage the demonetization of silver, or at all events to postpone the only radical remedy for existing evils; namely, the establishment of a fixed par of exchange between gold-using and silver-using countries.

CERTAINLY the railway staff of the Tōkyō-Yokohama line deserve great credit for their honesty. Repeated instances have come to our notice where articles left in the train—articles of such a nature that their irrevocable loss would have been almost certain in any other country—have been promptly restored to their negligent owners. A case occurred the other day. A gentleman went from Tōkyō to Yokohama, carrying with him a new and exceptionally natty umbrella. Three days after his return it dawned upon him that he had lost his umbrella. But where? He imagined that he had used it since his return from Yokohama. At all events, even if it were certain that such was not the case, he had visited so many places in Yokohama that it seemed hopeless to think of tracing the missing article. A few enquiries were fruitlessly made, and then he reconciled himself to his loss. Not so his servant. The latter went to the Shinbashi Terminus, described the umbrella, and was immediately informed that it had been handed over to the police, who had it carefully wrapped up waiting to be claimed. One would like to reward honesty of this kind, but to tip a policeman or a railway-porter in Japan is an experiment which nobody is likely to try twice.

MR. JAMES MAIR DIXON has added another to the useful publications for which Japanese students have to thank him. His "English Lessons for Japanese Students"—a compact yet comprehensive volume—is the outcome of seven years' experience of most successful teaching, and is presumably the best solution that the author can offer of the difficulties which present themselves in the more advanced study of English. Taking Morris, Abbott, Thring, and Fielder as authorities and guides, he has approached the different grammatical problems from the common-sense, or logical, stand-point, and has discarded what appear to be Latin elements in the ordinary English Grammar. The rules on the Articles, as well as those in other parts of the book, are illustrated by examples from contemporary writers. Thus, in the first chapter we recognise quotations from Cowper, Trollope, Miss Thackeray, Miss Austen, A. Helps, Goldsmith, Mrs. Henry Wood, Thackeray, Scott, Tennyson, de Quincey, and the *Japan Mail*. Mr. Dixon is particularly successful in the treatment of "shall" and "will."

His work in this section seems better than that of Rowe and Welt, and in Indirect Speech he certainly is much more detailed. In a separate chapter we find a number of valuable hints embodied. Here, *inter alia*, we observe that Mr. Dixon's dictum with regard to the use of "No," differs from that of Professor Nichol, who, in his "English Composition," makes "None" singular. Mr. Dixon says that it is plural, and supports his assertion by a quotation from Trollope. A special chapter is also devoted to the asking and answering of questions. It is noticeable that the Japanese negative attaches itself much more closely to the verb than the English "not," and indeed forms a part of the question. Errors of idiom are apt to arise from this cause, and Mr. Dixon has done well to guard against them. In the "propositions," too, his method of treatment is good. These, while their use is learned by English children in the nursery and the play-ground, require exceptionally full treatment in the case of grown up pupils in a foreign land. We have often thought, indeed, that, for the use of Japanese students, a handbook of propositions would be of immense assistance. Mr. Dixon has solved the difficulty as far as the limits of his work allow, and as usual he illustrates every thing by excellent examples. Accent and prosody also receive fresh and thorough treatment at his hands. Japanese using his book will readily become acquainted with the rhythmical structure of good English prose and poetry, a department which has its own laws well worthy of study and only too much neglected. The book concludes with an appendix containing the author's favourite ideas on the subject of tense simplification. These are offered tentatively: Mr. Dixon evidently feels that he treads disputed ground. We congratulate him on his book, and Japanese students on the possession of such a valuable aid.

AMONG the marvels which impertinent arithmetic discloses in the Old Testament few are more striking than the account of the accumulations of Solomon and David for building the temple at Jerusalem—accumulations which, when expressed in modern terms, amount to a thousand millions sterling, or ten thousand tons of gold. This fabulous treasure is said to have been brought from a district called Ophir by the united fleets of Tyre and Jerusalem, and the Ophir of those days is now identified as a part of Mysore where gold-fields are being worked with great and unlooked for success. We read in the *Statesman of India* that the Dewan of Mysore, in his recent budget speech before the Mysore representative assembly, reviewed the history of the new discoveries there in the following language:—"It is now beyond doubt that gold-bearing strata have been reached, and gold in considerable quantities is being brought to the surface day by day. Already have Rs. 33,368 been paid into his Highness' treasury by one Company alone (namely, the Mysore Company) as royalty for the gold extracted. But in forecasting the future of this industry, it is needless to say that it behoves us to speak with great caution, for in gold-mining everywhere, there is always an element of speculation and uncertainty. But there can be no harm in my referring to a fact of which you are so well aware, that history and tradition alike point to Mysore as a country which, in the past, produced large quantities of gold, and that there

are to be seen in the present day the remains of extensive ancient workings scattered all over the country. If the experience gained in the Kolar field can be accepted as a guide, there is little reason to doubt that the extraction of the precious metal in remunerative quantities in various parts of the province, awaits only the application of modern appliances on a suitable scale."

A TELEGRAM has been received in Tôkyô announcing the resignation of the French Ministry. Defeated on the Budget, M. de Freycinet has resigned. We have no intelligence indicating exactly what financial scheme failed to obtain the approval of the Deputies, but our latest detailed advices show that an apparently irreconcilable difference of opinion existed between the Minister of Finance and the Budget Committee. The latter had rejected the former's estimates, and presented to the Chamber a Budget of their own, providing for an increase of the spirit duties, the imposition of an income-tax, a reduction of the sinking fund, an augmentation of the succession duties as well as of the corn duties, and certain retrenchments, the net result of the whole project being an addition of 104 millions of francs to the revenue. M. Sadi Carnot was disposed to resent this rebuff by resigning immediately, and as others would have followed his example, a reconstruction of the Cabinet must have been made. The crisis was postponed, however, by a promise on the part of M. Carnot's colleagues that they should support his Budget against that of the Committee. It would appear that their ability was not equal to their good will, and that the Committee's scheme, or rather that of M. Wilson, has carried the day. Clever financiers as the French are, their Budget is beginning to present almost unmanageable difficulties. During the past fifteen years each Minister of Finance seems to have thought only of tiding over his own embarrassments, without much regard for those of his successor. The consequence has been a perpetual growth of "Extraordinary Budgets." There is an Extraordinary Budget for War; an Extraordinary Budget of Public Works; an Extraordinary Budget of Guaranteed Interest; an Extraordinary Budget of Schools; an Extraordinary Budget of Parochial Roads, and so on. It is a convenient device, excellently calculated to conceal ugly truths. But sooner or later facts have to be looked in the face, and the probability is that the Budget will prove a stumbling block to a good many Ministries besides that of M. de Freycinet.

THE ducal house of Buccleuch, the wealthiest of the Scotch dukedoms, has been thrown into mourning by a tragical event. The Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the duke, and better known in Scotland by his previous title of Lord Eskdail, which he held until the recent death of his grandfather, went out deer-stalking with a party in the Achnacarry Forest on the 17th of September last. Achnacarry is the seat of Cameron of Lochiel, brother-in-law of the duke. After a day of unsuccessful stalking they succeeded towards evening in getting within 30 yards of three fine stags. His lordship aimed and fired at one, but the animal, though hit, made off and disappeared. An eager pursuit brought the earl to a steep slope where he unfortunately slipped. In his descent he came on a bare flat rock, where his gun exploded,

inflicting a terrible wound on the left arm and shoulder. He survived only about an hour. The spot is in one of the wildest parts of the forest, and twenty hours elapsed before the party summoned from the castle could arrive. The Buccleuch family are highly esteemed in Scotland, and much sympathy is felt for them in their bereavement. The deceased Earl, who was in his 26th year, was a keen sportsman and cricketer, and had organized at Langholm, his native district, one of the best local cricketing clubs in Scotland.

"WHAT are you reading there, my man?" asked a foreigner in Tôkyô, addressing himself to a jinrikisha coolie, who, seated on the foot-board of his vehicle, was busily conning a book. It was a bitterly cold night, and between the difficulty of fully utilizing the feeble flame of his farthing dip, keeping his book in a legible position, and at the same time looking out for a fare, the man appeared to be about as uncomfortably situated as might be. "I am trying to learn English, Sir," was the reply, given with all the light-hearted courtesy of the genuine Japanese. It was quite true. This jinrikisha coolie, wrapped in his threadbare blanket, was poring over a First Reader; refreshing his mind with stories of little Annie and her lampkin, the dish that pursued the spoon, and the daisies that twinkled in the dew. So it works its way, this unmusical tongue of ours. "Syllables," said John Selden, "govern the world." He might have converted the aphorism into a prediction by saying "Anglo-Saxon syllables."

THE following note, which we take from the *St. James's Budget*, should be interesting in Japan where faith in the merits of vaccination has not yet had time to become universal:—"Some statistics were presented to the Metropolitan Asylums Board at its meeting on Saturday in reference to the small-pox hospital at Homerton; and the figures should not be without interest for the Anti-vaccinationists. In the course of 1885, 618 small-pox patients were admitted. Of these 425 were certainly and 91 doubtfully vaccinated; 102 were confessedly unvaccinated. Now, as the proportion of vaccinated to unvaccinated in the metropolis is certainly not less than ten to one, and probably a good deal higher, it is evident that the unvaccinated class furnishes twice as many cases of small-pox as it ought to furnish. But this is not all. The average mortality was 22 per cent. The patients were divided into four categories: those with the marks "good," "imperfect," "invisible, said to be vaccinated," "unvaccinated." Of the first class only 20 were admitted, one died; of the second, 405 were admitted, 48 died; of the third, 91 were admitted, 34 died; of the last class out of 102 admissions, 60 died. The percentage of deaths, therefore, gradually rises from 5 in the cases of persons properly vaccinated, through 11.82, and 37.36 in the intermediate classes, to the appalling mortality of 58.82 among the totally unprotected. So an unvaccinated person (as far as these figures go) is twice as likely to catch small-pox as one who has been vaccinated, and more than eleven times as likely to die of it if he does."

THE third annual report of the National Marine Insurance Association, Limited, of which Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. are agents in Yokohama, shows that, all the risks for the

year 1885 having run off or been re-insured, a careful estimate made of all known and unknown claims and liabilities, and provision having been made for all charges, including a proportion of the preliminary expenses, a balance remains from which the directors recommend the shareholders to declare a dividend for the year of 8 per cent., of which 3 per cent. has been paid as an interim dividend. The directors propose to make a payment to the contributing shareholders of 5 per cent. on the amount of premiums (£59,381 5s. 2d.) paid by them, and to carry a sum equal to half the amount so required to the credit of the reserve fund, in accordance with No. 111 of the articles of association. The final account for 1885 will be circulated among the shareholders, together with the accounts of the current year, in March next. The directors are pleased to be able to state that since the last general meeting applications have been received for the unallotted balance (3,195) of the 15,000 shares originally reserved for the Colonies, and thus the paid-up capital of the company, £100,000, is now fully subscribed. The accounts show that there was carried to the balance-sheet a reserve from the final account of 1884 of £1,657. On the underwriting account the total premiums to 31st December, less returns and reinsurances (£22,910), amounted to £116,447; the claims paid, less salvage and reinsurance recoveries, being £40,618, and office and other expenses bringing up the total on this side of the account to £55,395, which leaves a balance of £61,052. The balance-sheet at 31st December last showed that the paid up capital amounted to £93,610, which, combined with the balance from the underwriting account, the reserve from the final statement of the preceding year, and a number of small items, to form a total of £166,218. On the other side of the account, investments and fixed deposits are set down at £138,241; cash in bank and on deposit at £8,193; premiums due 8th January, 1886, at £8,731; preliminary expenses, £5,500, which, with other smaller sums, square the account.

A STRIKING fact showing how national tastes change has been brought to light by a recent writer. In the time of Mary Queen of Scots, the people of the south-west of Scotland salted and ate the eels which were caught in vast numbers in the lochs. This fish formed one of the staples of their food. But now, though eel remains a favourite dish in England, the people of Scotland would as soon eat a toad or a worm. The lower classes look upon it with repulsion. *De gustibus non est disputandum*, we know, but how can we account for this singular change in taste? Perhaps a few centuries will see cuttle-fish an object of repugnance in Japan.

THE official trial of another big gun, manufactured at the Osaka Arsenal, has just been concluded satisfactorily at Otsugawa. The piece is an eleven-ton gun of 28 centimetres calibre, and is intended for coast defence. The results obtained were excellent. A range of eight kilometres was attained with the service charge, and the precision of the shooting is said to have been remarkable. The appurtenances, too, worked without a hitch and were pronounced unexceptionable. Major Grillo, the foreign director of Ordnance in the Arsenal, has reason to be gratified with the work which has been accomplished during his régime.

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SCIENCE is sometimes an exceedingly inconvenient thing. Witness the following story of a recent event:—In a large factory in which were employed several hundred persons, one of the workmen in wielding his hammer, carelessly allowed it to slip from his hand. It flew half-way across the room, and struck a fellow-workman in the left eye. The man averred that his eye was blinded by the blow, although a careful examination failed to reveal any injury, there being not a scratch visible. He brought a suit in the courts for compensation for the loss of half of his eyesight, and refused all offers of compromise. Under the law the owner of the factory was responsible for an injury resulting from an accident of this kind, and although he believed that the man was shamming, and that the whole case was an attempt at swindling, he had about made up his mind that he would be compelled to pay the claim. The day of the trial arrived, and in open court an eminent oculist retained by the defence examined the alleged injured member, and gave it as his opinion that it was as good as the right eye. Upon the plaintiff's loud protest of his inability to see with his left eye, the oculist proved him a perjurer, and satisfied the court and jury of the falsity of his claim. And how do you suppose he did it? Why, simply by knowing that the colours green and red combined made black. He prepared a black card on which a few words were written with green ink. Then the plaintiff was ordered to put on a pair of spectacles with two different glasses, the one for the right eye being red, and the one for the left eye consisting of ordinary glass. Then the card was handed him, and he was ordered to read the writing on it. This he did without hesitation, and the cheat was at once exposed. The sound right eye, fitted with the red glass, was unable to distinguish the green writing on the black surface of the card, while the left eye, which he pretended was sightless, was the one with which the reading had to be done.

*The Times* of October 13th devotes no less than five columns to a consideration of the trade reports of Her Majesty's Consuls in all parts of the world. The gist of these reports is set forth at great length by a correspondent in the form of an article, and *The Times* itself takes up the subject in its leading columns. The correspondent, after noting the fact that, during the first half of the present year, "the mercantile world was busily engaged in criticizing British Consuls," proceeds to collate the opinions expressed by the Consuls themselves with regard to mercantile matters, and shows that there is almost absolute unanimity among these officials as to the injurious conservatism of the British merchant. One and all they chaunt the same strain—the national inflexibility of the Englishman is enabling his rivals to oust him from markets where he once had an apparently indisputable monopoly. We cannot attempt to quote in detail the extracts given in *The Times* from the various Consular Reports, and to epitomise them would scarcely satisfy the merchants of this Settlement for whom they possess, or ought to possess, the greatest interest. Their burlen is invariably the same. "French, Germans, and Italians adapt themselves more easily to their foreign surroundings than Englishmen, who, as a rule, expect foreigners to submit to them, and be guided by their fixed methods of doing business,

without which no transactions are thought possible." This same unenterprising conservatism is precisely what Her Majesty's Minister and Her Majesty's Vice-Consul in Tokyo—from the recent Report of the latter of whom *The Times*' correspondent quotes largely—have been telling British merchants in Japan, very much to the umbrage of the merchants, who resent the idea that an official can know anything about their business, and who, staunchly fixed in their conservative grooves, refuse to admit for a moment that any methods save those they pursue, and have always pursued, can possibly be advantageous. The average British merchant, in fact, declines to have his portrait painted by any one but himself, and the natural consequence is that he fails to detect his own blemishes. *The Times* sums up the case succinctly and forcibly in its leader:—

The merchants are told plainly enough and from many quarters at once that for the loss of trade of which they complain they have in many cases only themselves to thank. They will not condescend to the methods adopted by their rivals. English trade has in times past had so little competition to fear that it seems to have run into fixed and invariable grooves. It has been conducted too much in the spirit of "Hobson's choice." If foreign traders did not like the goods which English traders offered them, they might go without. So long as they could get nothing better or nothing at all elsewhere, this "bump-tiousness," as one Consul bluntly called it, was tolerated. But times and circumstances have now changed. The foreign trader is now abroad and comes everywhere into rivalry with his British competitor. He knows that he must stoop to conquer. The British trader has not yet learnt to stoop, and therefore he has ceased to conquer. It is the old story over again of the old man beaten by the boy. If the Consuls are right, the old man must go to school again and humbly take lessons from his younger rival.

The conclusion is somewhat humiliating, but whether we like it or not, there can be little doubt that, in the main, the Consuls are right. They write independently from localities widely asunder, from Japan and Brazil, La Rochelle and the Pirzus, from Genoa and Oporto, and they are all in the same tone. The British merchant will not adapt his goods to the taste, fancy, or habits of the foreign customer, he does not open depôts for samples of his goods, he will not send out competent travellers who speak the language of the country in which they travel, he will not give foreign dealers the credit to which they are accustomed, and he will not quote prices and freights in the currency of the place at which the goods are required. This of course is a general and abstract statement, not to be taken with literal accuracy. It indicates the tendency and temper of British commerce as contrasted with those of its more pliant and enterprising rivals.

The superiority of English ways, of English patterns, of English goods, of everything English in short, is so incontestable, so self-evident to the unsophisticated Englishman, that it requires a strong effort of the imagination to understand that the foreigner may think differently—and imagination is not perhaps the strong point of the average British merchant. This sturdy self-assertion, however, and the qualities which lie behind it did much in former time to establish the supremacy of British commerce and to carry British manufactures to the uttermost parts of the earth. But other qualities and other methods are now needed. The English trader, if he is to hold his own in the future, must condescend to take a leaf out of the foreigner's book. He must not sit still and expect trade to come to him as it came to his forefathers. He must go out of his way to look for it, and when he has found it he must adapt himself to its new conditions. Monopoly has been superseded by competition, and Hobson's choice is obsolete. There is always another, and often a better, horse to be had nowadays over the way.

Nothing seems more singular in the recent history of England than the complete rebuilding of the Conservative platform. We have already described how Lord Randolph Churchill's opportunist policy took the public by surprise, and how it was generally supposed that he had altogether distanced his colleagues. Indeed, predictions were not wanting that the Cabinet in a body would decline to subscribe the new gospel. But a speech by Mr. W. H. Smith has dispelled these doubts. The Right Honorable gentleman declares that Lord Randolph's utterances had the full assent of his colleagues, and the Conservative Clubs and Associations throughout the

country have accepted this announcement as conclusive. The Bradford Conference, too, at which some symptoms of rebellion were expected to appear, ranged itself uncompromisingly in the opportunist ranks, and there can no longer be the least question that the passivity and inertia which formerly constituted the strength of Toryism are things of the past. Sir Edward Clarke has supplied two mottoes for the rejuvenated party. They are:—"Reform which serves to avoid revolution that destroys;" and, "A grievance admitted and unredressed is the most treasonable thing under heaven." There is something supremely audacious in the notion of a party which has been carried to power by an accident quite independent of general political principles, deliberately setting to work to secure its tenure by wholesale appropriation of the creed of its more popular rivals. The very boldness of the *coup* will contribute materially to its success. As for its morality, there is nothing to be said by the Liberals at all events. They may ridicule their opponents' mutability, but, like the angels who rejoice over the repentant sinner, they are bound in very decency to profess pleasure at the conversion of so many erring politicians. A question now arises as to whether the party should not change its name as well as its garments. To call it the Tory party or the Conservative party is an obvious and shocking paradox. This point is said to have been considered by the delegates at Bradford. Some were in favour of the term "National Party," but the inevitable abbreviation "Nationalists" suggested unpleasant inferences. The only good alternative seemed to be "Progressists," and this, rumour says, is likely to be finally adopted. Of course there is some discontent on the part of old Toryism. But outward expressions of such a feeling are either purposely restrained or lost in the general rejoicing over a reconstruction which brings the party into touch with the majority of the electors and thus secures a long lease of life. It is even asserted that this sudden activity on the part of the Conservative digestive organs extends to the assimilation of the cloture in its fullest sense, and that the first Government measure introduced when Parliament re-assembles will have reference to a radical change of procedure. Mr. Chaplin and a little band of staunch Tories still maintain an ostensible attitude of opposition, but their ultimate submission is scarcely open to question. Truly, it is a wonderful *volte-face*. Were Sir Leicester Dedlock living, he might well moralize over the opening of the flood-gates of anarchy and the demolition of the barriers of society.

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Meanwhile the Liberals, as may be supposed, appear to be prostrated by this daring *coup* of their adversaries. They taunt the Conservatives with incontinently changing their garments, but the Conservatives quietly reply that reforms are not the exclusive property of Liberals. There is nothing for it, therefore, but a new departure on the Liberal side also. What direction will it take? The prophets say that a radical reform of the House of Lords by abolishing hereditary peerages, the disestablishment of the Church, and extensive changes in the land laws are the planks which will be immediately nailed to the Liberal platform. On the other hand, it is understood that Mr. Gladstone opposes these measures, maintaining that the country is not yet prepared for them. A decision was ex-



pected to be taken at the Leeds Conference, but the Liberals were apparently unprepared to commit themselves finally to any definite line. They were willing to go as far as disestablishment in Wales, free schools and non-intervention in European affairs, but on the whole they may be said to have confined themselves to a general declaration of faith in Gladstonian principles and leadership. It does not appear that any opinion was pronounced by the conference with regard to the project which Mr. Gladstone is believed to have most at heart; namely, Irish local Government. Many persons predicted that the Conservatives' resolve to defer legislation on this subject until 1898 would be made the object of a special attack at the Conference, and that the Liberal delegates would be asked to declare urgency in regard to Irish affairs. Nothing of the kind, so far as the telegrams show, took place. And indeed it is easy to understand that the Liberals are disinclined to stake much upon the Irish game just yet. Without recovering some part, at any rate, of the strength which they lost by Lord Hartington's defection, they must know well that to insist upon anything whatever would be futile. But so far from seeking to restore the breach in the party, they appear disposed to widen it. Mr. Morley virtually told the conference that they must choose between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain, and the response of the delegates was unequivocal. The Government, therefore, may pursue its path undisturbed—a path the successive stages of which are expected to be, first, reform of procedure; second, legislation on the Irish land question, with recognition of the applicability of the same measures to England and Scotland; and finally, during the session of 1888, a sweeping local government bill for both Great Britain and Ireland. It looks very much as though the Leeds Conference, in obedience to Mr. Gladstone's behests, had refrained from any outspoken declaration of Radical principles; a degree of forbearance which does credit to the discipline of the Liberals, but which certainly will not conduce to the immediate resurgence of their party.

News of a strange disaster comes to us from Argyllshire in Scotland, a disaster singularly terrible, and, in these days of exact science, one that ought to have been foreseen and prevented. There are extensive granite quarries on the western shore of Loch Fyne, where blasting operations on a large scale are carried on. When what is known as a monster blast is to take place, the steamboat companies advertise the fact in Glasgow and Greenock, and usually carry a large company of excursionists to see so novel a sight as that of 80,000 tons of granite being hurled into the air by the action of several tons of gunpowder. On the last Saturday of September more than a thousand passengers stood on the deck of the *Lord of the Isles*, witnessing this spectacle. After the explosion the steamer touched at Crarae pier close to the Quarries, and over a hundred persons men, women, and children disembarked, the rest going on to Inverary. Those who landed at once made for the scene of the explosion, but no sooner had they reached the *débris* than one after another dropped down insensible, having succumbed to the sulphurous vapours which were now issuing from the crevices of the rock. Of nearly seventy who dropped, seven never rallied, among them several leading public men well

known in the West. Those who did recover were mostly brought round by the swallowing of water which induced vomiting and the ejection of the poison. It was a dog which succumbed first, from the fact that its head was nearest the ground, where the heavy and poisonous carbonic acid gas had gathered. The gases liberated after an explosion of gunpowder are 41 per cent. nitrogen, 52 per cent. carbonic acid, and 7 per cent. divided amongst carbonic oxide, sulphuretted hydrogen (rotten egg gas), marsh gas, oxygen and hydrogen. Half an hour more would have seen the harmless diffusion of these gases in the surrounding air.

LORD BRASSEY accounts for the failure of the *Galatea* to hold her own against the *Puritan* in the following exhaustive remarks published by *The Times*:—

The matches were sailed under conditions of weather freely admitted by the American yachtsmen themselves to be the most favourable that could be desired for the success of their champion vessel. The breezes were light, and the sea scarcely disturbed by a ripple. With stronger winds the *Galatea* might have done better, but there are essential points of difference which in all circumstances of weather should give an advantage to the American sloop over the English cutter of the latest type.

	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES COMPARED.	
	<i>GALATEA.</i>	<i>MAYFLOWER.</i>
Length over all	102.00	100.0
Length on water line	87.0	85.7
Extreme beam	16.0	23.5
Draught of water	13.50	9.0
	Tons.	Tons.
Ballast	81.50	48.0
Displacement	157.63	110.0
Tonnage, O. M.	171.74	171.74
Area of sail	Sq. feet.	Sq. feet.
Area of its vertical section	714.0	9,000.0
	147.0	85.0

The American sloop spreads 9,000 ft. of canvas, the *Galatea* has a sail area of 7,146 ft., while the ability of the *Galatea* to carry sail is conspicuously inferior: the displacement is 157.63 tons against the 110 tons of the *Mayflower*. The weight of ballast is 81.50 tons in the *Galatea* and 48.00 tons in the *Mayflower*. The reasons which have led to the introduction of the present type of English racing cutter are not far to seek. Our models have been designed under the baneful influence of an elaborate system of time allowance based upon tonnage, the measurement being determined by the length and breadth without reference to depth. Tonnage has been kept down by minimizing breadth, and the stability formerly derived from a wholesome proportion of breadth to length has been supplied by the less satisfactory expedient of a heavy weight of ballast carried at an increased depth below the centre of buoyancy. In racing yachts considerations of stowage and internal accommodation are subordinate to speed, but if a comparison be made under these heads, the broad hull of the *Mayflower* is better than the deep but contracted hull of the *Galatea*. The quality of sea-worthiness was not severely tested in the ordinary experiences of the summer season. The American yachtsmen, while satisfied with the type they have adopted for their own waters, do not consider the sloop as seaworthy as the cutter. On this important point of seaworthiness, and on the question of stability at considerable angles of heel, a serious trial at sea would probably show that the Americans have something to learn from their English brother-yachtsmen.

It is for the yacht club, and more particularly for the Yacht Racing Association, to consider whether the conditions have been calculated to secure the utmost perfection of form. If ample freedom to produce what is best be granted, we need not fear the result. Avoiding exaggerations on both sides, we may build up on the solid keel of an English cutter a hull not widely differing in form from that of the typical American sloop. It can be done, and pride and prejudice should not be suffered to bar the way to improvement.

JOSEPH PORTELL was brought up on Monday before C. R. Greathouse, Esq., Consul-General, in the United States Consular-General Court, charged with grand larceny and breaking out of jail. With the Consul-General there sat as assessors Messrs. R. C. Tilford and T. L. Brower. The Consul-General informed accused that he had been unable to obtain Counsel to undertake the defence. Accused, however, would have all the privilege of a lawyer on his own behalf. Portell, who requested proof of his citizenship and of the jurisdiction of the

Court, pleaded not guilty. R. McCance, deputy Marshall of the United States Consulate, gave evidence as to prisoner's flight from the jail. He missed Portell about a quarter past two, the 1st instant, and about ten minutes after it was discovered that the sum of \$479 had been taken from a drawer in witness's room. When brought back to jail prisoner had on a new overcoat, a muffler and hat, and told witness that he had paid \$15 for the coat, 50 cents for jinrikisha, \$1 for a hat, \$4.50 for an umbrella, \$2 for gloves, \$3 for a pocket-book, and \$10 for a watch and chain. Portell told witness he had picked the lock with a piece of wire. C. Lundberg swore to having arrested prisoner in Tôkyô on the 2nd instant, and to having handed over the money found on him to the Consulate. The prisoner made a sworn statement to the effect that he was born in Syracuse in August, 1856, of Italian parents. From Italy he went in 1878 to Cairo, thence he went to Athens and travelled in Greece and Turkey. He learned English in Malta in 1874 and 1878. He proceeded afterwards to India, going under his Italian name, and at Singapore was recognized as an Italian subject by the Italian Consul. He was eleven days at Hongkong, and then committed a theft for which he received six months' imprisonment from the English authorities. In Shanghai he stole £10 and some jewellery for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Italian Consul. After he had served his term he was sent to Hongkong, whence he went to Kobe where he was put in jail for theft. The Court adjourned.

THE question of a Chinese labour invasion presents itself more and more vividly in Australasia. The *St. James's Budget* says:—The *Daily News* publishes a letter of painful interest on the Chinese labour question in North Australia. The writer is evidently not hostile to the emigrants from the Middle Kingdom. Only, he says, and most of us will agree with him, he wants to see the rich and promising country he inhabits an English settlement, and not "a mere Chinese colony under English supervision." The danger of this last undesirable consummation is, he declares, imminent. The supply of Chinamen is inexhaustible. Swarm after swarm visits the colony, makes its "pile," and returns to the "Flowery Land." And their presence is fatal to the white settler. They can "live and thrive" on a little rice and fish, they can lodge anywhere, they are exceedingly laborious and ingenious, and they never "strike." Trade after trade is passing into their hands, and they threaten to "live down" the white workman altogether. The writer took the chaplain's Chinese class one evening; and "their hunger and thirst after knowledge," he declares, "and the startling rapidity with which they get on is something fearful to contemplate." No joke, evidently.

HERE are some facts of a startling character:— "The Industrial Commission which is sitting in Belgium to inquire into the position of the working classes has found that among both masters and men there is practical unanimity upon one point. The working man wastes his substance in *cabarets*. Belgium is now the greatest beer-drinking country in Europe; the annual consumption per head of the population being twenty-five per cent. more than in Great Britain, and nearly 60 per cent. above the con-

sumption of Germany. Also it is third on the list of dram-drinking countries, 70 millions of litres of spirits being drunk every year. Twenty years ago there were 2,055 public-houses in Brussels; in 1881, when the last statistics were made up, there were (including the suburbs) 8,099. Since Belgium was separated from Holland in 1830, insanity has increased 104 per cent., crime 135 per cent., and the number of suicides 80 per cent. These increases are so utterly out of proportion to the growth of population, that the conclusion is irresistible that the drinking habits of the Belgians have a more than usually close connection with their morals and their sanity."

NEMIROVITCH, a fellow countryman of Skobelev, has published a biography of that remarkable soldier. The writer describes, among other things, the views held by Skobelev on financial subjects with regard to their bearing on the question of war or peace. They are curious views, not by any means calculated to support the general theory that Russia's indebtedness is a guarantee of good behaviour:—

"You ask me," said Skobelev to his future biographer, "how we could engage in a European war now that the rouble is worth only 62 copecks instead of a hundred? I reply that war is precisely the only business one can go into without capital. In 1793 the finances of France were in a worse state than ours. One franc in money was worth a hundred francs in paper. Did not this in itself help to make soldiers without shoes, without bread, and without pay, go and conquer from the enemy whatever they were in need of, and so to fill the State exchequer that the franc regained its normal value? Under Peter the Great we were very poor: after the Battle of Narva, to make cannon it was necessary to melt church-bells. One victory gained at Pultowa with these cannons sufficed to change the face of things and to make Russia a great Power. And the conquest of Russia by the Tartars? Do you think they undertook it because the exchange was in their favour? They were hungry, and had nothing to eat: that is why they came to us. For my part, if my opinion were asked, I should say that we ought to wait until the rouble has fallen lower still. We shall not have to wait long; for the German bankers, who lead us by the nose, will not lose much time in sending it down. Then the hour will have come. French and German bankers may look upon war as an economical heresy. They have weighty metallic reasons for so regarding it. Their money and their paper are exchangeable at par. They themselves are comfortable and fat. But when the Russian people has nothing but black bread to eat, when it is crushed by the weight of our debt, and is in danger every morning of dying of hunger, it will prefer death on the field of battle as less painful and more honourable."

THE vernacular press report that the Cabinet have decided to defer the settlement of the question relating to the Government's liabilities *vis-à-vis* the Japan Mail Steamship Company. The question is—Are the Government bound, by the terms of the charter, to disburse the whole difference between the Company's net earnings and the total sum required to make up its various reserve funds as well as the guaranteed interest of 8 per cent. on its shares; or is the Treasury's liability limited to the guaranteed interest? Nearly a million and a half of dollars depend upon the answer, and just at present the Cabinet apparently deem it more prudent to defer a decision. This involves the postponement of the annual meeting of shareholders; a postponement which will probably cause some discontent, and must, at any rate, have the effect of confirming the public's belief in the Treasury's liability.

SINCE General Boulanger began to occupy the field of public vision in France, it is said that *la revanche* is more talked about than it was at any previous period. Meanwhile, Germany is converting her rifles into repeaters; France is doing ditto, and the former is also renewing the experiment of utilizing dogs as means of com-

munication between the parts of an army in the field. *Apropos* the dog question, a correspondent of the *St. James's Budget* writes:—"The use of dogs in warfare, to which you referred yesterday, is no new thing. As long ago as 1476 the Battle of Grandson was fought and won largely by fighting-dogs. The Spaniards employed them extensively in their brutal work in South America. Vasco Nuñez took a regiment of dogs with him; and in one combat alone they are reported to have strangled more than 2,000 Indians. Pizarro, assuredly one of the most ruthless warriors who ever led even a Spanish army of the grim old type, naturally did not neglect such potent aid; and his dogs did much to win the Battle of Caxamalca. So valiantly, indeed, did they comport themselves, that it was ordered from Madrid that thenceforward the regiment of dogs should receive regular pay on the same footing as the human soldiers. History does not say who pocketed the money. Even our own "chivalrous" Henry VIII. joined a contingent of 400 fighting-dogs to the army he sent to aid Charles V. in his wars against Francis I. The nations of antiquity of course set us the example in this as in so many other things."

ON Thursday, the 2nd instant, at one p.m., as the *Sagami Maru*, Captain Kenderdine, was on the passage from this port to Kobe, a junk was sighted which showed signals of distress. The steamer steered for the junk, and on getting alongside found she was leaking badly. Captain Kenderdine took her in tow, with the intention of taking her towards Oshima, but at 4 o'clock she was found to be rapidly sinking, and, as the wind and sea were rising, it was found necessary to take the people—two men, one woman, and a boy—on board the steamer in order to save them, and they were then transferred to the *Sagami* and taken on to Kobe.

JAPANESE papers publish the following telegrams:—

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Nagasaki, December 8th, 5.25 p.m.

The sittings of the inquiry of Japanese and Chinese representatives, in connection with the Nagasaki affair, were suspended the day before yesterday.

(*Hochi Shimbun*.)

Nagasaki, December 8th, 5.50 p.m.

It is stated by the Chinese residents that Mr. Wu-ta-cheng will come from China in order to open a conference in Tokyo, and a number of Chinese vessels will shortly arrive at Nagasaki.

ASSUREDLY money is plentifully in England. Messrs. Guinness & Co. changed their brewing firm, the other day, into a joint stock company, and offered to the public stock amounting to six millions sterling. The public responded by applications which aggregated one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Fancy subscriptions to the extent of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the course of a few weeks! The national faith in beer must be strong.

THE decoration of the Third Order of the Rising Sun has been bestowed on Dr. Edward Divers, F.R.S., a well-earned distinction, which will gratify his wide circle of friends. During the fourteen years of Dr. Divers' residence in the capital, he has devoted all the energies of an active physical frame and a singularly well-informed and acute mind to the furtherance of all that is best in science and scientific institutions in this land. Last April the professors

and students of the late Imperial College of Engineering presented him with a testimonial in recognition of his eminent services as their Principal, and the Government has now added its mark of high approval.

ABOUT six o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in Akasaka, Omotecho Ichome, close to the Imperial Palace. A strong wind was blowing from the north, and in a short time a heavy column of smoke was rolling upwards. Happily, however, the fire burnt itself out on reaching the bluff, after destroying about two hundred houses. The quarter was a good one, inhabited by a well-to-do class of people.

WE understand that, in connection with an action which is pending against Captain J. W. Drake, of the *Normanton*, at the instance of relatives of Japanese passengers who were lost with the vessel, it has been decided to take the evidence of several of the witnesses who were examined in the criminal trial the other day, and who are about to leave the country.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions to the *Normanton* fund, collected and forwarded by the *Hyogo News*:—

	DOLLARS.
Messrs. C. & J. Favre-Brandt .....	10.00
Messrs. E. H. Hunter & Co. ....	10.00
Two Friends .....	15.00
A Lost Wager (Yokohama) .....	10.00
Already acknowledged .....	975.00
Total to date .....	1,015.00

M. BERTIN, the distinguished French naval constructor, who is in the service of the Japanese Admiralty, has been decorated with the Third Class of the Rising Sun. M. Bertin was already in possession of the Fourth Class Order. It had been conferred on him for services in connection with Japanese students in France.

WE regret to learn that a casualty has occurred to the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Saghalien*. The particulars as reported in the Hongkong papers are to the effect that the French steamer has been run into by the *City of Peking*, the former vessel having been cut down to the water's edge, the latter sustaining no damage. The injured vessel has since been docked.

AS an instance of the erroneous statements sometimes made by vernacular journals, we have it on a high medical authority that a paragraph recently published by the *Mainichi Shimbun*, to the effect that small-pox is prevalent in Yokohama, is absolutely incorrect.

THE Bluff property No. 111-A, consisting of 341 *tsubo*, the ground-rent of which is \$40.92, was sold by auction on Saturday by Mr. F. A. Cope for the sum of \$2,000, the purchaser being Mr. H. J. Gorman on behalf of a client.

FIRE broke out in one of the workshops in Tobe Gaol shortly before six o'clock on Thursday morning. It got under in an hour, but not until after several buildings had been destroyed.

THE *George F. Manson*, with coals from Newport for Yokohama, is reported to have put into Falmouth October 19th with loss of sails, pumps damaged, and side ports leaking.

THE *Camelot*, before leaving for Kobe, went down to Yokosuka to discharge a 22-ton gun, which, we understand, is one of a number of pieces of ordnance of the same calibre now being manufactured for the Japanese Government.

## WOMAN-WORSHIP.

"Gross hearts and purblind eyes to make  
An idol of a soul so sweet."

TWO Yorkshire men, as they returned one evening from church service, were eagerly discussing a point in theology. The authority of ST. PAUL was brought forward with great force by one of them to clinch finally an argument favourable to his side of the question. His friend saw no escape from the logic, but, goaded into heterodoxy, denied the authority:—"I'm thinking PAUL was wrang there."

On no point would the modern religious world more readily admit that PAUL was mistaken than on his views regarding the relations of the sexes. Orthodox everywhere else along the line, ladies who come to mission work in the East are apt to be rebels here. ST. PAUL's teaching is too plain-spoken to be glossed over; he relegates woman to a wholly inferior sphere. The teaching of the New Testament on the subject is almost exactly in accordance with the views of a conservative Japanese; and it would take little skill in dialectics for the latter, using the Testament as his authority, to vanquish in argument a fair proselytizer. "Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach," writes the Apostle of the Gentiles. The position woman has gained in modern Europe and America has been gained in the teeth of PAUL'S injunctions.

It is a difficult task to reckon up exactly the amount of debt we owe to the different institutions of the ancient world whose legatees we are. Greek culture, Roman law, Hebrew faith, and, Teutonic home life, all claim our gratitude. To ascribe all the blessings we enjoy, and—strange claim—all our material prosperity, to Christianity, a religion of enthusiasm, is mere ignorance and bigotry. The whole history of the world disproves such assertions. And among other claims, the claim that Christianity has given woman the proud position she now occupies in Western lands, can scarcely be decently maintained. The English or American Miss who holds her head so high, and exacts so much deference from all around her, is the direct heir, not of the humble and submissive MARIES of Scripture, but of the freeborn Teuton lady. The respect which she receives is the same respect which the Teutons of old paid to their women.

In ancient Greece women played a very subordinate rôle. Living within a strictly guarded interior, the best women of the Greeks were never heard of, but fulfilled in privacy and seclusion the duties of wife and house-mother. Those women who did come forth into the blaze of day either left names which are bye-words, like the shrewish XANTIPPE, or brought disaster on themselves and others, like SAPPHO and HELEN. We wonder, indeed, that so little bears the stamp of female intellect in

Grecian art and letters. And yet the Greeks had, among their divinities, a high place for women. When Christianity gave its Trinity to the Roman-Greek world, it furnished no successors to HERE or MINERVA.

Quite lately fault was found with words used by the representative of the munificent HOLLOWAY, whose pills have given a great institution to England, The Royal Holloway College for Women. Speaking of its aims, this gentleman dwelt almost wholly on the importance of having good mothers for the next generation, just as if the education of women were not an end in itself. The Roman world would have agreed with Mr. HOLLOWAY for there a woman was lost in her sons. MACBETH'S adjuration to his lady, "Bring forth men-children only," meant something in the land when it was uttered, but would it not have sounded a little flat in ancient Rome? Even at the close of the Roman Empire, when a Greek culture and a Hebrew faith had grafted themselves on the rude Latin stem, we find no clue to the subsequent remarkable elevation of woman in Europe. Perhaps in the fourth century the worship of the VIRGIN MARY begins to raise its head, no doubt a resuscitation of the APHRODITE or HERE worship of the heathen world. But this cult shows no development until the tenth century, when it blossomed forth in full luxuriance. And also in the tenth century rose the romance wherein, for the first time, woman occupied a cardinal instead of an incidental position; love was recognized for the first time as the prime influence over men's lives and destinies.

The crowning of a Northern Emperor at Rome in 800 A.D. was a significant event in many ways. We must recall what were the paternal relations of the mighty CHARLES, and perhaps through them we shall gain some insight into the question before us. CHARLES had a daughter who was wooed in secret by his secretary ENGELHARDT. One evening ENGELHARDT stayed late, and meanwhile a snowstorm took place. When he thought of returning, he found that his visit would certainly be discovered by the tracks he must make in the snow. The royal fair one solved the dilemma in a very clever way. She took her lover on her back and herself carried him through the snow to the main path. But CHARLES had been watching their little manœuvre from a window of the palace, and next day asked his lords what should be done with a man who made a princess carry him on her back through the snow. They recommended instant death for the culprit. CHARLEMAGNE, however, behaved just like a modern American papa; he pardoned the lovers, and wished them all happiness as man and wife.

Feudalism is the result of the presence in the same land of a superior and inferior race. In Europe feudalism was the military sway of the fair-haired Teutons, a

race noted for the high position it gave to its women. Under the new conditions the normal respect and consideration developed into something fantastic. Respect and affection became a kind of worship, and it was to win the capricious favour of noble dames that knights went forth in quest of adventures. AMADIS DE GAUL, when disdained by the Lady ORIANA, could think of nothing better than to retire to a sterile rock, accompanied by a hermit, and there weep abundantly until Heaven succoured him in his great sorrow. At tournaments

"She took her state  
On sumptuous throne amid applause  
Of all come there to celebrate  
Her queen's day."

Nor was it only a nominal rule which she exercised, for she inherited and bequeathed lands in her own right. One State only in feudal Europe never acknowledged a female ruler. In Aquitaine, in Brittany, in Burgundy, a woman carried the duchy with her as her marriage portion. Chivalry in the sense of a deference for women, is a product, not of simple feudalism, but of Frankish or Teutonic feudalism.

There is little cause for wonder if these new ideas of devotion to women were misinterpreted by the southern races, and after all influenced but slightly the actual domestic position of their women. Most of the current seems to have flowed in the channel of Mariolatry, which became in certain aspects a contradiction:—

"They seek to honour thee, who art  
Beyond all else a mother indeed,  
With hateful vows that blight the heart,  
With childless lives, and souls that bleed."

And in the fantastic woman-worship of the later days of chivalry something hollow may be detected. If, at the Court of King FRANCIS, the Knight DE LORGE did actually fight with a lion because his mistress flung her glove into the arena, and if afterwards he cast the glove in her face—and, true or false, the story is characteristic of the times,—we have an example of hollow woman-service. His devotion to his mistress was a mere fetish-worship.

With the reformation, and JOHN KNOX'S blast against the monstrous regimen of women, there is a return on the part of the Teutonic peoples to a more congenial faith. Woman became, as in the old days before conquest and feudalism, the centre of a normal home life. After the ruthless wars of the seventeenth century, the worn-out States of Europe settled down to the prosaic calm of the eighteenth century, and modern society assumed its final phase. Then the novel took its rise, the most significant literary feature of the past few generations. The only department of literature in which woman has gained honours of the first-class, it assigns the first place to woman's influence. RICHARDSON, its creator, was nothing if not a skillful analyst of woman's heart. Bred a bookseller, he became the confidant of the ladies of the neighbourhood, whose love

Original from

epistles he indited in his little back-room, an experience to which we owe CLARISSA HARLOWE. The novel is the mirror of modern life, and reflects the actual and reasonable queenship of woman.

We have tried to sketch the influences which have moulded the destiny of the modern lady. Christianity, in its sweetness and purity, has certainly come in as a powerful aid in building up the modern home, but it is as a subsidiary not as an initiative force. There is no finer combination than the grafting of Hebrew faith on Teutonic home life. The fantastic and frivolous elements which sometimes appear in her relations to the sterner sex seem rather reminiscences of the abnormal days of feudalism and knight-errantry.

#### THE AMERICAN MINISTER'S TRADE REPORT.

THE Report of the United States' Minister on the trade of Japan with the United States, which we reproduce elsewhere, is interesting from many points of view. Running through the whole document visibly enough, though carefully overshadowed by more practical considerations, is a romantic notion that the commerce between countries ought to be guided by the general friendliness of their relations. This idea is doubtless responsible for the fanfare that Mr. HUBBARD permits himself to blow with regard to "the just and generous treatment" which "the Japanese have always received at America's hands." Such a flourish, although it sounds a little discordant as the accompaniment of a trade report, is pardonable enough in respect of the events of the past decade. But Mr. HUBBARD is too fond of superlative adverbs. Before he decorates his despatches with words like "always" and "never," he should consult history. A very cursory course of reading will show him that the United States were not "always" conspicuous for conduct more righteous than that of their treaty associates. They have theoretically separated themselves of late years, it is true, from the net of nations which holds Japan helplessly in its meshes. But there was a time when they experienced no inconvenient pricks of conscience by following a different policy. Why, again, should Mr. HUBBARD go out of his way to proclaim that "we have never disturbed Japan's neighbours, India, China, Burmah, Korea, or the weaker divisions of Asia"? The statement is untrue with regard to Korea, since of the very few Western Powers that sent expeditions against the hermit kingdom, America was one. She did not interfere much with Korea's boundaries, indeed, but that can scarcely be placed to her credit. As for the merit of not disturbing India, we take it that America's forbearance in this respect establishes a claim upon British, rather than

upon Japanese, gratitude; and in respect of China, discretion ought to have counselled silence at least. We cannot suppose that Mr. HUBBARD in penning this report had any intention of drawing invidious contrasts between the policy of his country and that of Great Britain in the Orient. It is owing doubtless to unfortunate inadvertence that his despatch seems to imply some such purpose. The whole gist of the document is to urge American manufacturers to take steps for appropriating to themselves the share now enjoyed by England in Japan's import trade. They have, he thinks, "an honorable right" to do this, and the "supineness" which makes them hold aloof is as regrettable in his eyes as "the sad decadence of the American merchant marine" which impedes their enterprise. Very good advice this, and we hope that Mr. HUBBARD's countrymen will follow it vigorously. But, while offering England as a model, why speak of her "holding the balance of trade against Japan with iron hand?" There is no "iron hand" in the case at all, unless Mr. HUBBARD means to pun, which we question. Japan supplies her wants in whatever markets suit her best. She consults her own convenience entirely and is under no sort of pressure, so far, at any rate, as England is concerned. A similar criticism applies to the spurious enthusiasm which Mr. HUBBARD endeavours to excite in respect of imports. His remarks on this subject must have done violence to his own discrimination. "It will be noted with surprise," he says, "that while Great Britain boasts of being the birth-place of 'free-trade,' as recognised by political economists, it is a fact that the United States admits free of all duties more Japan exports through her ports than the entire sum total of both the exports and imports of Japan and England." Certainly that is a fact. But instead of showing, as Mr. HUBBARD evidently intends, that England is less liberal than the United States, it shows exactly the opposite. The United States levies no duties upon silks and teas simply because such imports do not compete with any articles of home production. There is not the least give and take about her policy of protection. Should it happen to-morrow that a prospect of profitable sericulture or tea-growing was discerned in some part of America, the tariff would be immediately altered so as to foster the home industry, without regard to the interest of Japan or any other Power. England's tariff, on the other hand, is purely for purposes of revenue. Her aim is to tax articles of luxury and admit articles of necessity duty free. Japan's principal staples of export happen to fall under the former category, but no honest political capital can be made out of such an accident. America purchases the lion's share of Japan's exports, and consequently enjoys in Japan something of the consider-

ation which a dealer always shows towards a good client. But surely the fact that the wealthy American people like Japanese teas and Japanese silks is not a reproach to other peoples whose tastes are different. Mr. HUBBARD seems to think that it is. "Other peoples," he writes, "sell largely to, but buy lightly and warily from, Japan." Does he mean to claim for his country the doubtful credit of buying recklessly? If not, why does he call the transactions of other nations "wary?" Divested of these frothy phrases, however, the Report contains advice worth noting. Mr. HUBBARD, in fact, tells American manufacturers precisely what British officials are telling British manufactures; a more earnest effort to consult the tastes and wants of Eastern consumers is the great desideratum. It will, perhaps, salve the wounded feelings of some of the English merchants in this settlement to learn that Mr. HUBBARD gives them credit for the very wakefulness and versatility in which their own officials find them deficient. But, after all, it is only a question of varying standards. To French merchants the British official is a model for their own officials. To American officials the British manufacturer is a pattern for his American competitor. By our officials the German merchant's enterprise is quoted as an incentive to their countrymen. To British traders the activity of nearly every foreign official seems preferable to the conservative prudence of their own. And so on through all the gamut. There is nothing new, however, in what Mr. HUBBARD says of his countrymen's indifference to Japanese markets. The same criticism has been written and spoken often before. We are only surprised to learn that American manufactures can be laid down in Japan as cheaply as the same class of English goods. This may be true of such things as machines, in which the American manufacturer especially excels. But if it be generally true, we should have to believe either that the whole profits of America's protective tariff go into the pockets of employers, or that the inferiority of English manufacturing processes is very great. If, as American economists themselves declare and as reason compels us to expect, the effect of a protective tariff is to raise wages—in other words, if the increase in the price of protected manufactures is not entirely absorbed by employers of labour but shared, in whatever proportion, between employers and employed—then it is hard to see how protected manufactures can be offered in foreign markets as cheaply as the manufactures of free-trade countries. In that direction, we suspect, is to be sought the real reason of America's comparative exclusion from Japanese markets. We have too much belief in the enterprise of her manufacturers to suppose that, though able to compete on equal terms with their German and British rivals, they have been waiting all these years to make the effort.

## THE "PLAINMELLER."

THE recent finding of a Naval Court on the supposed loss of the *Plainmeller* suggests the old question—Is it advisable to legislate for the amount of cargo that should be considered a maximum load for a vessel in terms of her displacement or net register tonnage? Experts are now pretty well agreed that the only way of estimating the tonnage which a vessel should carry, and at the same time of preventing ships specially constructed from carrying more cargo than the laws contemplate, would be to base the estimate on the displacement. This could be effected by rendering it compulsory on every vessel to be registered, surveyed, and measured, and further rendering it penal to load beyond maximum mean draught, which could always be easily checked by compelling the scale of feet to be painted at each side, as is the custom now. The probable consequence of such a measure from a commercial point of view, is another matter. Evidently the carrying capacity of British vessels would thus be limited to a fixed standard, and they would be placed at a certain disadvantage *vis-à-vis* ships of other nationalities. Their freight would be necessarily higher than it now is, and rivals would inevitably take advantage of this by reducing their rates so that the amount they carried in excess of British craft of the same tonnage would just allow them to run their vessels at a bare profit, and thus compel the British to run theirs at a loss or abandon competition. From this point of view it seems as though we must still continue to rely on the judgment of the masters of vessels. Further, the mere fact of a ship being liable to inspection and delay would act as a deterrent to merchants, and it is more than probable that a large portion of what is now carried by British vessels would be transferred to foreign bottoms, while the additional security provided by such a measure would be entirely lost sight of. It is only when some disaster, such as that which has presumably occurred to the *Plainmeller*, is fresh in people's minds that they are likely to recognise the necessity of any provision being made against it. As time removes the immediate sense of such necessity, so does the public become less tolerant of any restriction such as this limit of cargo-carrying capacity would impose.

A portion of the enquiry in the *Plainmeller's* case appears to have been directed towards some features with respect to carrying coal. These have probably escaped the attention of the public and of shippers. The evidence went to show that there exists an element of danger in the coal-carrying trade which has hitherto been but little considered. A vessel is liable to be damaged through the generation of gas from the coal she is carrying. Japanese coal is generally speaking

light and somewhat gassy, and this latter quality is exhibited by the Poronai coal to an exceptional degree. It is also very easily ignited. On board one of the vessels of war comprising the British Squadron lately in this Port, a slight explosion, attributed to coal gas, is reported to have taken place. In another vessel, during the operation of coaling, men were affected by the gas generated while trimming. A kind of stupor was produced. Several men complained, and one was so overcome that he had to be dragged out into the open air. It was subsequently found necessary to keep watch when anyone went inside the bunkers, and to ascertain, from time to time, that he was safe.

Apparently some ships carrying coal have not even ventilators to get rid of gases superficially generated. Generally, too, no tubes are fitted for taking temperatures, and no arrangements at all appear to be made for ventilating the lower surface of the coal. In the case of the *Plainmeller*, the coal was received on board wet, in which condition it would be more likely, especially if at the bottom, to become heated and to generate gas. Vessels engaged in the coal-carrying trade in British waters are compelled, in certain ports, to keep their hatches uncovered while in harbour so as to ensure good ventilation and a ready escape for any gas that may have been evolved. It is also compulsory that they should be fitted with ventilators. Further, the *Plainmeller's* coal, having been wet, may have contributed to the overloading of the vessel in a degree not easily estimated. This would be more especially the case if the coal was very small or dusty, such as a considerable portion of Japanese coal often is. In that event, estimates based on the displacement of the vessel, presuming the coal to be dry when weighed, would evidently be more or less misleading. In fact 13 tons were allowed by the Japanese officials on that account. Another noticeable point is that the enquiries made seem to have ignored the possibility of the cargo shifting, and thus causing a dangerous list. Probably the Naval Court believed the hold to have been completely filled with coals.

On the whole, the finding will doubtless have struck the mercantile community as somewhat bald. It was not proved that the unfortunate ship was actually overloaded; but only that there is strong presumptive evidence to that effect. Moreover, no opinion was given as to where she might be searched for with the most reasonable chance of success supposing her to be still afloat. Again, the questions asked with respect to the displacement of the vessel, and what should be considered a safe maximum cargo to carry for a given displacement, elicited very little information that could be considered trustworthy as a guide in loading, but tended rather to show that in practice the maximum load of a vessel differs with the master who commands her.

The estimates given varied from twice the register tonnage, inclusive of bunker coal and stores requisite for the voyage, to twice the register tonnage, plus bunker coal and plus a certain surplus, fixed, in the case of the *Plainmeller*, at 200 tons. In other words, while some persons held that 2,392 tons would be a sufficient load, others thought that 2,744 tons might be safely carried—a difference of 352 tons. In works on naval architecture, the maximum load is put at from one and a half to twice the register tonnage, inclusive of bunker coal. Again, referring to Tables for Freeboard by LLOYD'S Register, as quoted at the Inquiry, it appears that the *Plainmeller* should have had a freeboard of 5 ft. 4 in., giving as co-efficient of fineness .75, and as reserve of buoyancy 29.5 per cent. According to one witness, called as an expert, the reserve of buoyancy of the *Plainmeller* was 29½ "inches" when carrying 2,550 tons of cargo (inclusive of bunker coal). This, he said, would give her 5 feet and ½ an inch of freeboard, and an additional 100 tons of cargo (or a total of 2,650 tons) would have reduced her reserve of buoyancy to 10 "inches." The same witness, in a subsequent statement, spoke of the vessel as having 20 "inches" of reserve buoyancy, with a total cargo of 2,552 tons, and a freeboard of 5 feet 4 inches. The discrepancy is not surprising in view of the fact that mental calculations were involved. But the method of estimating the reserve of buoyancy by inches is perplexing. If the witness meant to speak of per centage, not of inches, the variation in his statements becomes very glaring. If, on the other hand, he really spoke of inches, an easy calculation shows that he placed the reserve of buoyancy at only 15 per cent. of the displacement, which is considerably below the lowest limit considered safe by competent authorities.

The teaching of experience is that three heavy seas generally follow each other in succession, after which there is a series of smaller waves, and then a repetition of three large ones. In considering the behaviour of a vessel laden, as the *Plainmeller* is almost proved to have been, to close on 2,700 tons, with a reserve of buoyancy probably less than 20 per cent., the crushing force of a heavy wave is easily conceived. And when three such waves struck her consecutively, as they certainly did during the storm, it is more than probable that the hatches were broken in or their wedges displaced, or that, the helmsman having been washed away, the ship became helpless, even if the super-added weight did not itself suffice to make her founder.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In view of a brief editorial in a late issue of your paper, concerning the annual meeting of the American Board of Missions recently held in the United States, and the theological question at that time discussed—a question which you say was discussed with much bitterness by the contending parties in a session that was stormy—I think it only right that I should send you the following for publication. The annual meeting of the American Board was held the present year in Des Moines, Iowa. The *Iowa State Register*, a daily paper of that city, gave full daily reports of the entire proceedings of the Board while in session. It also published two or three short editorials concerning the meetings. Its editorial of October 8th, 1886, is headed "The Board's Important Day" and reads as follows:—

"Yesterday was the important day of the session of the Board, as it brought up for discussion and practical settlement the question which has so gravely threatened the harmony and fellow-ship of the Church. It had about it all the dignity and greatness of a day that is to live in history. The discussion was one worthy, in intellectual strength and moral courage and courtesy, of any council of militant or political body in the world. It was approached with a noble spirit on both sides that gave from the first assurance of final harmony and good feeling. Never were brave hearts kinder or true hearts braver. The discussion, begun with this sort of benediction resting upon it, and with every speaker determined to cherish the Church and its harmony, could not fail in resulting as it did. The two opinions were maintained with equal fervour, grace, and power, and the speeches were, nearly all of them, of an oratory equal to the traditions of the Church and equal to the expectations of the audience. The live coal of inspiring, if not of inspired, eloquence seemed to touch the tongue of more than one of the speakers, while there was scarcely one among them all who did not honour the occasion. Agitation and discussion among such men can only result in helping any Church or ennobling any cause; for the eloquence and the powers of the speakers were not as impressive nor as great in the eyes of those who heard and saw, nor so controlling over those listening, as the Christian spirit and knightly tenderness and care with which all who spoke treated the others. It was a noble and a very beautiful example of brotherly love such as men are seldom given to show and people are seldom given to see. The outside world may see in a debate so serious and so exciting in fact, and yet so conducted that every speech had in it the beauty and supplication of a prayer, how Christian brethren may disagree in conscience and yet not in the least separate in love and good-will. Even unbelievers are made unconsciously and unwillingly to see and feel the divine power in Christian men which enables them to join in such a discussion as that of yesterday.

"The debate closed with a victory for the old faith, in the decision of the Board, that was inevitable from the first. But the advocates of the new belief have no reason to feel that their cause made a puny showing in any respect yesterday. The speeches in its favour were masterly and profound, and the sympathy and applause with which a large portion of the audience heartily responded showed a deep and very strong sentiment in its favour. It showed the popular strength of it to be surprising, and its advocates left with all who heard them an impression of their own sincerity and their unshaking loyalty to the Church.

"The day was great in other things also. Such days as this seldom come in any arena, however intellectual or exalted. It will leave its mark permanently, and the literature of the Church and the

history of the progress of the Christian religion will carry down to time more than one page in record of this memorable day at Des Moines."

How much storminess and bitterness there may have been in newspaper discussions of this question I do not know, but so far as the discussion at the annual meeting of "The Board" is concerned there seems to have been neither.

Respectfully yours,

J. L. A.

Kobe, November 23rd, 1886.

## HIGHER MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

## NOTIFICATION NO. 3 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR EDUCATION.

In accordance with Art. IV. of Imperial Ordinance No. XV., relating to the Middle School Regulations, the location and districts of Higher Middle Schools have been established as follows.

MORI ARISORI,

Minister of State for Education.

November 30th, 1886.

## THE LOCATION AND DISTRICTS OF HIGHER MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Art. I.—The districts of Higher Middle Schools have been fixed as follows:—

1st Division:—City of Tokyo, Prefecture of Kanagawa, Prefecture of Saitama, Prefecture of Chiba, Prefecture of Ibaraki, Prefecture of Gumma, Prefecture of Tochigi, Prefecture of Aichi, Prefecture of Shizuoka, Prefecture of Yamaguchi, and Prefecture of Nagano.

2nd Division:—Prefecture of Miyagi, Prefecture of Fukushima, Prefecture of Iwate, Prefecture of Aomori, Prefecture of Yamagata, and Prefecture of Akita.

3rd Division:—City of Kyoto, City of Osaka, Prefecture of Hyogo, Prefecture of Mie, Prefecture of Shiga, Prefecture of Gifu, Prefecture of Furoi, Prefecture of Shimane, Prefecture of Okayama, Prefecture of Hiroshima, Prefecture of Yamaguchi, Prefecture of Wakayama, Prefecture of Tokushima, Prefecture of Ehime, and Prefecture of Kochi.

4th Division:—Prefecture of Niigata, Prefecture of Fukui, Prefecture of Ishikawa, and Prefecture of Toyama.

5th Division:—Prefecture of Nagasaki, Prefecture of Fukuoka, Prefecture of Oita, Prefecture of Saga, Prefecture of Kumamoto, Prefecture of Miyazaki, and Prefecture of Kagoshima.

Art. II.—The situation of Higher Middle Schools shall be in Tokyo for the 1st Division, in Kyoto for the 3rd Division, and in Kanazawa for the 4th Division. The situation of the schools for the 2nd and 5th Divisions will be hereafter fixed.

## TRANSLATIONS FROM NATIVE JOURNALS.

## THE "NORMANTON" AFFAIR.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

As repeatedly mentioned in these columns, twenty-five of our countrymen and countrywomen perished at the time of the wreck of the steamship *Normanton*, while the captain and crew, who were under the obligation of rescuing the passengers, saved their own lives with one single exception, and moreover, were absolved of all blame by the Naval Court of Inquiry at Kobe. We have as frequently printed out that these are facts of a very suspicious nature. The unhappy fate of the twenty-five passengers could not but excite deep feelings of compassion. We have accordingly appealed to public sentiment by discussing this affair in our columns, and we are glad to state that our request for subscriptions has been responded to to the extent of several thousand yen. But, on the other hand, we regret to say that our original expectation has been disappointed by various acts of frivolity and ignorance on the part of a certain portion of the public. There are some who, in the

excess of their compassion for the dead, and dissatisfaction with Captain Drake's conduct towards them, regard the English in general with unfriendly feelings, and even attempt to retaliate on the captain personally, while certain other people propose to bind themselves not to have any business transactions with Englishmen; and there even are some who attempt or have attempted to apply to Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in Japan to revoke the judgment of the Naval Court of Inquiry instituted at Her Majesty's Consulate, and who, moreover, wish him to interfere with the criminal proceedings already instituted in the British Consulate at Kobe. The result of such actions cannot but be the creation of unpleasant feelings between the people of the two countries and of much friction in the relations now existing between the two Governments. In view of these circumstances, we almost regret that we have at all lent our columns for the discussion of the affair under consideration. That was not the end we ourselves or our readers looked forward to. What we expected of the public in general was that it should pity the fate of our unfortunate countrymen and countrywomen, and appeal to humanity and justice in reference to the inhuman treatment they underwent. Our original object was not by any means to stir up popular feelings of resentment, or to cause those feelings to be directed against Englishmen in general. We therefore, regret exceedingly that some persons have misunderstood our original intentions and are attempting, or have attempted, imprudent and ill-advised action.

In demanding redress of a wrong, one ought to be sure that his own conduct is free of blame. To return wrong for wrong is not the way in which a remedy ought to be obtained in civilized society. In the English law of equity, it is laid down as the first principle, that, in demanding justice one must come with clean and pure hands; or in other words, one must be upright before demanding other people to be so. In cases like the present steps must be taken to soothe the spirits of the departed and to assist their surviving relatives. We have not only expressed our approval of this but have not shrunk from offering our services for the furtherance of such an object. With regard to the legal side of the question, there are proper methods by which the business must be conducted; and those methods are: firstly, to bring a criminal accusation against Captain Drake in a British Consular Court, and, secondly, to institute actions for damages against the owner and master of the lost ship. The criminal case has been brought by the Japanese Government, and proceedings have already been opened; while steps are being taken by the relatives of the drowned to bring on private suits. Thus, while on one hand measures have been taken to render help to the suffering relatives of the dead, steps have been taken on the other hand to obtain justice. At this stage of the affair, we have simply to await the result of the trial. Should the judgment happen to be unsatisfactory, appeal can be made to the British Supreme Court, and in case justice is still unobtainable, the case may be brought before the House of Lords. The road for the obtaining of justice is thus open to us. We mean to avail ourselves of this road for the accomplishment of our object, and our efforts will not cease until full justice is obtained. But, on the other hand, we are extremely sorry to state that some people expect to demand diplomatic interference in judicial affairs, in which even Her Majesty the Queen cannot interfere, and that an arrogant address has even been presented for this purpose. With regard to the attempt contemplated by a certain class of people to resort to force instead of waiting for the conclusion of the criminal prosecution, we are determined to oppose such an attempt with all our might. Not only is it calculated to hinder the accomplishment of our object by legal means, but it will also serve to invite the ridicule of both the native and foreign public, and to purchase the indignation of foreigners. We shall, however, spare no trouble in order to give help to the relatives of the twenty-five wrecked passengers, and to obtain satisfaction in both the criminal and civil cases.

## THE SEARCH FOR THE "NORMANTON"

(Translated from Special Correspondence of the *Mainichi Shinbun*.)

At fifty minutes past four p.m. the 20th November, the steamer, *Tairu Maru*, which had been despatched to the scene of the wreck of the *Normanton* to conduct a search for the sunken vessel, arrived at Katsura, Kii, on the sea coast to the south of Nachisan. It was reported that oil had been observed floating on the surface of the sea in

the vicinity of an island named indifferently Tera-shima and Yamanarishima, one of a small group of islands off Komagasaki on the north and Misaki on the south. Preparations were made to commence operations as early as might be on the following day. Two residents of the locality, named Nitta Shōemon and Kanuji Toda were taken as guides, and others named Uchida Kumeichi and Seto Monzo were also requested to join the ship, in consequence of their acquaintance with the adjacent coast, and because of their knowledge of the spot where the oil was to be found. At 7 a.m. a start was made, the party consisting of Messrs. Kuroda, Counsellor; Iwasaki, Marine Bureau; Ichikawa, Mizuno, Konishi, Tahara, Matsumoto, local officials; with several representatives of the press. Messrs. M. Squire and Tanaka, of the Marine Bureau remained on shore and directed the movements of the steamer from a commanding position on the headland known as Nomitori. The place where the oil had been observed is about one and a fourth *ri* distant from Terashima, bearing a little to the south of east of that island, and is spread over an area of about two *cho*. By the inexperienced eye the presence of the oil could not be detected, but to persons of experience it was at once apparent, from the comparative calmness of the sea at this spot. Directed by signals from Nomitori, the steamer reached the spot in about half an hour, but at once proceeded to the reef of Shakushi in order to take off a party that had been sent to examine this place, where the *Normanton* is supposed to have struck. After about an hour's delay the vessel returned to the neighbourhood of the oil. Strong grounds existed for believing that this tract of oil really indicated the spot where the *Normanton* lay. In the first place, the fishermen of the locality who have been frequently in the vicinity of the place, never observed the oil before the 24th of October, when the *Normanton* was lost; the bottom is muddy not rocky at this particular point. In the second place, Tōmyōmisi, which bears a lighthouse, projects considerably into the sea, and two large rocks with the reef of Shakushi which extend outwards from the headland resemble very much Kashinozaki, Ōshima, where there are similarly two rocks and the reef of Kanse. Further, according to the statements of the crew of the *Normanton*, they were unable to see the light when about to leave the ship in the boats. Now the light on Misaki is invisible from a point one *cho* on the landward side of the oil tract, but becomes visible one *cho* on the seaward side of the field. It was determined therefore to examine the spot. The divers on board the *Tairiu Maru* were divided into three parties, the first of whom went down at 9 a.m. and remained below for 18 minutes, descending again at 9.30 a.m. and coming up at 9.40. The second party went down at 9 a.m. came up at 9.18, went down at 9.24 a.m. and came up at 9.37. The third party descended at 9.30 a.m. and reappeared at 9.47 a.m. One of the divers named Ikumatsu reported, when he came up at 4.42 a.m., that he had seen something which he thought to be the mast of a ship, but in the attempt to get nearer the object he hurt his arm and had to give up the endeavour. Immediately on this becoming known, the foreman, Masuda Mankichi, sent intelligence to the *Tairiu Maru*, and Counsellor Kuroda, Mr. Ariyoshi and your correspondent proceeded to the place where the divers were at work. On asking for further information, we were told by the diver that he had seen a white object which he believed to be a mast-head, though on the other hand it might possibly be a variety of medusa. Two other descents were afterwards made, two divers going down at 10.18 a.m. reappearing at 10.28 a.m.; descending again at 10.33 a.m. and coming up at 10.41, 10.44, 10.55, and 11.04 a.m. respectively. After coming up the last time a diver named Renoske said he had certainly seen the painted top of a mast. On learning this Counsellor Kuroda signalled the fact to the *Tairiu Maru*, and cheers were given. After a rest operations were resumed about half-past twelve, and it was found that the oil was certainly rising from the bottom, and by means of ropes it was determined that some obstruction lay below. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the *Tairiu Maru* steamed up to the spot and took soundings; seven casts of the lead showing the following depths:—40, 50, 54, 49, 48, 49, 49 *hiro* (one *hiro* is equal to about 5 English feet). It was intended to further examine the spot where the rope had become attached, but the sky became cloudy after about three o'clock and operations had to be suspended for the day, the place being marked by a buoy. It seems that the apparatus brought for diving purposes is servicable only to the depth of 30 *hiro*, and as the soundings indicate about 50 *hiro*, it was considered advisable to employ skilful divers and endeavour by means of ropes to determine the position of the ship.

## FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

### A HISTORY OF THE CURRENCY.

(Continued from 20th November.)

Shortly afterwards (in June) the Counsellor Okuma returned to Tōkyō, but, although a scheme had been matured for dealing with spurious money, yet the Government still had not time to reply to the foreign Representatives. In July all officials above the fifth rank were summoned to Tōkyō and a conference was held. His Majesty attended in person and placed before the meeting a series of questions, and invited the opinion of the members of the Conference with regard to reforms in matters concerning finance and foreign intercourse. The measures to be adopted in the matter of counterfeit gold and silver, namely the steps to be taken to prohibit the private coining of money and to put a stop to the circulation of spurious coins constituted the first article in the Imperial list. The records of the Conference having been destroyed it is impossible to ascertain what answer it was finally decided to make to the questions put by the Mikado on the subject of the measures to be adopted in the matter of spurious coins. We are able, however, by studying the purport of a Government decree relating to this subject, which was issued after the Conference had terminated, and from a knowledge of the general state of affairs at that time, to form an idea as to the nature of the reply submitted by the Conference. Below we give the wording of the decree for purposes of reference. It is dated July the 7th, 1869:—

"Gold and silver coins form an important part of the wealth of a country, and it is by their aid that the four classes of the people are enabled to maintain a living. We have been informed that, of late, quantities of spurious money have been privately coined and have been circulated at home and abroad, and, what is still worse, that money-exchangers have privately fixed market rates of exchange at which transactions are carried on in this spurious money. These acts constitute a defiance of the laws of the country, and in future not only bankers but ordinary merchants, who carry on transactions in spurious coin, will be severely punished. Should such offenders be discovered in the act, they may be arrested at once by anybody, and information shall be given to the authorities."

By this time the Foreign Representatives were extremely annoyed at the delay that had taken place with regard to the measures to be adopted in the case of the inferior money, and expressed a desire to confer at once with the Prime Minister and the other Ministers of State and discuss the steps to be taken in this matter. They had submitted to the government previously, through Terajima Tōzō, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, a memorandum giving a general summary of the questions to be discussed. This document was as follows:—

"Memorandum giving a summary of the points to be discussed in dealing with the spurious coinage now in circulation in Japan (13th of August, 1869)."

"As commerce is considerably interfered with by the indiscriminate circulation in Japan of good and inferior gold coins, the Foreign Representatives request an interview with their Excellencies Sanjo, the Prime Minister; Iwakura, the Vice Prime Minister; and Sawa, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order that measures may be taken in regard to the following points.

"1. Hitherto the 1 *bu* silver and 2 *bu* gold prices coined by the Mikado's Government, by the Shogunate, and by the various clans have formed the currency of Japan. We request that the Mikado's Government should, until they have issued a new and suitable currency and have substituted it for the coins now in circulation, guarantee that the present coins shall circulate without hindrance throughout the Empire.

"2. We request that in the payments to the Government of land-tax and all other taxes, whether by foreigners or by Japanese, there should be no hindrance to the employment of the 1-*bu* silver and 2-*bu* gold pieces, and that the Government should undertake to receive them in such payments."

"3. We request that Your Excellencies should clearly state to the Foreign Representatives in the forthcoming conference details of the steps, &c., which the Mikado's Government has decided to take with regard to the coining of Japanese coins."

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Finance Minister have promised to furnish the Foreign Representatives with explanations on the above points, but three months have already passed without their doing this. We therefore press the matter again on your attention."

On the receipt of this memorandum from the

British Minister, the Government fixed upon the 19th as the day for the conference. On that day Sanjo, Prime Minister; Iwakura, Counsellor of State; Sawa, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Terajima, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; Okuma, Vice-Minister for Finance; and Ito, Secretary of the Finance Department; and the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, America, Germany, and Italy met in conference at Takanawa to consult upon the measures to be taken with regard to the spurious coins in this country. The general purport of the questions put by the Foreign Plenipotentiaries and of the answers given by the Japanese officials was as follows:—

QUESTION—"What final answer have you decided to give to the memorandum of points of discussion relating to the measures to be adopted in the matter of the counterfeit coins, which we lately submitted to you through His Excellency Terajima?"

ANSWER—"The circulation of spurious money is not a question that affects foreigners only. It is one that demands attention in the interests of the Japanese people also. It is an evil resulting from the corrupt Government of the Shogunate, and it is, therefore, unnecessary at the present time to offer any explanation of it beyond what is already known. The Government has already issued decrees all over the country strictly prohibiting the circulation of this money."

Q—"This is the first time that we have heard of the Japanese Government having prohibited the circulation of spurious coin."

A—"The circulation of counterfeit coin has always been prohibited in our country, but, as of late years such coin has circulated in several parts of the country, we have issued a decree to the effect that, in future, all who violate the decree of prohibition will be severely punished. The issue of this decree has not, however, been notified to Your Excellencies."

Q—"The coining of spurious money certainly took place when the Government of the Shogunate was in a declining state, but will your Government venture to assert that the coining of spurious money has not also taken place to a large extent even lately?"

A—"The origin of the evil is certainly to be found in the latter days of the Shogunate."

Q—"What is the purport of the decree strictly prohibiting the circulation of counterfeit coin?"

A—"It is a decree to the effect that the circulation of spurious coin is extremely harmful; that it is, therefore, strictly prohibited; and that for the future anyone who disobeys this prohibitive decree will be punished by the laws of the country."

Q—"How many kinds of these so-called counterfeit coins are there?"

A—"All the coins coined by the various clans are counterfeit."

Q—"In your reply of the other day it was stated that the only clans which coined counterfeit money were the two clans of Aizu and Sendai."

A—"Besides those the clans of Satsuma (Kagoshima), Chikuzen (Fukuoka), Aki (Hiroshima), &c., coined spurious money. There may have been others too, besides these, that secretly issued counterfeit coins. Moreover, as spurious coins from Osaka and the Western Provinces have also come into general circulation, we have issued strict injunctions (against this issue) in those localities. We have also made enquiries of the clan authorities in Satsuma, Chikuzen, and Aki, &c., and they all state in reply that there is no such thing now as the coining of spurious coins. The decay of Governmental power, consequent upon the unfortunately disturbed state of affairs existing in our country, has naturally furnished an opportunity for the circulation of spurious money in all the large towns."

Q—"Is this all you have to say in reply to our first question?"

A—"All that we can do is to issue henceforth the strictest injunctions."

Q—"Are there, or are there not, now, still in existence, counterfeit coins and debased money which have been privately coined by the various clans?"

A—"There are none certainly in existence now."

Q—"Are there any spurious coins still in circulation among the people?"

A—"Nearly all have been now withdrawn from circulation."

Q—"Will your Government give us a written guarantee that, for the future, no private coining of spurious gold and silver coins shall be carried on either by the clans or by other persons; or will your Government, in case such coining should take place, indemnify our countrymen for any losses they may sustain thereby?"

A—"If in the future such things do take place we shall make enquiries of the clan authorities

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and afterwards take measures in accordance with the circumstances of the case."

Q.—"You will issue a decree strictly prohibiting, for the future, the circulation of spurious gold and silver coins, and everybody will be warned, but, if the clans secretly coin and circulate such spurious coins, will your Government indemnify foreigners for the losses sustained thereby, or will it cause the clans to indemnify them?"

A.—"In such cases it is not for our Government to assume the responsibility."

Q.—"For instance, if proof should be given of the coining, by the clans or by the people, of spurious gold and silver coins, will your Government undertake to exchange them or will it make the persons who have secretly coined them responsible for such exchange?"

A.—"Under such circumstances, of course, our Government will exchange them; but as Your Excellencies are thoroughly aware, the present state of affairs is, that only a very short time has elapsed since the troubles at Hakodate were quelled and that now for the first time the administration of the country is conducted from one common centre. His Majesty has determined to give leave of absence to all the *daimios* and to order their return to their respective provinces, but, as the question of dealing with the currency is one of the first importance, it is intended, before the retirement of the *daimios* to hold a general conference, and, until the conference has taken place, we cannot give a decided reply to your question."

Q.—"At our meeting last winter you informed us that Hakodate had then only just been tranquilized, and now again you tell us the same thing. The rebels who fled there did not exceed 2,000 men in number. Are the obstacles thus caused to your government so serious as you represent them to be?"

No reply.

Q.—"In June last, when you prohibited the circulation of spurious money, you communicated this fact only to your own countrymen and gave no notice whatever to foreigners on the subject. This gives us cause for uneasiness."

A.—"No fresh decree prohibiting the coinage and circulation of spurious money was ever issued. The circulation of spurious money has always been an unlawful proceeding. We heard that money-lenders were dealing in counterfeit coins at certain rates fixed by them, and, of course, as we considered that this was most improper conduct, we simply prohibited such dealings."

Q.—"There are foreigners who have already received several thousand yen worth of spurious coins, but would it not be a shame to cause them to suffer loss, without previously giving them notice of what might happen?"

A.—"The reason why we did not previously issue any notice was that we were informed that no *2 bu* gold coins had passed into the possession of foreigners."

Q.—"At the two ports of Hyogo and Nagasaki the *2 bu* gold piece is the chief medium of trade, and it is false to say that none of these coins have come into the possession of foreigners?"

A.—"We shall coin new coins very shortly and shall afterwards give them in exchange for the counterfeit coins."

Q.—"In that case will your Government take in exchange the spurious *2 bu* gold pieces which foreigners have already received?"

A.—"If amongst the *2 bu* gold pieces coined by our Government there are any spurious coins, we will exchange them (for good money)."

Q.—"How do you propose to act with regard to the spurious money coined by the clans?"

A.—"That is no business of our Government."

Q.—"Japanese people have used the spurious coins coined by the clans to purchase steamers, guns, and numerous other articles, and foreigners have received them without suspicion; how can your Government rightfully refuse to exchange them? Several hundred *riyo* worth of *2 bu* gold pieces coined by the clans, which are altogether debased coins, have been received. How is it that no previous notice of the fact that such coins were issued by the clans was given us?"

A.—"The first duty of merchants in conducting trade is to discriminate between good and bad gold and silver money."

Q.—"At the time when, in 1862, the Treaty of Friendship was concluded between England and Japan, it was decided that the *1 bu* silver coin should contain nine parts silver and one part alloy. In this matter, too, the Japanese Government has broken the Treaty."

A.—"The *1 bu* silver coin was coined by the Shogunate and our Government has not changed the weight of it in the least. The coins have been minted exactly in accordance with the weight formerly fixed."

A.—"If later on proofs are given of *1 bu* silver

pieces having been secretly coined by the clans, will your Government exchange them?"

A.—"If reliable proofs are given we will exchange them."

Q.—"Your Government will exchange the spurious *1 bu* silver coin, but will not exchange the spurious *2 bu* gold coin. Upon what principle does it act?"

A.—"The weight of the *1 bu* silver coin and that of the *2 bu* gold coin are very different; therefore we cannot exchange the *2 bu* gold piece."

Q.—"There is nothing stated in the Treaty about issuing paper money, yet, without consulting the Foreign Representatives, you have issued it. This again causes us dissatisfaction."

A.—"As we have frequently stated already in our Notifications, this was the result of the impossibility of taking proper measures at a time when we were engaged in reforming our system of Government."

Q.—"Are the *2 bu*, *1 bu*, and *2 shu* pieces coins issued by your Government?"

A.—"With the exception of the spurious money, it is, of course, an understood thing that they are all coins issued by our Government."

Q.—"Foreigners, from the time of the Shogunate down to the present time, have, without any suspicion, received the gold and silver money which has hitherto been in circulation. It is a real hardship for us that the Government will not exchange the spurious money which has been thus received in good faith. If you prohibit the circulation of inferior money you will interfere with trade; how would it be to fix a market rate of exchange for each of the inferior gold and silver coins, and allow them to circulate at the values so fixed?"

A.—"It is necessary that we should take decisive measures and put a stop to the circulation of debased coins. Even if a slight hindrance to commerce is caused for a short time, we shall shortly issue new coins at Osaka and shall exchange them for the coins and paper notes hitherto in use; when this has been done there will then be none of the evils that we see to-day resulting from the circulation of debased money."

Q.—"What steps are your Government going to take with regard to the spurious coins which have up to the present been received by foreigners?"

A.—"It is not probable that all the money they hold is debased; our merchants will accept any of these coins which are good money."

Q.—"What is the fineness of your so-called *2 bu* gold piece?"

A.—"This point has escaped our memory, but we will enquire and let you know afterwards. So far as we remember, in 1,000 parts there are something like 120 parts of gold, and the rest is silver."

Q.—"Your Government declines to exchange the debased coins, made by the clans, which foreigners have received. This being the case, may we apply to the clans for indemnification?"

A.—"There are objections to that course. In those clans where there are proofs of secret coining our Government will make the strictest enquiries, and, if the fact is established, we will not fail to take the necessary steps."

Q.—"Will the exchange-shops at Yokohama only exchange gold notes, and will they decline to exchange the spurious money?"

A.—"Yes; we have, however, taken strict measures for preventing the issue of spurious coins, and shall not allow the circulation of them to extend to the port of Yokohama. But we cannot exchange them."

Q.—"We cannot understand how you can make a distinction between coins publicly minted by your Government and these privately issued by the clans."

A.—"Terajima Tozo will make careful enquiries in the matter and will communicate with you later on."

Q.—"What sort of *2 bu* gold pieces may be correctly considered to be good coins and what sort of *2 bu* gold pieces may be correctly regarded as spurious?"

A.—"Only merchants who are thoroughly experienced in these matters can distinguish between good and bad gold and silver coins."

Q.—"Do the coins made by the Imperial Government in early times, before the Restoration, circulate as currency? Do the coins made by the Shogunate circulate as currency? Again, by what special marks is it possible to distinguish between money publicly coined by the government and that privately coined by the clans?"

A.—"Without making a careful investigation we cannot explain these points."

Q.—"In June last we drew up a list of important questions relating to spurious coin and paper money, and this document was presented in Osaka to H.E. Date, and in Tokyo to H.E. Higashikaze. The matter has, however, been delayed up to the present moment, and even now we have received no final reply. How is this?"

A.—"At our next meeting we will give you a decided answer."

The Foreign Representatives expressed the hope that the next meeting would not, like the present meeting, end in idle discussion, but that the negotiations would result in some conclusion being arrived at.

The Takanawa Conference on the subject of the measures to be adopted with regard to debased coins, of the proceedings of which the foregoing is a brief summary, was certainly the most troublesome affair of that time, and if the explanations given by the Japanese Delegates had not been satisfactory, the adroit Foreign Representatives would certainly have demanded an indemnity. That fortunately this result did not happen is due to the ability shown on that occasion by the Japanese negotiators, and we can imagine what an anxious task they must have had.

On the 21st of the same month (August) a despatch was sent to the Foreign Representatives, giving, in accordance with the promise made previously at the Takanawa Conference, the result of an assay of the *2 bu* gold piece.\*

On the 22nd the Government addressed enquiries to all the clans and instructed them to concert measures for strictly preventing the coining of spurious coins, and to report the result of their consultations.

On the 27th they gave effect to the conclusions arrived at the Takanawa Conference and drew up, and notified to the Foreign Representatives and Consuls, a set of Regulations, consisting of five articles, for making enquiries and exchanging the spurious *2 bu* gold pieces in the possession of foreigners residing in Japan. These Regulations were as follows:—

"Regulations for exchanging *2 bu* gold coins now in the possession of foreigners resident in Japan. August 27th, 1886.

I.—"This day, the 27th, the Foreign Representatives will issue notifications to the subjects of their respective nations and instruct them to send in to-morrow, the 28th instant, statements of the amount of *2 bu kin* held by them. On the ensuing 30th instant, the said coins in their possession must be handed in for examination to the Kanagawa Saibansho. Any person failing to produce the *2 bu kin* in his possession for examination on this day shall himself sustain whatever loss he may incur.

II.—Examining officers will be despatched to Hyogo, Osaka and Nagasaki by the *New York* when that vessel takes the next mails. The Foreign Representatives will communicate this fact to their Consuls residing at those ports. As soon as the *New York* arrives, notifications will at once be issued to the subjects of all nationalities, instructing them to furnish statements of the quantity of coin in their possession on the next day; after which a day will be fixed for the examination of the coins.

III.—Examining officers will be at once despatched by land to Niigata and Hakodate, and the Foreign Representatives will forward despatches to their Consuls and will make arrangements similar to those described above.

IV.—When the coins are being examined, or afterwards, should circumstances occur to give rise to a suspicion of fraud, the books of the persons making application for the exchange of coins shall be examined.

V.—Coins, in respect to which proof exists that they have not been coined by Japanese subjects, will not be exchanged."

On the same day that the Government issued the above Notification they instructed Kuze Jisaku, vice-Director of the Mint, to choose, from among the merchants who kept exchange shops in Tokyo, several who were most experienced in distinguishing spurious gold and silver coins from good money and to cause them to proceed the same evening to Yokohama and hold an inspection of all the *2 bu* gold pieces in the possession of foreigners residing in that place; and in four or five days the work of inspection was completed. There are no means now of ascertaining the number of debased *2 bu* pieces which were exchanged at the ports at that time in accordance with the five articles of the above-mentioned Notification as the papers have all been destroyed.

As stated above, the Government adopted energetic measures in dealing with debased gold and silver coins. First of all they took steps with regard to debased coins in the possession of foreigners resident in the ports, and afterwards they proceeded to take measures in regard to the debased money held by Japanese in the interior. They issued a new decree to all the *Fu*, *Han*, and *Ken* authorities, ordering them to make estimates of all the spurious money in the possession of Japanese in their respective jurisdictions,

\* 100 *ryo* worth of *2 bu* gold pieces weighed 160 *monme*, of which 55 *monme* *2 bu* were pure gold and 105 *monme* *2 bu* were silver.

† Decree of the 26th July, 1886.

and fixed November of the same year as the time for such estimates to be sent in to the Government. In the end, however, it was found to be impossible to carry out this decree, and accordingly, as every plan formed by the Government for dealing with the question failed, as a last resource, the Senate was again consulted by the Emperor, who elicited opinions as to the proper steps to be taken (6th of October, 1869). The Imperial address was as follows:—

"At present spurious money is in circulation in the Empire, and, though We have frequently issued decrees strictly prohibiting such circulation, an efficient method of dealing with the matter has not yet been found. If the Government gives genuine money in exchange for these spurious coins, it will only facilitate fraud and encourage evil. If it at once puts a stop to the circulation of these coins, it will shut out good as well as bad coins, for there are a great many kinds, and such a proceeding would be contrary to all right principles. If it has all the coins assayed and then buys them up at their respective market values, this would appear to be a just proceeding, but unless a satisfactory method of doing this is devised, such a measure would tend to create dissatisfaction. On the currency depends the welfare of the realm; and now that the evils caused by an inferior coinage are so great, not only is confusion created in Our foreign trade, but the national power is also seriously weakened thereby. By what expedient, then, can this state of things be remedied and public and private interests be reconciled? Deliberate on this subject, gentlemen, and furnish Us with your views."

The various opinions expressed in the reply to the Imperial address were as follows:—

- (1.) That those who made counterfeit coins should be punished.
- (2.) That the punishment should not be retrospective, but that those who in future made counterfeit coins should receive heavy punishment.
- (3.) That, without enquiring whether the coins were counterfeit or not, paper notes should be made and should be given in exchange for them.
- (4.) That new coins should be made at once and given in exchange for them.
- (5.) That the counterfeit coins in question should be assayed and should be redeemed with paper money in accordance with their intrinsic values.
- (6.) That the counterfeit coins should be assayed and should be exchanged for good money in accordance with their intrinsic values.
- (7.) That Mexican dollars should be borrowed and that all previous issues of gold and silver should be abolished.
- (8.) That for the present an official stamp should be placed on all counterfeit coins and their exact values fixed, and that they should be allowed thus to remain temporarily in circulation.
- (9.) That for the present, and for a certain time only, paper notes should be manufactured in all the *Fu, Han, and Ken*; and that these notes should be exchanged for the counterfeit coins, and should circulate until such time as good money was coined.
- (10.) That the 2-*bu* gold pieces should be called in by the Government and should be regarded as a National Debt; that a rate of interest should be determined and that a certain date should be fixed for their redemption.
- (11.) That the counterfeit money should be called in by the Government, who should lend good money in exchange, and that the latter should be paid back to the Government in yearly instalments.

These opinions were submitted to the Emperor on the 12th of October.

The opinions expressed by the Senate were all, as may be seen, of a different nature, but not a single plan among those proposed was either suitable or even practicable. The fourth proposal, namely, to at once coin new coins and exchange them for the old currency was in truth a very ordinary proposition, but there was no other way of meeting the difficulty. The other proposals were all either good for nothing, or mere private expressions of opinion, in which the real issue was mistaken, or, again, they were propositions which were not certainly without reason but could not possibly be carried out. The Government, therefore, decided to adopt the principle of the fourth proposal, and while putting an end to the evil on the one hand, by issuing the strictest injunctions against the further issue and circulation of counterfeit coin, and by instituting the most searching investigations into the amount and quality of such coins already in circulation, on the other hand to proceed energetically with the establishment of a mint and, by coining a new and reformed coinage, to sweep away entirely the accumulated evils caused by previous issues of debased money.

Accordingly, the Government, on the one hand, issued again and again the strictest injunctions to the local authorities of the *Fu, Han, and Ken*,

and adopted every precaution against the issue of spurious money and, on the other hand, proceeded energetically with the preparations for the working of the Mint. In the winter of the following year (1870) the mint buildings were nearly all finished and the time arrived when the new coins could be minted, and a plan for dealing with the previous issues of money could be carried out. Subsequently the Government gradually carried out the work of replacing the previous issues of coin by the new coinage, and then, at last, they were enabled to make a clean sweep of the whole accumulation of evils which had been caused by the circulation of counterfeit and debased coins.

## STORIES OF A TRAVELLER.—I.

### ON THE ROAD TO SAPPORO;

#### A STORY OF THE CREATION AND COLLAPSE OF AN AFFECTION.

The story that I am going to relate was told me by an old gentleman whom I once travelled with between Tomakomai and Sapporo. Tomakomai is the last station at which travellers bound overland to Sapporo usually sleep. The road, when I last saw it, was anything but good, and it was partly on account of its mud and inequalities that I made the acquaintance of the gentleman who told me what I am about to narrate. It came about in this way. Both of us had slept at Tomakomai, and next morning we were fellow-passengers on the coach which was to carry us to Sapporo. At the start everything except the scenery was tolerably pleasant. The scenery on the roads,—by which I mean the proper highways cut by the old Colonial Department—is for the most part, after the first half hour, extremely monotonous; in fact it is so monotonous that, at the end of a long day's journey, not only are you suffering from physical exhaustion, but you feel low-spirited. Everywhere you have a similar view. When the roads were made, the only idea which the engineers kept before them was that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, so they staked out a few points and connected them by the straight lines which now form the highways. On either side of these straight lines there are high walls of green trees and shrubs. Enter them, and you are in what is in many places an impenetrable primeval forest. These walls, together with an interminable line of telegraph poles, are all you have to look at. If you look ahead or if you look behind, the view is all the same—a white punice road, interminable converging walls of green, and a line of telegraph poles disappearing in perspective. One coach-driver had succumbed to this eternal sameness, and is now in an asylum. His symptoms are peculiar, and easily traceable to their cause. When you speak to him, he usually says, "Do you think we shall ever get there? Long road. Ah!" And if you appear interested in the subject, he will pick up a stick or any long object, and, holding it up to his eye, remark, "How very like looking through the wrong end of a telescope."

The reason that the Tomakomai Sapporo highway was not made—like the St. Petersburg-Moscow railway—all in one piece, is that there are a few rivers to be crossed. At each of these the road bends, and descends to the river-bed, and it was in one of these descents that I made my companion's acquaintance. We were running rapidly, when the wheels on my side went suddenly with a bump into an unusually deep rut; then there was a crash, the coach heeled over, and my companion was precipitated into my arms. One of the wheels was smashed, and I at once saw that instead of being comfortably lodged in Sapporo, we should probably have to spend the night in the woods.

"It's lucky Old Kinodoku-san (Mr. Sorrowful one) lives just below," said the driver to my companion, who was wiping his forehead and apologising for having fallen so heavily upon me. "If you'll get out, we'll just walk the trap down to his place, and see if we can't repair it."

We soon came to Mr. Kinodoku's residence, which was a rough-looking ranch, roofed with bark; and when I saw Mr. Kinodoku, I thought he had been rightly named, for a sadder looking man I never met. From the time we arrived to the time when we left old Kinodoku never moved a muscle of his face. They say there is an exception to every rule, and a rule in Japan is that, old or young, man, woman, or boy, everybody is always smiling. Marriage or funeral, it doesn't matter which, you are sure to see a cheerful face. The driver and my companion, while assisting each other in tying up the broken spokes, were chattering and laughing over the accident as if they were at a pantomime. But the more they laughed and talked the sadder old Kinodoku seemed to

grow. His tangled hair, his stubby beard, and his generally unkempt appearance, all tended to make him look more woe-begone and careless of the world than perhaps he really was. The more I looked at his face, the longer and longer it seemed to grow. At one moment he had an expression like the proprietor of a hearse, while the next, his face was like that of a dead undertaker. Once he saw me looking in his room, which was covered with long strips of paper like bills; in fact from the receipts on them I concluded they were bills. Old Kinodoku, who was standing behind me, gave a long-drawn sigh and gently murmured "1,547 yen 43 sen go rin," and as I thought from the expression of his face that he was about to weep, I turned away. What he meant by 1,547 yen 43 sen go rin, I did not know. His house was odd, he was odd; I trusted that he was not mad.

When we got away, I asked my companion whether old Kinodoku was rich. "Was he grieving over our accident, or what is the matter with the old man?"

"No, he ain't rich. He was always so, or had been so for the last six years," was the reply.

"What has he papered his house with?" I asked. "It looks to me as if he had used up a lot of old bills." The only answer I got was a screech of laughter.

"Don't! don't! you'll kill us if you go on that way," said the driver.

"What's the matter, now?" I thought to myself. "When I ask a question of these people they begin to screw up their faces and squirm and laugh as if they were born idiots. Old Kinodoku may be suffering from melancholy, but these folks are suffering from some sort of lunacy." My curiosity, however, was too great for me to keep silent, so after the guff-hawing had ceased I gently asked whether Mr. Kinodoku lived alone.

"Yes, he lives alone," said the coachman, emphasizing *alone* and verging on a splutter.

"Ah! I see," said I. "I understand the sad, sheep-like look now. He is touched with melancholia. Anybody living alone in a Yezo forest would get the same way, I suppose."

Here the driver and my companion laughed more immediately than ever.

At length the driver said, "Tain't the woods that's done it, it's the women. The women have a lot to answer for in this world. Old Kinodoku has been trying to get married for the last thirty years, but somehow it has never come off. The last time he tried it was the worst though,—just broke him up entirely."

Here my companion rattled off with a long history of old Kinodoku, the driver occasionally interpolating little additions and corrections. I can't remember the details of the story, so I must tell it in my own words, and where there is a gap I will interpolate myself. My own interpolations will be easily recognised.

"Old Kinodoku was one of the earliest settlers in Yezo after the end of the Tokugawa war. At that time he was bright and cheerful, and always fooling round with the girls. Everybody thought he would soon get hitched. There was one girl in particular—Ohanasan—that he was especially sweet upon. Night after night he would go to her parents' house, where he was well received, and everyone thought the matter settled. Even old Kinodoku—he was younger then—used to talk about his wife, and hinted at inviting me to the ceremony. Something, however, turned up which prevented the marriage."

"It was that naval lieutenant, with his brass buttons," broke in the driver, "who came up from Tokyo, and knocked the shine out of old Kinodoku's cotton kimono. Don't you remember the fuss there was when Ohanasan was missing, and a letter came up from the south saying she had run off with the sailor?"

"Yes, yes," replied the narrator.

And then there was another guffaw. All the world is alike, I thought, as I listened to my friends; one and all are apt to laugh at each other's misfortunes.

"After a few months Kinodoku got better," continued my stout friend, "and went to Morio to construct a pier. Here he again fell in love, but because he did not happen to have enough money in his pocket to take his sweetheart and her friends to the theatre one evening, she flew into a rage, said she would not marry a beggar, and broke off the match. The next place where he had the matrimonial fever was at Mororan. All went on swimmingly until he asked the old man how about parting with his daughter. 'Oh, part with my daughter,' said the old gentleman; 'why, certainly,' but—here he looked hard at Kinodoku—'it will be for a consideration, you know. I'm building a new junk for the herring fishery, and if you will advance half the money you can have it.' 'Original from the greatest pleasure in the world.'"

Poor Kinodoku said he could give him 50 *yen*, but a junk would cost 350. Another young fellow who had been attracted by the smiles of Omasu, here stepped in, paid 150 *yen*, and carried off Kinodoku's sweetheart. This time we thought he would have gone mad, but in a year or so he got better and again began to smile. "If I only had brass buttons like a lieutenant, or a lot of money, I should be all right," said Kinodoku. "The old-fashioned way of working up a sentiment and falling in love doesn't do in these modern times. Getting married is a business, and married I'll be. First I'll get some money, and then I'll put on silk *hakama*. I can't get brass buttons unless I become a *Takunin*, but I'll make such a splash in the social world of the capital that the prettiest young woman in the Hokkaido will just jump at me."

And now comes the real part of the story.

"Kinodoku set up a house at Tomakomai, and as that is a place where travellers between Sapporo and Hakodate usually sleep, just as we did, he had lots of custom. In three or four years he had saved some 700 or 800 *yen*, and off he went to Sapporo, where, if there were any good-looking young ladies in Vezo, they might certainly be found. On his arrival he arrayed himself in *hakama* and the finest *haori* (silk cape) that money could purchase, and to prevent the purpose of his visit becoming known and to avoid being overwhelmed with young ladies, he betook himself to a quiet hotel in the suburbs of the city. In the evening, in order to learn something about the eligible young ladies of the capital, he inquired of the landlord to partake of a little refreshment. The landlord was a talkative old soul, and before Kinodoku could draw him out it was necessary to have several bottles of *sake*. At the end of the evening Kinodoku learnt that there was living very near to him a beauty whose hand was being sought by every unattached young man in town.

"Momo is her name," said the landlord. Then, wiping his mouth with the back of his hand, said, "pretty name,—eh?"

After this came Kinodoku's bill for finding out about the dear little Momo:—

Ten bottles of <i>sake</i> .....	Yen.
Little bits of cucumber, daikon, &c., as a <i>teishu</i> .....	1.25
Raw Fish and <i>Sake</i> .....	2.50
Little Fish and <i>Sake</i> .....	1.50
An extra bottle .....	1.00
Total .....	6.25

"Two *yen* and forty-five *sen*, and fifty-five *sen* change, which I gave to the servant just to make an impression," said Kinodoku to himself as he went to his bed. "Altogether three *yen* to find out the existence of the prettiest girl in Hokkaido. It is n't dear." And off he went to sleep, dreaming about little Momo.

Next day he had another conversation with the landlord, which involved more *sake*, little bits of cucumber, and the like, during which he hinted that he should like to see the beauty he talked about last night.

"Sly dog," said the landlord, poking Kinodoku in the ribs. "We'll see. My neighbour, the Doctor, knows her very well. I'll call him in and have a talk."

That night the Doctor came and partook freely of *sake* and relishes, and Kinodoku had a little bill of 6 *yen* 40 *sen* to pay. To gain the Doctor's affection, Kinodoku offered to take him and his family to see the wrestlers who were in town. Next day the Doctor came with his wife and his friends; they spent a very pleasant day at the wrestling show, and in the evening Kinodoku had a bill of 25 *yen* 36 *sen* to pay. This was rather a shock to Kinodoku, who for a moment thought that, if the preliminaries cost so much, what would it cost when he took Momo herself to see the wrestlers. He, however, looked in his bag, and, as there was lots of money yet remaining, he closed it with a snap and felt quite happy.

That evening the Doctor suggested to Kinodoku that the best way of seeing Momo would be for him to give an entertainment at his hotel, when he would bring Momo and her relatives.

"Splendid idea. Let us drink to it," said Kinodoku. And that night he told the landlord to prepare the best of everything for to-morrow afternoon. He should have a number of his friends coming," he said, "and he should like them to be entertained royally. Call the best dancing girls, the best singers, the best musicians." And then to himself he said, "If I don't make a sensation to-morrow I never shall."

When the morning came he did make a sensation. The guests, who, by the bye, were all the Doctor's friends, dropped in one by one; and by the way they smiled and complimented Kinodoku it was evident that they were highly pleased.

Momo looked lovely, and when Kinodoku gazed upon her his heart thumped, and he felt how lucky he had been to escape from his former sweethearts who by this time were probably old women.

Before the evening was concluded, when all were merry with the wine they had drunk, Momo was induced to discourse upon the samisen. Such music,—it penetrated Kinodoku's soul,—and he thought how such a mate might wipe away his cares on stormy winter nights at Tomakomai. Now and then she raised her eyes, and with a smile looked beneath her long eye-lashes at Kinodoku. Momo's looks completely bowled Kinodoku over. "Dear little electric lamps," said he referring to her eyes. "Has anything ever before been created which was so beautiful as little Momo?" Then she danced. As she turned from side to side and moved her fan, Kinodoku felt that once and only once had he seen the perfection of grace and the poetry of motion. At last they went, Kinodoku bowing them away from the front door of the hotel with complimentary expressions and a profusion of smiles. For a while he stood at the door looking at the lanterns disappearing down the dark road until the ripple of Momo's laughter had died away in the distance and all was still and dark. As he turned to his room he observed lying on the stairs a silken cord, at the end of which was a small golden buckle. He picked it up, and at once recognised it as belonging to Momo. "She has left this because she likes me," thought Kinodoku, "and with it as an excuse I may visit her house." "This little band has been round dear little Momo's waist," and he then folded it carefully in a sheet of paper so that it should not get soiled.

When he reached his room, there was the landlord on his knees waiting to present his little bill.

"How much was that bill?" said the narrator to the driver.

"Eighty-seven *yen* thirty-three *sen* *roku rin go mon*," replied the driver. "Sin it often—gee up."

For a moment Kinodoku was thunderstruck, but he quickly decided that he had better pay it without demur; for, if he did not work up to the level of the *hakama* and silk *haori* his chances of Momo might depreciate. Kinodoku was a careful man, so when he retired to bed he counted up what he had spent in getting an introduction to Momo. "One hundred and twenty-one *yen* sixty-nine *sen* *roku rin go mon*," he said. "Then, with my lodgings, I suppose it must at least be 150 *yen* that have gone. As I had in my bag 750 *yen*, I have now left 600 *yen*. Plenty, plenty," he thought. So he took another look at dear little Momo's girdle, blew out the candle, and went to sleep.

Next morning he was at Momo's house quite early, where after receiving thanks for his splendid entertainment, he presented the girdle. Momo's thanks were profuse, and from her manner it was evident that he was in high favour. Unfortunately, he was unable to talk to Momo alone, because her mother was there. When the mother went out a little sister came in, and when the little sister went out a young man came in, from the freedom of whose manners with Momo it was evident that he was no stranger; once he even took hold of her hand. Kinodoku's passion was now inflamed by jealousy, and although he was smiling when he said good-bye, he was really very angry. After this, from time to time, Kinodoku was to be found at Momo's house. Sometimes it was to invite her—which also meant her relations—to the theatre, sometimes to a fair, and to the horse races. All these little excursions told upon Kinodoku's purse, until after two weeks his 750 dollars had dwindled to 350.

When Kinodoku found that his funds were getting low he felt that something must be done quickly. In another two weeks, at the former rate, he would be bankrupt. He would go to her father and propose at once, gently hinting to the old man that if he liked to take over his property at Tomakomai he might have it willingly. This would prevent the old man from asking for money, and at the same time a voluntary offer would appear lordly and quite in accordance with the *hakama* and silk *haori*. To make it short, Momo's father jumped at Kinodoku's proposal, and suggested that Kinodoku should at once make out the transfer, which he did.

After a little blushing and giggling, Momo herself also consented, and Kinodoku, although he could not resist feeling that he was paying very dearly for his treasure, remembered that he had come for a purpose and that the purpose must be carried through. To spend 400 *yen* and then return without his bride would be folly.

All that now remained to be done was the marriage ceremony and the registration, and when that was done Kinodoku felt that the great object of his life would have been accomplished. In spite

of all that it had cost him, he was happy—very happy. A few more days, and Momo would be his, and he would return to Tomakomai, borrow a few hundred *yen*, and start a new life.

The marriage was fixed for the following week. A few days before this, Momo's father received a letter which compelled him to start at once for Hakodate, where some important business had to be transacted. He deeply regretted not being at his daughter's wedding, but as he passed through Tomakomai he would visit Kinodoku's property, and see that the house there was in proper order. The expressions of regret were on both sides abundant. He must go quickly, and would soon return. For the expenses of the marriage ceremony, which was to take place at a large restaurant, Kinodoku had advanced 150 dollars, leaving him exactly 100 in his purse.

The day at length arrived, and Kinodoku was at the *rendezvous* at an early hour. One by one the guests dropped in, and took their respective places along either side of the ceremonial chamber. The strange thing, however, was that none of Momo's household had come. They ought to have been there first. "Very odd," thought Kinodoku; and although he was a little troubled, he continued to chat pleasantly with his friends. After waiting patiently for three hours, some of the guests became a little restless, and Kinodoku observing this quietly slipped out of the room and went round to Momo's house to find out the cause of the delay.

Judge of Kinodoku's horror when he found that the *amado* (shutters) were closed. He shouted and he rapped, but the only replies were hollow echoes. It was clear that the house was empty. What was to be done. At that moment one of the neighbours came up to him and told him that the family had gone to Tomakomai, but, presenting a letter to Kinodoku, said, "Here is a letter which they wished me to give to you. The perspiration was dropping off Kinodoku's forehead when he tore open the letter. It read as follows:—

My Darling—We have just heard that my father has been suddenly taken ill at Tomakomai, and he is at your house, where we have gone to nurse him. We will be married there. Come quickly.

Your loving little Momo.

The following evening he reached Tomakomai, and hurried to his house, where he found a family of strangers refurbishing. They had bought the house about a week ago from an old gentleman who had an order from the owner empowering him to sell. All legal formalities having been complied with, the old gentleman had left, and was by this time probably on his way to Osaka.

Kinodoku was struck dumb. An old lady and her daughter had not arrived in Tomakomai during the past few days. A little later Kinodoku learnt that Momo and her mama had never gone in the direction of Tomakomai, but had sailed from Otaru, probably with the intention of joining papa down south.

For several days Kinodoku remained speechless, but gradually the story of the cruel manner in which he had been treated got noised abroad, and when the bill for the marriage feast—which had not been paid in Sapporo—came down to Tomakomai, Kinodoku threw down his purse, which contained nearly a hundred *yen*, and asked the policeman to take him to gaol. A good deal of sympathy was naturally created, and a subscription was got up to make up the 150 *yen* which was required to pay for the marriage feast. It was at this time that he was first addressed as Kinodokusan, and as so many people used the term when speaking about him, it eventually settled on him as a name. His real name was Monokichi. With a small balance that remained he wandered out from Tomakomai, and set up the shanty where we repaired the coach. The only relic of his experiences that he retained were his bills, and with these he papered his new home, and that is how we come to know how much Kinodoku's matrimonial adventure had cost him. Whenever a woman comes along the road, Kinodoku rushes in and closes his shutters, and if we had had a woman on board our coach we should have had to walk to Sapporo, for Kinodoku would never have lent us any assistance.

"Now, stranger," said the narrator, "you understand why Kinodoku don't smile. The *hakama* and silk *haori* plan of getting married may do for some, but the old-fashioned way is cheaper."

Just then the coach drew up in Sapporo, and I wished my friends good-bye.

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## THE LESSONS OF THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, November 1st, 1886.

A New York city election, however full of sound and fury it may be, generally signifies nothing to observers at a distance. But there are exceptions. At intervals, depending partly upon the depths which official infamy has sounded, and partly upon the patience of the slow moving and much enduring public, spasmodic struggles for reform set in, and vigorous efforts are made to dislodge the professional mercenaries who habitually control the local government, and to replace them by honest men. These efforts are supposed to be successful, a brief term, but not one of them has ever been known to produce lasting results. After a few months of apparent political cleanliness, the régime of rascality comes to the front again, and the metropolis is once more subjected to the sway of wholesale swindlers and plunderers. Condolence with the populace of New York, upon their griefs and humiliations, would be utterly wasted. They have repeatedly shown themselves able to cast off the weight of abuse which oppresses them, and if they obtain no permanent relief, their own supineness and indifference are to blame. A community which enjoys the privilege of governing itself has no right to complain of prolonged defective administration. It is undoubtedly true that the population of New York contains many difficult elements to deal with, but they are probably no more unmanageable or numerous, proportionately, than similar elements in other places. It may be safely assumed that wherever the criminal classes find themselves free to exercise their vocation, without let or hindrance, they will do so with alacrity. Let the rogues of London, or Boston, once understand that their ways are also the ways of the office-holding fraternity; that encouragement and connivance, rather than punishment, will be systematically extended to them; and that the orderly and well disposed sections are too careless to guard their own interests or the public reputation;—then London, or Boston, will speedily occupy the position in which New York now stands, namely, that of a city where the laws are openly disregarded; where corruption is the prevailing rule, and purity is the rare and almost undiscoverable exception; where excessive taxation is exacted for the undisguised purpose of enriching organized bands of robbers who get themselves elected to posts which should invest their holder with dignity and honour, but which are here used only to facilitate gigantic schemes of fraud and rapine. That is the character to which the social and commercial capital of the United States has reduced itself, and it can be redeemed from degradation only by the masses who pass the greater part of their lives in quiet condonation of the vicious condition of affairs, and whose apathy is equivalent to coöperation with the iniquities which disgrace them. How soon, under such circumstances, it is likely to be redeemed, is a question in which hopeful calculation has little share.

It was about fifty years ago that the political vampires began to fasten their clutch upon New York. The rabble of the democratic party then discovered how easily the control of all the city offices could be obtained, by unscrupulous use of the elective methods then practised. The obstacles were so light that they could hardly be said to exist. If majorities were lacking in particular districts, there was no difficulty in supplying them. "Vote early and vote often" was a rallying cry no less truthful than jocose. Newly landed immigrants were naturalized, off hand, by hundreds and thousands, and sent without delay to regions "where they would do the most good." The ancient whig party was powerless against devices like these. In the first place, its leaders were hampered by bonds of traditional respectability, and in the next place they had not the facile instruments of their opponents to work with. Raw importations of humanity, chiefly from Ireland, could not be converted into "old line whigs," while their incorporation into the democratic ranks was instantaneous and complete. Thus, in a short time, most of the minor municipal offices, and not a few of the most prominent, were given into untrustworthy liberal hands. Against some of the more scandalous of these proceedings, the whigs attempted to take legal action; but as the judiciary of New York is elective, the army of murderers presently had all the counts under their command. At last, everything being snugly and comfortably prepared for pillage, the reputable citizens looking on meanwhile with tranquil unconcern, the transfer of treasure from the city's coffers to the pockets of the de-

predators began. For years it proceeded without interruption. Notorious gamblers, prize fighters, lottery dealers, and the like, filled the principal posts of local authority. Judges were directly ruled by bodies of whom thieves and murderers were shining representatives. Government, in those days, rapidly grew to be a by-word of mockery.

Under the reign of the late Fernando Wood, the distinguished head of a notorious family of law-breakers, the disorders reached a point which momentarily arrested the attention of the community. Decent men of all parties joined hands, and by their united strength overthrew the system of that period, clearing out the malefactors from the city hall, and substituting a reasonably honest set of functionaries. The ease with which this was done surprised everybody. Wood and his companions raged over their defeat, and did not hesitate to lament their want of foresight in failing to throw in the few thousand extra votes that would have kept them in power. There is no denying that they might have done this, as well as not. But they thought they had made everything secure, and did not care to waste good material. For a few months all worked well. Upright people could walk into the Mayor's office, or pass the precincts of the Common Council, without being morally stifled. Then, again, the respectable multitude dropped politics, and turned to other objects of consideration. The consequences were inevitable. In fact, the plunderers had never lost their real grip. By intrigue, by bribery, by intimidation, sometimes by deeds of violence, they gradually reasserted themselves, and in a year or two were more firmly in possession than ever. During the short era of partial integrity, the singular expedient was adopted of voluntarily surrendering a portion of the city's rights and privileges, and transferring them to the authority of the State. This device, a feeble one at the best, and attributable only to idleness and lack of spirit among the citizens at large, was far from successful. No self-respecting community, it should seem, would thus consent to shirk its proper responsibilities, and throw the burden of protecting it from robbery upon a legislative assemblage a hundred miles away. But it was done, and many of the powers belonging to the Mayor and other municipal officials were transferred to representatives of the Commonwealth, at Albany. As might have been predicted, the spoilers had only to recommence operations on the very lines laid down for them. Since the State Legislature was to participate largely in the management of city affairs, the one thing needful was to get control of the State Legislature. This having been accomplished by the usual means, in comparatively short order, the democratic mastery of the situation was absolute. All earlier depredations sunk into insignificance, compared with the stupendous ravages committed by Tweed and his clan. After these had continued perhaps a dozen years, another impulse of resistance manifested itself on the part of the people. This time, the dislodgment of the rogues was not so readily effected; but at least it was demonstrated that by combined action the political atmosphere could be purified whenever necessary. Once more the city had its face and hands washed, rivers of dirty water running, the while, through the streets of Manhattan, and congratulations alike premature and baseless filled the air. Of what avail was it all? Before the noise of the conflict was well over, the democratic machinery was in as good working condition as ever, and measures of rehabilitation were set in motion, with an energy and an ingenuity which the listless tax-payers made scarcely a pretence of opposing.

Until three or four months ago, the mercenaries were in virtually undisturbed possession of their accustomed strongholds, and it seems probable they might have so continued if they had been willing to cover their transactions with even the flimsiest veil of decency. But they had reached a point where they believed concealment to be a superfluous affectation. The great offices were openly bought and sold. Patronage was divided up at so much a job, and the millions annually extorted from the tax-payers were almost undisguisedly parcelled out among the manipulators of municipal politics. At this very moment, upwards of twenty Aldermen are under indictment for crimes of bribe-taking, peculation, conspiracy to defraud, and the like. Whether they will be brought to justice, is yet an open question. They would never have been arraigned, but for the barefaced flagrancy of their operations, at which even their high placed partners in guilt could not wink. Several of them have escaped to Canada, where they are safe from seizure, owing to the non-existence of a suitable extradition treaty. One of them, indeed, has been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years; but this blundering idiot had been in

in the habit of going about, declaring his own offences, and daring the agents of the law to hold him to account. His comrades, such as have not already run away, are under bonds of fifty thousand dollars each; but this would be a trifling loss, supposing that they should forfeit bail, in comparison with the huge sums they have stolen. Some of them proclaim their immunity from any kind of penalty, owing to the fact that—by virtue of their beautiful coöperative system—the District Attorney upon whom falls the duty of prosecuting them received his office from their bounteous hands. Thus the whole city machinery is a network of corruption. Every man is more or less directly interested in hiding the misdeeds of his colleagues. The detected aldermen do not by any means hold a monopoly of villainy. Only the other day, the Commissioner of Public Works,—whose title is sufficient to indicate the enormous money power he must wield in a city like New York,—was expelled from his office in disgrace, not because he had grossly misused the public funds, but because, having quarrelled with some of his fellow knaves, he had not the wit to keep his misdemeanours secret. It was discovered that he had actually promised in writing, as the price of his appointment, that he would "run" the Department of Public Works in the interest and under the orders of a notorious contractor, who is also a potent democratic leader. Shocking as it is to relate, this Commissioner's removal by the Mayor, after the exposure, was far from an assured conclusion. Every one knew that, laden down with infamy as the culprit was, the chief magistrate would have sustained and protected him if he, the Commissioner, had consented to place his patronage at the Mayor's disposal. There is no conjecture about this. The community was almost surprised when the announcement came that the guilty man had been deposed. And even then, his actual displacement hung in doubt; for, owing to the successive limitations of the Mayor's authority, before referred to, that official cannot set aside any office holder, no matter how flagitious his crimes, without the consent of the Governor of the State. Well, the Governor is himself a democrat,—an integral part of the big machine which plays Juggernaut with the populace of the Commonwealth. Upon the good will of the chiefs in New York city he is largely dependent for the reelection to which he aspires, and without their countenance his hope of nomination for President, which is the ambition of his life, would rapidly vanish. However, he did approve the ejection of the Commissioner, but there is not a man bold enough to say that this was done with unqualified purity and integrity of motive. It was a question whether the politicians should be conciliated, or a wholesome effect produced upon the country at large by an act—not of lofty Spartan heroism, but of simple honesty and justice. On this occasion, the odds looted up in favor of honesty, especially as the factions in the city were fighting among themselves, and the estrangement of one section might ensure additional fidelity from the others. So the victim was sacrificed, and what was the result? A new Commissioner of Public Works was appointed by the Mayor,—an individual whose reputation had been flawless till that moment, but whose first act was universally recognized as an unconditional surrender of all the pecuniary interests of his Department into the hands which had given him the profitable position. It is needless to recite further details. These examples show the materials of which the city Government is composed, and illustrate the methods by which it is administered. One principle is supreme, and this is fitly represented by a single group of synonyms—plunder, robbery, pillage, rapine, and so following, throughout the family of obnoxious substantives.

Thus it happens that the long suffering people of the metropolis have once more shaken off their lethargy, and nerved themselves for another conflict with the evil-doers. The course they have this time adopted differs materially from that pursued in their former struggles. There has been no preconceived union of law-abiding men of all parties, but the opportunity for concentration of the respectable masses has been brought about in another way. A month ago, when the preparations for the municipal election began to resound, a suggestion was made—nobody now remembers by whom—that the working men, the trades unions, and kindred bodies, should nominate a candidate of their own for Mayor. Equally without responsibility or authority, the name of Henry George was suggested for the distinction. At the outset, the idea was not regarded very seriously. Mr. George himself viewed it with incredulity. Presently, however, he announced that if the labouring men would testify their sincerity by guaranteeing him thirty thousand votes, he would accept nomination. To the general asto-

nishment, and undoubtedly to his own, the required votes were pledged within a few days. Henry George was formally proclaimed an independent candidate for Mayor, and his pretensions were supported with an energy and enthusiasm totally unlooked for. We all know who and what Mr. George is. In a local election of this description the question of his economic or social theories has scarcely a place. Those who hastened to his support gave no consideration to his advocacy of this or that disputed theory of broad government. He was known to be an honest, an intelligent, and a capable man. That was sufficient. His name is now the rallying cry for a formidable host,—it may be forty thousand, or it may be a hundred thousand,—we shall not know how many until the election is over.

The nomination of Mr. George, and the ardour with which it was accepted, had a remarkable effect upon the democratic legions. Under ordinary circumstances, they would have set up some candidate of their favourite pattern, probably Mr. Grace, the present incumbent—who, while cowing he would never consent to a re-election, was working with all his might for the opportunity to consent—and would have gone rejoicing on their customary nefarious way. But they were quick to perceive the necessity of adopting unusual tactics, in this crisis. They hunted about for a reputable man, and finding one whose character was tolerably fair, though not as free from reproach as it ought to be, in the person of U.S. Congressman Hewitt, they persuaded him, without much difficulty, to stand as their present figure-head. They would have infinitely preferred one of the familiar stamp, but they scented danger in the atmosphere. Mr. Hewitt is a man whose political record is disgraced by some ugly incidents,—notably his endorsement and circulation of the memorable Morcy forgery, by which General Garfield was nearly defeated in the national campaign of 1880,—but financially his hands are believed to be clean. They ought to be, for, as a millionaire manufacturer, he should scarcely be subject to sordid temptations. Probably no one supposes that he, if elected, would personally touch a dishonest penny. That is absolutely all that can be said of him. He cannot restore integrity to the municipal government, and he will not try. He is perfectly aware that he has been selected solely to preserve the corrupt democratic organization from a passing peril. The individuals who are most interested in supporting him are thieves and vagabonds. It may be asked why he should take upon himself the labours of an office in which he will be powerless to stem the current of abuse and misrule. For the answer, we have to look to Washington. The Presidency of the Republic is the glittering goal of all political ambition. At this juncture there is no conspicuous democratic aspirant for that exalted post. The Mayoralty of New York is as likely to be the first stepping stone thereto as any other public station. Did not Mr. Cleveland rise to power first by his action as Mayor of an inland city, and afterward by his course as Governor of State? Is not Mr. Hill, the present Governor, striving to mount by the same pathway? Mr. Hewitt has convinced himself that during his short term at the City Hall, opportunities will arise for enabling him to pose as an effective reformer, without in any degree alienating the class by whose aid, if at all, he must eventually rise to greatness. He can act the part of sterling probity before the nation, while his immediate followers go on filling their pockets as before. He may even venture to threaten with deposition a few of the more audacious felons, but he has no power of absolute removal, and as his decrees require the confirmation of the Governor, who is himself playing precisely the same game, he can hope for no exclusive advantage from such extreme measures. The Governor will consent or refuse to sanction Mr. Hewitt's acts, according to the probable effect upon his own, not Mr. Hewitt's aspirations. Undoubtedly the duties of the mayoralty will be complicated and embarrassing, at times, but the term of occupancy is not long, and the incumbent can do a vast deal in the way of magnificent pretence, without seriously hurting or offending anybody of importance. Mr. Hewitt is a clever man,—no person disputes that,—and if so extraordinary a political phenomenon as that of Mr. Cleveland's elevation could be repeated, there is no perceptible reason why he should not profit by it as well as by any other adroit scheme.

In the face of two such powerful nominations as those of George and Hewitt, the Republicans of New York, who deferred their action till the last moment, were manifestly discouraged and downcast. But in time they buckled to their work, and, after a somewhat anxious search, lighted upon Mr. Roosevelt as the party candidate. Mr. Roosevelt is a gentleman against whom no-

body, not even his extremest antagonist, has anything to say, except that he is only twenty-eight years old. He happens to be as rich as Mr. Hewitt, having inherited about as much wealth as the democratic leader has accumulated by hard work. Both of them proclaim that they contribute nothing to the expenditures of the campaign, but declarations of this sort have necessarily to be strongly salted, before being swallowed. If a candidate has money, he cannot avoid spending some of it, in a city contest. Mr. George has none, so he can give none. The Republicans of the metropolis are pretty nearly as rapacious as their forerunners;—that is to say, the secret machinery by which votes are controlled among the lower classes is just as dishonest on one side as on the other. It was not always so, but the unprincipled devices of the democrats were easily learned by their adversaries, and they have not hesitated to "better the instruction," when in a position to do so. The republican middle class is free from corrupt influences, and a man like Mr. Roosevelt could never be entangled or tied down by such foul associations as those which inevitably attach themselves to every democratic candidate. Of course he could do very little toward purging the municipal system, no matter by what majority he might be elected. It is true that some few of the Mayor's lost privileges have been restored, in late years, but not enough to endow him with anything like the power which his title implies. Roosevelt's accession would be chiefly valuable as a rebuke and a protest; beyond that, it could not, in the existing state of affairs, be effective. George's accession would serve precisely the same end, though he would be rather less capable of executing reforms than Roosevelt, the latter, notwithstanding his youth, having spent several years in the Albany Legislature, where he gained experience, and distinguished himself by vigorous efforts to rescue both State and city politics from the wretched condition into which they have fallen.

The election takes place to-morrow and you will know the result long before this letter can reach you. With us, up to this moment, all is in the dark. Each faction assumes a confidence which in truth it is far from feeling. Looking at the field with the impartiality of a hardened cynic—a condition of mind which prolonged observation of New York politics is pretty certain to produce—I should say that the chances are in favour of Hewitt. He has the marvellous organization of the democracy, the co-operation of those now in power, the advantage of practically unlimited funds, and the strength which proceeds from perfect readiness, on the part of his supporters, to employ any means, however base or fraudulent, that may promote success. Henry George places his reliance upon the undoubted sincerity and the almost unexampled enthusiasm of his followers. Their zeal is not affected, like that of the democrats, and if his people had begun to prepare themselves for action six months, instead of four weeks, ago, they might have swept everything irresistibly before them. Mr. Roosevelt is, like Mr. Hewitt, sustained by a well conducted organization, but the republican forces are neither so well trained, nor so slavishly submissive to questionable influences as those of his partizan rival. Moreover, it does not appear that his disciples have thrown much energy into the canvas. Such hope as they have, is based mainly upon the possible disintegration of the democratic army through the secession of working men who are stung to irritation by the wantonness and insolence with which they are overtaxed, and who are possessed by the conviction that their burdens will be in some manner lightened by the change they are seeking to bring about. If these working men succeed in reducing the usually compact democratic vote in an appreciable degree, the republicans discern a possible triumph in store for them. Against the solid array of the democracy they would not have a single chance. Against the democracy reduced and enfeebled by desertions, their outlook is not so despairing. As I have said, the victory of Mr. Hewitt now appears a foregone conclusion; but it would be no matter for amazement if either of the other nominees should at the last moment develop an unanticipated strength, and distance his competitors by a small plurality. After all, the genuine interest of the election does not rest with the decision of to-morrow's poll. It will project itself into the future, and will extend far outside the limits of the locality nominally concerned. The choice of Mr. Hewitt would so consolidate and reinforce the democratic party of New York city as to secure for it a dominating force in the ensuing Presidential campaign, and perhaps enable Governor Hill or the incoming Mayor to grasp the highest prize of American public life. All the diplomacy of the next two years would be directed to this end. Mr. Cleveland's rising ambition to be his own successor would be severely checked, if not extinguished,

and the attention of the country would be centred, certainly for a considerable time, upon the chief magistrates of the commonwealth and the metropolis. The accession of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. George would, by temporarily destroying the prestige of the democrats, inspire the republicans with hope of regaining their ascendancy in this all-powerful State, and would open prospects beside which the miserable machinations of the local politicians would be deemed insignificant. So far as personal results are concerned, only the two party candidates have any expectations beyond the immediate event. Mr. Hewitt might, with great good luck, mount from the mayoralty to the first office in the land. Mr. Roosevelt might, and doubtless would, be gradually lifted to important positions in the national legislature. Mr. George, however, would have to be content with his single conquest. The character of his writings, or I should perhaps say, their imagined or alleged character,—has rendered him an object of too much distrust and suspicion to warrant him in seeking a place in the great arena of national politics.

#### LETTER FROM LONDON.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

London, October 23rd.

The Chambers of Commerce and merchants having lately had their shy at the Consuls, the latter are now having a somewhat good innings. *The Times* has given four columns, under the caption "Consuls as Critics of Merchants," to an examination of the remarks of Consuls in their reports for the past year on what I may call the personal reasons (or reasons based on the personal deficiencies of merchants) for the decline of trade, and it has also bestowed a leader on the same subject. The merchants come out rather badly mauled. *The Times* says that it is quite right to criticize Consuls; if these officials exist at all they should be efficient, and merchants are the proper persons to point out their deficiencies as well the improvements which are required. But trade may exist with bad or useless Consuls, and indeed without Consuls at all; it cannot do so if the merchants have no enterprise. Then follow extracts from Consular reports all over the world, from Brazil to Greece, from Havre to Yokohama, from Réunion to San Francisco, pointing out the amazing obstinacy and ineptitude of British merchants. The reports contain some uncommonly plain speaking. One gentleman says the merchants are too bumptious, they are too good for their work, they expect people to buy what they, the merchants, sell not what they, the people want; they act in a take-it or leave-it spirit; in place of spending their holidays looking into trade questions on the spot, and making the personal acquaintance of their customers, they go about sight-seeing and purchasing spurious antiquities; they never send out travellers, and expect Consuls to do what they should do for themselves by means of travellers; they refuse to quote prices for ignorant local dealers in local currency, local weights, or for goods laid down at a local port. They will persist in quoting in English money for English weights and measures at their factory gates; they have no organization to enable them to ascertain when credit may safely be given, and accordingly they refuse it always; they have no pliancy, no capacity of adaptation to local circumstances and requirements. Nor are these mere general charges; they are every one amply supported by the Consuls by instances. *The Times* leader-writer says that these statements appear like caricatures of the spirit of British trade, but that they are abundantly supported. Our merchants, he concludes, enjoy the inestimable advantage of seeing themselves as others see them, and it must be acknowledged that the portrait, though not flattering, is at any rate highly instructive.

The late Consular Reports from Japan are referred to in the same article, especially the despatch from Sir Francis Plunkett enclosing the summary of trade to the Foreign Office. I have been much struck by a perusal of some of these reports to see Consuls proclaiming that trade could not improve under the present system in Japan. Fancy a British Consular officer in Japan ten or even five years ago denouncing the treaties as destructive of trade! A powerful imagination is necessary for the task, and if any Consul had been misguided enough (I never heard, or until now even dreamt of one) to send in such a report, it would probably have been returned for alteration or correction, and the unlucky wight would soon have felt the consequences of his audacity. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new," said King Arthur as he passed away "to the Original of Avilion"—I should think it

did indeed. The idea of a British Consular officer publicly stating that the treaties are not supreme and lasting efforts of human wisdom and justice, and are really no better than they should be, is enough to shake one's faith in the moral order of the universe, and to disturb the repose of every well regulated mind. But we live in revolutionary and dangerous days; what with atheism, socialism, and all the otherisms, one has almost given up being surprised by anything.

The present publishing season promises to be one of exceptional interest. Already Mr. Martin Tupper has published an exceedingly interesting autobiography, of the vain, garrulous, gossiping kind. His great popularity at one time has ever been a stumbling-block to the critics, but Mr. Tupper takes it all as a matter of right, and as a debt due to his genius. He gives a very amusing account of the reception he received many years ago in America, where he appears to have been almost worshipped. Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, also, has published his reminiscences. He was at Eton and Oxford with Mr. Gladstone and many others who have made great names in the world since then. His accounts of the Gladstone of sixty years ago, with whom he was then and for long after on terms of close intimacy and friendship, are especially interesting. Young Gladstone, as all the world knows, has travelled far in political paths since then; how far few knew until this book was published. To say he was an ardent, enthusiastic, and militant Tory is to put it very mildly. The Grand Old Gladstone talks of "dear old Scotland," and was born, apparently, in or near half the terms of that ancient Kingdom, while he has near relatives of his mother in the other half; young Gladstone said on one occasion (which old Gladstone has conveniently forgotten) that a Scotch Tory was worse than an English Whig, a Scotch Whig than an English Radical, and a Scotch Radical than the devil himself. Mr. Gladstone says he has forgotten this dreadful saying; Sir Francis Doyle replies "very possibly; the rifle forgets every bullet it has fired, the target that's hit does not forget so easily." The book has been largely quoted, of course; especially as Mr. Gladstone's old friend talks very plainly about him now, and says that he is untrustworthy as a politician, and, he fears as a man,—a polite way of saying that the Grand Old Man is a self-seeking schemer, who does not stick always because of the truth. This, it appears from a correspondence subsequently published, is precisely what Sir Francis Doyle does mean. Mr. Sala is getting his memoirs ready, and very entertaining they are sure to be. The letters of Delane, the last editor of *The Times* but one, unless they are very much expurgated, will also be interesting. I wonder if the book will contain any of those agonizing appeals which, according to Mr. Kinglake in one of the early chapters of his history of the Crimean war, the great editor was in the habit of receiving from fair visitants in corsetted carriages in the small hours of the morning. I always thought Mr. Kinglake drew a little on his imagination for his account of the work and life of Delane in the years 1853-7; his details no doubt are all correct, but the manner of arranging them so as to produce a vivid and striking picture is what makes me distrust him. However, the account of Delane about to be published will, it may be hoped, put us on the "inside track" of the life and habits of the greatest editor of modern times. A life of Darwin is also promised, which it is said, will refer specially to his religious opinions; and Mr. Wemyss Reid, a well-known provincial journalist, has in the press a life of the late Mr. Forster. A number of Carlyle's early letters, between 1814 and 1826, are also to appear. Books of travel without number are announced; but I hear of little relating specially to the Far East. This reminds me to mention a letter which appears in *The Times* of the 20th instant from a correspondent at Ikao, setting forth the charms of that delightful spot through two columns. I forget how many years ago it is since I first made the acquaintance of Ikao, on a tramp through the region between Takasaki and Nikko. But I am sure that half a dozen Europeans in all had not seen it at that date, and the advent of a solitary European was an historical event in the village. Now in place of a long and tedious journey to Takasaki, one is whisked along in a comfortable train in a few hours; remote Ikao is a popular watering-place, and it gets two columns of most happy description in *The Times*, so that the British citizen on his way to the city from the suburbs in his bus or train knows all about it. "The old order changeth"—but I fancy I have said this before. Old Japan, however, is as popular as ever in this country, as I am forcibly reminded by receiving a copy of Mitford's *Tales of Japan* just issued in a new edition by Messrs. Macmillan. What the number of this particular edition is I do

not know—possibly the twentieth,—but I observe that the new lord of Batsford Park, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, and goodness knows how many other manors, is still referred to on the title-page as "Second Secretary to the British Legation in Japan." The order has changed somewhat here too, as elsewhere in the world.

In a recent letter I mentioned that Sir Thomas Wade had presented his Chinese Library to the University of Cambridge. Sir Thomas's official letter making the offer to the Vice-Chancellor of the University has now been published. In it he describes the collection; it is deficient he says in books relating to Buddhism and Taoism; but in most other respects it is ample enough to satisfy the needs of an advanced student of the language. There are also some Manchu and Mongolian works. He promises to detail in a separate letter (how like Sir Thomas Wade!) the circumstances which induce him to offer the collection, "more especially at this juncture," to the University; but while making it a free gift he presses for one condition, viz.:—"That for the rest of my life, I be allowed free access to it, and that, so long as my powers of mind and body permit, I be constituted its special curator or guardian." In explanation of this request, he points out that there would be great difficulty in finding any one with the leisure or inclination to occupy himself with such a charge. He mentions also that, owing to the enormous destruction of book and libraries in China during the past thirty years, it would be a slow and troublesome task to restore many of the books in the collection; hence he will urge subsequently on the university authorities the prescription of very strict regulations in regard to the use of the collection. I have reason to believe that Sir Thomas will be appointed lecturer or professor of Chinese at Cambridge, where it is proposed to found a Chair as at Oxford. A gentleman who was once well known in Japan, and whose energy in matters of this nature has left permanent marks behind, is, I learn, interesting himself in this business, though why or in what capacity no one seems to know, and perhaps it does not greatly matter: I refer to Dr. Syle.

The new volume of Dr. Rein's book on Japan is at last announced. It deals specially with industry, trade, agriculture, and forests, and is to contain 24 partly coloured plates, 20 wood-cuts, and 3 maps. Dr. Rein's visit to Japan was in the years 1874 and 1875; his first volume did not appear until 1881, and now, five years after, and twelve years after his visit to the country, the second and concluding volume is announced. This hardly seems a prudent arrangement, bearing in mind that in no single respect has Japan stood still since 1874, and that in many most important matters,—and these included in the forthcoming volume,—her progress has been such as to amount to a revolution. However, Dr. Rein knows his own business best. The last volume was published in English a couple of years ago; but, although there can be doubt of its learning and thoroughness,—possibly on account of these very qualities,—I believe it has not been quite as successful here as its publishers could desire. Dr. Rein has been in London lately with a view to making arrangements for the translation and publication of the second volume,—with, I believe, but qualified success.

### AMERICAN TRADE WITH JAPAN.

#### REPORT OF MINISTER HUBBARD ON THE TRADE OF JAPAN WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The import and export trade amounts in the aggregate to \$61,837,456 annually.

Their trade with the United States reaches (\$15,573,510) fifteen millions annually.

Japan sells to the United States annually over one-third of her entire exports to all nations; yet she buys in return from the United States scarcely one-fifth as much of American products as she sells to our countrymen. Why is this so? It is not because of a want of appreciation of the great Republic, or of its people, for of all nations under the sun Japan probably likes and loves America and Americans as well if not better than all others. The Japanese have always received just and generous treatment at our hands; we have never menaced their peace or their boundaries, or disturbed their neighbours of the Orient—India, China, Borneo, Corea, or the weaker divisions of Asia. We have also always recognized the progress and wonderful recent achievements of Japan in the higher civilization, in education after western systems, in true state-manship and finance, and in the establishment of law and order and the protection of the rights of persons and property by just judicial tribunals (similar to the courts of England and America).

These advances our country has always not only recognized, but hailed with generous congratulations. The people and the rulers of Japan know this, and the title of "American citizen," like that of "Roman citizen" of old, is a moral passport through all these ancient islands. For all this, Japan buys five times more from England than she does from America, and sells to England five times less than she sells to America. Yet on \$14,000,000 worth of raw silks and teas sent to us from Japan no import duties are collected, while we pay tribute on all of our exports sent to Japan!

American manufactures, whether of cotton or of wool or of iron, or locomotives, or labor-saving machines, have never put themselves to much extra trouble to court or secure this trade of Japan.

To illustrate: These people (37,000,000 of them) are compelled to use thick woollen or cotton clothing in these cold winters. They have comparatively no woollen or cotton mills, and must look abroad for supplies.

The English manufacturers early recognized this fact. They also saw that the peculiar character of the Japanese native costumes required a cloth of certain width and shape (to prevent waste of goods in making their costumes for males and females), and hence the wide-awake English manufacturer changed his machinery and looms, adapting them to the exact sizes, patterns, widths, and textures of the woollen and cotton and linen goods demanded by the Japanese.

The consequences have been favorable to England, as their exports attest, and not from any tariff regulations, since Japan imposes no higher tariff on American than on English goods, but rather because England made the very goods which Japan wanted.

Our American mills, our Lowells and Fall Rivers and Providences and other great manufacturing centres, are probably afraid to make such changes in their machinery for this special Oriental market, and, relying on the vast proportions of the American home demand, let this game escape and fly into the British Possessions.

This need not always be so. We are nearest to Japan. An American steamship sails from San Francisco to Yokohama in eighteen days, and can cross the Pacific in fourteen days. It takes the same steamer from London to Yokohama thirty-five days.

In railroad iron and steel rails England can now undersell America, but in railroad fixtures, cars, and especially passenger and palace cars, in all locomotives and engine works and supplies, our iron men can and do successfully compete with the English in any other market of the world. We sell more of such goods to South America, as facts show, than any other nation, and to the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand, even, we annually send large shipments of engines and locomotives.

Why not then to Japan? Because our iron men have held back and never pushed themselves, as they have an honorable right to do, into this market.

Here the Government controls, and owns mostly, all railroads and transportation lines, by land and sea; if, therefore, Americans can (that is the question) sell railroad fixtures and locomotives and stationary engines and all that appertains thereto, as cheap or cheaper than manufacturers of other nations can or do, then and only then are we in position to take our just share of the supplying of Japan in such goods. We can demand nothing to swell the trade between the two nations, save what comes from fair dealing and better bargains secured to Japan.

It is well that our American people as a mass should know these facts as stated, to the end that they may send their own representatives to look after and to encourage trade relations with a country whose commerce is already worth to us many millions, but which might in the next decade be increased to as many more.

RICHARD B. HUBBARD.

United States Legation,  
Tokyo, Japan, November 23, 1885.

Minister Hubbard transmits, under date February 12, 1886, the following:—

The *Yiji Shimo*, returning to the subject of commercial relations between Japan and the United States, says:—

Having regard to the positions of the two countries geographically, and also to the nature of their products, it seems as if the trade between them ought to undergo a yearly increase. Whether it is that the Japanese are too short-sighted to grasp the situation, or that the people of the States are too busily engaged at home to look in this direction, it is not at present necessary to decide, but it is matter for grave regret that the negligence of the two nations has tended to retard the development of their commercial rela-

tions. According to the trade report of 1887, the trade between this country and England is represented by 4,834,000 yen in exports, and 12,744,044 yen in imports, while our commerce with the United States of America is shown by 13,247,840 yen in exports, and 3,187,114 yen in imports. There may be several circumstances to account for this difference, but the chief cause seems to be that the merchants of America do not pay so much attention to the trade with Japan as Englishmen do. If American merchants desire to improve their commercial relations with this country they can easily do so. They have the disposal of several commodities that can be profitably imported here, such for instance as cotton fabrics, woollen goods, and other articles of a miscellaneous nature. Nor is there any lack of articles here to be exported to their side. To mention an example, the large amount of sulphur used in American factories—at present supplied by Italy—might be imported from this country, as our article is better and cheaper than the Italian.

Apart from the negligence of the American merchants, however, there is another circumstance, and it is this: that American importers have not the advantage of a return freight. This, of course, arises from the negligence of our merchants to supply them with suitable articles to take home. It is, therefore, to be desired that Japanese merchants should strive to supply the demands of Americans, at the same time importing as much as possible from America, excepting rails and other iron wares, which are best made in England. It is not necessary that our railroads should be of elegant construction; practical utility alone should be made the aim. We ought, therefore, to consider it best not only to import American materials of construction, but also to hire American engineers. Both countries have natural products which can be profitably exchanged. Last year, while on his way to his post here, the American minister, Mr. Hubbard, made a speech at San Francisco, in which, we remember, he alluded to the want of interest taken by American merchants in the trade with Japan, and pointed out that the present volume of that trade might be easily increased two or three-fold. True, much is to be ascribed to the negligence of the Americans, but the indolence of the Japanese has been hardly less blame-worthy. We hope our merchants will endeavour to show the Americans that the Japanese trade is sufficiently promising to repay any attention they may bestow on it.

#### REPORT OF MINISTER HUBBARD ON THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN IN 1885.

I submit the following synopsis of Japan's export and import trade with the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France for the year 1885:—

	UNITED STATES.	ENGLAND.	GERMANY.	FRANCE.
YEN.	YEN.	YEN.	YEN.	YEN.
Exported.....	15,613,868.87	2,401,978.61	463,933.35	6,135,411.88
Imported.....	9,720,184.78	13,415,441.53	1,605,952.72	1,329,566.27
Total.....	18,540,953.55	14,827,420.14	2,269,886.07	8,065,778.15
Excess of exports.....	12,887,684.19			5,460,945.61
Excess of imports.....		10,003,442.92	1,201,922.37	

The following table shows the value of commodities imported into Japan free, also under specific duty and *ad valorem* duty:—

	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	AMOUNT.
	UNITED STATES.	YEN.
Japan admitted free.....		180,000.00
Japan under specific duty.....		249,053.45
Japan under <i>ad valorem</i> 5 per cent.....		2,304,219.27
Japan under other duties not stated.....		35,925.32
Total imports.....		2,720,184.68
Exported from Japan to the United States.....		15,613,868.87
United States admitted free.....		14,827,420.14
United States imported <i>ad valorem</i> duty.....		192,074.16
United States duty not stated.....		165,778.88
Total exports to United States.....		15,613,868.87
	ENGLAND.	YEN.
Japan imported under specific duty.....		9,161,615.53
Japan imported free of duty.....		178,220.00
Japan imported <i>ad valorem</i> 5 per cent.....		3,075,778.00
Total imports.....		12,415,441.53
Japan imported under specific duty.....		652,881.00
Japan imported <i>ad valorem</i> 5 per cent.....		893,129.72
Japan admitted free.....		19,442.80
Total imports.....		1,605,652.72
	FRANCE.	YEN.
Japan imported under specific duty.....		884,760.00
Japan admitted free.....		4,612.00
Japan imported <i>ad valorem</i> 5 per cent.....		441,641.27
Total imports.....		1,329,566.27

From the foregoing tables, as well as from the annual report of 1884, it will be observed that the total exports and imports in value between Japan and the United States for 1884 exhibit:—

- (1) A remarkable increase over 1884 of 4,527,039 yen.
- (2) An increase of imports to the United States from Japan in 1885 over 1884 in value of 4,339,383 yen.
- (3) Also show an increase of exports from the United States to Japan in 1885 over 1884 of 192,657 yen.

The foregoing statement, while exhibiting a gratifying and healthful condition of our trade relations, also discloses the fact, not so healthful or gratifying, that the balance of trade in favour of the United States to the amount of 12,887,684 yen.

(4) The balance of trade against the United States for 1885 in excess of 1884 is 4,142,629.

It will be observed, therefore, that the United States, as attested by these official figures, is the most valuable customer which Japan has among all the

treaty powers, buying and consuming of Japanese products nearly one-half in value of all her exports to foreign nations, and that the total trade value of the imports and exports of the two nations is equal about one-fourth of Japan's commerce with all the other nations of the earth combined.

The desire to lessen this balance of trade does not involve the necessity of diminishing American imports from Japan, but it does involve the very natural wish and expectation that the imports of Japan from the United States should correspondingly increase with the value of our imports from Japan.

#### TRADE POLICY.

It is not my purpose in this connection to discuss why this trade has not been more evenly balanced heretofore, or how that result might be attended hereafter, as it could be beyond any doubt. The fault is not with our Government, whose liberal policy has been, and is now, to admit *duty free* through our custom-houses over fourteen millions of the fifteen millions imports to the United States from Japan. It is not chargeable to the want of good neighbourhood and the most cordial relations between our respective peoples. It cannot be chargeable to the Government of Japan certainly in any invidious desire to court the favours of European Powers for political reasons, by encouraging a larger import trade from some other nations than from the United States, which is notably the fact as to England, and relatively as to Germany and France. It is not with the Government that we find fault; rather, it is not attributable to the supineness of our American merchants and manufacturers, both of cotton and woollen and iron and steel, to the sad decadence of the American merchant marine, once the pride of the Republic, which leaves the ocean highways of commerce to the ships of other nations to bear products to the world's markets?

I am informed by American merchants and manufacturers, especially of iron and steel, locomotives, all railroad fixtures, stationary engines, and even iron rails, &c., that these goods can be delivered to day in China and Japan as cheap (and they declare cheaper) than the same class of goods can be delivered by British or German or any European manufacturers.

The best evidence of the good faith of the ability of our countrymen to do so is the fact that they are here now, by their agents, to offer to this Government, as they have done (who control the railways and telegraphs and all transportation systems), to enter into fair and open competitive bidding for such Government contracts.

This is, at last, a movement in the right direction, and will test certainly these propositions:

(1) Whether American manufacturers can succeed by such fair competition in Japan; and (2) whether the Government, in vindication of an impartial justice, will encourage a larger import trade by Japan from the United States, on condition of the offer of as good or better bargains as are offered by other people who sell largely to, but buy lightly and warily from, Japan.

#### JAPAN AND EUROPE.

The trade of Japan and England is a subject of interest to all Americans especially. It will be observed, as I once had the honour to indicate, that both the exports and imports of Great Britain and Japan have largely decreased in recent years.

Nevertheless, while the total exports and imports of 1885 amount to only 14,827,420 yen, the balance of trade is held with iron hand by England against Japan by an excess of her imports over exports from Japan of 10,003,442 yen.

The United States buys from Japan annually over fifteen millions, while England buys only a little over two millions.

It will be noted with surprise, too, that while Great Britain boasts of being the birthplace of "free trade," as recognized by political economists, it is a fact that the United States admits free of all duties more Japanese exports through her ports than the entire sum total of both the exports and imports of Japan and England.

France occupies a similar relation to the trade of Japan to that of our country. The balance of trade is against France by 5,460,945 yen, while Germany, though compared with the United States and Great Britain and France, holding a small and comparatively insignificant position in the trade of Japan, still maintains an excess of her imports to Japan over Japan's exports to Germany of 1,201,719 yen. She buys of Japan 463,933 yen, but sells to that country 1,605,652 yen.

Notwithstanding all this stern "logic of facts and figures," our American products of the field and loom, of our iron and cotton and woollen mills, &c., outside of petroleum oil (which could

not be had anywhere else on earth heretofore), has seen the gold and silver of Japan going to England and Germany principally for a market, and the patronage incident to great public works of internal improvements committed mostly to European manufacturers, iron men, and engineers.

The cause of all this want of reciprocity of trade has been found at the doors of our own people, who have never until recently scarcely made an endeavour to create an export trade to the East, and especially to Japan.

By such means as need not be told to the intelligent and enterprising merchants and manufacturers of the United States, such larger export trade can be attained.

In the light of present developments, and counting largely on the traditional pluck and energy of the American character, as well as for its courage and far-seeing sagacity when once aroused to action, I venture to predict a yet more healthful growth of the already valuable trade between Japan and the United States.

RICHARD B. HUBBARD, Minister.

United States Legation.

Tokio, Japan, April 22, 1886.

#### LIFE AT A JAPANESE SPA.

IKAO (Japan), Aug. 20.

Competition, allied with steam and steel, is fast operating to lessen the enormous distance which separates Japan from Europe. Already, with ordinary luck, the traveller who does not tarry may reach Tokio from London *via* North America in 30 days. Soon he will be able to do so in 24 or 26 days, by way of Montreal and Port Moody. Hitherto, the wonders and beauties of this pleasant land have been virtually monopolized, as far as foreigners are concerned, by a thin stream of travellers, mainly of the "globe-trotting" class. But the day cannot be far off when they will be brought fairly within the reach of any vacation tourist able to spare three or four months for exploring a country that offers attractions of the highest order as a holiday resort. Japan, indeed, has the enviable reputation of inspiring love at first sight in the heart of every comer. Nor is this a mere passing sentiment. It grows steadily as acquaintance ripens. As well with those who remain for years as with those whose stay lasts but for a month or two, there is something about the country and its people that never fails to win lasting and even affectionate regard.

Much has been written, in many books, concerning the characteristics of Japanese cities and life therein. Every one has read over and over again about the parks, gardens, and fortresses; the tea-houses and hotels; the jinnikisha-riding and river excursions; the sights and sounds of the streets; tempting curio-shops, with their wealth of art-products; the theatres, conjurers, tumblers, and wrestlers; the temples, all-glorious without and unspeakably glorious within; the national festivals and fairs; the dainty and exquisitely dressed little *geisha* who minister at dinners and suppers *à la Japonaise*; and the many other items which enter into the round of existence in Japan's capital and provincial towns. We have also heard a good deal of the ordinary features of travel along the main highways, and even along some of the "unbeaten tracks." But very little has yet been told about those delightful spas and highland health-resorts, long and well beloved by the Japanese, which are yearly becoming better known and better liked by foreign residents and travellers. The greater part of Japan's territory is essentially volcanic. Professor Milne counts up 129 mountains scattered over the empire, which are distinctly of volcanic origin, and 51 of which are still active and giving off steam. The same indefatigable authority has lately collected and published the records of as many as 233 eruptions. It is no wonder, then, that hot springs abound in several parts of the country. Some are found in the lowlands. But by far the greater number are in the mountains and hills. Now, as opium to a Chinese, or mint-juleps to a Virginian, so is hot-water bathing to a Japanese. The luxury of the daily hot bath is, indeed, almost as necessary to him as his dinner. And when the hot water is of Nature's best kind, when it rises peacefully and in goodly volume from the depths of the earth, in some cool, elevated region blessed with salubrious air and attractive scenery, and when, especially, it possesses valuable medicinal or healing properties—then you have the ideal conditions of a Japanese summer watering place. To such spots—and there are many of them—the better classes of Japanese swarm at this season, glad to escape from the trammels of town life, from the blazing heat of the plains, and from cities which, alas! are nowadays



only too often ravaged by cholera in its direst form.

Notable among these spots is Ikao. Any one in search of the novel and picturesque, of quiet seclusion from the world's worry and unrest, and of an almost Arcadian existence in a soft, balmy climate and amid enchanting scenery, would be very queerly constituted if he failed to find contentment at Ikao. Up in the highlands of the province of Joshu, a small, compact assemblage of long, low-roofed Japanese buildings, wide-eaved and wide-verandahed, clings to the abrupt face of a lovely nook in the north-east escarpment of the Haruna mountain group. A narrow picturesque street, or rather flight of rude steps, to be likened only for steepness to the most break-neck alleys of Malta or Hongkong, climbs directly up the acclivity, and ends at an unpretending temple dedicated to the Shintō god Onamiji-no-Mikoto. Provision and sweetmeat shops, tea-houses, public baths, and stalls for the sale of local curios line the little thoroughfare. At each stage of the ascent lanes lead off right and left to the dozen or two of large two-storied hotels which form the main feature of the place. These, built on artificial terraces, rise tier upon tier so quickly that the roof of one is barely higher than the ground floor of the next above it. Thus, from its upper story always, and often from its lower, each commands a goodly view of the fair landscape that is spread below. Behind rise bold, rounded masses of mountains, covered to their summits with the richest verdure. Far beneath on the right, in the depths of a precipitous and beautiful ravine, a noisy torrent, foaming over a rust-coloured bed, carries down to the plain the waters of the mineral spring which first sees the light a little behind and above the village. This—a mere handful of a place, yet capable at a pinch of accommodating between 2,000 and 3,000 guests in its short summer season—is Ikao, now fast becoming one of the most popular spas in Japan.

Until recently Ikao was but little known, and frequently only by the holiday folk of the neighbouring region. But the virtues of its water, both for drinking and bathing, and the advantages of its situation, were brought into prominent notice a few years ago by the distinguished German physician, Dr. E. Baelz, who fills the Chair of Medicine in the University of Japan; and, as three-fourths of the 70 miles which separate it from Tokio can now be traversed by rail, the whole journey thence is easily compassed in a day. To the hot-water loving and Nature-loving denizens of the vast capital a chance like this was welcome as showers in spring. Here the town-wearied official or citizen can taste for a while the sweets of the old easy-going life which preceded foreign intercourse, and which in the busier haunts is now slipping out of sight with dreamlike rapidity. Here, during the lazy warmth of the summer days, he can lounge through existence in all the happy luxury of airy rooms 2,700 feet above the sea, and yet airier costume, oft-repeated bathing and water-drinking, a good deal of eating and sleeping, and entire freedom from work, worry, and mosquitoes—and all this in a lovely retreat which still retains its old simplicity, with scarce a symptom of modern improvement. He can walk or romp with his children, gossip with his friends, and play "go" or Chinese chess with them to his heart's content. He can drink innumerable little cups of tea and *saké*, smoke untold pipes (three or four whiffs a piece) of the mildest of tobacco, and, if it please him, beguile the time with musical and dancing entertainments by infant prodigies, middle-aged experts whose only charm is in their skill, or the livelier and more enchanting *geisha*. There is no room on this crowded site for so much as the little patch of trimly-kept garden which is a stereotyped feature in the town home of a Japanese. But a garden of man's making would have no charm for him here. For is not the whole outlook one vast and exquisite garden of Nature's own handiwork, replete with those scenic features the faithful reproduction of which in miniature is at once the aim and delight of the artist gardener of Japan. From the verandah of his hotel in Ikao he can survey a glorious panorama of mountain and valley, hill and plain, the uplands clad with dense forest and open green expanses of waving grass, the low country richly cultivated, and dotted with copses, villages, and hamlets. Before him, the extinct volcano Akaigi-san and a host of other peaks tower to heights of 5,000 and 6,000 feet. Far below, in the plain, he can trace for many a mile the silver thread of the winding Tonegawa, on its way to the Gulf of Yeddo. Beyond, in the remoter distance loom the gigantic masses of the Nikko range, overhanging those solemn forest aisles where stately cryptomeria wave over the honoured shrines of the Shōguns Iyeyasu and Iyemitsu, of pious and immortal memory. And over the whole landscape

broods that delicate crystalline atmosphere which assuredly justifies Japan's title to be called the Land of the Rising Sun.

But if the Japanese thus well enjoys the *dolce far niente* at his inn, he at the same time shows a laudable keenness to explore the beauties which nature and art have furnished for his delectation, with no niggard hands, in the neighbourhood of Ikao. From the higher of the airy heights which rise behind the village he can be sure of a goodly prospect over a vast expanse of Central Japan, including the Kwarō, or great plain of Tokio. For more adventurous spirits, athirst to behold the wonders of a live volcano, the smoking crater of the mighty Asama-yama offers the temptation of a three or four days' excursion. Or, at Haruna and Midzunasawa, each within a moderate walk through the fairest of fair Japanese hill scenery, are to be seen rare examples of those ancient tree-embowered temples and shrines, always erected on the choicest natural sites, whose fine proportions, exquisite details, and lavish art decoration so surprise and delight the traveller in many parts of the empire. To the Japanese, on any of these excursions, there is real luxury in the wealth of foliage, the play of sunlight, and the splendid combinations of form and colour which meet him at every turn. He loves the music of the glad streams that rush down every ravine, the roar and thunder of the cascades which here and there dash over the cliffs to meet them, or the still beauty of some glassy lake half-hidden in the depths of the hills. He rejoices in the sweet, fresh country air, breathing, as it often does, the perfume of flowers, conspicuous among which at this season is the magnificent *lilium auratum*, that here almost whitens the surface of the grassy upland plains and slopes. And wherever he goes he may be pretty sure of finding, at spots which command the best views, cool, shady little tea-houses or kiosks, where he may rest and refresh himself with tea or *saké*, and be fanned and waited on by brisk, comely Japanese damsels. Groups of such happy tourists are daily to be seen tramping over the hills and glens around Ikao. Perhaps, if the excursion be a long one, one or two ladies of the party have indulged themselves with *togo*—a kind of bamboo tray, slung on a pole and carried by coolies—which, in a region that no wheeled vehicle can penetrate and where side-saddles are unknown, furnish their only possible, albeit most tiresome, means of conveyance. But the rest, men and women, boys and girls, lightly and always tastefully clad, tramp gaily along, their limbs well girt and nether limbs well gartered, staffs in their hands, and feet shod with the admirable Japanese rice-straw sandals, which are the best of all foot-gear for mountain work. If the day be bright, some of them will be shaded by orange-tinted paper parasols, which form delicious bits of colour in the landscape. Happiness, contentment, and good temper are stamped on every countenance—the impress of their sunshiny natures, and aptly harmonizing with the spirit of the place. Except at moments given to hushed admiration of some fresh beauty in the view or rare product of forest or field, they keep up a constant flow of chat and laughter. Towards night they return, tired it may be, but always cheery, laden with flowers and perhaps little purchased trifles for friends at home characteristic of the scenes they have visited, to enjoy with ever fresh delight the luxuries of hot water, cool bathing-robcs, and much gossip over the day's adventures.

Being charged with iron and sulphate of soda, and hence serving as a specific for some stomachic disorders that are common among the upper and middle classes in Japan, the water of Ikao is much prized for its medicinal properties, which are also efficacious in certain ailments of the daughters of Eve. But, after all, it is the bathing that chiefly attracts three-fourths of those who come here. If you explore the little town you find an all-pervading presence of hot water. Its steam is everywhere. Go where you will you hear its rush and trickle, and the splashing and chatter of happy bathers immersed to their chins in a rusty fluid at the high temperature—only pleasantly warm to a Japanese—of 117 deg. Fahrenheit. Wooden or bamboo pipes lead it all over the place, and supply a constant stream through every bath. Each large hotel has several such baths—roomy wooden tanks three or four feet deep. Here the sexes bathe separately. But in the public baths men and women of the lower orders often bathe together, in half-open sheds at the street side, yet with a degree of modesty and decorum, and a quiet unconcern about each other's presence or the stray glances of passers-by, which are absolutely incomprehensible to those who have not witnessed the habit as still practised in a few parts of Japan. "Cleanliness before all other things" seems, however, to be a cardinal maxim with the Japanese. You see this in the everlasting scrubbing, pumice-stoning, and tubbing in the bath-

houses, which from dawn till far into the night know hardly a moment's rest. You see it also in the scrupulous cleanliness of their houses, and in their careful provision for light and ventilation, all of which are so grievously wanting in the unsavoury dwellings of the Flowery Land. Here even the most crowded second-class inn, where the guests may sometimes be counted at literally one per mat of six feet by three feet, can show spotless—would that we could say *flealess*—floors and walls, while an abundance of air and light is obtained by the simple expedient of sliding back or removing the paper-glazed partitions at the front and rear.

Foreign visitors to Ikao may now count on finding fairly comfortable quarters in one or two clean and cheap hotels, with bedsteads and other furniture, foreign cooking, and a tolerable *menu*. With these accessories, with the luxurious baths which, when the water is a little cooled, Europeans soon learn to appreciate, with many attractions of scenery and climate, as well as a host of novelties that are to be seen nowhere but in Japan, and best of all at a Japanese spa—the man who fails to be pleased with life at Ikao can have no one but himself to blame. Something of its chief characteristics has been told above. But it would need columns to do more than mention the tea-houses, curio-shops, and kiosks; the story-tellers, strolling musicians, jugglers, mountebanks, and quacks; the clever old *moji-yaki*, who handles his hot liquid streams of sweetstuff with such persuasive skill that they are quickly fashioned, as by magic, into the most amazing baskets, tortoiseshells, and other quaint shapes, before the very eyes of the delighted children who are his patrons; of the archery-grounds, where you can indulge in target practice with the formidable bows and arrows of old Japanese warfare; and of other novelties and diversions—all as distinctively Japanese as is the landscape itself—in which the visitor, whatever his age or country, may find simple enjoyment without stint at Ikao.

To some foreigners, enfeebled by long residence in the East, the medicinal value of the water is a great attraction, and whether he drinks the water or no what new-comer ever tires of the short walk to the Yumoto, or hot-spring's source, in the glen behind the village? There is no "pump-room" here—only a dusky sylvan dell, a rustic bench or two, a square hole in the rock beneath which the steaming water flows, and a simple bamboo dipper for those who drink. But the morning or evening walk thither is delightful, in the cool shade of a lovely ravine, rich with greenery, enlivened by the murmur of falling water and the shrill whirr of cicadas, and brightened by the most picturesque and happy of human throngs. On this neutral ground you meet representatives of nearly all classes of Japanese society, from the plain shopkeeper or professional man of the capital to the blue-blooded scions of an aristocracy so ancient that no member of it begins to think his family worthy to be called an old one until he can trace a clear descent for six or seven hundred years. There are *Daimiyo* of the old régime, Ministers and Secretaries of the new—possibly, also, a Prince or Princess of the Imperial family. There are the greater and lesser nobles of the feudal era, most of them now enrolled in the lately-created peerage; and former *samurai*, of all degrees, who mainly compose the large official class of modern Japan. Many are accompanied by their wives—those gentle, devoted, well-bred, and essentially feminine women who brighten Japanese homes, and who, you rejoice to see, are no longer disfigured as of old by blackened teeth, but can, and do, smile on you in all their native comeliness. The prevailing dress of both sexes, if it be morning, is the *yukata*, or modest cotton bathing-robe, of all hues and patterns, bound at the waist by a girdle of silk, satin, or crape. Here, however, comes a Buddhist priest, all shaven and shorn, in his silk robe and cool mantle of delicate gauze, fanning himself with holy but needless fervour. Next, a high Foreign Office dignitary, looking, as he well may do, a good deal bewildered about the treaties, and clad in the quiet silk and crape garments of ordinary life, with the crest of his house woven in white on the back and sleeves of the uppermost one. Then, perhaps, you come upon a pair of young dandies, in all the pride of foreign clothes, stand-up collars, tight gloves, and dainty canes and shoes. But they are a mistake here, where, excepting themselves and the foreign-style socks, shoes, and straw hats, now pretty common among the men, you have little or nothing to remind you that you are not in old Japan. Next, oh happy contrast! a flutter of fans, a patchwork of vivid colours, a ripple of laughter, and you are face to face with a gay troop of Japanese *hōrōs*, rosy-lipped and dark-eyed, with beautiful teeth, clear complexions of all shades from ivory-white to nut brown, willow forms, finely-pencilled eyebrows, and rich masses of black hair, tastefully



braided and set off by some bright flower or coral ornament, with a neat binding of blue or crimson crape. Mirth, guilelessness, and—if there be anything in physiognomy—a large capacity for love, beam from the faces of those most killing Japanese belles. And their dresses are a study. While Japanese parents and adult folk generally content themselves with colours of almost Quaker-like sobriety, the nation seems to have lavished a world of artistic taste and skill on the dress of its girls and children. Be the colours bright or dull, the patterns bold or tame, the fabrics coarse or fine, the contrasts sharp or soft, you find that in artistic arrangement, grace, and beauty, the whole effect is always charming. As for the children, they swarm, they are delightful, and they present perfect nosogays of colour. If at first they look a little old-fashioned, in costumes which as to cut are merely reproductions in miniature of those of their parents, you soon find out that in reality they are very children. When you know them better you also find that, with all the attractions and virtues of children, they have very few of their faults. Long before Herbert Spencer taught the Western world how children should be reared, Japanese parents had of their own motion adopted most of the very principles of training which he inculcates. The result is the Japanese child of to-day. Great changes have passed over Japan during the last 30 years. Great changes still lie before her. But, come what may, let us at least hope that in disposition, manners, grace, and dress, Japanese children and young girls may remain, essentially, as they are.—*Times*.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

(Per Steamer to Nagasaki, December 9th.)

## ITALY AND THE POWERS.

The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs has made a statement to the effect that Italy concurs in the peaceful aims of Austria and Germany, and favours a policy that would prevent an European war; at the same time Italy is determined to maintain the friendship of England.

London, December 9th.

## SALISBURY AND HARTINGTON.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at a banquet, said he welcomed the coöperation of Lord Hartington.

## THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The French Ministry has resigned in consequence of the rejection of the Budget.

Evening.

M. Goblet is forming a Ministry.

[FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

London, 15th November.

THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG MADE A PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

Sir George Bowen has been made a Privy Councillor.

London, 27th November.

## INCREASE OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

The German Army is to be increased by 41,000 men.

## ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Negotiations are proceeding between England and China for the cession of Port Hamilton to China, but it is urged that even if ceded England should still keep her hold upon the straits and should not allow any European Power to possess them.

## FRANCE AND EGYPT.

M. de Freycinet has declared that France cannot allow a foreign Power to be mistress of Egypt.

Mr. Nakagawa, a pawn-broker at Nakanogô, Honjô, has applied to the Government for permission to construct a wooden bridge of 120 *ken* between Kawara-machi and Mine-guri on the Sumida river at his own expense. The total cost of the bridge is estimated at *yen* 15,000.—*Hochi Shimshun*.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America... per P. M. Co. To-day, Dec. 11th.\*  
From Hongkong... per P. & O. Co. Friday, Dec. 19th.\*  
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe... per N. Y. K. Friday, December 19th.  
From America... per O. & O. Co. Tuesday, Dec. 21st.\*

\* City of Sydney left San Francisco on November 20th. † Tibet left Hongkong on December 10th. ‡ Oceania left San Francisco on December 1st.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki... per N. Y. K. Tuesday, Dec. 14th.  
For America... per P. M. Co. Wednesday, Dec. 22nd.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TÔKYÔ RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Shinjûshi) at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, *yen* 1.00; Second do., *sen* 60; First Return, *yen* 1.50; Second do., *sen* 90.

Trains marked with \* run through without stopping at Tsumami-Kawasaki and Utsunomiya Stations. Those marked † are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TÔKYÔ-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Uyeno) at 6.00 and 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), *yen* 3.80; Second-class, *yen* 2.28; Third-class, *yen* 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.15 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.25 and 5.50 p.m.

## TÔKYÔ-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TÔKYÔ (Uyeno) at 6.00 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 8.15 a.m. and 11.10 a.m., and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *yen* 3.50; Second-class, *yen* 2.10; Third-class, *yen* 1.05.

## UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 10.25 a.m. and 4.57 p.m.; and NASU at 6.40 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *yen* 1.10; Second-class, *sen* 74; Third-class, *sen* 37.

## NASU-KUROISO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE NASU at 12.04 and 6.36 p.m.; and KUROISO at 6.15 a.m. and 2.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *sen* 30; Second-class, *sen* 20; Third-class, *sen* 10.

## SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 9.19 a.m., and 12.34, 3.34, and 7.09 p.m.; and AKABANE at 10.33 a.m., and 1.34, 4.44, and 8.22 p.m.

FARES—First-class, *sen* 70; Second-class, *sen* 46; Third-class, *sen* 23.

## KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ÔSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYÔTO (up) at 6.16, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ÔTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYÔTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ÔSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, *yen* 1.00; Second do., *sen* 60; First Return, *yen* 1.50; Second do., *sen* 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, *yen* 2.25; Second do., *yen* 1.40; First Return, *yen* 3.55; Second do., *yen* 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, *yen* 2.85; Second do., *yen* 1.70; First Return, *yen* 4.30; Second do., *yen* 2.55.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 and 10.40 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 7.15 and 11.00 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.—*Fare, sen* 20.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Camelot, British steamer, 1,049, John Daly, 5th December.—Manila 25th November, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Teheran, British steamer, 1,684, Seymour, 6th December.—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe 4th December, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Benledi, British steamer, 909, J. C. Riddock, 8th December.—Hongkong 29th November, General.—Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.  
Ghasee, British steamer, 1,751, Johnson, 7th December.—Shanghai 3rd December, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Parthia, British steamer, 2,035, C. C. Brough, 7th December.—New York via Hongkong 1st December, Sugar, 10,000 cases Oil, and General.—Smith, Baker & Co.  
Elbe, German steamer, 855, Sass, 8th December.—Kobe 7th December, General.—Japanese.  
Belgie, British steamer, 2,605, W. H. Walker, 8th December.—Hongkong 2nd December, General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
Mungah, French steamer, 1,276, C. Benois, 8th December.—Yokosuka 8th December, Ballast.—Messageries Maritimes Co.  
Tanaïs, French steamer, 1,783, A. Paul, 8th December.—Hongkong 30th November and Kobe 7th December, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.  
Chasseur (4), French gunboat, Captain Le Gore, 9th December.—Kobe 7th December.  
Mark Lane, British steamer, 1,354, K. Porter, 9th December.—Nagasaki 6th December, Coal.—Smith, Baker & Co.  
Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 9th December.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,006, Drummond, 10th December.—Kobe 9th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Stettin, German steamer, 1,815, Warnkers, 10th December.—Hongkong 3rd December, General.—H. Ahrens & Co.  
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 10th December.—Yokkaichi 9th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

Euphrates, British steamer, 1,300, J. Edwards, 4th December.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.  
Alacrity (4), despatch vessel, Commander Macnochie, 5th December.—Kobe.  
Kongo Kai (13), corvette, Captain Y. Inouye, 5th December.—Yokosuka.  
Danbighshire, British steamer, 1,662, Cumings, 5th December.—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Iphigenia, German steamer, 1,050, L. Vullner, 7th December.—Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.  
Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 7th December.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Kamtchatka, Russian steamer, 702, Ingmann, 9th December.—Otaru, Ballast.—Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Camelot, British steamer, 1,049, John Daly, 9th December.—Kobe via Yokosuka, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Elbe, German steamer, 855, Sass, 10th December.—Kobe, General.—Japanese.  
Hahodate Maru, Japanese steamer, 346, Inouye, 10th December.—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Mino Maru, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 10th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Shidzuka Maru, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 10th December.—Shimidzu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tukusago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 10th December.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tachia Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Thompson, 10th November.—Ishibama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Belgie, British steamer, 2,605, W. H. Walker, 11th December.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
Teheran, British steamer, 1,684, Seymour, 11th December.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer Teheran, from Hongkong; via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Messrs. S. L. Abbot,

W. J. Hooper, Lam Quai Ting, Cheong Kee, Wan Kai, and Cheong Kac in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tunis*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. Blum, Mr. Brackenridge, Mr. Bowker, Mr. Suruke Tayari, Mr. Fujioka, Mrs. Geland and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Swowsky, Messrs. Mille, Henriot, Batiéau, Legros, Bungairolles, Misses Delaroche, Armandini, and Esther, Mr. Gondigoin, Mr. Auguste Lepinat, Mrs. Abanma, Mr. J. Reynaud, Mr. J. Casenave, Mr. J. Chibourg, Mr. Tachibana, Mr. Koubota, Mr. Fujiyama, and 36 passengers.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—General and Mrs. Negi, General Yamaji, Mr. and Mrs. Iwanoya, Mrs. Iwanoya, Messrs. G. E. Hutton, W. F. Eastlack, Ando, T. B. Glover, Hughes, Inay, J. Morrison, N. Schlee son, O. A. Poole, Sakuzai, C. Heymann, Kumori, Dieleson, and Oyobikawa in cabin; Captain Hutchison, Messrs. Awaya, Yoshimura, and Kobayashi in second class; and 191 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. Matsuyama in cabin; and 69 Japanese in steerage.

Per German steamer *Stettin*, from Hongkong:—Mrs. Illies and 2 children, Mrs. Voigt and 2 children, Messrs. P. Schramm, H. Von Jasmund, Von Balkenburg and P. Leonhardt in cabin and 1 Chinese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Hayashi, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Miss Leete, Dr. Verbeek, Messrs. E. R. Miller, J. H. Demstien, Motoki, S. Okura, Nishigawa, and S. Obara in cabin; Mr. S. Tasaki in second class; and 99 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, for Kobe:—Messrs. H. Dano, Oda, Junichiro, Tajiro Ikohiko, and Ukibayashi Fusakichi in cabin; and 58 Japanese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Teheran*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Sugar, 3,457 packages; merchandise, 1,012 packages.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$30,700.00.

Per British steamer *Parthia*, from New York:—154 tons General, 10,000 cases Oil; and 200 tons Sugar, from Hongkong.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco:—

	FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai.....	125	185	—	310
Yokohama.....	—	289	712	1,001
Hongkong.....	1,812	437	1,704	3,953
Yokohama.....	177	30	2,128	2,335
Total.....	2,114	441	4,664	7,219

	FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai.....	—	211	—	211
Hongkong.....	—	144	—	144
Yokohama.....	—	610	—	610
Total.....	—	965	—	965

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Teheran*, Captain Seymour, reports:—Left Hongkong the 27th November, at 8.12 a.m.; had strong N. and N.E. winds, with heavy swell. Arrived at Nagasaki the 2nd December, at 3.54 a.m., and left the same day, at 3.47 p.m.; had light N. and N.E. winds and fine weather. Arrived at Kobe the 4th, at 1.31 a.m., and left the same day, at 6 p.m.; had light to fresh N. E. and N. winds with fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 5th December, at 11.35 p.m.

The British steamer *Belgie*, Captain Walker, from Hongkong, reports N.E. winds and heavy head sea to Turnabout; thence to port fresh winds and variable weather. On December 4th, at 9.30 a.m. passed P. & O. steamer *Thibet*, off Oaken, bound S.W. On December 7th, at 1.30 p.m. passed a junk broken up, in lat. 32.10 N., long. 134.12 E.

The German steamer *Stettin*, Captain Warnkers, reports:—Left Hongkong the 3rd December, at 6 p.m.; had generally fine weather, but strong north and north-westerly winds and rough sea; on the 6th wind was very strong with high northerly sea and swell in which the vessel rolled heavily. Passed Tado Island the 7th, at 11 p.m.; thence to port had fresh north-westerly winds with moderate sea. Arrived at Yokohama the 10th December, at noon.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, reports:—Left Kobe the 9th December, at noon; had gentle north westerly breeze and blue clear weather, with smooth sea. The wind much freshened from outside of Owari Bay, and shifted to south-westerly from Rock Island; thence to port had fine weather with passing clouds. Arrived at Yokohama the 10th December, at 6 p.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

A marked improvement has been apparent during the past week, and though English Yarns alone have obtained an advance, a good many articles have been dealt in to a fair extent, and thus a more cheerful tone has been imparted to the Market generally.

YARN.—Sales for the week amount to over 1,000 bales English, and 100 bales Bombay.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The record of sales is as follows:—1,550 pieces 81 lbs. Shirtings, 8,000 pieces 9 lbs. ditto, 3,000 pieces Prints, 3,500 pieces Turkey Reds, 250 pieces Cotton Italians, and 3,000 pieces Velvet.

WOOLLENS.—10,000 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 3,150 pieces Italian Cloth, 350 pieces Silk Satins, and 6,000 pairs Blankets have been reported as the sales for the week.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary.....	\$2.65 to 27.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium.....	28.00 to 28.75
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best.....	29.00 to 29.75
Nos. 16/24, Reverse.....	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary.....	30.00 to 30.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium.....	31.00 to 31.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best.....	31.75 to 32.75
Nos. 32/36, Medium to Best.....	34.00 to 35.50
Nos. 42s, Two-fold.....	34.50 to 35.50
Nos. 42s, Two-fold.....	35.00 to 35.50
Nos. 48s, Bombay.....	25.50 to 27.00
Nos. 16s, Bombay.....	24.75 to 26.25
Nos. to 14, Bombay.....	24.75 to 26.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirtings—81lb, 34 yds, 39 inches.....	\$1.70 to 2.05
Grey Shirtings—91lb, 34 yds, 45 inches.....	2.00 to 2.40
L. Cloth—71lb, 24 yds, 42 inches.....	1.45 to 1.55
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 44 inches.....	1.55 to 1.60
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 39 inches.....	1.70 to 2.10
Cottons—Italians and Sateens Black, 34 inches.....	1.80 to 2.00
Turkey Reds—12 to 24lb, 24 yds, 30 inches.....	0.95 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—24 to 36lb, 24 yds, 30 inches.....	1.10 to 1.20
Turkey Reds—36 to 48lb, 24 yds, 30 inches.....	1.25 to 1.40
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches.....	1.70 to 2.10
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42-3 inches.....	0.60 to 0.70
Cafanchals, 12 yds, 43 inches.....	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER POUND.
Plain Orleans, 10-12 yds, 32 inches.....	\$4.10 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 20-31 yds, 31 inches.....	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches.....	0.20 to 0.29
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 24 yds, 31 inches.....	0.14 to 0.15
Mousseline de Laine—Lapine, 24 yds, 31 inches.....	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuzen, 24 yds, 31 inches.....	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pillus, 54 to 56 inches.....	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches.....	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches.....	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4lb, per lb.....	0.37 to 0.44

## METALS.

Nothing fresh to note here. Market quiet; dealers well supplied; no wish on buyers' part to enter into fresh contracts at present. Something done in Pig Iron, but prices are very unsatisfactory to importers.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	\$2.40 to 2.45
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	2.50 to 2.60
Round and square up to 2 inch.....	2.45 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted.....	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size.....	2.50 to 2.60
Wire Nails, assorted.....	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box.....	5.30 to 5.50
Pig Iron, No. 3.....	1.17 to 1.20

## KEROSENE.

Some few sales during the week, amounting to 15,000 cases in all on the basis of our quotations. Holders try for an advance, but buyers refuse to pay it, and anything above \$1.80 would be hard to get for any brand of oil. No fresh arrivals with the exception of 10,000 cases in the steamship *Parthia*. Stocks apparently ample for all requirements.

	PER POUND.
Devon.....	\$1.77 to 1.80
Colnet.....	1.74 to 1.75
Stella.....	1.65 to 1.70

## SUGAR.

A good business has been done in all sorts, particularly in Formosa kinds, which, including White descriptions, aggregate 4,000 piculs at the underbid quotations. The recent advance in value of Refined has been maintained, but other grades have suffered a decline, though prices are now stationary.

	PER POUND.
White Refined.....	\$5.20 to 7.15
Manila.....	3.80 to 4.00
Daitong and Swatow.....	3.20 to 3.50
Brown Takao.....	3.50 to 4.00

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was dated the 3rd instant, since when we have had a continued business in this article. The Settlements for a week (including about 20 piculs Direct shipments) have reached 1,300 piculs, divided thus:—Hanks 55 piculs, *Filatures* and *Re reels* 1,075 piculs, *Kakada* 95 piculs, *Oshu* 75 piculs.

The chief demand has again been for Europe, the Lyons Market being reported strong. This place seems to be holding all other markets at present, for New York cables announce quietude and dullness there. All through the season New York has very unwillingly followed prices in their upward path; buyers there have been steadily watching for a fall, and there is no doubt that, should Lyons once weaken (from any cause whatever), the United States trade will join in the attempt to reduce rates, and we may then see a smart reaction in values. In this connection it must not be forgotten that our available supplies to date are more than equal to the total Export for the whole of last season, and we have still one-half the present season to get through with several thousand native bales to come in from the interior.

At the same time shippers appear to anticipate better Markets abroad after the turn of the year; but it remains to be seen whether these anticipations are correct, and, if verified, whether they have not been fully discounted by the recent heavy shipments.

Arrivals this week have not equalled sales, and the stock is reduced to 9,900 piculs, as per details at foot. Direct Export has not been large (although some piculs have been reabsorbed by the interior for home consumption), but a fair shipment on native account will no doubt be sent on per *belgie* to-morrow.

During the week there has been but one shipping opportunity, the French mail of 4th instant. That vessel, the *Felga*, carried 1,106 bales for France, bringing the total Export from 1st July to date up to 13,842 piculs, against 10,676 last year and 12,404 at same date in 1884. The O. and O. steamer *Belgie* which leaves to-morrow for San Francisco has 610 bales engaged at the time of writing, and the P. and O. steamer *Teheran*, which goes south in the morning, is expected to take a fair quantity for Europe.

Hanks.—Not very much done by reason of the extreme firmness of holders. For crack *Shinshu*, about \$720 is asked without finding buyers. For ordinary *Annaka Takasaki*, \$660 has been paid, and ordinary 21 *Shinshu* is mentioned at \$685, but exporters generally fight shy of these figures.

Filatures.—Considerable business in fine sizes at higher prices:—*Utsunomiya*, \$805, *Kanagawa*, \$815, *Miyatogami*, \$800, *Hasegawa*, \$790, *Hida*, \$780. Coarse sizes are not so much sought after, but prices are well maintained on the basis of last week's list, one notable sale being *fil. Shinmushu* at \$755.

Re reels.—Plenty of trade herein, all sorts participating from extra down to ultra-common. *Katsuyama* is entered at \$810, with second quality at \$770. The bulk of the settlements, however, have been in *Yoshu*, *Bushu*, and *Oshu* sorts at prices ranging from \$760 for No. 2 *Maibashi*, down to \$670 for common *Sashu*.

Kakada.—Not much fresh business, the Settlements being chiefly confined to the delivery of a large parcel contracted for some time ago. Prices are unchanged, \$800 noted for *Flag chop*, with \$780 for *Black Unicorn*.

Oshu.—The Settlements here consist of common *Hamatsuki* (old Silk) at \$540 and thereby.

## QUOTATIONS.

Hanks—No. 14.....	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu).....	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu).....	\$680 to 690
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu).....	670 to 680
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshu).....	650 to 660
Hanks—No. 24 to 3.....	640 to 645
Hanks—No. 3.....	620 to 630
Hanks—No. 34.....	600 to 610
Filatures—Extra.....	560 to 570
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers.....	810 to 820
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers.....	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers.....	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers.....	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	710 to 720
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1.....	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers.....	750 to 760
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers.....	730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	710 to 720
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	690 to 700
Kakadas—Extra.....	800
Kakadas—No. 1.....	760 to 780
Kakadas—No. 14.....	740 to 750
Kakadas—No. 2.....	720 to 730
Kakadas—No. 24.....	700 to 710
Kakadas—No. 3.....	—
Kakadas—No. 34.....	—
Kakadas—No. 4.....	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 24.....	—
Hamatsuki—No. 1, 2.....	640 to 650
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4.....	570 to 590
Sodai—No. 24.....	—

## Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 10th Dec., 1886.—

	Season 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Europe .....	7,105	3,718	6,366
America .....	6,645	7,154	6,784
Total .....			
{ Hales 13,890	10,872	13,350	
{ Piculs 13,842	10,976	12,404	
Settlements and Direct .....			
{ Piculs 13,842	10,976	12,404	
Export from 1st July .....	17,000	13,445	13,370
Stock, 10th December .....	9,900	7,850	8,230
Available supplies to date 26,000	21,275	21,600	

## WASTE SILK.

Again we have to report a fair amount of business in this branch of the trade, settlements for the week reaching a total of 800 piculs, distributed thus:—*Coccons* 40 piculs, *Noshi* 210 piculs, *Kibiso* 300 piculs, *Sunries* 50 piculs. No Direct Export since last advices.

All classes have shared in the demand except *Mawata*, for which article there has been no buyer for many weeks past. Prices are steady without being very strong, dealers asking long prices for such quality as buyers ask for, and offering to be easy on cargo that nobody wants. Arrivals have been quite moderate, and present stock is not over 10,000 piculs.

The M.M. steamship *Volga* on the 4th instant carried 250 bales *Waste* and *Coccons* for Marseilles, Milan, Trieste, etc., bringing the present season's Export up to 12,804 piculs, against 7,459 piculs last year and 14,280 piculs at same date in 1884.

*Coccons*.—Very little doing now, the transactions of the week not exceeding 40 piculs, a remnant of *Pierced*, ordinary quality, fetching \$120.

*Noshi*.—About half the business has been in this class, and among the records we find the following:—*Sunrie* \$155, *Toshi*, best, \$147½, 7½ in assorted, \$120 to \$125, *Mino Noshi* was done at \$170, and *Oshu Toshi* at the same price.

*Kibiso*.—Considerable trade in *Filature* sorts at and beyond \$155 for Best selected, and several parcels *Toshi* also noted at \$60. Stock in this department is very heavy, but holders hang on wonderfully well.

*Mawata*.—No sign of any move at present.

*Yeri*.—The usual steady buying goes on, some buyers paying up to \$30½ for uncleaned stock.

## QUOTATIONS.

Pierced Coccons—Good to Best .....	180 to 190
Noshi-to—Filature, Best .....	160 to 170
Noshi-to—Filature, Good .....	140 to 150
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium .....	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Oshu, Good to Best .....	150 to 160
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Best .....	140 to 150
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good .....	130 to 135
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Medium .....	120 to 125
Noshi-to—Hushu, Good to Best .....	150 to 160
Noshi-to—Toshi, Best .....	140 to 150
Noshi-to—Toshi, Good .....	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Toshi, Ordinary .....	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected .....	150 to 160
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds .....	130 to 140
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best .....	150 to 160
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best .....	130 to 140
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds .....	110 to 120
Kibiso—Toshi, Good to Fair .....	85 to 90
Kibiso—Toshi, Medium to Common .....	70 to 85
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good .....	60 to 65
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low .....	50 to 60
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common .....	30 to 40
Mawata—Good to Best .....	250 to 275

## Export Table, Waste Silk, to 10th Dec., 1886.—

	Season 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Waste Silk .....	9,533	9,412	12,400
Pierced Coccons .....	3,271	1,947	2,904
Total .....	12,804	7,459	14,280
Settlements and Direct .....			
{ Piculs 13,842	10,976	12,404	
Export from 1st July .....	17,000	13,445	13,370
Stock, 10th December .....	10,000	7,400	3,500
Available supplies to date 25,100	20,250	22,000	

*Exchange*.—Foreign is higher and strong, the silver market in London having turned upwards once again:—LONDON, 4 m.s., Credits, 3½; Documents, 3½; 6 m.s., Credits, 3½; Documents, 3½; New York, 30 d.s., G. \$81½; 4 m.s., G. \$81½; PARIS, 4 m.s., Des. 4½; 6 m.s., Des. 4½. Domestic, par with silver.

## Estimated Silk Stock, 10th December, 1886.—

	Raw.	Waste.	Manuf.
Hanks .....	2,450	Pierced Coccons .....	550
Filature & Reels .....	5,000	Noshi-to .....	1,000
Kakada .....	1,078	Kibiso .....	4,500
Senda & Hamatsuki .....	450	Mawata .....	650
Tayam Kinds .....	295	Sundries .....	100
Total piculs .....	9,900	Total piculs .....	10,600

## TEA.

The market has been very animated during the interval, owing to telegraphic information from New York to the effect that heavy transactions in low grades were going on with a former tendency. Fully 3,400 piculs have been sold at slightly higher prices than reported the week previous. Receipts.

have been light. At the close the market is quiet. Nearly 1,000 piculs of the above business represents Common sorts. Total settlements for both ports are as follows:—Yokohama, 203,125 piculs, Kobe 131,750 piculs, aggregating 334,875 piculs, as compared with 205,530 piculs for the corresponding date last year. About 14,500 piculs more are expected to arrive before the end of the season 1886-87. The Pacific Mail steamer *City of New York* took 20,000 lbs. for New York, 1,650 lbs. for Chicago, 8,044 lbs. for Canada and 1,500 lbs. for San Francisco, amounting to 31,880 pounds from Kobe. The same steamer took on the 2nd instant 110,456 lbs. divided thus, 49,743 lbs. for Chicago, 68,265 lbs. for San Francisco and 1,448 lbs. for Canada. The steamship *Empire* took on the 4th instant 26,798 lbs. for New York and 2,500 lbs. for Canada, aggregating 22,798 lbs. The steamship *Mersey*, which sailed from here the 24th ultimo, took 74,600 lbs. for New York from Kobe.

Common .....	\$12 & under
Good Common .....	13 to 14
Medium .....	15 to 16
Good Medium .....	17 to 19
Fine .....	21 & up'ds

## EXCHANGE.

After the relapse last week, Silver took a turn upwards and Exchange has steadily risen to the present quotations, which may be called strong.

Standard—Bank Bills on demand .....	3 31
Standard—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3 42
Standard—Private 4 months' sight .....	3 42
Standard—Private 6 months' sight .....	3 44
On Paris—Bank sight .....	4 19
On Paris—Private 6 months' sight .....	4 30
On Hongkong—Bank sight .....	Par
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight .....	2½ dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight .....	71
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight .....	72
On New York—Bank Bills on demand .....	80
On New York—Private 10 days' sight .....	81
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand .....	80
On San Francisco—Private 10 days' sight .....	81

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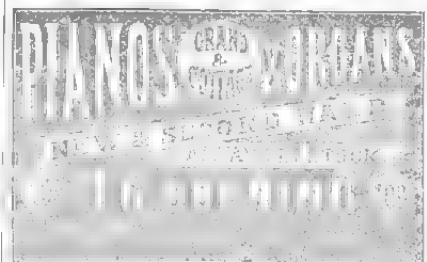
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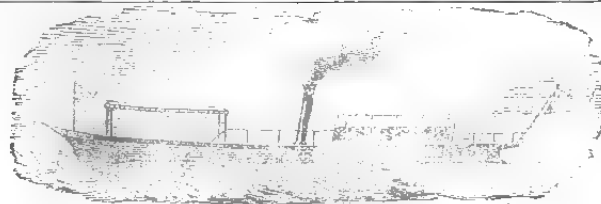
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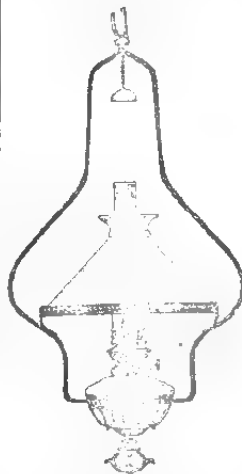
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# The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 25, Vol. VI.] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 18TH, 1886. 可認局建第 [524 PER ANNUM.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1886.

### DEATH.

At Toyonaka, Chofu, Yamaguchi Ken, on the 13th inst., after a protracted illness, Captain SENZO HATTORI, Imperial Japanese Navy (Retired), aged 35 years.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

COUNT OTAMA witnessed gunnery experiments, the 10th instant, at Okawa.

SEVERAL fires of insignificant dimensions occurred in Tōkyō during the week.

THE civil action against Captain Drake, late of the *Normanton*, has been abandoned.

A CONFERENCE of military field officers will be opened the 20th instant in the capital.

THE Conference on Treaty Revision still continues to meet weekly at the Foreign Office.

A HEAVY fall of snow took place at Sutsu in Shiraiheshi (Hokkaido) the 2nd and 3rd instant.

THE private law schools in Tōkyō have been raised to the status of officially supervised institutions.

ADMIRAL ENOMOTO, Minister of Communications, is about to recommend the issue of new postage stamps.

A VERNACULAR journal describes the increase in the export of Japanese matches to China as "enormous."

AN address of thanks has been presented by the foreign residents to Prefect Oki Morikata, in recognition of the excellence of his general

administration, and especially of his efficient measures to check the recent epidemic of cholera.

It is stated that Mr. Mutsu Munemitsu, who is at present a Minister in reserve, will shortly be appointed Minister to China.

H.I.H. PRINCE KITASHIRAKAWA gave a banquet, the 13th instant, at his residence to a distinguished company.

THE 12th instant being the anniversary of the late Kōkaku Tennō, the usual ceremony was observed in the Palace.

THE cost of the forts on Tsushima is estimated at 850,000 yen, and the time occupied in their construction six months.

THE President and Vice-President of the General Staff Office are at present investigating propositions for coast defence.

MAJOR MECKEL, of the Military University, whose term of service will expire in March next, has been re-engaged till March, 1888.

REAR-ADMIRAL MATSUMURA, who had been staying at Shiohara, Yashu, to recruit his health, returned to the capital the 11th instant.

COUNT MATSUKATA, who had been under medical treatment at this country residence at Tomioka, returned to the capital the 10th instant.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR has intimated to the authorities that he will proceed by sea to Toyotake in the *Fuso Kun*, on his way to Kyōto.

OWING to the approaching departure of Prince Sanjo, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seals, a general meeting will be held the 23rd instant in the Peers' Club.

MAJOR-GENERALS NOBI and KAWAKAMI, who have been ordered to proceed to Europe on official business, will leave Japan about the end of January next.

IT is stated that the demand for cheap porcelain and lacquer ware for the American market is inducing the outturn of a vast quantity of very inferior kinds.

THE Government has purchased the compound occupied by Mr. Ran, late secretary of the Educational Department, at Mitosubashi-dōri, in order to erect thereon a Female School of Industry.

IN the Finance Department there are at present under investigation the estimates of expenditure for the 20th fiscal year which have been submitted from the various Departments.

THE Arima School authorities have lately leased 500 *Fubō* of reclaimed land at Nakazu on which to establish a Gymnastic School. The work of construction was commenced the 11th instant.

MR. BABA, a Bachelor of Law, who left Japan a few months ago for America, recently hired a theatre and delivered a lecture on "The Weapons used in Japan in Ancient Times." Mr. Baba, who is a very fluent speaker, gave

some practical illustrations of the use of weapons, and was loudly applauded by a large audience.

CAPTAIN Drake, of the *Normanton*, has written to the press, explaining that the lives of the 25 Japanese passengers were lost owing to the insubordination of the ship's crew.

OFFICIALS from the Geographical Bureau in the Home office will shortly leave for Oita, taking some instruments for the purpose of establishing a meteorological observatory on the coast of Bungo.

THE Government is said to be about establishing an office for the examination of articles made in foreign style, with the object of detecting fraudulent imitations of foreign manufactures.

THE Koreans, being convinced of the value of steamers since their acquisition of the *Shima Maru*, are said to be making arrangements for the purchase of several other vessels in this country.

A MEETING was held, the 10th instant, in the Senate to pass the second reading of the regulations for the catching of seals and otters. Count Oki, President, and all Senators were in attendance.

IT is stated that the present Governor of Hyōgo Ken will be promoted to a position in the Foreign Office, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Komuro, who was formerly connected with the Mitsu Bishi Company.

STEAM machinery has been ordered in England by the Nippon Seifun Kaisha, whose business has increased so much lately that they intend to erect another powder-mill, probably in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki.

MR. IWANURA, Chief of the Hokkaido Administration Board, will leave for the capital before the end of this month on business relating to colonizing work and the encouragement of industries in his jurisdiction.

MR. SUZUKI, a naval surgeon, who went to London in May last, has just passed a most successful examination and obtained the distinctions of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

IN accordance with a recent notification, troops will be stationed in Tsushima, Okinawa, and the Bonin Islands. These last being under the jurisdiction of the Tōkyō City Government, the barracks will be constructed under the superintendence of the First Division in the Engineering Bureau.

TWO mineral springs have been discovered at Muko-gori, in Settsu, and an analysis of the water discloses valuable medicinal qualities eminently suitable for baths. The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque, and the place is, altogether capitally situated as a



summer health resort. The construction of accommodation for visitors has been decided upon, and building is to be commenced at once.

Mr. SUGIDA KOGORO, residing at Izumochō, Kyōbashi Division, accompanied by two officials, will leave for Europe the 23rd or 24th instant under private instructions from the Government to report on the decoration of prominent buildings in foreign countries. They will spend six months abroad.

THE opening ceremony of the Meiji Law School took place the 12th instant at 3 p.m. at Surugadai. Mr. Watanabe, President of the Imperial University, presided at the ceremony. Messrs. Saito, Fukuchi, and Mitsukuri, gave addresses, and Mr. Hiramatsu on behalf of the students delivered a speech, to which Mr. Kishimoto, one of the teachers, replied.

COUNT ITO, who returned to the capital, the 13th instant, from Tsushima, proceeded to the Palace, the 14th instant, and reported to H.I.M. the Emperor his observations during his tour in those localities. The Minister President afterwards attended the Cabinet Office, when the usual Tuesday meeting was held at the appointed hour and closed at 3.30 p.m.

THE 10th instant being the 3rd anniversary of the death of the son of Count Saigō, a ceremony was observed at the residence of the Count at Meguro. Rev. Mr. Nicolai, accompanied by his sixty pupils, visited the residence on that day. Count Kawamura, Court Councillor, Captain Kurokawa of the navy, Mr. Tokuno and a number of dignitaries and gentlemen were present.

MR. IWATA and four residents in Nihonbashi received permission from the Government, the 13th ultimo, to construct a tramway between Tōkyō and Hachijōji. Another application was made to the Government, the 13th instant, to change the proposal into one for a railway with the object of connecting this line with that of the Japan Railway Company at Naitō, Shinjuku.

AFTER a long period of depression in Yarns, Cotton Piece-goods, and Woollens, a revival took place a fortnight ago which was generally expected to last for some time. This, however, has not been the case, for the demand ceased as suddenly as it had sprung up, the consequence being that during the past week very little has been done, and this at a time of year when the trade is steady and fairly brisk. There is nothing doing in Metals, and the transactions that have taken place in Kerosene have been generally in favour of sellers. It is a long time since Sugar changed hands in any quantity, but one or two weak holders having come to buyers' terms, have been followed by others, with the result that fully 12,000 piculs—all kinds—have been sold. The business in Silk, compared with the transactions of the past few weeks, has been restricted, while that in Waste Silk has been unusually large, but there is little alteration in values to note in either commodity. Another spurt in Tea has to be recorded, and though there is no quotable alteration in the prices of such leaf as is now offered, rates rules firm. Foreign Exchange has been weak and unsteady, these conditions being somewhat accentuated by the small amount of business done.

### NOTES.

THE vernacular press exhibits great satisfaction in respect of the verdict in the *Normanton* case. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, in an article headed "We sought for justice and justice has been obtained," having noted that Captain Drake is now regarded by every Japanese with sincere compassion, and having recapitulated the principal questions of law at issue and the details of the proceedings in Court, observes that "in the statements of the prosecuting counsel, in the charge of the judge, in the verdict of the jury, and in the sentence pronounced by the Court, it is manifest that the principal object kept in view by all parties was unbiassed justice. That such ought to have been the case," the *Nichi Nichi* continues, "goes without saying, but it is none the less impossible to refrain from an expression of admiration for the impartiality of the British judiciary. On the other hand, Captain Drake has no small claim upon our sympathy. If, at a critical moment, he hesitated to risk his life, how many of us are there who would have behaved differently? The natural instinct of human beings, in times of supreme peril, is to provide for their personal security even at the expense of the lives of others. In the case of the master of a vessel, however, a weighty responsibility devolves on him in connection with the lives of the passengers entrusted to his charge, and it is in consequence of this special circumstance that a heavy punishment has been meted out to Captain Drake in the case under consideration. Assuredly it was not of *malice prepense* that he contributed, by neglect, to the drowning of his passengers. Doubtless he was himself satisfied with the sufficiency of the steps which he took, and although he has only to thank his own sins of omission for the unhappy position which he now occupies, his fate is probably a complete surprise to him. The jury, therefore, had every reason to urge extenuating circumstances in mitigation of his fault, and we can heartily endorse the opinion recently expressed by Mr. Katsu Awa, who, observing that landsmen have very little notion of the state of affairs prevailing on board the sinking ship, expressed sincere commiseration for Captain Drake. In view of all these facts, three months' imprisonment seems an ample sentence. The emphatic expressions of public opinion evoked by the catastrophe were inspired partly by sympathy for the unfortunate victims of the shipwreck, and partly by the wish to secure justice. Her Britannic Majesty's Court, to which all eyes were turned as the only tribunal where justice could be obtained, has now, by its impartial decision, satisfied our aspirations. We therefore thank that Court for its even-handed administration, rejoice with our fellow-countrymen that their object has been attained, and desire to express our gratitude to the British Judge, the prosecutors, and to such of our own authorities as were concerned in the affair."

Writing on the same topic, the *Yiji Shimpō* shows similar satisfaction. "The *Normanton* affair," writes that journal, "has been one of the most noteworthy events of recent times in Japan. The main cause of the tremendous outburst of popular passion which the news of the accident elicited, was neither sympathy with the calamity that had overtaken twenty-five of our countrymen and countrywomen, nor a desire to

obtain justice against Captain Drake. The plain truth is that the indignation gradually engendered throughout the nation by the unjust treatment which it has received at foreign hands, found a vent in the *Normanton* catastrophe. It is unnecessary to dwell on the subject now. By public speeches, by resolutions, by subscriptions, and by legal proceedings, the people have declared their sentiments too plainly to admit of misinterpretation." The *Yiji* attaches comparatively small moment to the trial of the captain, but, at the same time, is by no means indifferent to the importance of the legal aspects of the question, and expresses heartfelt satisfaction at the impartiality of the verdict pronounced by Her Britannic Majesty's Court. Our contemporary concludes with these words:—"What gives us special satisfaction is the prompt conclusion of the trial. Had the *Normanton* been a Chinese ship, what would have been the sequel? Would a Chinese Consular Court have consented to commit the master at the instance of the Japanese authorities? And assuming that it did consent, would a verdict of 'guilty' have been pronounced by a Chinese tribunal within a few days of the committal? We should hesitate much before answering these questions in the affirmative. Most probably the affair would by this time have reached the stage of suspended conferences and hopeless prospects. Reflecting thus, we cannot but admire the procedure of the British Court. It has acquitted itself in a manner worthy of the tribunal of a civilized country."

\* \* \*

Both the *Mainichi Shimbun* and the *Choya Shimbun* discuss the finding and proceedings of the Court in a corresponding spirit. The former journal's article is interesting for the sake of an exposition,—adequate or inadequate our readers can judge for themselves—of the reasons which induced it to assume such a conspicuously uncompromising attitude in respect of the *Normanton* affair. It was the *Mainichi Shimbun*, our readers will remember, which published an inflammatory and highly exaggerated cartoon of the shipwreck, and the opinions ventilated in its columns were in general harmony with the spirit of the picture. The *Mainichi* now explains that, at this important stage of Japan's relations with foreign nations, when the feelings of prejudice against aliens from beyond the seas are fast disappearing, it would have been matter for deep regret had the action taken by the British authorities led to the rekindling of an anti-foreign spirit throughout the country. Therefore, we presume, the *Mainichi Shimbun* devoted all the ability of its highly accomplished staff and all the influence of its widely read columns to fan the indignation which, in reality, it sought to allay. "Methods differ," observed the surgeon, as he cut a man's jugular to remove an inconvenient fish bone. It is, at all events, pleasant to learn, on the authority of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, that its apprehensions of a *Joi* revival have been entirely allayed by the impartial judgment of the British Court at Kanagawa.

THE five principal private law schools in Tōkyō have been placed under the superintendence of the President of the Imperial University. These schools are, the Senshu Gakkō, the Meiji Hōritsu Gakkō, the Tōkyō Semmon Gakkō, the Tōkyō Hōgakkō, and the English Hōritsu Gakkō. It is asserted that this step has been

taken by the Government with the view of obtaining competent law officers in anticipation of the opening of the country for mixed residence. To each of the schools a Superintending Commissioner has been appointed from among the Professors of the University. Professor Hozumi is nominated Chairman of these Commissioners, as well as Commissioner for the Senshu Gakkō and English Hōritsu Gakkō. Professor Kinoshita is to be Commissioner for the Tōkyō Hōgakkō; Professor Tomii for the Meiji Hōritsu Gakkō, and Professor Iijikata for the Tōkyō Semmon Gakkō. The function of the President of the Imperial University is not to include any right of interfering with the management of the Schools. He is only to superintend the curriculum and the methods of instruction; with which object it is provided that the Commissioner appointed by him is to be present at the School examinations, and is also to inspect the classes at intervals. The results of each term examination are also to be submitted to the University within fourteen days of the completion of the examination. Such of the graduates of the schools as the President of the University may deem worthy, in respect of the progress they have displayed, are to be examined at the University in presence of officials of the Department of State for Justice, and the successful candidates will receive diplomas. The President of the University may, in accordance with the reports of the Commissioners, recommend alterations in the courses of instruction pursued at the schools.

THE proposal to remove the seat of government from Tōkyō to Kiyōto, seems to be discussed in quarters not altogether devoid of influence, for we find the subject noticed in the editorial columns of such journals as the *Fiji Shimpō* and *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. The former, in its issue of the 19th ultimo, under the heading, "The removal of the capital is unnecessary," takes up a line of opposition to the project. Our contemporary points out that, if, as is rumoured, the chief reason brought forward for the removal of the capital is the exposure of Tōkyō to the attacks of war-ships, then it will be necessary to transport to a secure position inland all the large and prosperous cities that stud the seaboard of the empire. For, contends the *Fiji Shimpō*, it is not alone—not even principally—government buildings and property that demand protection from the guns of an enemy; it is very largely the valuable interests of private persons, which centre in such places as Tōkyō, Osaka, &c., that call for defensive measures. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, in its issues of the 21st and 22nd, discusses the question at considerable length. The leading views of those who advocate the new scheme may, the *Nichi Nichi* thinks, be set forth as follows:—(1.) The situation of Tōkyō is, from a strategical point of view highly objectionable, as the city lies within easy reach of a hostile naval force; (2.) the present capital is built on a very unhealthy site, the ground which it occupies being reclaimed swamps and marshes; (3.) the work of improving the city of Tōkyō will require such an enormous outlay that it will be wiser to shift the seat of government to some other locality than to saddle the nation with a large expenditure; (4.) Tōkyō should be converted into a purely commercial city, such for example, as New York, Lyons, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c.; (5.) a new site should be chosen for the seat of

government, and for this purpose the plain at the foot of Akagisan in the province of Kadzuke, by reason of its extent and for sanitary considerations, would be highly suitable; while there are also easy means of communication both by rail and by the Tonegawa with the sea coast; the site further could be purchased for a few million yen; and (6.) the present is the time at which the scheme should be initiated, for the construction of the Imperial Palace has made but little progress, and important buildings such as the Houses of Parliament and the proposed departmental offices have not yet been begun. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, commenting on these views, remarks, in the first place, that, with the construction of forts and the possession of war-vessels and torpedo boats, Tōkyō need not necessarily be at the mercy of a hostile navy; and further that in this—and more especially in the next—century, no particular attention need be given to the strategical position of the capital. As to the sanitary objection to Tōkyō the *Nichi Nichi* denies that the capital is relatively less healthy than other cities. If at present disease finds in some instances a ready foothold in the city, that is due to the defective drainage system as well as to the want of a good water supply; and improvement in these directions would certainly effect a great change in the health statistics. With regard to the next objection—the large outlay necessary for the improvement and remodelling of Tōkyō—the *Nichi Nichi* points out that the question whether the seat of government is to remain on the plain of Musashi or not does not affect the necessity of improving the capital. In any case large and important works must be undertaken, so that it is absurd to put forward this point as an argument in favour of the removal of the capital.

\* \* \*

In a brief sketch our contemporary describes the various removals of the seat of government, of which, since the selection of Kashiwabara in Yamato as capital in the 95th year of the Emperor Jimmu, there have been over forty. During the reigns of twelve Emperors following Jimmu, the Imperial residence was frequently moved about from place to place in Yamato, and at length in the first year of Seimu Tenno, it was shifted to Shiga in the province of Ōmi. In the 2nd year of Chūai Tenno it was removed to Toyoura in Nagato, whence it was again transferred to Yamato. Nintoku Tenno lived at Naniwa in the province of Settsu, but Richū Tenno, in the 2nd year of his reign, returned to Yamato. The province of Kawachi was, in the 1st year of Hansei Tenno, honoured by the Imperial residence, but from the 2nd year of Inkyō Tenno till the 5th year of Keitai Tenno, two different localities in Yamato were occupied, the seat of government being removed in the latter year to Yamashiro, and thence in the 1st year of Senka Tenno it was again transferred to Yamato. During the interval between the reigns of Kotoku Tenno and Genmai Tenno the seat of government was changed to the province of Settsu, and to Ōtsu in the province of Ōmi, reverting twice to Yamato. From Fujiwara in the latter province, where his immediate predecessors had settled, Gemmei Tenno removed to Nara, where his six successors continued to reside. In the 3rd year of the period of Enreki, in the reign of Kanmu Tenno, Nagaoka in Yamashiro was selected as the centre of administration, but seven years later the court

removed to Heian (the present Kiyōto). From that time till the final change to Tōkyō in 1869, Kiyōto continued to be the Imperial city—a period of more than ten centuries, during which eighty-one Emperors successively occupied the throne. Two occasions on which the court changed its locale have not been noticed in this sketch; the first, when Fukuwara in Settsu became the seat of the government in the 4th year of the period of Iishō, is omitted because of the shortness of the stay at Fukuwara; while the second, when the Court remained for fifty-seven years at Yoshino, in Yamato, during the reign of Godaigo Tenno, was a movement dictated by military reasons. Tōkyō has been, says our contemporary, for three centuries the political as well as the commercial centre of the country, and it is folly to propose without adequate reasons the removal of the seat of government. The agitation, the *Nichi Nichi* concludes, does not, as it is now presented, seem to be the outcome of any very earnest or profound thought.

WHAT a pity it is that, on the rare occasions when the foreign community do unanimously agree to put their signatures to a document, they cannot contrive to get it written in commonly decent English. A more execrable composition than the address to Prefect Ōki, it would be difficult to conceive. We say nothing of its uncouthness or of the spasmodic toil of its phraseology. Grace were, perhaps, too much to expect. But intelligible and grammatical English is surely within reach. Consider this elegant sentence:—"Whilst we know that to most public officers the consciousness of having done their duty,—and who have also, by so doing, been largely instrumental in saving the lives of their fellow citizens—is mostly enough," &c. It is not sufficiently eloquent for Mrs. Camp. Rather does it resemble the lecture of the rustic magistrate to a vagrant:—"God gave you health and strength, instead of which you go and steal geese on a common." Such English will furnish food for merriment to the students in Japanese schools. The community of Yokohama may be disposed to condone a good deal rather than take the trouble of revising what is put before them to sign, but truly they have carried their complaisance a little too far in this instance.

Owing to the growing suspicion of the peasantry and the increasing tendency to see spies in the most ordinary traveller, tourists in France have recently been more than usually exposed to annoyances on the part of provincial authorities. Englishmen on the northern coast, Italians in the Alps and on the Mediterranean sea-board, Spaniards along the Pyrenees, and, as a matter of course, German travellers in the western provinces of France, have all been watched with great apprehension, and, as a rule, the most innocent and *bona fide* sightseers have most frequently fallen victims to the vigilance and patriotism of excited peasants or misguided officials. Of course sober-minded Frenchmen have not been slow to express their regret at this tendency of the popular mind, and their voices have increased in firmness and vigour in proportion to the recent growth of the evil. M. Ranc, in the *République Française*, ridicules the tendency as a weakness, and deplores its effect upon the reputation of France abroad. "This morbid desire to hunt up spies, is," he writes,

"a most regrettable evil which certainly does not increase our reputation abroad for calmness and cool blood. All these episodes, all these arrests of supposed spies and all the sensational articles of the press become known abroad and are there, not without some reason, ridiculed. We are no longer living in the first days of the siege of Paris. To see spies everywhere, and especially where there are none, is a condition of mind involving no little practical inconvenience. During the war, the emissaries of the government at Tours and Bordeaux and the special agents of the ministry of war, when on their way to Paris, met at almost every step with delays and detentions, caused not by the Prussians but by the French authorities themselves. M. Freycinet must well remember those times. He cannot have forgotten how the supply and the transmission of intelligence was involuntary impeded by the very persons who ought to have given their heartiest cooperation." M. Ranc calls the general conception of a spy, as it exists in the popular mind, quite erroneous, and assures his readers that the nation and its authorities can be vigilant without sharing the ridiculous excitement that so often accompanies the arrest of so-called spies. He especially asks the press, from patriotic motives, not to encourage a tendency generally inconvenient and often injurious to the State.

HERE is the *Saturday Review's* ridiculously false version of the occupation of Port Hamilton, a version which, by iteration and re-iteration has probably come to be credited by many an honest Englishman:—"Some eighteen months have now elapsed since the acquirement by Great Britain from Korea of the three small islands within whose midst lies the sheet of water known as Port Hamilton. For twelve long years the late Sir Harry Parkes had urged upon his superiors at Whitehall the desirability of annexing the group, and he lived to see the advice so persistently tendered acted upon, almost the last official act of his career being the conclusion of an arrangement with the Korean Government, whereby, in consideration of a sum of money, Port Hamilton became the property of Great Britain."

WE take the following from the *Boston Evening Transcript*:—

About eight years ago Professor Ernst Fenollosa, a graduate of Harvard, was invited by the *Mombu-sho* (department of education) to occupy the chair of political philosophy in the Imperial College of Tokyo, which he accepted, and, with his charming wife, *née* Miss Millett of Salem, went to live in the Hongo Kaga Yashiki, in the heart of the capital of Japan.

Mr. Fenollosa, soon discovering that his class-room was not likely to be over-crowded with students, turned his attention to the study of the pictorial arts of the country, the records of which were legendary, confusing, and incomplete. Being well versed in Western art, having a well-balanced, analytical mind, excellent taste and scientific training, he gradually separated fiction from fact, and, to the amazement of the Japanese, not only classified the works of their artists, but traced the origin of their art to China, via Korea, and brought to our knowledge the fact that all we admire in Japanese art had its origin in popularly despised China.

With wonderful patience and untiring industry he collected the disconnected threads of art history in the shape of paintings, etc., in various private collections, gathered a mass of information as to the artists, their copyists, and the forgers of their works, and in five years was appealed to by the Government and the heads of the chief temples as the authority who could decide the genuineness or otherwise of their art treasures. He did not seek fame by sending his writings to the press and scientific societies; in fact, being of a most unassuming nature, he rather avoided publicity, and labored to perfect his work on the painters of Japan, which will cause his name to be honored all over the world, and be the standard upon the subject.

In addition to this study he, fully understanding the decadence into which the arts had fallen in Japan, began a movement to restore them by lecturing to artists and students and urging them to revive the high art of their country by studying the works of their great masters. This innovation, while gratefully received by the few creative artists, was bitterly opposed by the conservatives and the young men who had been but partially educated abroad and

whose judgment was formed upon standards with which they had become familiar, and who considered themselves connoisseurs of Western art. The conservatives resented the intrusion of a foreign expert into their sleepy circle, as did the radicals, who were full of conceit engendered by a few years' residence in this country or Europe, where their advance in our arts, etc., had been kindly assisted by admiring teachers. There is no question as to the earnestness and ability of the young men in question, but nearly all of them were abroad too brief a time and were too much engaged in other studies to learn much of art, yet these were the critics who opposed Mr. Fenollosa, and were the greatest obstacle in his path.

His ideas are sound and practicable, viz., to develop the art of Japan slowly and upon the solid teaching of the old masters until a school is formed that will be as famous as that of the Kano; in addition to which, knowing the value of the trained eye and delicate touch of the Japanese, he desires to turn the attention of a number of the younger students to these excellencies of European art most harmonious with Japanese quality. The Government has aided him directly and indirectly, and he has been accorded facilities in the matter of examining old collections in the treasure-houses of the temples in Nara, Kyoto, etc., such as few natives, and no foreigner, has ever enjoyed. Mr. Fenollosa believes that while it will be impossible for the Japanese to return to some of the methods of the old school, they must practise the more aesthetic teachings of their great masters and apply them to what is most admirable in western art—in other words, not altogether to renounce the old, while in a measure accepting the best of the new.

The Government fully examined the claims of the conservatives and listened patiently to the forcible denunciations of the radicals, and tested the merits of the teachings of Professor Fenollosa, which had already begun to show fruit in the production of those artists who looked to him as guide; the result being the severance of his connection with the Imperial University of Tokyo and his engagement for four years as Japanese Commissioner of Arts. He, with Messrs. Hamano and Okakura, two colleagues on the commission, is now on his way from San Francisco, and will arrive in Boston some time during this week. After studying our methods of art education and the management of our art museums, he, with his companions, will proceed to England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, and Spain, where they will make similar studies and purchase books and reproductions of art works for the Japanese Government.

The Japanese and the world of art owe much to this scholarly American, who has quietly and unostentatiously done a work that will benefit coming generations in all countries. We hope, now that his mission is known, he may receive the honors due to his personal worth and high ability.

EDWARD GREY.

Of course there are inaccuracies in this account—very noticeable inaccuracies. But they are scarcely the fault of the writer, and, at all events, we are glad to see that Mr. Fenollosa is receiving a hearty welcome.

In the course of the discussion which recently occurred with regard to the dress of Japanese ladies and the introduction of foreign costume, considerable impotance was attached to the expense of the latter. The Japanese were reminded that they were about to adopt a fashion which would cost the nation millions every year. The criticism is certainly true, but there are exceptions to the general rule. What, for example, would be said in Europe or America of a lady who paid seven hundred dollars for a collar? Doubtless there are ladies who have been guilty of such extravagance to procure a wonderful piece of lace, but are there many who would pay a like sum for a mediæval specimen of woven linen? During the Ming period, Chinese weavers manufactured a cotton stuff called *sarasa*, woven sometimes in minute, sometimes in bold, designs, the colours of which, partly from their original excellence and partly from the mellowing effects of age, are simply incomparable. For a little strip of this celebrated material large enough to pass round her neck and form a *han-yeri*, a Japanese belle has been known to pay anything from seven hundred to a thousand dollars.

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It has always been a trait of Japanese disposition to pay handsomely for their fancies. Our own experience furnishes illustrations, as in the cases of roses, rabbits, pigs, orchids, and so forth. Before the mediatization of the Government, connoisseurs willingly gave from five hundred to a thousand dollars for a good specimen of the celebrated *Sung Chien-yao*, and it is recorded that Iyeyasu did not hesitate to raise a sum equal to about thirty thousand dollars

on the security of a tiny piece of *mirtébani*. The author of the *Ching-te-chên Tuo-lo* asserts that at the beginning of this century a good vase of old Chinese *craguelé* sold readily in Japan for fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, and we have ourselves seen pigmy tea-pots of *boccato*, cups of the most uninteresting Korean pottery, or vases of that essentially savage ware, *namban-yaki*, gravely purchased by dilettanti for sums varying from three to eight hundred dollars. Who was it that asserted lately, in a mercantile criticism, that the people of this country have "a natural craving for everything cheap and inferior?" Whoever he was, he showed only his own ignorance.

THE state of affairs in Europe is certainly as perplexing to statesmen as it appears to be to journalists. Alliances are made and unmade, combinations formed and dissolved, and every mail received here puts a somewhat different face upon the shifting scenes of diplomacy, thus faithfully reflecting the general uncertainty prevailing in all quarters. Now Egypt, then Central Asia, then again Bulgaria appears in the foreground; now peace is assured, then again war is imminent. It is a very unfortunate characteristic of the Eastern Question that a period of general uncertainty always precedes the crisis, a fact which is largely owing to the various and not always plainly indicated interests of the Great Powers. No state in Europe is really bound to pursue one single policy in order to further its interests. A majority of States are free to pursue alternative policies, or may remain in an "attitude of expectancy" until they deem it well to show their hand. Were it not for Egypt, Great Britain and France could, up to a certain point, look with equanimity upon a Russian descent upon Bulgaria. But the Egyptian question divides their policies and makes them antagonistic. By the occupation of the Nile Valley, England has anticipated her share in a possible division of Turkey, and by its retention she makes sure of a free road to the East. France, on the other hand, has never looked upon Tunis as her proper share of the Sick Man's estate; Tripoli cannot be taken except at the risk of definitely breaking with Italy, and Egypt is occupied by a *de facto* possessor. Any movement of Russia against Bulgaria and Constantinople will throw Turkey into alarm, and Egypt may become a rightful possession of Great Britain for consideration valuable alike to the Ottoman Empire and to the Queen's Government. The Sultan alone has a right to ask Lord Salisbury when Egypt will be evacuated, but he evidently feels little disposed to do France and Russia that favour. Prince Bismarck from the time of Lord Rosebery's accession to office has shown no disposition to extend to M. Freycinet the support he had given to M. Ferry's Egyptian policy. Indeed, his entire policy has since then exhibited no anti-English tendency, although Russia and France are said to have made strong and simultaneous efforts to produce such a complexion. The uncertainty of the situation is probably shown by nothing more conclusively than by the Sphinx-like silence at Varzin. Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, M. Freycinet, and M. Tisza have spoken, and English and Austrian statesmen certainly have given no uncertain sound. But the silence at Berlin remains unbroken. The official press has said much, but its voice has always been raised on behalf of the

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*status quo* of the Triple Alliance as the sure basis of peace. It has been declared that Germany fears neither France nor Russia nor both combined; but that such a war would involve a European conflagration and constitute a serious danger to conservative interests throughout the world. Austria, Italy, Turkey and Great Britain would in such a case be inevitably drawn into the vortex of battle, and an ancient often quoted prophecy might then find abundant fulfilment:

By the Danube and the Dniéper  
Will the Cossack warrior sleep,  
By the Volga and the Don  
Will the Cossack mother weep,  
There'll be sobs, too, on the Severn  
And wailing on the Thames,  
And Europe will a picture be  
Of blood and tears and flames.

To prevent so great a calamity will form a noble task of true statesmanship. That Great Britain has declared herself, through her statesmen, willing and ready to support the Powers endeavouring to maintain peace, is as sincere a satisfaction to Englishmen as it is an assurance to Europe.

THE Protestant Missionaries in Syria and Palestine seem to be having a hard time of it. A memorial has been drawn up and signed by more than seventy of them, complaining of vexatious interference on the part of the Turkish Government. The missionaries are of various nationalities, British, German, American, and Swiss. Mr. Connor, of the Church Missionary Society, has been expelled from his house in Irbid, east of the Jordan, by orders from Damascus, has been personally insulted by the populace, and is now prevented from resuming his work. Again, an order from the Porte dated December 16th, 1885, instructs officials to search carefully and find out when evil designing persons are about to build schools, churches, or places of worship, since these "make wide divisions among our faithful subjects, and corrupt and injure them." A later order forbids entirely the building of new schools or places of worship, or the repair of those already in existence except under vexatious conditions. As a result Protestant schools and places of worship have been closed, the doors sealed, and the people forbidden even to meet in a private house for worship. Dr. Vartan's hospital work at Nazareth, carried on successfully for a long period in premises he bought from private owners, is threatened by the authorities. The land, which he made his own in due legal form, is now claimed as *miri*, or public land, and appraised at one-fifth of its real value. The right of petition is also virtually denied to sufferers.

ACCORDING to investigations made the 6th inst. the total number of cholera patients since the first appearance of the disease throughout the empire was as follows:—Tōkyō City, 12,034 patients, 8,259 deaths; fifteen Urban Divisions of Tōkyō, 10,530 patients, 7,439 deaths; Kyoto City, 3,205 patients, 2,481 deaths; Upper and Lower Urban Divisions of Kyoto, 1,893 patients, 2,481 deaths; Osaka, 20,533 patients, 15,821 deaths; four Urban Divisions and Nishinari-gori in Osaka, 11,943 patients, 9,349 deaths; Kanagawa Prefecture, 5,952 patients, 3,743 deaths; Yokohama, Urban Division, 3,074 patients, 2,014 deaths; Hyogo Prefecture 6,791 patients, 5,119 deaths; Kobe, Urban Division, 1,870 patients, 1,551 deaths; Nagasaki Prefecture, 2,383 patients, 1,518 deaths; Nagasaki, Urban Division,

974 patients, 635 deaths; Niigata Prefecture, 9,102 patients, 5,154 deaths; Niigata, Urban Division, 538 patients, 441 deaths; Saitama Prefecture, 961 patients, 528 deaths; Chiba Prefecture, 3,464 patients, 2,152 deaths; Ibaraki Prefecture, 868 patients, 539 deaths; Gumma Prefecture, 313 patients, 211 deaths; Tochigi Prefecture, 559 patients, 284 deaths; Mie Prefecture, 1,419 patients, 1,066 deaths; Aichi Prefecture 1,128 patients, 827 deaths; Shizuoka Prefecture, 629 patients, 184 deaths; Yamana-shi Prefecture, 1,156 patients, 489 deaths; Shiga Prefecture, 414 patients, 248 deaths; Gifu Prefecture, 338 patients, 202 deaths; Nagano Prefecture, 4,267 patients, 2,168 deaths; Miyagi Prefecture, 1,317 patients, 868 deaths; Fukushima Prefecture, 249 patients, 149 deaths; Iwate Prefecture, 482 patients, 312 deaths; Aomori Prefecture 5,778 patients, 2,655 deaths; Yamagata Prefecture, 2,225 patients, 1,441 deaths; Akita Prefecture, 4,917 patients, 2,461 deaths; Fukui Prefecture, 6,665 patients, 4,819 deaths; Ishikawa Prefecture, 4,214 patients, 3,094 deaths; Toyama Prefecture, 16,224 patients, 10,003 deaths; Tottori Prefecture, 790 patients, 488 deaths; Shimane Prefecture, 1,743 patients, 1,001 deaths; Okayama Prefecture, 2,705 patients, 1,702 deaths; Hiroshima Prefecture, 7,590 patients, 5,298 deaths; Yamaguchi Prefecture, 3,679 patients, 2,235 deaths; Wakayama Prefecture, 3,072 patients, 2,180 deaths; Tokushima Prefecture, 938 patients, 588 deaths; Ehime Prefecture, 5,311 patients, 3,183 deaths; Kochi Prefecture, 1,853 patients, 1,253 deaths; Fukuoka Prefecture, 1,646 patients, 1,045 deaths; Ōita Prefecture, 4,499 patients, 888 deaths; Saga Prefecture, 1,216 patients, 739 deaths; Kumamoto Prefecture, 571 patients, 272 deaths; Miyazaki Prefecture, 22 patients, 16 deaths; Kagoshima Prefecture, 38 patients, 16 deaths; Okinawa Prefecture, 926 patients, 662 deaths; Hokkaido Administration, 929 patients, 652 deaths; Hakodate Branch Administration, 1,894 patients, 1,347 deaths; Nemuro Branch Administration, 6 patients, 3 deaths; total, 153,930 patients and 100,492 deaths.—*Fiji Shimpō*.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK contributes an interesting article to the *Nineteenth Century* on the subject of "France, China, and the Vatican." The line he adopts is precisely that taken by ourselves some time ago when discussing the same matter. The details given by Sir Rutherford and the facts which he marshals can scarcely fail to produce an impression. The gist of his argument is this—that whereas France, on all occasions of trouble with China previous to the Tonquin imbroglio, laid much stress on the principle of "solidarity," and almost claimed the co-operation of England by pointing out that the only certain method of rendering and keeping China reasonable was a policy of unity on the part of the Treaty Powers, she deliberately and flagrantly departs from such a policy in matters of religious propagandism. It is instructive to review briefly the record of Roman Catholic Missionary enterprise in China. Most strikingly does the story resemble that of the same propagandists in Japan. Kanghsi, the greatest sovereign of the Tsing Dynasty, was the liberal patron of all Roman Missionaries. He employed them in scientific work, assigned to them choice places of worship, and assisted them in every way. Yet, before the close of his reign, their disputes and the disorders they

created had estranged his good will. In 1718 he issued an edict restricting their freedom, and subsequently took further steps against them. As in Japan, so also in China, their arrogance and intolerance were conspicuous. They "assumed the insignia and distinctive marks of office and Imperial authority," and insisted that their converts should be exempted from Chinese jurisdiction. Of course they fell finally into utter disfavour. But in 1849, the French, when making their treaty with China—who had suffered serious military disasters at England's hands a few years previously—succeeded in obtaining an Imperial decree tolerating Christianity and ordering the restitution of all the houses which had been built for the missionaries during Kanghsi's reign and subsequently taken from them. Another war was required to make this decree effective. In 1858, after China's signal defeat, the French inserted in their Convention an article confirming the above right to exact restitution. "To realise," writes Sir Rutherford, "the feelings of the people on learning that they were to be called upon by foreign missionaries to give up property which for a couple of centuries had passed into Chinese hands, and been inherited from generation to generation under the laws of the land, we must try to imagine what would follow in our own country in similar circumstances. We must suppose a French army could succeed in entering London and there dictating the conditions of peace, and among others one that all the Church property confiscated after the Reformation by Henry VIII. should forthwith be restored to the Roman Catholic Church by the present holders, however acquired, and without compensation, and that the French Government could be appealed to in order to enforce the rigorous execution of the stipulation. What would be the result? Would it be peace and harmony, or revolt and a general insurrection?" With regard to the methods adopted by the missionaries in procuring restitution of their so-called property, a memorandum of Prince Kung speaks thus:—

In the interest of peace it will not do for the missionaries to be demanding restitution of any chapel they may choose to indicate. During the last few years the restitution of chapels in every province has been insisted upon without any regard for the feeling of the masses, the missionaries obstinately persisting in their claims. They have also pointed out fine handsome houses (belonging to, or occupied by, the gentry or others) as buildings once used as churches, and these they have compelled the people to give up. Places even the surrender of which was a question of dignity improper (probably Yamens are meant) with meeting-houses, clubs, temples—all such places being held in high respect by the gentry and people of the whole neighbourhood—they have forced from them for the benefit of the Church in lieu of other lands or buildings. Buildings which were once used as chapels have been in some cases sold years ago by Christians; and, having been sold and resold by one of the people to another, have passed through the hands of several proprietors. There is also a large number of buildings which have been newly repaired at very considerable expense, of which the missionaries have insisted on the restitution, refusing at the same time to pay anything for them. On the other hand, there are some houses which have become dilapidated, and the missionaries put in a claim for the necessary repair. Their conduct excites the indignation of the people whenever they come in contact with each other, and it becomes impossible for them to live quietly together.

When we add to all this the fact that the French missionaries claim and exercise the right of exempting their native converts from Chinese authority and assuming a protectorate over them, it is easily seen how intolerable the whole proceeding must be to the people of the Middle Kingdom. Sir Rutherford justly points out that in this isolated policy of France, this assertion of unwarrantable pretensions on the part of

the priests and their official support by the Cabinet in Paris, "the *solidarité* of interests ceases, and is only exchanged for a community of danger." The mass of the people recognise no distinctions between foreign nationalities, and do not know that, according to the instructions of the British Government, conversion to Protestantism is not to be held as conferring any release from the general duties of a Chinese subject. If the nation's indignation passed beyond the control of the law, British subjects would suffer as well as French, and England's relations with the Middle Kingdom would be disturbed by a cause to which her action had in no way contributed. Considering that out of China's total foreign trade of 147 million Taels the share of the British dominions is 111 millions, while the share of the whole continent of Europe is only 11 millions, and considering that 80.46 of China's maritime carrying trade, in so far as it is performed by foreign ships, falls to the English flag, against a French figure of 3.33 per cent., it is obvious that the effects of France's mischievous policy may be incomparably less serious to herself than to Great Britain. It is a marvel to us that the impracticability of the policy of coöperation, whether in China or Japan, was not recognised long ago by Great Britain.

*The Times* has just had a most unusual experience. It has figured as defendant in a libel case. *The Pall Mall Budget* states the facts thus:—"The police authorities send to *The Times* a circular for publication warning the public against certain alleged swindlers; *The Times*, of course, prints it, naturally believing that it is thus serving the public and strengthening the hands of those charged with public order. One of the parties implicated brings an action for libel against *The Times*, and yesterday one farthing damages was awarded. This of course, leaves *The Times* to pay the very heavy legal fees of its own counsel, besides all the bother to which it has been put. Anything more preposterous cannot be imagined. Surely a newspaper should at least be protected by law in the publication of official notices."

*The Mainichi Shimbun*, in its issue of the 14th instant, has a powerful editorial entitled, "The boundaries between private and public affairs should not be confused." The purpose of the article is to deprecate official censorship of the press, and the gist of the arguments employed is that to interfere with journalistic liberty of speech entails upon the Government an embarrassing responsibility. It is pointed out that, with the exception of the acknowledged organs of the Government, the newspapers published in any country are themselves wholly responsible for the opinions they advance or the statements they make. The Government cannot be called to account for their sayings or doings. All that is required of the law is to maintain a general supervision in the interests of morality and order. Should the Chinese Government, for example, direct all the journals published in the Middle Kingdom to print nothing opposed to the views advanced in the *Official Gazette*, not only would a fatal blow be dealt to the prosperity of journalism throughout the empire, but the result would be highly inconvenient for the authorities themselves. So soon as the fact of such a rigid official censorship became known, every idea and

every suggestion ventilated by the newspapers would be attributed by outsiders to Governmental inspiration, though in truth nothing of the kind might be the case. Moreover, the *Mainichi* goes on, the nations of Europe and America would regard with contempt a people that submitted slavishly to such dictation, and with indignation the action of a Government that pursued such a despotic policy. In a word, every ultra-legal official interference with freedom of speech, entails as much embarrassment for those that interfere as injury to the happiness of those interfered with. "If then," our contemporary concludes, in the usual indirect phraseology of a supervised journal, "there be any officials who have fallen into such an error, we recommend them to define carefully the proper limits of public duties and private rights, and to contrive, if possible, that those limits shall not be overstepped by either party."

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*The Mainichi Shimbun* certainly puts its finger upon the weakest spot in the armour of a Government that resorts to press censorship. And the argument might have been strengthened by citing the recent example of the *Normanton* agitation, when many persons, without pausing to think deeply, were disposed to conclude that the authorities endorsed, because they did not restrain, every violent utterance published in the newspapers. Our contemporary, however, injures his excellent cause by exaggeration when he declares that the nations of Europe and America look with contempt on a people who submit to be deprived of liberty of speech, as well as with indignation on the action of the Government that deprives them of that liberty. There are, unfortunately, very few countries in Europe or America where full liberty of speech is permitted, and among those that enjoy the privilege there are some that grossly abuse it. Every one hopes that Japan will soon be fit to enjoy it without abusing it. The dissemination of journals like the *Mainichi Shimbun* cannot fail to promote that most desirable issue.

A GRADUATE of the Sapporo Agricultural College, Mr. Shiga Shigetaka, has just returned from a voyage, in the man-of-war *Tsukuba Kan*, to the South Pacific. He indicates, in the editorial columns of the *Jiji Shimpō*, certain conclusions founded upon his personal observations, the drift of his remarks being that Japanese traders should make a resolute effort to develop commerce between these islands and the fast growing colonies of Australasia. Mr. Shiga dwells much on the importance of studying the tastes and fashions of other nations, especially those within easy reach, with a view to extending the marketable sphere of Japanese products and manufactures. His observations on this score sound like an echo of what British Consuls, all the world over, have recently been telling us. He goes on to note the singular fact that, while his countrymen pay more or less attention to the markets of China and America, they seem to take little thought about the very promising field offered by Australia and New Zealand. The voyage between these colonies and Japan is described by him in some detail, and a graphic account is given of their prosperous condition. In Mr. Shiga's opinion, rice, porcelains, japanned wares, straw hats, silk fabrics, tea, and various kinds of fancy goods might be profitably exported to Australasia,

while in return coal, wool, &c., could be carried here. He observes incidentally that Newcastle coal can be purchased in Australia for 9s. 8d. per ton, so that, allowing \$1 for freight, it might be laid down here at less than \$4. He says also that the people of Australasia are beginning to turn their attention towards Japan, and that the time is ripe for an effort such as he suggests. There may be a great deal in what Mr. Shiga says, but the coal suggestion sounds doubtful, and we do not quite see what could be done with the wool, at present, if it came here.

A SMALL company of French operatic artists arrived here a few days ago from Hongkong, and gave a performance on Saturday evening in the Public Hall, selecting "*La Périochole*" in which to make a first appearance. The acting and singing of the principals were artistic, and elicited frequent applause, the entire cast working hard to obtain success. Mlle. Delaroche, in the title rôle, created a favourable impression, and will doubtless be still more successful in parts better suited to her style, such, for instance, as those made famous by Schneider and Julia Mathews. The other ladies of the cast were quite equal to the characters assigned to them. M. Henriot, as *Piquillo*, did fairly well. He has a voice of rather agreeable timbre, and is a tenor of the French school, of a somewhat conventional type. The part of *Panatellas*, undertaken by M. Legros, was well sustained, his organ being equal to the music which falls to his share. This can hardly be said of M. Batréau (*Don Andrei*), who may possibly be heard to greater advantage on a future occasion. The dialogue here and there dragged somewhat, on account of its length, and would have borne excision in places. We understand the company will give other performances, and that it will receive an important accession to its strength. The house was well filled in the back part, though there were many front seats vacant. M. Burgairolles was an efficient *accompagnateur*.

THE changes which all tend to concentrate the high officialdom of the capital within the district surrounding the Hibiya Parade Ground, are sending the garrison to the suburbs. Residents who, in riding or walking, have become familiar with the pleasant district of lanes and gardens, known as Sendagaya and situated behind the Imperial Palace, will have difficulty now in finding their way. All the old landmarks are gone,—swept away to make room for the new barracks and parade-ground, which we believe are to be formed here. The powder-magazine, an old feature of the district, still remains, having proved the nucleus of more extensive military premises.

A LETTER received by a gentleman in the capital from Mr. Inouye, in Berlin, dated the 26th October, states that Mr. Inouye left Berlin the preceding day for Vienna and met Lieut.-General Viscount Torio, with whom he attended the Oriental Literary Association. Mr. Hamano, Counsellor of the Educational Department, was then in France. Lieut.-General Viscount Tani, who proceeded lately to Paris, was to return to Japan before the end of this year. Viscount Tani, Minister of State for the Agricultural and Commercial Department, who was then staying in Vienna in order to investigate German law, was expected shortly to arrive in Berlin. Count Kuroda, who had spent some

Original from



time at St. Petersburg, was said to have left for Constantinople. The Count was also expected to arrive in Berlin before the end of November. Messrs. Komaki and Terada, who accompanied the Count, had arrived at Berlin. Mr. Komaki was to leave immediately for England, through the Netherlands, and Mr. Terada was to set out for the same destination. Judge Matsuoka was staying in Berlin.

POPE LEO XIII. presents in most respects a striking contrast to his predecessor in the Pontiff's chair. All his acts have been marked by a spirit of tolerance not unbecoming his great reputation as a wise and sagacious statesman. His moderate policy has been quite successful in many questions pending between the secular and ecclesiastical powers, and his chief endeavour seems to be to establish good relations, or where this is not possible, a *modus vivendi* between the State and the Church. By his conciliatory attitude in the Irish question and by creating Dr. Newman a Cardinal, he has shown his high esteem for the English character and his confidence in the British Government. His endeavours to effect a peace in Germany between the Imperial Government and the Ultramontanes, if not as yet fully successful, have at any rate evinced his desire to bring about the best possible understanding, difficult as the task is and agitated as men's minds still are. In Russia his policy has done much to secure greater freedom to the Catholic Poles, and in Spain his influence supports the monarchy against the assaults of the Carlists. It is in France chiefly that his efforts have been unsuccessful, although in that country he was most prepared to yield and make concessions. But in France the Republican movement has generally been anti-ecclesiastical, and since the days of Gambetta nothing will rally the Republican parties more speedily and effectually than anti-clerical legislation. It is believed that, if the Pope were altogether free to act without reference to powerful influences at the Vatican, religious peace would have been established in Germany before this, but it is evident that concessions are more easily made to Catholic countries than to States predominantly Protestant. Leo XIII. is not always in a position to modify the claims of the Church impartially, though such should be his desire. The greatest question to be solved, and one which calls for the most consummate ability is the problem of the temporal power of the Pontiff, and it is here precisely that Leo XIII. is, in principle at least, as unyielding as his predecessor. He cannot recognise from the stand-point of the Church the weakening of the Holy See, and without some temporal and truly sovereign power he claims to be unable independently to exercise his spiritual authority. It is here that the Papal and Italian policies are at a deadlock, and they are likely to continue thus, although the Pope is not understood to claim the full and uncurtailed restoration of the patrimony of St. Peter. On the contrary, he would seem to be satisfied with a temporal and limited power, and he is understood to believe that such power could be restored to him by Italy without force or foreign intervention. The principle itself, however, he is not prepared to yield; and hence the clerical party in Italy, at every parliamentary election, is careful to emphasize the famous "*ni eletti né elettori*," for any participation in national elections would involve a recognition

of the Kingdom of Italy in its present extent and would consequently imply the abandonment of an ecclesiastical principle which no Pope, while he is a Pope, can afford to ignore. How this feud between Italy and the Pope can ever be terminated is a matter concerning which few would venture to offer a prediction; but that the present deadlock is a most trying one alike to the Pope and to the kingdom, goes without saying. There have been patriotic Popes, and there are among the clerical party in Italy many who love their country as well as their Church. To such persons a way out of the present dilemma would be as welcome as to King Umberto and M. Deprévis.

WE take the following dreadful story from a home exchange:—"The Pioneer newspaper gives an account of a recent occurrence in Rajpootana which shows the hold that ancient superstitions still have among the natives. Some years ago the native States of Oodeypore and Tonk, with a view of simplifying their boundaries, exchanged certain villages near Neemuch. In this process a village inhabited entirely by Brahmins passed from Oodeypore to the Nawab of Tonk. This village had been granted in perpetuity to the Brahmins by a former Maharana of Oodeypore, subject only to the nominal annual fee of twelve rupees for protection. After the exchange, the Tonk authorities imposed a revenue assessment, which was raised from time to time till it reached 500 rupees annually. Successive deputations of the villagers proceeded to Tonk to lay the case before the Durbar, but without effect. Thereupon the Brahmins assembled and decided by the voices of all present, women as well as men, that nothing was left to move the Durbar except the human sacrifice known as "Johur." Four women presented themselves as victims, but at the last moment two became frightened and withdrew. No opposition being offered, the other two went bravely and willingly to meet death, and were burned alive in the presence of the assembled community, their charred hands being afterwards carried by the villagers to Oodeypore with a demand for redress. This occurred a few weeks ago, and at midday, no attempt at concealment being made."

THEIR Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Komatsu arrived at San Francisco the 20th October at 9 a.m., and left for Washington the 23rd. Three officials were appointed from the United States Government as a reception committee. Their Highnesses paid visits to Congress and the chief public buildings, under the guidance of the reception committee. President and Mrs. Cleveland invited their Highnesses to the White House the 11th November at 11.30 a.m. Prince and Princess Komatsu, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Sannomiya and others proceeded to the White House under the escort of Mr. Kuki, Japanese Minister at Washington. After staying a short time, their Highnesses had an audience of President and Mrs. Cleveland, and after inspecting the various apartments and the gardens, their Highnesses and suite returned to their hotel. The Imperial party left for New York the same day at 4 p.m., starting the 12th November for England. Their Highnesses and suite arrived in London the 20th November.

THE *Student* magazine, of which we have the last issue before us, has, with a new year, seem-

ingly entered upon a more extended field of usefulness. It is now published fortnightly, instead of monthly, and most of the papers and notes are excellent. We confess, however, to being somewhat tired of the long continued *Analysis of Bain's Mental Science*, which has the appearance of mere padding. The editors must also be more careful about their philology. The two derivations suggested for the word *pamphlet*, in answer to a query, are grotesque, and one is not surprised on consulting Skeat, to find that among his three probable derivations those given in the *Student* find no place.

COUNTS ITO, OYAMA, and suite, who visited Tsushima the other day, arrived at Yokohama the 13th instant at 8 a.m. in the *Naniwa Kan* from Yokkaichi, and returned to the capital by a train which arrived at Shimbashi at 9.30 a.m. Count Inouye, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama and Major-General Katsura, Vice-Ministers of State for the Navy and for War; and a number of officials from the various Departments, attended at the station to receive their Excellencies. Count Ito did not attend the Cabinet Office on Monday, transacting all urgent business at his residence. Count Yamagata and Admiral Enomoto visited the Minister at 10 p.m.—*Fiji Shimpō*.

JAPANESE papers publish the following telegrams:—

(*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Osaka, December 15th, 2.40 p.m.

Messrs. Hatoyama, Kusaka, and Drummond arrived at Kobe this morning from Nagasaki in the *Yokohama Maru*, and leave for Yokohama at 6 p.m.

Nagasaki, December 13th, 4 p.m.

Messrs. Kusaka, Hatoyama, and Drummond leave to day for the capital in the *Yokohama Maru*.

(*Mainichi Shimbun*.)

Kobe, December 15th, 5.05 p.m.

Messrs. Hatoyama, Kusaka, and Drummond who were to leave at 6 p.m., are staying to meet Mr. Hayashi, a Public Prosecutor, and leave at 12 o'clock in the *Yokohama Maru*.

AMONG the specimens of Shropshire folk-lore collected in Miss Charlotte Sophia Burne's recent publication, is the following delightful verse, singing of the Nemesis that overtook an over-canny farmer who had turned a bull loose to keep boys out of his fields:—

E got 'is wealth by fraud and stealth,  
As fast as 'e could scraup it;  
Theer com'd a bull, and cracked 'is skull,  
An' kiked 'im in a saw-pit.

A PIECE of high-lying ground situated between Shinagawa and Meguro stations has been bought by the Missions of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of America, as a site for their Union College, *Iichi Yei Wa Gakko*. Extensive school buildings will shortly be erected on the site, which covers about seven acres. The premises at Fujimicho, in which the School work is at present carried on, are inconvenient and merely temporary.

AT the instance of the Messageries Maritimes Company, a writ was issued in Hongkong on the 6th instant, and the *City of Peking* attached for \$300,000, pending proceedings arising out of that vessel's collision with the M.M. steamer *Saghalien*.

WE are informed that the Messageries Maritimes steamship *Volga*, bringing up the next French mail, with dates from Marseilles to the 7th November, left Hongkong on Wednesday at 10 a.m.

## BRITISH CONSULS AND BRITISH MERCHANTS.

## I.

PUBLIC attention has been keenly directed, of late, to the methods of conducting British trade abroad. When it began to be discovered that the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by our merchants was threatened by competition in unexpected quarters, the first impulse of Englishmen was to rail at their officials. That is generally their first impulse in all circumstances of difficulty. Theoretically any one who advocates the placing of trade affairs, however indirectly, under an official ægis is denounced as a mischievous heretic. But practically, the Government is everything to the average Englishman. He keeps on hand a perpetual stock of indignation ready to be freely ventilated whenever abuses that seem within reach of official remedy present themselves to his vision. Accordingly, when commerce showed symptoms of inconstancy—when it dawned upon him that a domain over which he had been wont to range in all the pride of undisputed possession, was actually invaded by obtrusive outsiders, he raised his voice at once and charged the Government with allowing alien hands to disturb the ancient land-marks. British Ministers and Consuls, he cried, were neglecting their duty. They were ignorant, or had forgotten, that their most important function was to foster British trade, and to push the interests of their country's merchants. Let them be up and doing, or their more active and less fastidious foreign colleagues would contrive that the current of trade should flow into other than British channels. Thus invoked, British Ministers and Consuls made answer on their own account. "The blame must not be laid at our threshold, they said. We have not failed to render what assistance we might within legitimate limits. The merchant himself is in fault. He is fixed in a conservative groove. He declines to adapt himself to the times. He fails to observe what his rivals are doing, or to see that his own immobility creates for them an unique opportunity. So long as he refuses to move, we cannot push him on. But since he asks for our assistance, thereby implying that he attaches some value to our counsel, we are only too willing to tell him what experience is teaching us more and more forcibly every day."

This was a very presumptuous line, no doubt, for Ministers and Consuls to take. Their more becoming course would have been to acknowledge their own delinquencies, and to promise humbly that their services should thenceforth be at the command of every British merchant who desired to employ them. But British Ministers and Consuls, being for the most part men of wide experience and tried ability, whose paramount aim is to promote their

country's prosperity and to develop the commerce which constitutes the very breath of her nostrils—British Ministers and Consuls, we say, being happily men of this stamp, were not likely to purchase temporary ease or even personal credit by superficial palliatives which left the real source of trouble untouched. They indicated, stoutly and frankly, the quarters from which danger was truly to be apprehended. Writing from every country in the world, they pointed, with extraordinary unanimity, to the same sick spot, and declared in an unvaried monotone that the British merchant had allowed the times to pass him by, and that, unless he exhibited some of the enterprise and energy which formerly enabled him to distance his rivals, he would find himself altogether out of the race.

Of course it was not pleasant for the British merchant to be told such things. His ears were accustomed to something quite different. The notion that Monsieur this, Herr that, or Señor the other could possibly exhibit business capacity shrewder than his own was shocking. But, after all, he possesses a large fund of practical common sense, does the British merchant, and he knows that the truth seldom sounds agreeable. If his plumage was at first a little ruffled by criticism which he had himself evoked, we may be sure that calm reflection soon took the place of umbrage, and that he is sincerely obliged for the advice he has received, fully sensible of its earnest motives, and resolutely resolved to profit by it as speedily as possible. Such, at any rate, is the mood attributed to him by the leading English journals, all of which endorse the opinions of the Ministers and Consuls, and urge the necessity of translating their counsel into action. At this end of the world, however, a different view of the case appears to prevail. The officials who have written the reports are criticized in a spirit as intolerant as it is unjust. It is admitted, indeed, that their convictions may be honest, but their competence to express an opinion is openly sneered at. The public is reminded that the Consuls were once "young men straight from school or college, who passed competitive examinations and got appointments as student interpreters in China or Japan, where for years their principal occupation was to master the language of the country in which they were stationed." After all, most persons do emerge from school or college at some period of their lives, and the only points in which the same description seems inapplicable to merchants themselves is that they did not commence their career by establishing their ability in a competitive examination, and that they certainly never devoted years to the acquisition of Chinese or Japanese. But much may be pardoned in a critic who is smarting under a sense of offended dignity. The gentleman who undertook to vindicate the infallibility of

British merchants in the columns of a local contemporary unwittingly offers an excellent illustration of the very failing indicated by the Consuls. He jeers at the audacious notion that anyone can give him advice. A Consul, forsooth! Why a Consul was once a student interpreter. Besides, "Consular officials, from their vocation, can know but little on the subject of trade." "It is surprising that they should have the assurance to offer their advice for mercantile guidance." Strange, is it not, that if a Consul's vocation necessarily precludes a knowledge of commercial affairs, his active coöperation should so recently have been considered essential to the prosperity of commerce! But the fact is that it was all a mistake on the part of the principal Chambers of Commerce and many of the principal merchants in England, to urge the value of Consular assistance. The Yokohama critic knows better. He knows that the "Consuls can do next to nothing to promote the extension of trade." He knows a great many other things, too, but what he doesn't know is why on earth Consuls should tender their counsel. No matter that they had been roundly charged by merchants with perfunctoriness and supineness. No matter that the decline of British trade had been attributed to their inactivity. No matter that the Head of their Department had ordered them to furnish reports on the subject. No matter that they did not offer any advice to merchants, but merely stated their own views for the information, and at the request, of their official Chief. Behind such flimsy explanations stands the stern fact that they were "once student interpreters," and that they studied Chinese and Japanese while the men they venture to write about were exploring the much profounder and more instructive depths of book-keeping. That such tyros should venture to advise the grey-bearded merchant is monstrous. Let no one venture to advise him. To his case alone is inapplicable the old apothegm that onlookers see most of the game. Nobody but himself sees anything of it. He has "spent his life in learning how to conduct business," and whoever thinks that he can get up early enough to teach him something new is a presumptuous puppy. In Japan, above all, "inexperienced and ignorant Consuls will show considerable discretion by refraining from lecturing persons much better informed in all that concerns the conduct of trade than themselves." The particular Consul to whom the epithets "ignorant and inexperienced" are applied—Mr. J. H. LONGFORD—happens to have served HER MAJESTY in various parts of Japan for seventeen years and to have acquired a knowledge of the country and the people which few, if any, of the merchants can boast. But if he had served for three times seventeen years, it would be equally

unbecoming on his part to express an opinion unfavourable to "the experience and acumen" of local merchants. "We air a great people, Sir, and we must be cracked up," observed Mr. HANNIBAL CHOLLOP. And while the Mutual Admiration Society are engaged introspecting their own merits, outsiders step in and carry off the prize.

Such is the aspect under which British merchants are presented to the public by the writer in the *Japan Herald*. That it is not a true aspect, we need scarcely observe. The British merchant is much too shrewd and large-minded to despise suggestions, from whatever quarter they may come. HER MAJESTY'S Consuls know that from him they can expect criticism very different from that of the writer in the *Herald*, and that, even if their labours in behalf of their country's commerce are not always unerringly directed, the spirit which inspires them and the zeal that impels them will be appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

## II.

Turning from the general aspects of this controversy to the particular criticisms evoked by the publication of Mr. Consul LONGFORD'S Report, we observe much that is unjust and perverted.

It is suggested, in the first place, that some unwonted secrecy was observed with regard to the Report. Its critics speak, indeed, as though the merchants of Yokohama had grounds to complain that the Report "was not published here previously to its being forwarded to the Foreign Office." Even if such a course were pursued with ordinary Consular Reports—which is not the case, since they are never published in Yokohama until a month or six weeks after they have been sent to London—the rule would be inapplicable in the present instance. The Report in question was specially prepared under special instructions. It was written for the information, in the first place, of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, in the second, of the merchants in Great Britain. As we understand the matter, HER MAJESTY'S Minister in Tôkyô could not have exercised any discretion with regard to its publication. That was for the Foreign Secretary to decide. He might have published it in full, suppressed it wholly, or allowed excerpts only to appear. But without his sanction the Report had to be treated as a confidential despatch.

A juster criticism is that the comparisons of trade for different periods are made on a sterling basis, and that, values alone being considered without reference to quantities, the results obtained are misleading to the extent of whatever variations prices showed at those periods. So far as the matter of sterling is concerned, Mr. LONGFORD, as his critics must know well, merely followed the directions of the

Foreign Office. Statements in sterling were desired for the convenience of home merchants, who might well have complained had they been offered statistics based upon a unit of value so variable as the Mexican dollar. For the rest, the purposes of the Report are adequately met by the method pursued. It was obviously imperative that the mode of calculation employed in this document should be uniform with the mode employed by the rest of HER MAJESTY'S Consuls in compiling their usual Trade Reports. Thus, in the case of Hong-kong sugar, which is specially selected for adverse criticism, had Mr. LONGFORD taken the sterling value of the dollar at 3s. 6d., it is plain that his totals would have flagrantly disagreed with those already placed on record by his colleagues, and by H.B.M.'s Minister in the Annual Summary of Trade. Apart from the confusion thus created, the question is of small moment. The object was to show the development of the trade in sugar, and to do this it would have been just as correct, mathematically speaking, to take the dollar at 10s. 8d. as at 3s. 8d. A common denominator was alone required, and a very uncommon denominator would have been obtained by following the fluctuating price of the dollar during the past five years. Mr. LONGFORD based all his figures, as he is careful to explain, on the Customs Returns, and therefore not only adopted the rate of exchange invariably taken in those Returns, but also omitted the question of freight and insurance, about which the Returns are silent, and which, for the rest, is entirely foreign to the purpose of his Report.

But the unique aim of the critics appears to be captiousness. The purpose of the Report is nothing to them if only they can traverse its details from any point of view. Thus, though the import of cotton manufactures into Japan is steadily declining, they bid the British merchant draw comfort from the fact that raw material, in the shape of Yarn, is coming into greater demand. This way of putting the case may be satisfactory enough to the local trader, who cares little what he sells provided that he makes his commission. But is it equally satisfactory to the weaver in Lancashire, whose mills are standing idle and whose store-houses are over-flowing? The yarns, it is true, are consumed in either case, whether in England or in Japan. But in the latter event all the trade of the English weaver with Japan is destroyed. It was precisely to indicate this danger that Mr. LONGFORD wrote. His critics surely cannot be as obtuse as they seek to prove themselves. And yet, who shall say? Consider this fashion of argument, for example:—"It stands to reason that with the cheap labour in Japan, and when so much of the yarn is worked up, not in large manufacturing establishments, but in country places by the various members of each household and their domestic servants and farm labourers in their spare

time, it should be more profitable to the Japanese to import and work up the raw material than to buy the product of Lancashire looms." Passing by the fact that the object of the Report is to discuss, not what is more profitable to Japan, but what is more profitable to England, it will be observed that the critic commits himself to a strange proposition. According to him, hand labour carried on in separate houses, can compete successfully with organised labour and machinery. Will any one credit this? So too, of the contention that the extreme mutability of Japanese tastes deters the importer from making any attempt to consult them. Was such a line of reasoning ever before adopted by practical men? It amounts to saying that, if the constancy of a customer's tastes could be relied on, then some effort might be profitably made to meet them; but that, if he is a person of varying fancy, the only way to treat him is to offer him the same stereotyped goods year after year. It may be observed, by the way, that the great fickleness of Japanese fashions in respect of foreign goods is a newly discovered national trait. Certainly the very opposite tendency must be ascribed to the costumes of the country. These, not for years, but for tens of years, have varied incomparably less than the corresponding costumes in the West. Fashion is not without influence here, but its influence is far less despotic than in Europe. Even if such were not the case, how can it be rationally pretended that an expert designer would not be more profitably engaged in studying the tastes of a large consuming centre, *in loco*, than in working in a producing one? What has he to do in a producing centre? He is designing not for the tastes of manufacturers, but for those of consumers. Yet we are gravely told that "an expert can generally only find sufficient employment in a large manufacturing centre." As well say that a confectioner can only find sufficient employment on a sugar growing estate. Mr. LONGFORD'S critics make him suggest that experts should be sent out to "collect patterns." In other words, an expert designer is to come to Japan, wait here until Japanese designers have hit upon something which suits the public fancy, and then send home a specimen of it to be copied in Lancashire. An intelligent pedlar could do that. The suggestion really made was that experts should study the tastes of the Japanese *in loco*, so as to anticipate the patterns of next season. Experts do this all over Europe and America. Why should they not do it in Japan? And it was precisely by doing it, fifteen years ago, that German and French manufacturers ousted their English rivals from the trade of Mouselaine de laines. Oh! but there is some peculiarity of Japanese disposition which renders it impossible to treat them

stance it is their extreme variability. The ladies of Paris are Median and Persian compared with them. So we come back to the inevitable excuse, the bigoted and barbarous pretence, that the Japanese are not as other mortals. To consult their fancies would be derogatory to their clients.

### III.

Looking back fourteen years; in other words, looking back to an era when the country was only beginning to be generally reconciled to foreign intercourse and when the fiat currency had not yet undergone any depreciation sufficient to encourage imports, Mr. LONGFORD shows that Great Britain sold to the Japanese a very much larger quantity of woollen manufactures than they buy from her now. True, say the critics, but the difference is owing to a special cause. In 1872, enormous quantities of woollens were imported in view of the re-organization of the Army and Navy. We are to conclude, then, that the clothing obtained for Japanese troops in one year suffices for several generations of conscripts; that the same garments are handed on from each soldier to his successor. Independently of the fact that the establishment of the Army and Navy has been largely increased since 1872, it must be remembered that some twenty-five thousand conscripts are called up every year for service. They are not dressed in the patched uniforms of their predecessors. Besides, trade should have grown, and would have grown had it been more judiciously encouraged. Of course the critics say that "the fault does not lie with the home manufacturer or merchant here, but with the Japanese craving taste for the cheapest of inferior goods." The Japanese are always to blame. There cannot possibly be any error on the other side. But how has this depraved taste been developed? It certainly did not exist originally. There never were people who set more store by the durability of an article, or who were more willing to give money for money's worth, than the Japanese. Yet their predilections have suddenly become so perverted that they insist upon having a mixture of "cotton warp and shoddy weft which the poorest man in England would look on with disdain." In short, Lancashire specially manufactures for sale in Japan an article so utterly bad that no huckster would venture to offer it to English consumers. Precisely. And it is by thrusting such wretched stuff down Japanese throats that English piece-goods have been brought into disrepute. We remember once going into a shop in Yokohama and observing a goodly row of wine-bottles, handsomely labelled, and conspicuously displayed. "How much per dozen?" "Oh, that wine was for the Japanese market": the store-man "could not think of selling it to his English customers." Of course the fault of delect-

ing such vile poison "did not lie with the home manufacturer or the merchant here, but with the Japanese craving taste for the cheapest of inferior goods." The case lies in a nutshell. The producer is reluctantly dragged down to the dreadfully low level of the consumer. The latter's taste, it is true, is of recent education. He had no preconceived estimate of imported goods. His ideas were formed by the nature of the articles offered to him. While he grimaces over sour claret and ruefully watches the rapid decay of shoddy "which the poorest man in England would look on with disdain," the only conclusion he can arrive at is that imported articles are such things as these. Yet it is not his reason, observe, which is at work, but his "craving taste for the cheapest of inferior goods." *Similia similibus*. He is an inferior order of being, and inferior things suit his mood best.

Turning to the interesting question of machinery, we are met at the outset by a singular distortion of the advice embodied in the Report. "As for steam ploughs, threshing machines" &c., says Mr. LONGFORD's critic, "heaven forbid that our merchants should ever be rash enough to invest one cent of their money in such property." And then he goes on to remark:—"It is evident that the writer's knowledge on the subject is of the most meagre description, for had he known the risk attending the importation of machines of any kind, unless specially ordered, he would not have ventured to declare that 'a fair sale might be found for them.'" All this would be very neat and very striking, if only it had a fragment of foundation to rest upon. But in the Report itself we fail to discover anything capable of being construed into a recommendation that machinery should be sent out here on speculation. On the contrary, Mr. LONGFORD frankly states that he is quite unable to give any conclusive information on the subject. What he does recommend, in the plainest and simplest terms, is that manufacturers should send out experts to investigate on the spot what machinery would meet the needs of the Japanese; and he adds that, were such machinery made and its advantages taught to the Japanese, "a fair sale might be found for it."

We are also told, by the critics, that elaborate machinery for the preparation of tea and the making of boxes and canisters has been erected or imported by several firms. We confess that the statement takes us by surprise. Our impression is that the use of elaborate machinery for such purposes is still an exceedingly limited affair in Japan. Illustrated catalogues with minute descriptions have doubtless been imported, as the critics affirm, but as to their being "brought to the notice of likely purchasers," one would be glad to hear something of the methods adopted. Japanese brokers in Yokohama

are not exactly the most appropriate media for advertising such innovations, and we do not hear that steps have ever been taken to make their value practically known to tea producers. The critics are evidently of opinion that Japan is not sufficiently civilized for machinery. Labour is so cheap here, they say, that the value of a machine is largely discounted. Absurd enough, as it stands, this reasoning is inexplicable in the face of the fact that foreign machinery has already been employed with excellent results in the silk business. And it becomes still more absurd when we observe that the "elaborate catalogues" which are "brought to the notice of likely purchasers," are catalogues of English machinery used in India—that is to say, of imported machinery used in a country where labour is cheaper and more plentiful than in Japan. Yet the critics affirm that labour is too cheap in Japan to permit the profit able employment of machinery. Does it not seem just possible that men who commit themselves to such palpable absurdities in one line of argument, may not be quite infallible in all others. Speculative importations into Japan of machines which Great Britain may happen to have on hand, whether suited to the needs of this country or not, could not be urged by any prudent person. They are not urged by Mr. LONGFORD. But there cannot be the smallest question that Japan's great wants are machinery and organization, and that enterprising men, whether they be English or not, will, one day or another, find a way to satisfy her wants.

Of a piece with the whole criticism are the remarks with reference to the acquisition of the Japanese language. "Heads of houses," it is objected "cannot afford to pay juniors handsome salaries while they acquire a knowledge of the vernacular." Nobody suggests that anything of the kind should be done. Let the salaries become handsome when a knowledge of the language is acquired. It is simply a question of common industry and perseverance, and of a sacrifice of present pleasure on the part of the clerk. After working in an office all day, "the average foreigner," we are told, "whether of Saxon or Latin race, does not care to sit down and burn the midnight oil while studying Japanese characters." Of course he "does not care." That is the whole trouble. And he is confirmed in his carelessness by the supremely silly assertion that "a knowledge of Japanese is, in business matters, rather a disadvantage than an advantage." It is truly surprising that such things can be written and said by sober men of mature years. At the root of it all is the old prejudice that the Japanese are not to be treated like any other nation. To nothing else can be ascribed the monstrous proposition that it is better not to know the language of the people with whom one deals.

Original from follow the critics into

any further details. Enough has been said to show that they have themselves offered a striking example of the very conservatism against which the Consuls seek to warn them. They will not condescend to adapt themselves to the conditions which they find in Japan. They will not take the trouble to learn the language. They will not import superior articles, because they are loftily persuaded that the people have a depraved taste for what is cheap and bad. Above all, they will not endure criticism. If any one ventures to suggest that the methods of twenty years ago are growing obsolete, he is forthwith dubbed "ignorant and inexperienced." HER MAJESTY'S Minister, in a recent despatch, expressed the opinion that British merchants would find it to their advantage to employ Japanese agents. The idea was roundly condemned as unpractical and unbecoming. But it so happens that three foreign firms—not British—do already employ Japanese agents, and the results are conspicuously encouraging. It is true that, under existing circumstances, such a method of securing custom may present features justly repugnant to British merchants. But they are not essential features. Moreover, existing circumstances, we are happy to think, have lost the element of permanency which once rendered them so hopeless. The only thing which refuses to be moved is the Englishman's rooted conviction that his methods are beyond the reach of reform. We are fully persuaded that the great factor in the development of Japanese commerce is to be coöperation between foreigners and Japanese. England's competitors see this and are hastening to utilize their foresight. But Englishmen themselves resent the notion that any part of their functions can be entrusted to Japanese. We should like to be able to share their assurance as firmly as we believe that they will sooner or later acknowledge their error.

#### THE EVACUATION OF PORT HAMILTON.

IT is evident that some arrangement has been made between Great Britain and China with regard to Port Hamilton. The telegraph says that the former has "ceded" the islands to the latter, but the term is presumably incorrect. An act of cession implies an original right of possession, whether by conquest or purchase, and England, as is well known, neither conquered nor purchased the Namhow group at the outset. She simply occupied the place under the pressure of circumstances which are considered practically imperative by every strong State. Care was taken at the time to disavow any intention of permanent annexation. The British flag was not hoisted until the arrival of a Russian vessel, some weeks after the occupation, necessitated an unequipped

monstration. Even after the hoisting of the flag, it was still resolutely maintained that a temporary necessity alone had been consulted, and that the disappearance of the necessity would be quickly followed by the lowering of the ensign. At the same time, no one could fail to foresee the great difficulties that lay in the way of fulfilling this promise. The occupation of Port Hamilton, for however brief a period, amounted to a public declaration on Great Britain's part that, in the event of war between herself and Russia, she should require another coaling station farther north than Hongkong, and that she was resolved to satisfy her requirements by every means open to a great Power. Of course there was no question that Russia also recognised, and in times of crisis would obey, the same dictates of self-interest. But Great Britain's overt act translated these sentiments and intentions into a tangible shape, and offered Russia an undeniable pretext for taking, at her leisure, a step which, under different circumstances, she might have been compelled to take in haste and not without peril. Who could have justly censured Russia had she entered into "temporary occupation" of Port Lazareff, or any other convenient place on Korea's coasts, alleging in defence of the proceeding that her hand was forced by an apparently pending struggle with Great Britain? That she did nothing of the sort is every much to her credit. We Englishmen are not prone to admit the hypothesis that international morality can have any influence on Russian statesmanship. Our habit is to suspect the Muscovite of the worst possible motives in all conjunctures. It may be a wholesome habit, on the whole, but it certainly is not a very becoming habit, especially on the part of a nation which insists so stoutly on the probity of its own policy. And it represents a mood which ought to be a good deal staggered by the event we are discussing. That Russia wanted a slice of Korea and only awaited a convenient opportunity to help herself, used to be an article of faith with every Englishman. Yet here, for nearly two years, she has had an opportunity virtually thrust upon her, and to this day it remains unutilized. Can it be possible that her lust for territory is not quite so feverish as her friends are wont to suppose? Answer the question how we may, there is no denying that the CZAR'S Government have shown remarkable forbearance in the face of strong provocation. Had the Russian flag been hoisted at Port Lazareff, or elsewhere in Korean territory, England's occupation of the Namhow group would necessarily have been converted into permanent annexation. We are by no means sure that to have such a necessity forced upon her would not have caused Great Britain more embarrassment than to be without another coaling station. Her ex-

capabilities of Port Hamilton, declaring unanimously that the cost of removing it from the category of "weak spots," and the strain of providing efficiently for its defence would have quite outweighed any advantages its possession might confer. To be compelled to hold it in perpetuity would, perhaps, have proved an unwelcome necessity. Be this as it may, it is certain that China and Japan had every reason to anticipate some such *coup* on Russia's part. They were thus brought within sight of a most disturbing prospect; namely, the transfer of the battle-ground of England and Russia to their very doors. Naturally they objected to be any party to such an arrangement. For both alike it implied the certainty of being involved, directly or indirectly, in a struggle of the most serious character. In China's case, however, there was a mitigating circumstance of great moment; namely, that Great Britain's presence at Port Hamilton virtually ranged her on the side of the Middle Kingdom against Russia. China and England are apparently resolved to regard themselves as foes in prospective of the great Northern Power, and are accordingly very willing to tighten every bond which draws them together without committing them to the embarrassments of an open declaration of alliance. But Japan's position is different. Her prudent aim is to maintain a strict neutrality, and her statesmen had therefore no choice but to protest against Great Britain's arbitrary occupation of Port Hamilton as strongly as they would have protested had Russia, not England, been the occupier. In this country, therefore, the news that Port Hamilton is no longer held by a Western Power will be received with a feeling of relief; while the fact that Great Britain has been true to a promise much easier to break than to keep, will go far to recover for her the reputation which she had nearly established in the East before the occupation of the Namhow group, and to which her recent policy in Japan certainly entitles her. But the method pursued in evacuating the place is a point of no little importance. If, after the departure of the British ships, the islands are to be left as defenceless as ever, with the added element of danger that their accessibility to seizure has been practically demonstrated, then indeed matters will not have been materially mended. Rumour has it that Great Britain and China have come to an arrangement by which the latter pledges herself to fortify Port Hamilton, to retain it as an integral part of the Chinese Empire, and to place it at the service of England in the event of an Anglo-Russian contest. This is incredible. If Port Hamilton is to become Chinese territory, to permit its employment by British vessels engaged in hostile operations against Russia, would be an act of war on China's part. It is not improbable, indeed, that



But if she does, not Port Hamilton alone, but every harbour in her empire would be available to English ships for belligerent purposes. Any proviso of the kind reported would, therefore, be quite superfluous. Further, China cannot undertake to fortify Port Hamilton, or to protect it actively against foreign aggression, without Japan's consent. That is perfectly clear. China has engaged by treaty not to send troops to any part of Korea unless Japan is an assenting party to the proceeding. The provision is just as binding with regard to Port Hamilton as with regard to Seoul. It is asserted, indeed, in some quarters, that the devil might be whipped round the Tientsin Convention by persuading Korea to cede the Namhow group to China. Such a manoeuvre would not bear a moment's inspection. If the Middle Kingdom, by threats or cajolery, were free to possess itself of a portion of Korean territory for the purpose of building forts and stationing troops there, the Tientsin Convention might be torn up at once. The Convention pledges China not to do a certain thing. It says nothing whatever about the manner of doing that thing. No arrangement between China and Korea to which Japan is not a party can absolve China from her written engagements towards Japan. That is as clear as sunlight. Another suggestion is that the Namhow Islands have become British territory and are consequently beyond the scope of the Tientsin Convention. But have they become British territory? That is just the question. We know, as an absolute fact, that Korea was not consulted about the original occupation, and that she protested against it vigorously. We also know, as an absolute fact, that Great Britain, both originally and subsequently, denied any intention of annexing Port Hamilton, and declared that she had only occupied it for a temporary purpose. How and when, under such circumstances, the islands can have become a portion of the British dominions, we are unable to conjecture. On the other hand, it cannot be supposed that England would put her hand to any agreement which involved a breach of faith on the part of the Middle Kingdom towards Japan. Thus the affair is at present inexplicable. If Port Hamilton is to be given up, some arrangement must be made to secure it against Western aggression in the future. Such an arrangement can only be made by China assuming an active responsibility in respect of the islands. But China is bound by treaty not to assume such a responsibility without Japan's consent. There is the position. Its perplexities are plain enough. So, too, is the way out of them. But China is not addicted to treading plain paths, and we shall not be surprised to find that in this instance also she stumbles into a complication which frank statesmanship would have easily avoided.

### THE MEMORIAL TO PREFECT OKI.

THE presentation of an address of thanks by the community of this Settlement to the Prefect of Kanagawa is a happy incident in the history of Yokohama. It shows that Mr. OKI has succeeded in doing what no other Prefect was able to accomplish—namely, in winning the respect and regard of all the foreign residents. Nothing is farther from our intention than to suggest any invidious comparison. Among Mr. OKI's predecessors there were perhaps men as able as he, and there certainly were men inspired by good-will not less earnest and active. But they were before their time. Yokohama was not in a mood to be pleased. The community's municipal vista was entirely occupied by ubiquitous puddles, incongruous heaps of gravel, or procrastinated repairs. To spy grievances, to print complaints, to discover evidences of incompetence or corruption at every turn—these were the applauded aims of our local champions. We cannot tell exactly when and how a healthier frame of mind began to supervene. We know only that it has supervened, and that the community are resolved to associate its inception and growth with Mr. OKI's *régime*. To us, however, looking at the matter from a broad stand-point, the fact that a practically unanimous vote of confidence and applause has been cast by the foreign residents in behalf of the chief of the Japanese Local Government, seems more deserving of comment and record than even the display of high qualities by which that vote was won. For it shows more conclusively than anything else could show, that, after all, a heterogeneous assemblage of aliens, by no means predisposed to be placated, can live comfortably and contentedly under Japanese municipal Government. On the other hand, there is no denying that the experiment has been conducted with exceptional skill. It would be difficult to find in any country an official more genial, urbane, and sensible than Prefect OKI. Besides, he not only represents the special selection of their Excellencies Counts ITO, YAMAGATA, and INOUE, but he has also enjoyed constantly the benefit of these statesmen's advice. His conduct, indeed, has reflected their policy and sentiments. The terrible epidemic, too, of last summer brought both foreigners and Japanese very close to the officials who risked their lives to check the ravages of the plague. That was a time when people saw each other in their genuine characters—a strong test, in truth, but a test which, if successfully endured, ought to establish abiding confidence. We are glad to learn from Mr. OKI's reply that the efforts of the sanitary officers—among whom ought to be specially mentioned Mr. N. MITSUHASHI—were fully seconded by the foreign residents

and that the rules which it was deemed necessary to enforce were not rendered inoperative by frivolous obstruction. When we recall the perpetual complaints evoked in various parts of Europe last year by the method of carrying out measures against cholera, we cannot but admire the smoothness and thoroughness of the system pursued by the Japanese in Yokohama throughout the summer. Prefect OKI has achieved a marked success, and we hope that the pleasant relations which his able and sympathetic administration has established between foreigners and the local officials, may prove an earnest of what is to prevail constantly and on a wider scale in the future.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

### A WORD ON THE "NORMANTON" CATASTROPHE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—We are sorry for Captain Drake, who acted so unlike an Englishman when the English spirit was essential; more sorry for the Naval Court of Inquiry which, influenced no doubt by the sad looks and words of the man, came unconsciously to an unfavourable conclusion; and still more sorry are we for the fate and conduct of those passengers who lost their lives in the sea. But we are indignant with some of the press which pretend to be "the ear and eye" of the nation always, but fail this time to be even its tongue.

What we now want is justice and not vengeance. If the captain did not try to save the Japanese, he certainly had no wish to kill them; and if the judge first made a mistake, he did not insist on his wrong views; and, moreover, all the Englishmen who live here in Japan, with their usual candour and uprightness, strongly sympathise with us—they are gentlemen, and our press must not play the part of a braggart.

As to the proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry, I decline to say here any more, but I must say that Captain Drake is wrong, very wrong indeed, in a moral point of view. Still his offence, is but a trifle in the light of our law. If judged by it alone, he is only liable to be fined a few dollars, that is all. What we are thinking of is not so much the legal, as the moral, aspect of the case. But even here he has some excuse, because even a brave man as we have little doubt he is, may temporarily lose his presence of mind, sometimes. The great Napoleon often did so. Besides, the captain must naturally have believed that the Orientals would be anxious to save themselves and try to do so as earnestly as their brothers of the Occident.

At any rate, as far as the evidence goes, a good deal of fault lies with those twenty-three who did not, or could not, try to help themselves at the crisis, and paid for it but too dearly.

Let us now echo here the voice of some of our countrymen in Tokio, and say "Arise" Young men of Japan: the nation is in danger of losing its self-helping spirit and indomitable courage."

Your obedient servant,

SHIMIDZU TOGOKUO,  
Osaka.

KARUZAWA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Original from read, with much pleasure, the charming account of "Karuzawa and its neigh-

bourhood," which appeared in your issues of 2nd and 3rd instant, and regret, therefore, to have to find fault with any part of it. Why, however, did the writer, when touching on the botany of the district, attempt to give the scientific names of some of the flowers without at least getting them duly verified? *Dianthus superbus* is evidently intended for *Daianthus superbus*. These generic names are always spelt with a capital initial letter, and *coriaria japonica* should therefore be *Coriaria japonica*. The above may be mere printers' errors; but, shade of Linnaeus! what can be said of such an incongruity as the third name given, viz., "*Lilium Hemerocallis fulva*"? One can fancy this enough to make the immortal Swede turn in his grave! The genus *Lilium* is well represented in Japan, more than one-third of all the known species being found in the country, but no botanist, or perhaps even horticulturist, requires to be told that "*Lilium Hemerocallis fulva*" is quite unknown to, and never could be recognized by, science. The plant known to Japanese as *Yabukanao* is doubtless what is meant; the botanical name is simply *Hemerocallis fulva*, L. (without the "*Lilium*"), a name dating back to the days of Linnaeus himself. The genus *Hemerocallis* is also well represented here, all but one of the known species (5) being found in Japan. *Lilium Hemerocallis*, as a generic name, is simply meaningless to a naturalist.

When three out of five technical names given, for the instruction of ordinary readers, or for the more accurate identification desired by scientists, are thus open to criticism, I trust, Sir, you will consider this letter neither hypercritical, nor even altogether uncalled for, from

Yours faithfully,

PHYTOPHILIST.

4th December, 1886.

#### THE TRADE REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In yesterday's issue of the *Japan Mail*, you treat your readers to some rather eccentric strictures on the Trade Report of the American Minister. They are so unfair and misleading that I feel constrained to offer a few remarks in reply, for which I beg to be favoured with a trifle of your space. The criticisms are uncourteous to say the least. They are misleading, inasmuch as it would appear from them that the report in question was indirectly antagonistic to English trade. No fair-minded reader can give it that construction. They are irrelevant, when the critic therein refers to statements made in a private letter months before the report was written, as part of the report. The writer asks "why, again, should Mr. Hubbard go out of his way to proclaim that 'we have never disturbed Japan's neighbours, India, China, Burmah, Korea,' etc." The fact is Mr. Hubbard did not go out of his way to "proclaim" this, for it has nothing whatever to do with the report. And though it had been part of that document, I fail to see anything in it that could provoke so vindictive a spirit as the critic displays. The statement in question appears in a private letter, which was published probably without the knowledge of its author, in a small American newspaper, sometime last January, when I happened to see it. It smacks not a little of "romantic notions" then to treat of it as part of the official report, and it would seem as if the critic's "discretion ought to have counselled silence at least."

In fact, the whole tenor of the critique inevitably forces the reader to the conclusion that on the subject of trade the writer's corns are abnormally sensitive, and that he imagines they are stepped on when it is simply his own boots which pinch. How else can one account for the application of such terms as "frothy phrases" and "spurious enthusiasm" to a brief and business-like report?

It is probable, however, that the critic will make "no honest political capital thereby."

Pursuing the subject further, the critic states that he is "only surprised to learn that American manufactures can be laid down in Japan as cheaply as the same class of English goods," and admits "that this may be true of such things as machines in which the American manufacturer especially excels." He should not be surprised at this. The chief raw materials (for instance cotton), which may be manufactured into articles suitable for export, are produced in the United States, and hence are obtained cheaper by the American manufacturer than by his English brother, who must first resort to importation. But, however this may be, the fact remains that English cotton goods are from three to four times dearer here in Japan than the same class of goods are in America. His argument then amounts simply to this, that the cost of sending American goods here will raise the price to 300 or 400 per cent. of the cost of production, which is a palpable fallacy.

Yours, &c.,

C. C. G.

Komaba, Tōkyō, December 11th, 1886.

(Our "eccentric, unfair, misleading, uncourteous, and irrelevant" criticism was based entirely on Mr. Hubbard's dispatches as published in the United States Trade Reports. We know nothing of any "private letter." Our correspondent is labouring under a strange delusion.—ED. J. M.)

#### THE MEMORIAL TO PREFECT OKI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As a resident of some years' standing in this Settlement, I beg to enter my protest against the apparently "hole-and-corner" business in connection with the recent memorial to Mr. Oki Morikata. I do not remember that a document for public signature ever failed to reach my office before. That the memorial to Mr. Oki was never presented there is certain; and I have heard several complaints from persons who regret that the opportunity to testify to Mr. Oki's general good government, and especially in regard to cholera precautions, was not afforded them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

MAIN STREET.

Yokohama, December 16th, 1886.

#### PORT HAMILTON.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Negotiations are now proceeding between England and China for the cession of Port Hamilton to China, but it is urged that, even if it were ceded, England would still keep her hold upon the straits and would not allow any European Power to possess them. This is the text of the London telegram of the 27th ult. which we gave in our issue of yesterday. And as this intelligence completely coincides with what we have lately heard in regard to this matter, we are fully confident that it is no groundless rumour. It was just at the time when the Anglo-Russian controversy was at its height, that England resolved upon the bold coup of occupying Port Hamilton in order to command Vladivostok and all other Russian ports along the eastern coast, so that the principal object of the occupation was evidently based upon a military plan. As the controversy happily came to an amicable settlement, it might seem at first glance that England has at present no occasion to use the islands, and can restore them to Korea without causing any inconvenience to herself. But if we look more closely at the situation in which England is placed at present, we will be able to understand something of the tenacity with which she has been keeping her hold upon these islands. The present state of European affairs is quite different from what it once was, and the policy of Oriental nations is assuming an important bearing on the policy of all the more powerful nations of Europe. It is on account of this fact that England has thus far refused to abandon the islands from the fear that some other European Power might occupy them and command effectually the entrance to the straits.

But at the same time it is very irritating to other nations that England should occupy this advantageous location and thus command the straits.

Especially the Korean Government, which is the principal party interested in this affair, has been exceedingly uneasy, hoping vainly for the intercession of the Treaty Powers in this matter. The Chinese Government, too, on one occasion called upon the English Government to relinquish of the islands, but, as a matter of course, England could not be induced to yield so readily. The truth is, the Chinese Government, being really in secret sympathy with the original intention of the British occupation, which is, as they are well aware, anti-Russian, would not insist on the relinquishment of the place lest some other European power might occupy it. Thus the matter has been left to take its own course until the present time. But after all, England is not without good reasons to be very circumspect in this matter, as her occupation of the islands cannot fail to provoke a good deal of animosity on the part of Russia and other European Powers. Nay, it may possibly prove to be the very cause of provoking Russian ambition as to Korea. Moreover, in the present state of affairs, it seems as if the islands are quite an unnecessary appendage to England; for though they may become a position of great importance in time of emergency, yet in ordinary days they form anything but a favourable situation. They are entirely too small for permanent settlement; their ports are all unfavourably situated for planting batteries and making effectual defence; their distance from the continent not only precludes every prospect of commerce, but also makes them depend upon other places even for the most ordinary articles of life. Now, to occupy such a location permanently and make it a naval station would require a great sum of money both for defence and maintenance generally, a fact sufficient to explain why England has not yet taken any active measure towards making it a place for permanent habitation, though it is now two years since she first occupied it.

By what sort of negotiation England has decided to cede Port Hamilton to China instead of returning it to Korea, is a problem hard to solve. But it is to be presumed that, according to the English view of the case, the natural advantages of the islands should not be suffered to pass into the hands of any other European Power. At the same time, if England were to undertake to occupy them herself, she would not fail to provoke protests from other nations, besides taking a very heavy burden upon herself financially. Under these circumstances, the best course to be pursued was to cede them to China and let the latter bear the whole burden, to which arrangement no European Power could offer any objection. Moreover, as British interests are in perfect unison with Chinese so far as opposition to Russia is concerned, the defence of the vicinity of Korea should be entrusted to China, with the understanding that England will be ready to stand by her in any emergency, under the condition that Port Hamilton will be placed at the disposal of the English whenever it is needed. With some such secret understanding, it is barely possible that the negotiations for the cession may have been opened.

It is impossible to predict whether these negotiations will be consummated or not. But taking their consummation for granted, we wish to know by what means do the Chinese propose to keep the islands in a proper state of defence. If they want to station a garrison there, it will be necessary for them to give due notice to Japan and obtain her approval in the first instance. For according to the Tientsin Treaty it is stipulated that, if either of the two Powers desire to send soldiers to Korea, it must give previous notice thereof to the other, and withdraw them as soon as their mission is ended. So, as long as Port Hamilton is regarded as a part of the Korean dominions, the treaty alluded to stipulates that China must obtain the approval of Japan before she can occupy and garrison the islands. But it is argued by some that Port Hamilton was bought by England and cannot now be regarded as part of the Korean dominions; that if China choose to station her soldiers in a place which is no part of the Korean dominion and which she has bought from England, that is a matter entirely without the Tientsin Treaty, and needs no approval of Japan. But as long as there is no evidence that England has bought the islands with perfect willingness on the part of Korea, such arguments can never be admitted consistently with reason. If, however, it be China's intention to fortify the islands simply as a check against the Russians, without thereby affecting Japanese interests in the least, it may be possible that Japan may not be wholly unwilling to enter into negotiations, though as a matter of course, such a policy cannot be fore-shadowed definitely.

No matter who occupies Port Hamilton, it is a well known fact that Japan, now wide awake to the importance of strengthening the national defences, has been strenuously occupied in placing

But if she does, not Port Hamilton alone, but every harbour in her empire would be available to English ships for belligerent purposes. Any proviso of the kind reported would, therefore, be quite superfluous. Further, China cannot undertake to fortify Port Hamilton, or to protect it actively against foreign aggression, without Japan's consent. That is perfectly clear. China has engaged by treaty not to send troops to any part of Korea unless Japan is an assenting party to the proceeding. The provision is just as binding with regard to Port Hamilton as with regard to Sŏul. It is asserted, indeed, in some quarters, that the devil might be whipped round the Tientsin Convention by persuading Korea to cede the Namhow group to China. Such a manoeuvre would not bear a moment's inspection. If the Middle Kingdom, by threats or cajolery, were free to possess itself of a portion of Korean territory for the purpose of building forts and stationing troops there, the Tientsin Convention might be torn up at once. The Convention pledges China not to do a certain thing. It says nothing whatever about the manner of doing that thing. No arrangement between China and Korea to which Japan is not a party can absolve China from her written engagements towards Japan. That is as clear as sunlight. Another suggestion is that the Namhow Islands have become British territory and are consequently beyond the scope of the Tientsin Convention. But have they become British territory? That is just the question. We know, as an absolute fact, that Korea was not consulted about the original occupation, and that she protested against it vigorously. We also know, as an absolute fact, that Great Britain, both originally and subsequently, denied any intention of annexing Port Hamilton, and declared that she had only occupied it for a temporary purpose. How and when, under such circumstances, the islands can have become a portion of the British dominions, we are unable to conjecture. On the other hand, it cannot be supposed that England would put her hand to any agreement which involved a breach of faith on the part of the Middle Kingdom towards Japan. Thus the affair is at present inexplicable. If Port Hamilton is to be given up, some arrangement must be made to secure it against Western aggression in the future. Such an arrangement can only be made by China assuming an active responsibility in respect of the islands. But China is bound by treaty not to assume such a responsibility without Japan's consent. There is the position. Its perplexities are plain enough. So, too, is the way out of them. But China is not addicted to treading plain paths, and we shall not be surprised to find that in this instance also she stumbles into a complication which frank statesmanship would have easily avoided.

#### THE MEMORIAL TO PREFECT OKI.

THE presentation of an address of thanks by the community of this Settlement to the Prefect of Kanagawa is a happy incident in the history of Yokohama. It shows that Mr. OKI has succeeded in doing what no other Prefect was able to accomplish—namely, in winning the respect and regard of all the foreign residents. Nothing is farther from our intention than to suggest any invidious comparison. Among Mr. OKI's predecessors there were perhaps men as able as he, and there certainly were men inspired by good-will not less earnest and active. But they were before their time. Yokohama was not in a mood to be pleased. The community's municipal vista was entirely occupied by ubiquitous puddles, incongruous heaps of gravel, or procrustinated repairs. To spy grievances, to print complaints, to discover evidences of incompetence or corruption at every turn—these were the applauded aims of our local champions. We cannot tell exactly when and how a healthier frame of mind began to supervene. We know only that it has supervened, and that the community are resolved to associate its inception and growth with Mr. OKI's régime. To us, however, looking at the matter from a broad stand-point, the fact that a practically unanimous vote of confidence and applause has been cast by the foreign residents in behalf of the chief of the Japanese Local Government, seems more deserving of comment and record than even the display of high qualities by which that vote was won. For it shows more conclusively than anything else could show, that, after all, a heterogeneous assemblage of aliens, by no means predisposed to be placated, can live comfortably and contentedly under Japanese municipal Government. On the other hand, there is no denying that the experiment has been conducted with exceptional skill. It would be difficult to find in any country an official more genial, urbane, and sensible than Prefect OKI. Besides, he not only represents the special selection of their Excellencies Counts ITO, YAMAGATA, and INOUE, but he has also enjoyed constantly the benefit of these statesmen's advice. His conduct, indeed, has reflected their policy and sentiments. The terrible epidemic, too, of last summer brought both foreigners and Japanese very close to the officials who risked their lives to check the ravages of the plague. That was a time when people saw each other in their genuine characters—a strong test, in truth, but a test which, if successfully endured, ought to establish abiding confidence. We are glad to learn from Mr. OKI's reply that the efforts of the sanitary officers—among whom ought to be specially mentioned Mr. N. MITSCHASHI—were heartily seconded by the foreign residents

and that the rules which it was deemed necessary to enforce were not rendered inoperative by frivolous obstruction. When we recall the perpetual complaints evoked in various parts of Europe last year by the method of carrying out measures against cholera, we cannot but admire the smoothness and thoroughness of the system pursued by the Japanese in Yokohama throughout the summer. Prefect OKI has achieved a marked success, and we hope that the pleasant relations which his able and sympathetic administration has established between foreigners and the local officials, may prove an earnest of what is to prevail constantly and on a wider scale in the future.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

#### A WORD ON THE "NORMANTON" CATASTROPHE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—We are sorry for Captain Drake, who acted so unlike an Englishman when the English spirit was essential; more sorry for the Naval Court of Inquiry which, influenced no doubt by the sad looks and words of the man, came unconsciously to an unfavourable conclusion; and still more sorry are we for the fate and conduct of those passengers who lost their lives in the sea. But we are indignant with some of the press which pretend to be "the ear and eye" of the nation always, but fail this time to be even its tongue.

What we now want is justice and not vengeance. If the captain did not try to save the Japanese, he certainly had no wish to kill them; and if the judge first made a mistake, he did not insist on his wrong views; and, moreover, all the Englishmen who live here in Japan, with their usual candour and uprightness, strongly sympathise with us—they are gentlemen, and our press must not play the part of a braggart.

As to the proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry, I decline to say here any more, but I must say that Captain Drake is wrong, very wrong indeed, in a moral point of view. Still his offence, is but a trifle in the light of our law. If judged by it alone, he is only liable to be fined a few dollars, that is all. What we are thinking of is not so much the legal, as the moral, aspect of the case. But even here he has some excuse, because even a brave man as we have little doubt he is, may temporarily lose his presence of mind, sometimes. The great Napoleon often did so. Besides, the captain must naturally have believed that the Orientals would be anxious to save themselves and try to do so as earnestly as their brothers of the Occident.

At any rate, as far as the evidence goes, a good deal of fault lies with those twenty-three who did not, or could not, try to help themselves at the crisis, and paid for it but too dearly.

Let us now echo here the voice of some of our countrymen in Tokio, and say "Arise" Young men of Japan: the nation is in danger of losing its self-helping spirit and indomitable courage."

Your obedient servant,

SHIMIDZU TOGOKUO,  
Osaka.

#### KARUIZAWA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Original from  
I have read, with much pleasure, the charming account of Karuizawa and its neigh-

bourhood," which appeared in your issues of 2nd and 3rd instant, and regret, therefore, to have to find fault with any part of it. Why, however, did the writer, when touching on the botany of the district, attempt to give the scientific names of some of the flowers without at least getting them duly verified? *Dianthus superbus* is evidently intended for *Datanthus superbus*. These generic names are always spelt with a capital initial letter, and *coriaria japonica* should therefore be *Coriaria japonica*. The above may be mere printers' errors; but, shade of Linnaeus! what can be said of such an incongruity as the third name given, viz., "*Lilium Hemerocallis fulva*"? One can fancy this enough to make the immortal Swede turn in his grave! The genus *Lilium* is well represented in Japan, more than one-third of all the known species being found in the country, but no botanist, or perhaps even horticulturist, requires to be told that "*Lilium Hemerocallis fulva*" is quite unknown to, and never could be recognized by, science. The plant known to Japanese as *Yabukansô* is doubtless what is meant; the botanical name is simply *Hemerocallis fulva*, L. (without the "*Lilium*"), a name dating back to the days of Linnaeus himself. The genus *Hemerocallis* is also well represented here, all but one of the known species (5) being found in Japan. *Lilium Hemerocallis*, as a generic name, is simply meaningless to a naturalist.

When three out of five technical names given, for the instruction of ordinary readers, or for the more accurate identification desired by scientists, are thus open to criticism, I trust, Sir, you will consider this letter neither hypercritical, nor even altogether uncalled for, from

Yours faithfully,

PHYTOPHILIST.

4th December, 1886.

## THE TRADE REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In yesterday's issue of the *Japan Mail*, you treat your readers to some rather eccentric strictures on the Trade Report of the American Minister. They are so unfair and misleading that I feel constrained to offer a few remarks in reply, for which I beg to be favoured with a trifle of your space. The criticisms are uncourteous to say the least. They are misleading, inasmuch as it would appear from them that the report in question was indirectly antagonistic to English trade. No fair-minded reader can give it that construction. They are irrelevant, when the critic therein refers to statements made in a private letter months before the report was written, as part of the report. The writer asks "why, again, should Mr. Hubbard go out of his way to proclaim that 'we have never disturbed Japan's neighbours, India, China, Burma, Korea,' etc. The fact is Mr. Hubbard did not go out of his way to "proclaim" this, for it has nothing whatever to do with the report. And though it had been part of that document, I fail to see anything in it that could provoke so vindictive a spirit as the critic displays. The statement in question appears in a private letter, which was published probably without the knowledge of its author, in a small American newspaper, sometime last January, when I happened to see it. It smacks not a little of "romantic notions" then to treat of it as part of the official report, and it would seem as if the critic's "discretion ought to have counselled silence at least."

In fact, the whole tenor of the critique inevitably forces the reader to the conclusion that on the subject of trade the writer's corns are abnormally sensitive, and that he imagines they are stepped on when it is simply his own boots which pinch. How else can one account for the application of such terms as "frothy phrases" and "spurious enthusiasm" to a brief and business-like exposé?

It is probable, however, that the critic will make "no honest political capital thereby."

Pursuing the subject further, the critic states that he is "only surprised to learn that American manufactures can be laid down in Japan as cheaply as the same class of English goods," and admits "that this may be true of such things as machines in which the American manufacturer especially excels." He should not be surprised at this. The chief raw materials (for instance cotton), which may be manufactured into articles suitable for export, are produced in the United States, and hence are obtained cheaper by the American manufacturer than by his English brother, who must first resort to importation. But, however this may be, the fact remains that English cotton goods are from three to four times dearer here in Japan than the same class of goods are in America. His argument then amounts simply to this, that the cost of sending American goods here will raise the price to 300 or 400 per cent. of the cost of production, which is a palpable fallacy.

Yours, &c.,

C. C. G.

Komaba, Tokyo, December 11th, 1886.

Our "eccentric, unfair, misleading, uncourteous, and irrelevant" criticisms were based entirely on Mr. Hubbard's despatches as published in the United States Trade Reports. We know nothing of any "private letter." Our correspondent is labouring under a strange delusion.—Ed. J.M.]

## THE MEMORIAL TO PREFECT OKI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As a resident of some years' standing in this Settlement, I beg to enter my protest against the apparently "hole-and-corner" business in connection with the recent memorial to Mr. Oki Morikata. I do not remember that a document for public signature ever failed to reach my office before. That the memorial to Mr. Oki was never presented there is certain; and I have heard several complaints from persons who regret that the opportunity to testify to Mr. Oki's general good government, and especially in regard to cholera precautions, was not afforded them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

MAIN STREET.

Yokohama, December 16th, 1886.

## PORT HAMILTON.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Negotiations are now proceeding between England and China for the cession of Port Hamilton to China, but it is urged that, even if it were ceded, England would still keep her hold upon the straits and would not allow any European Power to possess them. This is the text of the London telegram of the 27th ult. which we gave in our issue of yesterday. And as this intelligence completely coincides with what we have lately heard in regard to this matter, we are fully confident that it is no groundless rumour. It was just at the time when the Anglo-Russian controversy was at its height, that England resolved upon the bold coup of occupying Port Hamilton in order to command Vladivostok and all other Russian ports along the eastern coast, so that the principal object of the occupation was evidently based upon a military plan. As the controversy happily came to an amicable settlement, it might seem at first glance that England has at present no occasion to use the islands, and can restore them to Korea without causing any inconvenience to herself. But if we look more closely at the situation in which England is placed at present, we will be able to understand something of the tenacity with which she has been keeping her hold upon these islands. The present state of European affairs is quite different from what it once was, and the policy of Oriental nations is assuming an important bearing on the policy of all the more powerful nations of Europe. It is on account of this fact that England has thus far refused to abandon the islands from the fear that some other European Power might occupy them and command effectually the entrance to the straits.

But at the same time it is very irritating to other nations that England should occupy this advantageous location and thus command the straits.

Especially the Korean Government, which is the principal party interested in this affair, has been exceedingly uneasy, hoping vainly for the intercession of the Treaty Powers in this matter. The Chinese Government, too, on one occasion called upon the English Government to relinquish of the islands, but, as a matter of course, England could not be induced to yield so readily. The truth is, the Chinese Government, being really in secret sympathy with the original intention of the British occupation, which is, as they are well aware, anti-Russian, would not insist on the relinquishment of the place lest some other European power might occupy it. Thus the matter has been left to take its own course until the present time. But after all, England is not without good reasons to be very circumspect in this matter, as her occupation of the islands cannot fail to provoke a good deal of animosity on the part of Russia and other European Powers. Nay, it may possibly prove to be the very cause of provoking Russian ambition as to Korea. Moreover, in the present state of affairs, it seems as if the islands are quite an unnecessary appendage to England; for though they may become a position of great importance in time of emergency, yet in ordinary days they form anything but a favourable situation. They are entirely too small for permanent settlement; their ports are all unfavourably situated for planting batteries and making effectual defence; their distance from the continent not only precludes every prospect of commerce, but also makes them depend upon other places even for the most ordinary articles of life. Now, to occupy such a location permanently and make it a naval station would require a great sum of money both for defence and maintenance generally, a fact sufficient to explain why England has not yet taken any active measure towards making it a place for permanent habitation, though it is now two years since she first occupied it.

By what sort of negotiation England has decided to cede Port Hamilton to China instead of returning it to Korea, is a problem hard to solve. But it is to be presumed that, according to the English view of the case, the natural advantages of the islands should not be suffered to pass into the hands of any other European Power. At the same time, if England were to undertake to occupy them herself, she would not fail to provoke protests from other nations, besides taking a very heavy burden upon herself financially. Under these circumstances, the best course to be pursued was to cede them to China and let the latter bear the whole burden, to which arrangement no European Power could offer any objection. Moreover, as British interests are in perfect unison with Chinese so far as opposition to Russia is concerned, the defence of the vicinity of Korea should be entrusted to China, with the understanding that England will be ready to stand by her in any emergency, under the condition that Port Hamilton will be placed at the disposal of the English whenever it is needed. With some such secret understanding, it is barely possible that the negotiations for the cession may have been opened.

It is impossible to predict whether these negotiations will be consummated or not. But taking their consummation for granted, we wish to know by what means do the Chinese propose to keep the islands in a proper state of defence. If they want to station a garrison there, it will be necessary for them to give due notice to Japan and obtain her approval in the first instance. For according to the Tientsin Treaty it is stipulated that, if either of the two Powers desire to send soldiers to Korea, it must give previous notice thereof to the other, and withdraw them as soon as their mission is ended. So, as long as Port Hamilton is regarded as a part of the Korean dominions, the treaty alluded to stipulates that China must obtain the approval of Japan before she can occupy and garrison the islands. But it is argued by some that Port Hamilton was bought by England and cannot now be regarded as part of the Korean dominions; that if China choose to station her soldiers in a place which is no part of the Korean dominion and which she has bought from England, that is a matter entirely without the Tientsin Treaty, and needs no approval of Japan. But as long as there is no evidence that England has bought the islands with perfect willingness on the part of Korea, such arguments can never be admitted consistently with reason. If, however, it be China's intention to fortify the islands simply as a check against the Russians, without thereby affecting Japanese interests in the least, it may be possible that Japan may not be wholly unwilling to enter into negotiations, though as a matter of course, such a policy cannot be fore-shadowed definitely.

No matter who occupies Port Hamilton, it is a well known fact that Japan, now wide awake to the importance of strengthening the national defences, has been strenuously occupied in placing

Democracy, and the Knights were invited to become members thereof. The party, thus far, has only made public two planks in its platform. The first denounces the ownership of land, on the lines traced thirty odd years ago by Proudhomme, and recently revamped by Henry George; the second insists on Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs. This latter plank has long been commended by persons who are not affiliated with any labour organization. The question, indeed, has now reached a stage at which it may be discussed from the standpoint of fact and not theory. Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs has long been a fact in Belgium, Germany, and Russia; it exists in many of the British colonies; in some countries, as in France and Spain, the ownership and operation of Government railroads can be usefully compared with the private ownership and operation of other roads in the same countries, and working under similar conditions. If Government ownership would be a boon to the working class, the experience of these foreign countries ought to show it. Thus the question narrows itself down to the inquiry: Are the working people better off in Germany and Belgium than they are in this country, and are they better off in those parts of France where the government owns and runs the lines, than they are in the departments which are served by railroads owned and run by private companies?

It might be worth while to obtain official information on these points through a Government commission. The inquiry—so far as this country is concerned—would only possess speculative interest. There is no sort of prospect that the United States Government will ever invest seven or eight thousand millions in buying up the railroads of this country. It may and probably will buy the telegraph lines. But to take the railroads off the hands of their owners, water and all, would be a scheme which no statesman would venture to propose to Congress.

Justice, with its lame foot, is overtaking the Boodle aldermen in New York. Jacline is in the penitentiary; McQuade is on trial. The prosecuting witness, Fulgata, was one of the billed aldermen who has turned State's evidence. He made a clean breast of the whole matter. Being asked if he had not sworn differently before the Senate Investigating Committee, he admitted that he had. Being asked if he had not committed perjury before the committee to avoid punishment, he said he supposed he had. Being asked why he now told the truth, he said it was all due to remorse. Being asked whether his remorse had induced him to return the bribe he got, he said it had not. His story was very clear and plausible; the chances are that the jury will believe it and will convict McQuade. It is not often that New York indulges in a spasm of virtuous indignation; but when it does, it gets very mad, and its wrath is slow to cool.

Ex-President Arthur died at his home at New York the 18th. He has been ill for many months. Indeed, his friends declare that he received a mortal wound when he failed to be renominated at Chicago. But it is hardly necessary to go far in search of a cause for his death. He had always been a high liver; his taste in wines was proverbial; his cock was an artist of repute. A complication of disorders overtook him last year, and it was only by the skill and unrelenting care of his physicians that his life was prolonged so long. He died of cerebral paralysis. The shock occurred in the night; he lived twenty-four hours afterwards, but he never spoke again, and was unconscious for hours before he breathed his last. The news of his death has roused all the kindly feelings which his manliness, his upright intentions, and his gentlemanly instincts had engendered. He has more friends now than he ever had while he was living. His administration was not a period of history which the patriotic citizen loves to recall. Its most notable event was the Star Route trials, and the utter failure of the Government to punish any of the scoundrels who had been robbing the country for years. It was the period of the Kellogg, and the Ellsies, and the Doreys, and the Bisses, and others who were reeking with corruption, and whose whole interest in politics grew out of the boodle the business promised. Mr. Arthur will be buried on Monday at Albany, and will be laid by the side of his mother, his wife, and one of his sons. The President and Cabinet, the Governor of New York, and a number of foreign ministers have agreed to be present. Mr. Blaine has graciously informed the family that he will honour the occasion by attending in person.

Congress will meet in less than three weeks; several chairmen of Committees are already on the ground, mapping out work. The session being the short one, it is hardly likely that any bills will pass except the appropriation bill. In some twenty States, more interest was felt in the election of senators than in the election of

congressional business. There is going to be a sharp contest in New York, where a successor to Warner Miller will have to be chosen; it looks now as if Levi P. Morton, ex-Minister to Paris, would be the man. In Indiana a Democrat will be chosen to succeed Harrison. In this State, it appears to be a foregone conclusion that the Democrats will choose George Hearst, a grossly unfit and ignorant person, but a millionaire, who defrayed the cost of the campaign out of his pocket, and who is thus regarded as having bought the place. In Nevada, William M. Stewart, one of the pioneers, seems likely to succeed Fair.

A rare dish of scandal is said to be cooking in connection with the Redwood Forests of Humboldt County in this State. Some years ago, a syndicate of Scotch capitalists, including, it is said, the Duke of Sutherland among them, employed a firm of the name of Russ & Co. to take up timber land in that county under the land-laws. These require that each entry shall be made by a different person. Russ & Co. made a bargain with a sailor's boarding-house keeper in this city to furnish them with applicants for timber lands; for a sum down, the boarding-house keeper supplied men who swore that they had been on the land, that they wanted it, and that they were ready to pay the fees required. Some 450 of these affidavits were made by as many individuals. Everything being apparently regular, and the Registrar of the Land-office being in the conspiracy, deeds were issued for the finest parts of Humboldt County, patents granted, and both deeds and patents assigned to Russ & Co. or their agents. In this way the Scotch syndicate is said to have secured a title to a tract as big as a small kingdom. The facts were unearthed by Land Commissioner Sparks, and the Secretary of the Interior now recommends suit to be brought to invalidate all these entries, on the ground of fraud. There is no doubt that this sort of thing has been going on for many years in various sections of the country, with the connivance of officials in the Land Department in Washington. It is quite possible that the amazing impudence of this grab in Humboldt county may bring the business to a full stop.

## STORIES OF A TRAVELLER.—II.

### THE HAUNTED HONJIN, A STORY OF HOROBETS.

Horobets is an Aino settlement on the East Coast of Yezo. The village, if I may so dignify it, consists of a score or so of straw huts and hovels which are tenanted by aborigines, and a large barn-like wooden building which at one time was a Government rest-house or *honjin*. On a bright summer day it is possible that Horobets may look cheerful, but when I last saw it, it was a picture of desolation. In some respects it resembled a Dutch landscape depicting stormy weather. The Aino huts looked like weather-beaten haystacks. The *honjin* looked like a weather-beaten barn. Here and there a weather-board was missing, whilst the thatch upon the roof, which was very ragged, had been bared through and through by rats. The black paint with which the Japanese often cover the exterior of their houses only remained in patches. The *amate* or rain doors which close in the verandahs were all in position, but like the rest of the building, they were cracked and dilapidated. It was clear that the *honjin* of Horobets had for some time past been untenanted. No doubt at one time it was as bright and cheerful as it was then dilapidated and forlorn.

In olden days the coast of Yezo was held by princes, each one having his section where certain of his retainers were employed in fishing. Whether the ancient lords had more money or more pride than their successors now possess, I do not know, but the houses which they constructed were certainly better than those of the present day. It has always appeared to me that in the building of *honjins*, where they entertained the passing traveller, they vied with each other, each one building himself on having something as good, or if possible, better than his neighbour. The result of this was that round the coast of Yezo, at intervals of 30 or 40 miles, numerous rest-houses or hotels were built. Some of these were even provided with a courtyard and a special entrance for the more distinguished visitors. That what I say is true may be verified by any one who visits the northern island, where, after a long day's travel through the woods or along a deserted shore, he will find a rest-house, certainly equal in size and often incomparably larger than anything he will meet with under similar circumstances when travelling in the southern island. The difference, however, between these rest-houses is that those of the southern island are almost invariably

filled with guests, while in the northern island you may only find a Japanese family tenantry which corresponds to a kitchen. The emptiness of a northern *honjin*, which you realize as you walk down the long, cold corridors and look into the empty rooms on either side, gives rise to a feeling of loneliness and depression. Many a time, after my host has conducted me to my room, which has usually been at the farther end of the building from where he lives, and has closed me in to await his return to prepare my dinner, I have listened to the sighing of the wind outside and thought of the brighter days that these antique tenements have passed through. I felt that I was in a deserted house, and the hollow echo of the footsteps of my host as he returned along the corridor towards the kitchen made me imagine that it might be haunted.

The incident that I am going to relate occurred in the fall of 1875. During the summer I had been engaged on behalf of the Government in making an inspection of some deposits of alluvial gold which had been discovered upon the east coast of the island. The last week of the work had been unusually severe. From morning till night I had been on the tramp, sometimes up to my waist in water, searching for and examining the alluvial deposits on the banks of streams in the vicinity of Urakawa. This, together with the want of sleep and food such as Europeans are accustomed to, had considerably reduced my condition. As may be expected, I hailed the completion of my work with much pleasure, and started ahead of my party in order to reach Hakodate as early as possible. With forced marches, I might make the journey in three days. On the first day, I left Urakawa on horseback at 5 a.m., but on account of heavy rain, which made the pathway extremely difficult for the horse, and the consequent flooded state of several of the rivers, I was only at Saru by the evening, instead of being at Tomakomai, a distance of about 50 miles from my starting point. It was dark; I was wet through, and my horse was tired. To travel at night upon a Yezo road, which in most places is only a narrow track partly through woods and partly on the sea-shore, was impossible. Next morning I drew on my wet clothing and started, though the weather was even worse than that which I had just experienced. At Noboribetsu, which I reached about 4 p.m., I heard that several of the rivers were in flood, that one of the bridges had been carried away, and the landlord at the *honjin* strongly advised me not to attempt going further that evening, but to wait until the morning. If I did go on I should be compelled to stay at Horobets, where there were only a few Ainos living. The *honjin* had been deserted, but if I was overtaken by night I might get admittance through an Aino named Chapiri.

The last ride was something not to be forgotten. I had been in the saddle nine hours, was wet through, and, in consequence of a bitter northerly wind, my hands and feet were numb. I sighted Horobets at dusk. There it was before me on an open plain, the old *honjin* looming up like a weather-beaten barn amongst the Aino huts which were dotted about like dilapidated hay-ricks. On the left was the ocean booming up with a hollow sound upon a sandy beach, while away upon the right were dark looking hills enveloped in mist. After a little enquiry I found Chapiri, who told me in Japanese that, as two bridges were washed away, I must either stop at Horobets or go back to Noboribetsu. Worn out as I was, it was as impossible to go on as it was to turn back, and much as I disliked taking up my quarters in a deserted house, almost isolated in the middle of a bleak moor, I had no alternative but to follow Chapiri to the *honjin*. After fumbling at a wooden latch, the door leading into the kitchen was opened, and in company with Chapiri and two other Ainos I groped my way into what appeared to be pitch darkness. My poor pony was simply unsaddled, set free to seek shelter for itself behind a building. In a short time a fire was kindled on a hearth in the middle of the room from which the smoke escaped upwards among the blackened rafters to find an exit as best it could. Luckily I had with me half a flask of whisky, but for which and the generous heat thrown out from the burning wood I believe I must have perished. In half an hour or so, Chapiri had boiled for me a pan of rice and some fern stems. The weather had been too bad for fishing, and this was all he had. Bad as it was, it was at least warm, and there was plenty of it. Whilst eating, I had time to examine my companions. All I can say is that they were ordinary Ainos, dressed in gowns of the sackcloth-like matting which Ainos usually wear. Chapiri, who in addition to his gown had a pair of well-worn blue cloth gaiters to hide his swarthy legs, was evidently the oldest. He had a tangled mass of hair upon his head, a long



arms. One of his companions had a cross-work pattern tattooed upon the arms and a blue patch tattooed around the mouth. This and the absence of a beard told me that she was a middle-aged woman. But for these characteristics, I should not have distinguished her from the men. All of them were generally grimy, dirty, and unkempt, but they were amiable, and evidently inclined to do for me what they were able. To produce a favourable impression, I took out my purse and gave the woman a dollar note. Chapiri told me there was only one room in which I could sleep, the mats and sliding doors of the others having been removed by the last tenant. This was at the end of a passage along which I counted seven rooms. Running at right angles with this there were two smaller passages each with three rooms on either side. The *honjin* alone had therefore 26 rooms in which it could accommodate guests. As I was ready for rest, Chapiri brought me three small padded quilts, or *futon*s, and a tallow candle. He then knelt on the ground, bid me good-night, and retired.

My room was an ordinary Japanese apartment, covered with mats. There was nothing in it to inspect, excepting the tattered paper of the sliding doors and a few cobbles. It did not take me long to spread out one of the quilts upon the floor, roll up another as a pillow, undress, lie down and draw the *futon* over me as a covering. After pulling a small knapsack and my saddle—which for some unknown reason Chapiri had carried into my room—close to my head, I blew out the light and closed my eyes.

At this moment I heard footsteps in the passage. It was Chapiri's companion, who felt it was her duty to bid me good-night. As she returned down the passage, I could hear her footsteps become gradually fainter until they reached the kitchen. Then I heard murmurs of a conversation. Possibly they were discussing the ownership of the money I had given. After this there was the bang of a closing door which came echoing down the passage, and I was alone. For a few moments I listened to the whistling of the gale, which seemed to have increased in fury, and the rattling of the numerous *amado* (shutters). At last I slept. How long I had been sleeping I cannot say, when suddenly I awoke distinctly feeling that someone had gently pushed me on the shoulder.

"What's that," I cried, and threw my hand over towards the side on which I had been pushed. It came in contact with the saddle. That I had been touched was evidently imagination. I must have rolled and come in contact with the saddle. Still I was not sure, and I listened attentively to hear if I could detect a sound. At one time I thought I heard someone breathing, and whilst listening for a repetition of the sound I distinctly heard a footstep retreating slowly down the passage. Each time it lifted there was a gentle creaking of the boards. Suddenly it flashed upon me that I had given the Aino woman money. They had seen my purse, and now there might be an attempt to rob me. To say that I felt uncomfortable would be but a poor expression to convey the state of my feelings. Here I was in a deserted building, without weapons, and surrounded by uncivilized Ainos. Whilst cold perspiration was gathering on my forehead, and I was deliberating on what course to take, there was a flash of light and a terrific peal of thunder. By the momentary illumination I saw that the sliding doors of my room were open. Chapiri had closed them, but it was possible that the woman who had come down the passage after I had put out my light had opened them. It was more probable, however, that the person who had just attempted to rob me had in his retreat left them open. Something must be done, and done quickly. To remain in an uninhabited house in company with an unknown thief and to be in continuous expectation of being robbed were conditions that I was not prepared to bear. After groping about on the floor I succeeded in finding the matches, but owing to the draft coming in at the open door it was some time before I could get a light. Shading the candle with my hand, I rose and looked out into the passage, and, excepting a few scraps of paper that were fluttering on the floor, it was empty. Still, it was better to be certain, and I started off along the corridors carefully looking into every room. All that I saw were fragments of tattered *shoji*, dust, and spiders. At length I reached the kitchen, where the embers of the fire were still aglow. A rat, which had found its way to the few grains of rice I had scattered, scampered away at my feet, but beyond this there was nothing. The door leading to the outside was closed. It must have been imagination I thought, and sat myself down near the embers to warm my feet which had again become numb. While I sat warming myself, I felt that my body had broken through the partition, and that I recognised that I was feverish. The

exertion and the exposure for the last two days had overtaxed my strength. I had better return to my *futon*s. Again carefully sheltering the candle with my hand from the gusts of wind which swept down the passage, I made my way slowly back to my room. As I went, the creaking of the boards gave me the idea that I was being followed, and I turned my head, but so far as I could penetrate into the darkness I was alone. This time I carefully drew the *shoji* of my room, and at once lay down. Just as I was about to extinguish the light, I heard a long-drawn breath, which was followed by a prolonged moan as of someone in distress. It came from the passage I had left. At that moment the thought struck me that I might be in a house that was haunted and a cold perspiration again broke out upon my forehead. I listened, but as the sound was not repeated I thought that all I had heard might be due to the wind and rain. I was feverish, and my imagination was excited. In my satchel I knew that I had some quinine in the form of pills. Since a fever which I contracted in the tropics, Quinine was a medicine that I invariably carry with me. With a dose of this my ideas of footsteps, sighs, and moans might vanish, and then, in spite of the howling of the gale, which seemed to be growing cyclonic in magnitude, I might sleep. To swallow three pills and again lie down did not take much time. My candle, which was a small one, had now burnt low. As I watched it flickering lower and lower, the fear that I should soon be in darkness increased my nervousness. But for the unlucky thought that the house might be haunted, I might have slept. As it was, I was on the *qui vive* for some thing supernatural. Every time there was an unusual sound I drew the coverlet closer over my head. Like a child, I hid securely in hiding beneath the clothes. At length my candle gave a final splutter, and all that remained of my light were the embers of a cotton wick and a smelt of smoky tallow. Not long after this I heard the pattering of the feet of some small animal, after which there was a sound of gnawing. It was evident that the place was infested by half-starved rats, and my room was gradually being invaded for the sake of the drippings from the candle. Suddenly I felt something creep across my bed, and I rose up and struck the clothes. This was followed by a clamped of rats, which from the noise of crumpled paper seemed to be scrambling through holes in the paper doors of my room. While sitting up and wondering how I could best rid myself of my unwelcome visitors, I distinctly heard something which sounded like the opening of a door. After a pause this was followed by a bang. I tried hard to persuade myself that it was only the wind causing the *shoji* to rattle. For some time after this all was quiet, and I believe that had I not been again disturbed I should soon have slept. But I was too excited, almost every gust of wind made me tremble. Suddenly I fancied I heard a muttering, as of someone speaking with himself. I listened carefully, and finally convinced myself that it was a human voice, and that I was not alone in the *honjin*. It was mysterious. A few minutes before, by inspecting all the rooms I had concluded that I was alone, and now I had distinctly heard a human voice. While wondering how the mystery might be solved, the muttering changed into a fierce altercation, and I heard the heavy thud of footsteps as of someone walking on an earthen floor.

The suspense was more than I could bear. Although I had no light, the mystery must be solved. On sliding back my door and looking down the passage leading towards the kitchen, to my astonishment it seemed as though there was a light or that the fire had burnt up. Cautiously creeping to the end of the cross passage, I could see that there was a small fire burning, and what was more, near to it were two figures. After looking for a short time, I recognised one as the Aino Chapiri, and the other as his wife. From the manner in which she gesticulated it was clear that they were engaged in a dispute. While wondering whether my senses were deceiving me, for I could not understand why there should be anyone in the house, I saw Chapiri suddenly lift an implement looking like a mallet, and strike the woman. All that I heard was a blow, a scream—which sounded throughout the house—and the heavy thud of a falling body. Almost instantly Chapiri sprang upon the fallen body, and drawing a short knife from his belt, struck it several severe blows. I was petrified. In less time than it takes me to relate it, I had been the spectator of a horrible murder. What I was to do I did not know. My senses seemed to have deserted me. My tongue clave to my mouth and my limbs trembled. Had there been a door behind me, I think I should have escaped. As it was I remained helplessly horror-stricken and frozen. The next thing I saw was Chapiri groping in the fold of his murdered wife's

dress, extract a piece of paper and transfer it to a pouch in his own girdle. Great god! The truth flashed on me. The money I had given to the Aino's wife had been the cause of strife and murder. It then occurred to me that the murderer might not be contented. He had seen the money which I had in my pocket, and my own life might be in danger. As the door was in the kitchen, it was impossible for me to escape without his seeing me.

While deliberating as to what I should do, I saw him wipe his knife upon his wife's gown and then rise up. He was coming in my direction. In one hand he carried the knife and in the other the mallet. I slunk back to the end of the passage beyond my room. He crept slowly down the passage with his body bent as if he wished to reach my room without making a noise. As step by step he stealthily came on I felt my heart was beating almost audibly. When in front of my door he paused and listened, then, reaching out his hand, he slowly drew back the sliding door and passed inside. I felt that this was my only chance of escape. With a rush I might pass my room, reach the kitchen, and gain the open. What happened after that I hardly know. As I passed the open *shoji* of my room I saw a Jack fern which dated after me. With half-a-dozen bounds I was in the kitchen, but the murderer was behind. I remember wildly tearing at the door, and then I felt a blow. I had been struck behind, and I fell down insensible.

A week after this I woke up to find myself in bed at the house of a friend in Hakodate, recovering from an attack of fever and a severe blow. My friend told me that Chapiri and I had been dug out of the ruins of the *honjin*, a portion of which during the gale had given way and fallen down upon us. The people who had dug us out were Chapiri's wife and other Ainos. It was therefore clear that Chapiri's wife had not been murdered. The Ainos said that after they had left me in the *honjin* they observed a moving light. Fearing that something was the matter, they had returned to the building where they found that I was wandering about gesticulating and talking to myself. As they were alarmed at my condition, Chapiri and another determined to remain in the kitchen, fearing that I might set fire to the building or do damage to myself. Early in the morning the gale had become so violent that Chapiri thought that the roof above my room might possibly give way. He had just come to warn me of the danger, when the roof did fall and he and I were buried. These were the facts. The other part of the story, relative to the moans, the footsteps, the screaming, and the murder, may be accounted for as a result of delirium and imagination excited by fever and strange surroundings.

It there does not happen to be a *honjin* at Horofetsu, or if there never was a *honjin* at Horofetsu, or if the people in that neighbourhood say the story is untrue, I must ask the reader to move the scenes referred to gradually along the coast, either to the north or south. In time he may meet with a set of places in the same relative positions as those I have mentioned which will fit the story.

## EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

The following is a leading article from *The Times* of October 4th:—

Japan, while copying many other European institutions, has assimilated in the most thorough manner the Western principle of national compulsory education. The Japanese Education Department has just published, in English as well as Japanese, its tenth annual report, which is as complete and elaborate in its statistics as if it had emanated from Whitehall. It may also be certified as no less free from all levity and frivolity. No official document could be more business-like and serious. None could exhibit more painstaking anxiety to be accurate and veracious. The Japanese Education Office does not attempt to prove that the education machinery is wholly successful in sweeping the collective youth of the Empire into school. More than 50 per cent. of the children of school age, it is acknowledged, evade the obligation. In poor and remote districts, female education, which is of recent introduction, continues to be grossly neglected. Only eight female children out of thirty-four thousand of school age receive instruction in the province of Okinawa. Education, both male and female, is acknowledged to be much less advanced than might have fairly been anticipated in some places. The great cities of Tokio, Kyoto, and Osaka show a smaller percentage at school than several small towns. The quality of instruction is often

below what it should be for the opportunities of the place. In one spot the local officer is energetic and sagacious, and the merit of the education rises. Elsewhere there is official apathy, and it declines. School expenditure is defrayed partly by endowments, partly by a State grant, and partly by local contributions. This last resource is capricious. The Government endeavours to stimulate the flow by bestowing distinctions, though not baronetries, on benefactors. The Minister of Education laments that some recent restrictions on the distribution of such rewards had injuriously checked the current of private generosity in the year 1882, to which the present report applies. Ward and village assemblies, it is alleged, are at times disposed to be niggardly in the dispensation of educational funds. In some regions of the Empire the instruction is not efficient, and its more important features are slurred over. For instance, the First Junior Secretary of Education grieves to announce that in the province of Shimane "the system of moral instruction is very unsatisfactory, the principles of fostering the moral sensibilities being scarcely understood." Worst of all is the constant and universal dearth of the teaching supply. For 29,081 public and private schools no more than 19,395 fully qualified teachers are available. The deficiency has to be made up by 1,722 assistant teachers and 63,648 pupil teachers. Even so, each school has an average of scarcely three teachers. The Minister of Education confesses himself in despair for the future of elementary education unless he can find means of multiplying normal school students.

The Japanese Education Department has its obstacles, like its pattern in this country. Like it, the Japanese Office exults in its skill in surmounting them. A school roll of 2,789,776 children is a grand achievement for ten years. In addition to the elementary schools, the Department can point to a regular hierarchy of scholastic institutions more methodically classified and marshalled than English schools. There are kindergartens. There are schools for the blind and dumb. There are, beside those of an elementary kind, high schools for girls. At these the doctrines of morality, the etiquette of sitting and standing, domestic economy, the management of children, sewing, and handicraft work are taught. In Japan the ideal female education is that which will "develop gentle and refined manners." There are Professional Schools, for instruction in medicine, law, agriculture, commerce, engineering, and languages. In the Foreign Language School at Tokio French, German, Russian, Chinese, and Korean are taught. The omission of any mention of English implies, it may be hoped, that English is not regarded as a foreign tongue, not that it is neglected. There is a Gymnastic Institution, which trains in morals as well as in physical exercises, because the pupils are to be teachers, and consequently should be "of dignified manners." It is noted with pride that in the Gymnastic Institutions the particularly high percentage of health testifies to the moderation and wise arrangement of the course. Peculiar stress is laid on the Normal Schools, which, though they may not be adequate to the educational needs of Japan, seem to be carefully superintended. Morality is the first in rank among the subjects of study, and etiquette stands next. Some Englishmen are of opinion that elementary education here might be improved if the teachers had been trained to regard good manners as vital in education, and to inculcate the practice of them upon their pupils. Among other subjects of education music is not forgotten. The Minister of Education has faith in the power of music to soften the manners, to mould the character, and even to contribute to health. An impediment to its introduction into education was that, "though Japanese music rests upon certain definite principles, at the present time few persons apply to the study of them." Apparently a compromise has been arrived at, and a musical system has been established on the basis of several, though whether or not the Japanese itself be included is not mentioned. An Institute of Music has been established to watch over the new creation. For the various branches of rudimentary learning which are taught a series of text-books is gradually being prepared, and is set forth by authority. Finally, at the head of the entire educational structure stands the University of Tokio, which confers degrees, and lectures on everything, from law to metallurgy. Among others a Chinese and Japanese classical course was, four years since, established in the Department of Literature. It is a curious illustration of the tendency of modern Japan to look abroad for its enlightenment that the number of students of Japanese literature appears to have threatened to dwindle to nothing. The authorities were alarmed that the native literature might become dead to natives themselves. They have tried to avert the danger by the endowment of this

chair. A more certain remedy is in operation in the form of public libraries. The first was instituted at Tokio, in 1872, and others are springing up in the provinces. Though the Minister of Education is not contented with their condition, he allows that they are improving. They appear to be well attended. They are managed more popularly than the Chinese. Japanese expect to be amused as well as instructed. From their public libraries novels are not excluded, as in China; and the experience of the Tokio librarians, as of his brethren in England, is that they are the most patronized of the volumes in his keeping.

The survey the report affords of the educational revolution through which the Japanese nation has been passing is full of significance. States sometimes make vast educational reforms on paper. Turkey more than once has put forth magnificent programmes of the sort. The scheme of national education in Japan is positively in action; and probably by this time fully three millions of children attend school under it. All classes and both sexes share its advantages, and have accepted without resistance the compulsory principle adopted for its extension. The initiative was due to the Central Government. The system is worked by the co-operation of the whole Japanese people. Local boards supervise the management, and in the twelvemonth covered by the present report 277,316 donations were received from individuals toward the expenses. That the Education Office thinks the offerings might have been more profuse, and that the district management is not always perfectly efficient, chiefly proves that its own standard is elevated. With variations suited to the national idiosyncrasies, the system follows European precedents. But it is no longer dependent on European control and personal intelligence. Japan felt originally the want of Western impulse. Having received it, the Empire can extract motive force from its own resources. The experiment is already fairly successful, and promises extraordinary results hereafter. It is entirely conceivable that the sages of the Educational Committee and rival leaders on the London School Board may at no long interval be looking for hints and illustrations to the Japanese developments of their model. The one grave defect in the Japanese educational scheme, as in Japanese life, is the same as that to which Mr. Matthew Arnold has pointed attention in modern French national education. Morality is provided for even in priority to the important matters of etiquette and deportment. There is no apparent place for religion. The doubt is how far it will prove permanently practicable to teach morality without the sanction religion furnishes. Perhaps, however, Japan, as it has borrowed other conceptions, very much to its profit, from abroad, may in time borrow in this direction too. In any case, it ought to be assured of the friendliest sympathy of Englishmen with its intellectual ambitions. Their only jealousy will be that its present tendency seems to be towards seeking light in Germany rather than in this island. They do not take umbrage, as Paris might, at the preference the Empress is rumoured to manifest for Berlin millinery. They are sorry that Japanese students bend their steps more to German than to English universities. Of the eighteen abroad at the period of the report but three were working in England to eleven in Germany. Englishmen should not be the less concerned that the excellence of German academic instruction and the variety, which caters for every phase of learning, from "Politics" to "Psychiatry," may not be the sole motives for the predilection exhibited for a German training. There can be no question that German universities are more hospitable than are, at any rate, Oxford and Cambridge. Foreigners naturally go where they find themselves speedily at home. Much as has been done of late years towards opening the doors of elder English universities, the process is not yet complete. When it is, and the British Empire at large is able to see in them its free and natural educational centres, students also from Japan, which is very nearly English in many of its most essential mental characteristics, will not be wanting.

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## ASAMAYAMA: A JAPANESE VOLCANO.

The following letter from *The Times's* Correspondent appeared in that journal on the 27th of October:—

Ikao, Japan, August 30th.

Of Japan's numerous volcanic peaks, some active, some inactive, others apparently extinct for ever, one of the greatest and most famous is Mount Asama, in the province of Shinshu. While in height, grandeur, and grace of outline, and in the veneration with which it is regarded by the Japanese people, the lordly Fuji-san stands a head and shoulders above every rival, there is a second order of eminences, comprising some half-dozen peaks of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet in altitude, among which Asamayama, though not the highest, holds perhaps the chief place, as being the loftiest of the 51 active volcanoes in the Empire. The fires of Fuji are, for the time at least, virtually dead. But in Asamayama's dark and cloud-capped ridge there is, as an old native account says, "a fire always burning;" and the records of its eruptions are among the most harrowing and terrible in the whole history of volcanoes. An opportunity which was lately afforded me of visiting this celebrated mountain in the company of a chosen friend, and of returning thither by way of Kusatsu—the most unique watering place in all Japan, if not in all the world—was too tempting to be thrown away. And certainly, among the varied experiences of a wandering life in many parts of the globe, I can recall no excursion that embraced so much of things wonderful, beautiful, and uncommon, within the short compass of four or five days' travel.

Our first afternoon's march lay over the lovely heights of Mount Haruna, and past the time-hallowed Shinto temple of the same name, which is situated in a sequestered and romantically beautiful glen on the southern slope of the mountain. Noon of the second day found us toiling up the weary zigzag of the Shizuma Pass, the summit of which, 4,800 feet above the sea, commands in clear weather a magnificent view of Asamayama, and of the wooded and grassy uplands that spread around its base. It had been dull since morning, with a steady drizzle, and long before reaching the top of the pass we had fairly entered the zone of cloud, and abandoned all hope of better weather. Suddenly, however, while we were yet resting on the summit, there was a play of light below. Then the fog began to lift, break, and roll away, and, one by one, the peaks, small and great, near and far, shed their garments of mist, until at length the whole glorious landscape of mountain and park-like dale, moor and forest, sharp-cut crags, and grassy plains bright with flowers lay before us, glowing in the brilliant light of the midday sun. Asamayama alone was denied to us. "We were dead to leeward." We could see far up his brown and naked shoulders; but the crater-peak remained doggedly hidden behind the vapour-cloud of its own creation. In front of us, five or six miles away, where the highest stretch of no-oland meets the foot of the volcano, could be just descried the spot at which we were to pass the night. A wretched place enough this afterwards proved to be—a mere barn, flea-ridden and smoke-begrimed, yet honoured by the high-sounding title of the Wakasare-no-chaya. But what more of comfort could be fairly expected in a wild region some 5,000 feet above the sea, and in the ticklish neighbourhood of a live volcano, ready at the shortest notice to belch forth overwhelming ruin and destruction upon everything, animate and inanimate, within a radius of miles? Growing, at any rate, was useless in such a place. Then at sundown came rain to reconcile us to our rude quarters. And while the Japanese "boy" who served in the triple capacity of dragoman, valet, and cook to the expedition was getting ready the supper we had brought with us we were glad to turn once more to the interesting details that Professor Milne has collated about the Big Mountain, as the country folks of the district call it, which towers 4,000 feet above the Wakasare-no-chaya.

"It is not known," say the Japanese, "when Asamayama began to burn." The earliest outburst mentioned in their annals took place just twelve centuries ago, since which date 21, or perhaps more correctly 20, eruptions have been recorded, down to the latest in 1870, which, however, was of trifling magnitude. Of the whole series, four or five stand out conspicuously in the narratives that have been preserved. The first of these, which is also the first of the series, happened in the year 683; and though the record is, as might be expected of that period, extremely bald, there is sufficient mention of its destructive effects to indicate an unusual degree of violence. In 1532 there was a fearful outburst, during which large

rocks and stones, one of the former having a diameter of 42 feet, were violently ejected to distances as great as five miles. Ashes fell in places distant more than 70 miles, and lava-streams, mingling with heavy rain and lava-melted snow which lay on the ground to a depth of six or seven feet, wrought havoc that it took years to efface. In 1708, and again in 1711, came eruptions of exceptional magnitude. Parts of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries were epochs of marked activity. Especially during the last 20 years of the 18th century abnormal volcanic energy was displayed in many districts of Japan, as well as in other countries. In 1783 occurred the remarkable lava-flow at Skaptar Yokul, in Iceland, and in the summer of the same year took place the last and most memorable of the great eruptions of Asamayama, than which there are few more terrible in seismological records. On that occasion, after a period of unusual tranquillity, active eruption began on the 25th of June, and only reached its climax during the first week in August, from which time it rapidly declined. When at its height, says a Japanese historian, "the noise it made was like that of a thousand thunders. To the very foot the whole mountain seemed to be on fire, and from the midst of the smoke lightning flashed in every direction. The scene was fearful. The burning was furious and shook the earth, and screams in houses 25 miles distant were shaken and slipped out of their grooves." Lava, stones, mud, and cinders devastated the surrounding region, covering the ground to a depth of from two to five feet. In Tokyo, 80 miles away, fire ashes fell to a depth of more than two inches. Whole valleys were filled with ejectamenta, rivers diverted, and villages to the number of 58 buried or burnt; and pitchy darkness, even at noonday, with lightning and frightful thunder, prevailed in the leeward districts, so that in places as many as 40 miles distant "night and day were equally dark, and no one knew when it was daybreak." Sudden and terrible death came to hundreds of the peasantry; and upon the ruined survivors fell soon afterwards the further horrors of starvation and riot. On the north side of the mountain a prodigious lava-stream descended for a distance of 38 miles, the first 30 of which were accomplished in 16 hours. Throes of earthquake constantly shook the land. Plights of huge stones, some of them from 50 ft. to more than 100 ft. in diameter, were shot into the air, and "dropped as abundantly as the leaves of trees." In Tokyo, besides great darkness, there were shaking and roaring, both of which were also experienced in provinces as many as 180 miles away. Half Japan, in short, was more or less agitated by this terrible convulsion; and, in the words of a Japanese narrator, "the various events which happened at this time could not be described by the pen, nor could they be told with the tongue." Smiling verdure now covers the erstwhile scorched and blackened landscape round Asamayama's base. But the still steaming crater, the old lava-stream, which looks for all the world like a "huge black serpent" on the bare face of the mountain, and the enormous blocks and masses of lava and other ejectamenta that cover the whole country side serve, amid countless lesser signs, to remind the traveller of those terrible summer days and nights of 1783. No one, indeed, can see the monster rocks, weighing tens of thousands of tons, which were ejected on that occasion and which now strew the plains on the southern slope, without a feeling of astonishment that Asamayama did not burst bodily and collapse in the mighty efforts that brought them forth.

We were up long before dawn next morning, as full of energy as could be expected of men who had passed a well-nigh sleepless night, tormented by legions of fleas, half suffocated by the smoke of a wood fire, and enlivened by the chatter of our host and hostess and certain pilgrims who had arrived late in the evening. Sleep with these good people can have been no object. For, after keeping up a brisk conversation till close on midnight, by 2 o'clock they were out of bed again and at it as hard as ever. To these lonely folk in volcano-land gossip apparently had as great a charm as that of hot-water bathing to the visitors at Ikao, where it is no uncommon experience to find a Japanese who awakes in the dead of night suddenly arise, step over his sleeping household, and take himself to the bath, to indulge for the next half-hour in a blissful slumber. With the first streak of daylight we were under way, headed by a guide from the tea-house, who had hard enough work at first to make out the narrow overgrown trail, through high grass and brushwood, lava blocks and fallen timber, that led for a mile or so to the immediate foot of the volcano. An hour's ascending carried us above the clouds and up to the uttermost limit of vegetation, just in time to see the sun's earliest rays salute the crown of Asama-

yama, faintly seen through light wisps of driving mist 3,000 feet above us. Henceforward, progress, though not difficult, was laborious to a degree—a naked brown saddle-back ridge, inclined at a slope which averages nearly one in two. The path, marked out by small cairns, climbed in short zigzags over gritty cinders, for the most part fairly well packed, but here and there loose enough to add sensibly to the fatigue of the ascent, and test severely the heart and lungs. At length, however, the summit was reached, two-and-a-half hours after leaving the tea-house, and we were free to enjoy the full fruits of our toil. For some time past a sharp struggle had been going on between sun and cloud, only to end—with nineteenth-century appropriateness—in a pretty equal compromise. For, while the earth beneath us was now wholly unmasked to the west of the meridian, and bathed in the golden glory of the morning sun, the rest of the circle was occupied by a billowy ocean of soft silver clouds of extraordinary beauty, 3,000 feet below our standpoint, out of whose dense masses the highest peaks alone stood up here and there, as if to assure us of the presence of *terra firma* beneath that glittering, ever-shifting sea. In the clear half, however, we looked down up a vast expanse of Central Japan, which, viewed from this airy height, seemed little else but a sea of mountains. Seventy miles off, in the south, rose the trifid peak of

"Great Fujiyama, tow'ring to the sky."

Northward, along the border of earth and cloud-land, the five volcano, Shirane-san, Asamayama's younger sister, a bare score of miles away, peered at us every now and then out of her veil of mist. On the west, the not very distant Sea of Japan was shut from view by the giant granite range of Shinano-Tsuda, the mightiest and wildest chain in the Empire. All this was grand enough. But do the Lid's-eye prospects from great mountain tops fully come up to the expectations of even those travellers to whom such things are new? This is very doubtful. You get distance and vastness. You get all the joyousness of spirits due to your lofty elevation. You see spread out below and around you the giant vertebrae, ribs, and arteries of the land, snow and glaciers, lakes and rivers, and a host of lesser peaks sitting humbly at the feet of the monarch you have mastered. Perhaps, also, you catch the glimmer of some far-off ocean. Yet you lose most of the beauties of form, contrast, colour, and height which a less exalted standpoint commands; and you miss the details of cultivation, hamlets, wealth of verdure, till, and waterfalls, which assuredly are needed to complete and gladden a landscape. So, at least, we thought as, from our perch on the summit of Asamayama, 8,500 ft. above the sea, we surveyed a group of the fairest provinces of this earthly Eden which is called Japan. And, after all, the crater, not the view, was what we had come for. So to the crater we very soon addressed ourselves.

While climbing the last steep cone of the ascent, we had heard, very faint at first, but gradually becoming more audible in the still morning air as we advanced, the roar or rumble of the volcano. Arrived at the crater's edge, it was vastly louder and angrier, and at times almost alarming, not unlike the noise produced by a train's passage over a bridge under which you are standing. There was none of the shaking, however, that some have spoken of; but loud hissing and bubbling constantly proceeded from numberless vapour-jets in the inner face of the crater-wall, from its rim downwards. The circumference of the crater, which is a rough oval in shape, was approximately estimated at 1,656 yards, by walking round the windward half of it—it was impossible to pass through the vapours on the lee side—which was accomplished in six minutes, at the rate of about three miles an hour. It is impossible, therefore to accept the estimate of a German explorer, who set down the diameter at 1,100 yards; or the yet wilder guess of the Japanese who pronounce the circumference to be nearly four miles; or, again, the under-estimate of the English mathematical professor who limited the diameter to 204 yards—divergencies that well illustrate the mental confusion to which some men are liable when in the presence of dread natural phenomena. Whether regarded in plan or elevation, the crater-rim is irregular. But it is everywhere well defined, the inner face breaking down sharply and with excessive steepness, particularly towards the north, where it is nearly vertical. Vast clouds of the most pungent sulphurous steam rise swiftly out of this dismal and mighty caldron. Its depth no man can tell. All estimates hitherto made are the merest guesswork. A recent visitor claims to have seen on a moonlight night to its bottom, which looked like "a furnace filled with glowing coals," and which he supposed to be only about 200 ft. below him. But, not to

speck of the extreme difficulty of accurate observation by night, or of the fact that neither this visitor nor any of his party were experts, other more skilled observers have declared to seeing down to considerably greater depths. By us, certainly, glimpses of the crater-wall were occasionally obtained at depths which a very moderate estimate would place at 300 ft. At the same time, the gradual convergence of the cavity which was there apparent would seem to forbid acceptance of the enormous profundity for which some visitors have contended, and to suggest that the depth can hardly much exceed 500 ft. Crawling to the edge of the hideous abyss, peering into its depths, and occasionally catching a blast of the volcano's stifling breath, there is brought home to you, in some degree at least, a conception of the tremendous and hellish energies which from time to time furnish such convincing yet terrifying and disastrous proofs that this Earth of ours is "still in its vigour." The clurning and groaning far below, the masses of fetid vapour ever being hurled up wrathfully from the gloomy and awful depths, and the risen, scorched, and honeycombed walls, exhaling clouds of suffocating steam from a thousand crevices and holes, readily suggest latent possibilities well calculated to appal the stoutest heart. Apparently the present crater is the youngest and innermost of three. Farther down on the south-west side are to be seen, along with numerous fissures of unfathomable depth, remains which point to the existence of two former craters, concentric and of large dimensions, and separated from one another by a considerable interval. Possibly the existing cone may have been formed during the great eruption in 1783.

Men who have reached the time of life which reminds them that knees have joints are little better able to run down a mountain than up it, especially when the slopes consist of cinders piled at angles of from 30 to 35 deg. above the horizon. Hence it happened that, though we had ascended to the crater in 150 minutes, we needed 100 minutes to accomplish our return to the Wakasare-no-chaya. Half an hour later we were in, or rather on, the saddle; for he who would travel on horseback in the wilds of Japan must at times submit for hours to the refined torture of being well-nigh split apart on the broad span of a Japanese pack-saddle. By nightfall we reached Kusatsu, some 17 miles to the northward. But a description of that extraordinary place must be reserved for another letter.

The Times of the same date comments as follows, in its leading columns, on the above letter as well as its Correspondent's letter on Ikao which we republished on the 10th instant:—

A correspondent in Japan, who last week described life at a Japanese watering-place among the Haruna Mountains, relates in the letter of to-day an expedition to the brink of a burning volcano. The labour of the journey up Mount Asamayama does not seem to be very great. It cannot compare with the fatigue of an ascent of Elma, or the dreary pilgrimage across the morasses in the neighbourhood of Hecla. For the main part of the march the passage is through romantic woods and lovely ravines, with the chance of a view of some tree-embowered shrine, in itself a *hic-a-brac* ideal. Gloomy and toilsome as is the final scramble over the used-up cinder heaps, two or three hours suffice for it. The only serious hardship is the necessity of a night's rest, or, unrest, in a septisyllabic hut infested by fleas and gossip. The accommodation and discomforts even there might probably be matched by mountaineering pleasure rambles anywhere in Europe, with the addition of a certainty of good tea in favour of Asamayama. On the other hand, it may be thought that the spectacle to be enjoyed on the summit, judged by our correspondent's account of his experiences, scarcely repays an excursion of several days, not to speak of a preliminary voyage half round the globe. Wide views, as our correspondent justly observes, fail in variety and curiousness of detail. One grand panorama is much too like another, and the effect becomes monotonous. A steaming and roaring crater confounds rather than captivates; and our readers are indebted to our correspondent for enabling them to share almost equally with him in the wonder without the trouble of a personal visit. The real interest of the scene consists in the vivid sense it produces of the machinery by which nature works openly in Japan, as darkly elsewhere. Nowhere so visibly as throughout the Japanese Empire can the operation of natural furnaces be perceived. A hundred and twenty-nine mountains of volcanic origin bear ubiquitous witness to the sovereignty of the subterranean fires. Fifty-one continue in active service, throbbing, roaring, and flaming. Of hardly 100 that pass without the pulsa-

tion of an earthquake. Once or twice in every century Asamayama itself bursts into fury, and ravages its territory far and wide. At the same time, the traveller who peers down into the unfathomed terrible abyss, and hears the tales of its frenzy, and sees traces of the ruin it has wrought, has only to gaze over Japan from the mountain's peak, and the beneficent influence of the furnace beneath should impress him more than its horrors. Japan owes its exquisite beauty to the close neighbourhood of earth's reserve of heat. Calamitous as often has been the excess of vivacity, the abounding charms of the fairyland in which our correspondent has been holiday-making must be put side by side with the suffocating fumes and desolation of the seared mountain top as twin illustrations of the acceptable truth that "this Earth of ours is still in its vigour."

A boiler-house is not as agreeable a sight as the adjacent conservatory with its wealth of blossoms, ferns, and fruit. Its activity is essential to their existence; and volcanic reservoirs which explode in occasional convulsions are as indispensable to the earth's health and riches. Iceland could not do without the underground furnaces which temper the Arctic rigours of its latitude. But their beautifying powers are limited there by counterbalancing atmospheric agencies. In Japan they show themselves in all their graciousness as in all their majesty. If a score of times in half as many centuries they sally forth to burn and slay, every year and all through it they lavish smiles and caresses. Our correspondent's picture of the perfumed slopes, the woods which are lordly ferneries, the crystalline atmosphere, and the entire paradise of dainty natural devices, does not outrun the testimony of the most prosaic tourists. The whole is the offspring of the mysterious stoves which nature tends beneath the flowery soil. To them are only less immediately due the happy dispositions, the courtesy, the fine taste of Japanese adults from Daimios to peasants, the attractions of its belles, which our correspondent finds as irresistible as if he were a Lord High Executioner himself, the perfections of its incomparable children. They are all emanations from the fiery sea beneath in its play, as are the baths in which thousands dream away their summer days at delightful Ikao. Japanese art, in its own way unapproachable, is the product of a land in which nature lets itself be seen actually at work, capricious and bountiful. Only the foundations of Japanese national character may claim a more independent origin. At the bottom of that, below the quaintness, and even the versatility which may possibly be volcanic like tree ferns and orchids, is a sturdiness of a different growth. Nothing is stranger than the contrast of the resolute manliness of the Japanese with the suppleness and sensitiveness to external impressions which are the features primarily most obvious to foreigners. The Japanese has defects, and of a grave order, though it has not been the duty of a vacation tourist to point them out. He has virtues and gifts also which are sufficiently legible in the history of the modern constitution of the revived Empire, in the steady energy of its diplomacy, in the unflinching courage of its soldiers, and, most of all, in the discriminating sagacity of its selection of the precise elements of alien civilization adapted to its own circumstances. An Englishman, as he traverses Japan, sojourning now at a spa in the midst of inimitable natural loveliness, amid a population for which life appears all a holiday, and now on the verge of a savage-seeming volcano, need find nothing contradictory in the superficial opposition. The true contrariety is not between a country which might have been dreamt of by Watteau and a realization of the scenery of the Inferno; it is between the two divisions of Japanese character, the iron hand and the silken glove.

Englishmen have long reckoned it a peculiar piece of good fortune that diplomacy should have permitted them to win and keep the friendship of Japan. At the root of the Japanese national character Englishmen are proud to think they can detect a close affinity to their own. Its graces, and the physical features of the country, are so particularly un-English as to possess for them in the highest degree the charm of variety. Japan is no longer inaccessible. A moderate extension of a Long Vacation brings it within reach of fairly enterprising tourists. Ordinary activity is enough for the conquest of all local difficulties and impediments, except, perhaps, the intrusions of one pre-eminently agile assailant. There is no race more instinctively hospitable, and none so pleasant to watch, or so little obnoxious to be watched by. The stranger has but to be on his guard against being too inextinguishably bewitched by the flatter of fans, and their owners, whom our correspondent sympathetically portrayed in his letter from the Baths of Ikao. The present is the exact stage in Japanese development at which the

expedition should be undertaken. The Japan of the Daimios may have been as delightful as now. But the Daimios, not the Japanese people, kept it for their own delectation. Under the sway of the Mikado, foreigners, and none more than Englishmen, know they are welcome. By the evidence of our correspondent, they can see Japan freely, and, what is more, "old Japan." Still, they must make haste. Young gentlemen have been seen at Ikao itself in "stand-up collars;" and the Empress has ordered twenty thousand pounds' worth of European millinery, chiefly of all places, at Berlin. Nevertheless, as yet, modern innovations have not deluged Japanese life. In one instance, our correspondent confesses they have been laudable; they have emancipated Japanese wives from the disfigurement of blackened teeth. Unfortunately, the spirit which begins with a refusal to spoil a pretty mouth ends with putting on a chignon. We will not forebode such a fall for the deys who beautify the Haruna groves. Only the Juggernaut car of feminine fashion, it must be admitted, has a fatal habit of rolling ponderously on. The one comfort for those who cannot take time by the forelock and set off for Ikao forthwith is that, when the old Japanese garb has faded off the face of new Japan, they and Japanese antiquarians visiting London are long likely to be able to see them surviving on the boards of the Savoy Theatre.

#### IN H.B.M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Judge,—MONDAY,  
December 13th 1886.

#### THE CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST CAPTAIN DRAKE.

This suit came up to day on a motion by Mr. Litchfield for leave to withdraw the case.

Mr. Litchfield said—May it please your Honour; in the matter of the suit, Takenouchi against John William Drake, I have to move for leave to abandon the proceedings and withdraw the petition. The plaintiffs, in instructing me to make the motion in question, have intimated to me that it is not from any doubt as to the ultimate result of the case, but entirely from the fact that they are moved by sympathy with the position in which the master has been placed, and also with sympathy for his wife and family, feeling also that however much the relatives of the deceased persons who met their death on board the ill-fated steamer *Normanton* may have suffered, Drake must have suffered equally with them, and that his wife and family will probably suffer more than he has done. They have no wish to add to the cup of sorrow—which is doubtless already full to overflowing—of the unfortunate family of the master. They wish me to express their views on the subject, and to move for leave to withdraw the action.

Mr. Lowder—I think in answer to what has fallen from my learned friend, perhaps the best course I can adopt is to read the correspondence which passed yesterday and to-day between Mr. Litchfield and myself, and which will make very clear the position that I am instructed to take up with reference to this application. Mr. Litchfield wrote to me yesterday in regard to this case:—

Sunday, 12th December, 1886.

TAKENOUCHI V. DRAKE.

DEAR SIR,—I have received an intimation from the plaintiffs in this case, whom for the purpose of taking evidence preparatory to the hearing I represent, that it is their intention to abandon these proceedings. At the same time the advisers of the relatives of the deceased persons lately passengers by the *Normanton* write to me that it is the intention to waive all civil claims which they might have had against the master. In coming to this decision the Japanese have been moved by the sympathy they feel for the master in his present position, and especially for his wife and family. It is not from any doubt as to the ultimate success of the present action that this decision has been come to, but from a natural feeling among the relatives of the deceased and their advisers that although they have suffered through the conduct of Captain Drake they should not further add to the misery of those akin to and dependent on him by taking further action against him.

I shall move to-morrow for leave to withdraw the suit, each party bearing his own costs, to which motion I trust under the circumstances that you will give your consent.

I am, yours truly, Hy. C. LITCHFIELD.  
F. Lowder, Esq.

I replied this morning after consultation with my client:—

Yokohama, 13th December, 1886.  
H. C. Litchfield, Esq.,

Dear Sir,

TAKENOUCHI V. DRAKE.

I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date informing me that you are instructed by the plaintiffs to withdraw the action they have commenced against my client; and that the relatives of those who lost their lives on board the *Normanton*, moved by the sympathy they feel for Captain Drake in his present position, and for his wife and family, have decided to waive the claims against him which they think they might have successfully established. And you express a hope that under these circumstances I will consent to the order you propose to move for to-day for leave to withdraw the action, each party bearing his own costs.

In reply I am instructed to say that, while my client is deeply sensible of the motives which have influenced this decision of the relatives of the deceased, and of their advisers, and whilst it will be a source of life-long grief to him that twenty-five subjects of this empire should have met their death on board a vessel under his command, nevertheless he owes it to himself to decline to be a consenting party to any step which will deprive him of the opportunity which he anxiously seeks of giving his own version of this deplorable occurrence, under the sanction of an oath, in a Court of Law, and of taking the opinion of a jury of his countrymen upon the evidence be himself is prepared to give.

Under these circumstances, though I cannot prevent the course you propose to adopt, I am unable to give my consent to the abandonment of the action.

Yours truly,

F. LOWDER,  
Counsel for the defendant.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Litchfield, I cannot, without the consent of the other side, allow you to withdraw it without costs. You have nothing to urge? I do not see how you can urge anything in favour of such a course.

Mr. Litchfield—There is no answer to the petition.

The Judge—I think that it will be well that I should fix the costs, and I shall do so at once. We know that Mr. Lowder was only instructed on Saturday, and I think it will be quite reasonable that I should say the costs would be only \$25. The motion is granted for the abandonment with costs, assessed by the Court at \$25. I do not think that it is my place to make any observations upon what has taken place beyond this; that I think a great deal of good feeling has been shown on the part of the plaintiffs, and that I can at the same time quite understand the feeling which dictates the refusal of Captain Drake to consent to anything which will shut his mouth in explaining the state of affairs which occurred on that night.

The Court then rose.

#### LATE TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, 11th December.

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

England declines the French proposals for the neutralization of the Suez Canal, but accepts an arrangement of an international character on the basis of the free transit of commerce.

#### THE CESSION TO CHINA OF FORT HAMILTON.

England cedes Port Hamilton to China when that Power is prepared to take over the place, but China must engage that she will not allow any other Power to annex the islands.

London, December 13th.

#### THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. Goblet will, in the interim, take the portfolio of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Boulanger will be Minister of War, and Vice-Admiral Aube, Minister of Marine.

London, December 14th.

#### THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. Flourens, an official of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, December 16th.

#### MR. DILLON AND DISORDER.

A Dublin Court has ordered Mr. Dillon to Original from

find securities for his good behaviour, in default of which he will have to undergo six months' imprisonment for inciting to disorder.

London, December 17th.

#### THE BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT.

It has been decided to reduce the army of occupation in Egypt, five battalions south of Cairo being now considered sufficient.

[FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."]

London, December 1st.

#### FRANCE AND THE BRITISH OCCUPATION IN EGYPT.

The French Ambassador in London is amicably urging Lord Iddesleigh to give definite pledges relative to the British occupation of Egypt and the internationalization of the Suez Canal.

#### CAPTURE OF THE COMMISSION IN TONGKING.

The Tongking Chinese frontier is infested with pirates, and the French agent has been attacked and the (Boundary) Commission captured.

#### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The state of Ireland is much worse. *The Times* urges continued firmness and to enforce respect for the law so as to shorten the struggle.

London, 6th December.

#### ENGLAND, FRANCE AND EGYPT.

France has failed to induce the Powers to force England's hand with regard to Egypt.

London, December 7th.

#### THE FIRST IMPERIAL STEP TO COLONIAL FEDERATION.

A despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of Colonies, states that the Government has advised the Queen to summon a Conference in London during April for the discussion of urgent questions, especially the defences of the Empire, and an Imperial system of cable extension.

London, December 8th.

#### THE UNIONISTS TO CONTINUE SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

At a conference held by the Liberal Unionists it was determined to continue to support the Conservatives, and a resolution was carried to uphold the Union.

A number of Japanese men-of-war have lately arrived off Toda and the neighbourhood in order to make arrangements for the proposed manoeuvres in January next. It is stated that the demonstration will take place in presence of H.I.M. the Emperor whilst on his way to Kyoto.

Mr. Okii, Governor of Kanagawa, gave an entertainment the 16th instant at the Machigaisho to all police constables who rendered services during the prevalence of cholera this year.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

\* \* \*

The total amount of traffic receipts on the Tokyō-Yokohama line during October last was yen 43,506.55, of which yen 36,195.85 was for passengers and yen 7,309.70 for goods. The total amount of traffic receipts on the Yokokawa-Takasaki line during the same period was yen 4,383.45, of which yen 2,530.61 was for passengers and yen 1,852.83 for goods. The total amount of traffic receipts on the Naetsu-Sekiyama line was yen 2,777.69, of which yen 1,471.81 was for passengers, and yen 1,305.88 for goods. The total amount of receipts on the Kobe Otsu line was yen 47,886.08, of which yen 33,155.98 was for passengers and yen 14,730.10 for goods. The total amount of receipts on the Tsuruga-Ogaki line was yen 10,261.62, of which yen 4,593.15 was for passengers and yen 5,668.47 for goods. The total amount of receipts on the Toyotake-Kisogawa line was yen 2,687.34, of which yen 2,461.31 was for passengers and yen 226.03 for goods.—*Official Gazette*.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 19th.*
From Hongkong, per P. M. Co.	Monday, Dec. 20th.†
From America, per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, Dec. 21st.‡
From Europe, via Hongkong, per M. M. Co.	Thursday, Dec. 23rd.§
From Shanghai, Nagasaki, & Kobe, per N. Y. K.	Friday, December 24th.
From America, per P. M. Co.	Friday, Dec. 31st.¶

\* *Thibet* left Kobe on December 17th. † *City of Peking* left Hongkong on December 13th. ‡ *German* left San Francisco on December 1st. § *Polga* (with French mail) left Hongkong on December 15th. ¶ *City of Rio de Janeiro* left San Francisco on December 12th.

##### THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Kobe, per N. Y. K.	Saturday, Dec. 18th.
For Hakodate, per N. Y. K.	Saturday, Dec. 18th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, Dec. 21st.
For America, per P. M. Co.	Wednesday, Dec. 22nd.

#### TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

##### YOKOHAMA-TOKYŌ RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYŌ (Shimbashi) at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00 p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Those marked with (\*) run through without stopping at Tsurumi, Kawasaki and Onari Stations. Those marked (†) are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

##### TOKYŌ-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYŌ (Uyeno) at 6.00 and 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class (Separate Compartment), yen 1.80; Second-class, yen 2.28; Third-class, yen 1.14.

##### TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.15 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.25 and 5.50 p.m.

##### TOKYŌ-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYŌ (Uyeno) at 6.00 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 8.15 a.m., and 11.10 a.m., and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 3.50; Second-class, yen 2.10. Third-class, yen 1.05.

##### UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 10.25 a.m. and 4.57 p.m.; and NASU at 6.40 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 1.10; Second-class, yen 74; Third-class, yen 37.

##### NASU-KUROISO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE NASU at 12.04 and 6.36 p.m.; and KUROISO at 6.15 a.m. and 2.50 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 30; Second-class, yen 20; Third-class, yen 10.

##### SHIMBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 9.19 a.m., and 12.34; 3.34, and 7.09 p.m.; and AKABANE at 10.33 a.m., and 1.34, 4.44, and 8.22 p.m.

FARES—First-class, yen 70; Second-class, yen 46; Third-class, yen 23.

##### KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYŌTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYŌTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

##### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE the English Hatoba daily at 8.30 and 10.40 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 7.15 and 11.00 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.—*Fare*, yen 20.

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Gembu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 386, Watanabe, 11th December,—Hakodate 9th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 12th December,—Kobe 10th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*City of Sydney*, American steamer, 3,400, D. E. Friele, 13th December,—San Francisco 20th December, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Naniwa Kan* (14), cruiser, Captain Isobe, 13th December,—Korea 8th December.

*Sagami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,182, Kenderdine, 13th December,—Yokosuka Dock 13th December, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shidzuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 334, Nakasato, 13th December,—Shimizu 12th December, General.—Seiryusha.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 14th December,—Kobe 13th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Rose*, British schooner, 50, Brassey, 14th December,—Bonin Islands 5th December, Ballast.—Captain.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 14th December,—Yokkaichi 13th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chitose Maru*, Japanese steamer, 356, Kaya, 15th December,—Handa 14th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Sass, 15th December,—Kobe 14th December, General.—Japanese.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 15th December,—Yokkaichi 14th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 15th December,—Kobe 14th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 15th December,—Kobe 7th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 16th December,—Yokkaichi 15th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Merionethshire*, British steamer, 1,245, W. Dutton, 16th December,—Hongkong 9th December, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 17th December,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 17th December,—Yokkaichi 16th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 17th December,—Kobe 16th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Seirio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 478, Tamura, 17th December,—Yokosuka 17th December, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tamaura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 483, Matsumoto, 17th December,—Hachinohe 16th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. Christensen, 17th December,—Hakodate 14th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

##### DEPARTURES.

*Nagato Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Young, 13th December,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tanais*, French steamer, 1,783, A. Paul, 13th December,—Yokosuka Dock, Ballast.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer 704, Okuma, 13th December,—Shimizu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benedi*, British steamer, 999, J. C. Riddock, 14th December,—Kobe, General.—Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.

*Ghazee*, British steamer, 1,767, Johnson, 14th December,—Kobe, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Hakodate Maru*, Japanese steamer, 346, Inouye, 14th December,—Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 896, C. Nye, 14th November,—Funakawa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mino Maru*, Japanese steamer, 550, Pender, 14th December,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Steitin*, German steamer, 1,815, Wankers, 14th December,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

*Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Wynn, 14th December,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.



*City of Sydney*, American steamer, 3,400, D. E. Fricke, 15th December.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Mikuni Maru*, Japanese steamer, 410, Taneda, 15th December.—Kobe, General.—Seiryusha.

*Naniwa Kan* (14), cruiser, Captain Isobe, 15th December.—Yokosuka.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 15th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamashiro Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,512, Mahlmann, 15th December.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,862, G. S. Burdis, 16th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 16th December.—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 835, Sass, 17th December.—Kobe, General.—Japanese.

*Sagami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,182, Kenderdine, 17th December.—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 436, Kuga, 17th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,312, A. F. Christensen, 17th December.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Menzaleh*, French steamer, 1,270, C. Benoit, 18th December.—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Partia*, British steamer, 2,035, C. C. Brough, 18th December.—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Tamamura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 483, Matsunoto, 18th December.—Hachimoku, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Tamashiro Maru*, from Kobe:—Mrs. Pett-Brown, Mr. Sale, and 5 Japanese in cabin; and 3 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Sydney* from San Francisco:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Hudson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis and 2 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Harrington, Messrs. Thomas Jenkins, G. A. Scott, W. E. Arthur, H. J. Manda, H. Easton, Mrs. M. E. Blake, Miss A. Blake, Miss J. Blake, Miss R. Reznier, Miss S. Tibbalt, Mrs. M. E. Beatty, Mr. Chang Woosang, and Mr. Wall in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Taylor and 2 children, and Mr. T. F. Pettus in steerage. For Hongkong: Mrs. M. E. Bennings, and Miss Clara M. Hess in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. Yabake, Kikawara, Yawasa, and Kanematsu in cabin; and 57 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Oni Maru*, from Kobe:—Messrs. B. H. Pearson, M. Bum, Osawa, Kuroda, Watanabe, Kojima, Takada, Mayekoshi, Kobayashi, and Yamada in cabin; 17 Japanese in second class; and 100 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Merionethshire*, from Hongkong:—Miss East, Mr. Squire, Mrs. Squire, Mr. W. Squire, Miss Squire, Winifred Squire, Ruel Squire, Margory Squire, and Miss Annie Ravenclott in cabin; and Messrs. R. Holmes, C. Nielson, G. Barclay, B. Douglas, W. Orr, and D. Jack in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—H. E. Governor Kusaka, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Drummond, Miss Felsay, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright, Mrs. Asano, Messrs. T. Drage, A. M. Chalmer, Toye, Hatoyama, Tamani, Makimura, Ijichi, Tong, Mudaguchi, Tamamura, Inouye, Hamaguchi, and Seburi in cabin; and 103 Japanese in steerage. For London: Mr. T. H. Corbill in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, from Kobe:—Mrs. Brokes, Miss Brokes, Rev. Mr. Bryant, Messrs. K. Asanuma, Y. Shimomura, T. Tanii, and Y. Arai in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, from Hakodate:—H. E. Iwamura, Mrs. Hori Haru, Messrs. Fujita Kuma, Miamura Toshin, Hori Motoi, Nishimura Gendo, Horiguchi Noburo, and Sato Masasuke in cabin; and 42 Japanese in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Belgia*, for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Varnum and two daughters, Lieutenant A. H. Christian, Messrs. M. Foring, A. B. Richardson, E. Westblom, and M. Gouchard in cabin; and 14 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Thetis*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Rev. G. W. and Mrs. Knox, three children, and servant, Miss Whitney,

Rev. J. and Mrs. McNaught, Mrs. Anderson, two children, and two infants, Mrs. Wing Yee Woh and child, Messrs. T. Hisashige, W. H. Ginjiro, S. H. Abbott, A. H. Collins, Wing Yee Woh, Law Dok Shun, H. Landan, Prescott, Martin, and Kumakichi in cabin; and 7 Chinese, 1 child, and 1 Spaniard in steerage.

Per German steamer *Stettin*, for Hongkong:—Dr. Neubauer in cabin; and 11 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Davis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hudson, Mrs. Burtbay, Mrs. C. W. Tsang, Miss Reznier, Miss Tibbalt, Messrs. C. Ishida, T. Tomioka, S. Hayashi, N. Schlessner, A. Robinson and son, R. Shimada, H. J. Mandle, J. T. Pattus, T. O. S. Jenkins, H. Boehmer, and T. S. McShane in cabin; Messrs. M. Hagin, A. Yasui, M. Eutsaki, and D. Kuba in second class; and 99 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, for Kobe:—Major A. Yasuda, Major G. Asukai, Major and Mrs. K. Morinaga, Mrs. Kawasaki and daughter, Mrs. Yokoyama and two children, Messrs. S. Karada and Y. Saito in cabin; and 125 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. Paul Schramm in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Thetis*, for Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki:—Sail for France, 538 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$556,800.00.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$700.00.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—Sail for France, 337 bales.

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Tamashiro Maru*, Captain Mahlmann, reports:—Left Kobe the 11th December, at noon; had strong N.W. and Westerly winds, and fine weather to Rock Island; thence to port light Northernly and W. winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 12th December, at 4 p.m.

The American steamer *City of Sydney*, Captain D. E. Fricke, from San Francisco, reports moderate and fresh westerly winds, with variable and squally weather.

The Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Captain Brown, reports:—Left Kobe the 13th December, at noon; had calm fine weather to Onnaisaki; thence light N.E. and E. winds and overcast sky to Rock Island; thence to port strong S.E. and Southerly winds and cloudy weather. Arrived at the outer anchorage the 14th December, at 6.30 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Elbe*, Captain Sass, reports:—Left Kobe the 14th December, at noon; had strong gale from N.W. to S. gale; thence to port light N.N.W. wind and clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 15th December, at midnight.

The Japanese steamer *Oni Maru*, reports:—Left Kobe the 14th December, at noon; had strong gales from N.W. Arrived at Yokohama the 15th December, at 5.30 p.m. At 7.30 passed the *Stettin* bound E.N.E.

The British steamer *Merionethshire*, Captain Dutton, reports:—Left Hongkong the 9th December, at 7 p.m.; had light N.E. to S.E. winds and fine weather to Kuroshima; thence to port strong N.W. gale and clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 16th December, at 9.30 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru* reports:—Left Shanghai the 11th December, at 10.46 a.m.; had moderate northerly breeze and cloudy weather. Arrived at Nagasaki the 13th, at 3.52 a.m. and left the same day, at 5.27 p.m.; had fine weather. Arrived at Shimomaki the 14th, at 5.40 a.m. and left the same day, at 8.4 a.m.; had fresh westerly gale. Arrived at Kobe the 15th, at 4.26 a.m. and left the 16th, at 12.17 a.m.; had fresh westerly breeze and fine clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 17th December, at 4.46 a.m.

The Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, Captain Young, reports:—Left Kobe the 16th December, at noon; had strong N.W. and Westerly winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 17th December, at 5 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Captain Christensen reports:—Left Hakodate the 14th December, at 6.30 a.m.; had strong southerly winds and heavy head sea until 11 p.m.; thence moderate wind with fresh breeze and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 15th, at 12.31, and left the 16th, at 6 a.m.; had strong westerly winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 17th December, at 9.15 a.m.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The improvement of last week subsided very quickly and a comparatively quiet Market has existed since; it seems difficult to account for any such sudden changes within a limited period at this season of the year when a steady business is looked for.

YARN.—About 300 bales have been sold during the week, but hardly 50 bales are of English spinning, the remainder being all Bombay, at a decline on previous prices.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Sales consists of 3,500 pieces 9 lbs. Shittings, 1,000 pieces 7 lbs. T. Cloths, 350 pieces Turkey Reds, 1,000 pieces Cotton Italians, 600 pieces Velvet, and 2,000 dozen Handkerchiefs.

WOOLLENS.—2,000 pieces Mousseline de laine, 450 pieces Italian Cloth, 230 pieces Silk Satins, and 2,300 pairs Blankets comprise the sales of the week.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/22, Ordinary .....	\$26.50 to 27.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium .....	28.00 to 28.75
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best .....	29.00 to 29.75
Nos. 16/24, Reverse .....	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary .....	30.00 to 30.50
Nos. 28/32, Medium .....	31.00 to 31.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best .....	31.75 to 32.75
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best .....	34.00 to 35.50
No. 32, Two-fold .....	32.50 to 33.50
No. 42, Two-fold .....	35.00 to 38.50
No. 208, Bombay .....	25.50 to 27.00
No. 108, Bombay .....	24.75 to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay .....	22.75 to 24.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shittings—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches .....	\$1.70 to 2.05
Grey Shittings—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches .....	2.00 to 2.40
T. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 34 inches .....	1.42 1/2 to 1.52 1/2
Indigo Shittings—12 yards, 41 inches .....	1.55 to 1.60
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 36 inches .....	1.70 to 3.10
Cotton—Italians and Batteens Black, 32 inches .....	PER YARD.
Turkey Reds—12 to 24 yds, 24 yards, 30 inches .....	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—24 to 36 yds, 24 yards, 30 inches .....	1.10 to 1.20
Turkey Reds—36 to 48 yds, 24 yards, 30 inches .....	1.25 to 1.40
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches .....	1.70 to 2.10
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches .....	6.00 to 6.50
Fantachelas, 12 yards, 43 inches .....	0.60 to 0.70
	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER PIECE.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 35 inches .....	\$4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 29-31 yards, 31 inches .....	3.25 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 40 yards, 32 inches .....	0.20 to 0.25 1/2
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 37 inches .....	0.14 to 0.15
Mousseline de Laine—Hajime, 24 yards, 37 inches .....	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Yuren, 24 yards, 37 inches .....	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Pilets, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 1/2, per lb .....	0.37 1/2 to 0.44

## METALS.

Quiet reigns supreme. Dealers are apparently fully supplied and require no fresh supplies at present. Probably there will be no move until after New Year. Quotations unchanged.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 4 inch .....	\$2.40 to 2.45
Flat Bars, 4 inch .....	2.50 to 2.60
Round and square up to 4 inch .....	2.45 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted .....	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size .....	2.50 to 2.60
Wire Net, assorted .....	4.50 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box .....	5.30 to 5.50
Pig Iron, No. 3 .....	1.17 1/2 to 1.20

## KEROSENE.

Holders have gained their point, at least temporarily, and business has been done on the basis of the undernoted quotations. The Kobe market has been considerably above ours, but recent arrivals have weakened things there and dealers hope for the same advantage here by and bye. Meanwhile, the market in Tokyo is reported strong, and for the present there is no sign of lower prices here.

	PER GALLON.
Deer .....	\$1.80 to 1.85
Comet .....	1.75 to 1.78
Stella .....	1.70 to 1.72

## SUGAR.

There has been a very large business done in all grades, but at declining prices, particularly so for

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KEATING'S POWDER.  
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KILLS BUGS,  
FLEAS,  
MOTHS,  
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THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a SALE that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Bottles.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THROAT WORKS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor:—THOMAS KEATING, London.  
October, 1886. 26 ins.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the druggist at Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patients, which satisfies them of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock.'"

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# The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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## The Japan Weekly Mail.

“PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!”

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the “JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,” must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25TH, 1886.

### DEATH.

At Yokohama, on the 21st December, ALEXANDER W. GLENNIE, aged 42 years.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

VISCOUNT TORII was appointed the 17th instant Vice-Consul at Honolulu.

PROFESSOR YATABE, of the Imperial University, is to be appointed President of the Kunmoa-in.

THE Middle School in Fukushima Prefecture was destroyed by fire the 18th instant at 1 p.m.

VISCOUNT ORABE, Counsellor, was appointed the 6th instant to the Japanese Legation in London.

THE Communications Department will establish an Administration Office at Hakodate early next spring.

THE prospectus and constitution of the Society for the Promotion of Ladies' Education have been published.

THE funeral of Mrs. Kusaka, wife of the Prefect of Nagasaki, took place the 22nd instant and was largely attended.

MR. SHIMA ZENJIRO, manager of the Second National Bank at Yokohama, died suddenly the 17th instant, at 2 a.m.

MR. MORI, of the Government Railways, left for Atami the 17th instant to report the condition of the works on the Tokaido line.

THIRTY wealthy residents of Mito-Baraki Pre-

fecture, have made an application to the Local Government Office in regard to the construction of the Mito-Koyama railway.

THE *Rinjo Kan*, with thirty cadets of the Naval College, will leave Shinagawa Bay the 15th January next for Honolulu.

EIGHTEEN clauses in the revised military penal code will be completed before January next and put in force in March following.

THE Conference on Treaty Revision held its 17th meeting on the 22nd instant. Its next meeting is fixed for January 8th.

A PERSISTENTLY circulated rumour to the effect that Great Britain had ceded Port Hamilton to China, turns out to be quite untrue.

Owing to the increase of freight from Kobe to Osaka, special trains ran on the Kobe-Osaka line from the 11th ultimo till the 25th ultimo.

THE opening ceremony of the Shimada Bank, which has been re-established by the Shimada Company at Kyôto, took place the 12th instant.

MR. NARABARA, President of the Japan Railway Company, left the capital the 21st instant to visit the works on the Utsunomiya-Shirakawa line.

THE opening ceremony of the Numata School in Joshi, which was established lately by Mr. Toki and other gentlemen, took place the 17th instant.

MAJOR KUSUSE, an artillery officer, was ordered the 20th inst. to accompany Major-Generals Nogi and Kawakami to Europe on an official mission.

THE Naval College will close the 28th instant and re-open the 8th January. The Military College will close the 29th instant and re-open the 4th proximo.

AN earthquake was felt in the capital the 21st instant at 3h. 7m. 28. a.m.; the direction was South and North, the horizontal motion being very slight.

THE Stores Department of the Arsenal has recently disposed of a large number of snider rifles to a licensed dealer in fire-arms, who proposes to send them to Shanghai.

MAJORS KATO, MAYEDA, and SUZUKI, who had been in Tsushima on official business, arrived at Nagasaki the 20th instant and will take the first steamer for the capital.

MR. SAKURAI NÔKAN, Chief Secretary of the Imperial Household, was appointed, the 16th instant, Chief Accountant in connection with the Imperial visit to Kyôto next year.

A NUMBER of clerks of the various bureaux in the Home Office were presented with a sum of money the 21st instant in recognition of services rendered during the year.

MR. TANAKA TSURUKICHI arrived at Yokohama the 8th instant in the *Masashige Maru* from the

Bonin Islands on a visit to the capital, with reference to the salt industry in the islands.

THE Customs revenue collected at Nagasaki in the month of November last was yen 11,189.49, as compared with yen 12,813.79 during the same period last year.

PROFESSOR MATSUWARA, of the Imperial University, will leave the capital about the 25th instant for Boshu on a mission from the Agricultural and Commercial Department.

THE medical examination of those who are liable to conscription in the capital was completed the 18th instant, and the drawing will take place the 25th instant.

MR. MATSU SEIJIRO has consented to accept the post of President in the Tôkyô Law Association, to which he was elected at the meeting which took place the 9th instant for that purpose.

IT is stated that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has had an intimation from the Government that the *Yokohama Maru* will be chartered in connection with the Imperial visit to Kyôto next spring.

ACCORDING to statistics compiled by the Home Department, the number of cholera cases throughout the country up to the 9th December was 154,373; and of these 101,695 terminated fatally.

PRINCE SANJO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, will give an entertainment the 25th instant at the Rokumei Kan to members of the Imperial family as well as all Ministers of State and foreign representatives.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Count Yamagata, Superintendent of the Temporary Board for the Construction of Fortresses, had a conference the 21st instant with the committee and officers of the General Staff Office.

THE removal of the Naval College to Hiroshima Prefecture, which was fixed to take place about May or June next, will not now take place before December, owing to delay in the construction of the new buildings.

MR. YOSHIDA, Vice-Minister of State for the Agricultural and Commercial Department, has consented to accept the office of honorary member of the Agricultural Improvement Association of San Francisco.

THE Metropolitan Police Office presented sums varying from yen 1 to yen 100 the 18th inst. to all medical practitioners in the rural and urban divisions who rendered services during the prevalence of cholera this year.

MARQUIS TOKUDARJI, President of the Peerage Bureau, notified the 18th instant that all Peers and others who hold official rank will pay their respects to H.I.M. the Emperor in the Palace on the 29th, 30th, or 31st instant.

VICE-ADMIRAL VISCOUNT KABAYAMA, Vice-Minister of State for the Navy, visited the Com-

munications Department the 17th instant in order to make enquiries as to the construction of a telegraphic line between Nagasaki and the Admiralty Office at Saseho.

THE vessels cleared at Kuchinotsu in November, coal laden, were:—Japanese steamers, 5; British steamers, 3; Norwegian steamer, 1; and one Japanese and one British sailing vessel, the whole tonnage being 8,755.

NOTIFICATIONS under the Imperial Sign Manual relating to the Prescription Law, Disciplinary Regulations, Insular Militia, Temporary Fortification Board, and Insular Militia for Tsushima, have been promulgated.

MR. YAJIMA SAKURO, President of the Tôkyô Electric Company, accompanied by Mr. Fujioka Ichisuke, will leave Japan before the end of this month for Europe with the object of investigating electric lighting in foreign countries.

A SPECIAL meeting was held the 20th instant in the Law Compilation Bureau with reference to the proposed establishment of a Fine Art Bureau. Mr. Yamao, President, and a number of counsellors and secretaries were present.

THE *Tsukuba Kan*, which is at present undergoing repairs in the Yokosuka Dockyard, will be fitted as a surveying vessel in connection with the Hydrographical Bureau and as a training vessel for foreign waters.

THE scheme for the construction of a tramway from Tsunohazu station to Ome, in Kanagawa Prefecture, has been given up, and the residents in the latter district are making arrangements for the laying of a railway along the route selected for the tramway.

A MEMORIAL submitted some time ago to the Government, as to the defence of Tsushima, by Lieut.-Colonel Yabuki, Assistant Commissioner of the Engineering Bureau, has been adopted by the authorities consequent upon the recent visit of Counts Ito, Oyama, and Yamada, and investigations are at present being made as to the estimated expense of the works.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR, accompanied by Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain of the Imperial Household, visited the Fujiage Park the 17th instant, and witnessed a display of horsemanship by students who have been instructed in the Japanese style of equitation by Mr. Maruoka, an *attaché* of the Imperial Household. The Emperor returned to the Palace at 4 p.m.

THE Import trade has not been brisk. Yarns have been quiet and not readily disposed of at late rates, while a better tone prevails in regard to Piece-goods, though prices have been mostly in favour of buyers, and Woollens have been in moderate request. The Metal trade continues in the feeble condition reported for some time past, and transactions are barely sufficient to make quotations reliable. There has been but little fresh business in Kerosene, and the market is firm; clearances have been good, but buyers do not appear anxious to deal at present, preferring to work off late purchases and await events. The Sugar trade has not been great, but several small parcels have changed hands aggregating 6,000 piculs—mostly Brown sorts—at late rates. Of Exports, Silk has only seen a dribbling daily business, and during the past week rejections have far exceeded purchases. Waste Silk

continues in good demand at full rates for best kinds, the transactions put through having been mostly for Europe. Favourable news from America have given a fillip to the Tea trade, but the stock of leaf is not great, and the higher grades are scarce. Foreign Exchange is declining and weak.

#### NOTES.

We are sorry that Captain Drake has undertaken his own defence in the columns of a local newspaper; sorry because, though his letter may help to exonerate himself, it represents the events of the shipwreck in a more discreditable light than ever. The story he tells may be compressed into half a dozen words—his crew refused to obey him. A number of the men took their departure in the port life-boat, in total disregard of the captain's remonstrances against their selfish behaviour. The majority of those who were still available seated themselves in the port pinnace and refused to leave her for the purpose of rescuing the passengers. The captain detained this boat as long as possible by holding the fall, and finally took his place in her when the ship was on the point of sinking. That is, in brief, what Captain Drake says. He tells us that, with the exception of the first second and third mates and the boat-swain, there was not a man in the *Normanton* sufficiently humane, or sufficiently obedient, to assist in saving the twenty-five passengers. It is a very ugly account, and we sincerely wish that Captain Drake could have advanced some plea less disgraceful to those who were serving under him. At the same time, we are bound to confess that we can detect no discrepancies between this story and the evidence adduced before the Court. On the contrary, a correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* pointed out, some time ago, that the facts as we then knew them, lent themselves readily to very nearly such a construction; namely, that the ship's peril had been at first under-estimated; that when the full extent of the danger became apparent, a species of panic ensued; that the master lost control of the crew, and that every one took care of himself. The captain's account, however, does not indicate the existence of any absorbing panic, but depicts rather a state of undisciplined selfishness which we would fain discredit. There is one discrepancy in the story. Captain Drake says that, when he was standing by the forward tackle of the port pinnace, he thought that the starboard life-boat had been lowered and gone. Yet, in endeavouring to explain the unwillingness of the passengers to enter the boats, he avers that "they must have known that one of them had already capsized." Why must the passengers have known what the Captain admits that he did not himself know? It would be unjust, however, to attach too much importance to a trifling incoherence of this nature.

Captain Drake's hypothesis that the Japanese passengers supposed the ship to be hard and fast on a rock, and did not imagine that she would be completely submerged, is not absolutely incredible, though we have never before heard of passengers unanimously undertaking to form conclusions for themselves, and to act upon them with obstinate resolution, in the face of the fact that the officers and crew of the ship were proceeding upon a wholly different assumption. If the

passengers knew that one of the boats had capsized, they must have known also that the other boats were leaving the vessel, and that everyone who might have been supposed to understand the situation was hastening to leave in them. Is it at all likely that twenty-five persons, the great majority of whom were not seafaring folks, would have thus deliberately preferred their own judgment to the active evidence of experts whose business it was to know all about the condition of the ship? Certainly the boisterous state of the sea may have made the boats seem untrustworthy, as Captain Drake suggests. But if the passengers were calm enough to reason that, the vessel being ashore, it was safer to remain by her than to trust themselves in the boats, they ought also to have observed that the risk from which they shrank was preferred by the officers and men, whose profession made them the better judges. We cannot think that Captain Drake's explanation of the behaviour of the Japanese passengers is by any means satisfactory. But that he himself was animated by the best possible intentions, and that they were frustrated by the disobedience and pusillanimity of his crew, is a version which we have no just grounds to discredit. None the less is it strange that this defence, instead of being set up in Court when its truth or untruth might have been established, was reserved until after a patient and perfectly dispassionate trial had resulted in a verdict of a very different nature. The jury agreed to lay the blame on Captain Drake. Captain Drake seeks to shift it to the shoulders of his crew. We wish there was some other way out of the miserable business.

WHATEVER opinions may be entertained regarding Mr. Mueller's theories and beliefs, he stands forth as one of the interesting figures of modern England. The home mission work which he has accomplished in Bristol merits warm eulogy from all who love their species. His name is indeed, a household word, wherever philanthropic efforts are known and appreciated. Piety and unbelief alike must join hands in paying respect to the man, even when the spirit of criticism is evoked by the explanation he himself gives of his system. To depend wholly on the efficacy of prayer, to trust entirely to the actual intervention of the Unseen, in maintaining an enterprise where bread and clothes and fuel are daily necessities, is a system which when promulgated does not commend itself to the ordinary mind. If any other premiss can satisfy the conclusion of successful results, it is certain that such a premiss will be preferred to the astonishing claim of Mr. Mueller. The sceptic desires to see the man, and to discover whether there is that in his personality which will help to a solution of the interesting question.

\* \* \*

Mr. Mueller is now an old man of eighty-one years, but hale and active still. When he ascends the platform it is noticeable that the hand of time, though it has dimmed his eye and hollowed his cheek, has not yet quite blanched his hair. His words have a foreign ring—the German sound of *th*, the German sound of *r*. But they come from the heart, and breathe such a spirit of sincerity and simple faith that the hearer is fascinated. For sixty-one years and one month, since the long distant 1825, he tells us he has been a converted man, and has been engaged in Christian work. Three years



and a half passed before he obtained a complete insight into the way of salvation, but since then, since the summer of 1829, he has, with a complete renunciation of his will to the Deity, worked wholly for God's glory. And certainly he has worked for the good of his species. The pleasures and vanities of the world are evidently nothing to the good man. He has his mind fixed on one object, and reminds us of the words of Burns:—

A correspondence fixed with Heaven  
Is sure a noble anchor.

Add to such singleness of mind and evident energy of frame a capacity for organization and an administrative faculty, and the problem of his success seems solved. Those who become acquainted with the man, his aims, and his work, must afterwards feel that in entrusting their alms to him, they are really giving to the poor and lending to the Lord. His prayers have certainly been answered by some means, but the humility of the man makes him oblivious to the abiding influence of his own personality in bringing about the results. What is obtained or wrought unconsciously has a peculiar flavour of excellence in it, impossible under the reverse conditions. Pleasure made into an end corrupts forthwith into ennui. The man who tries to please generally offends by patronising, and the lurking smile of self-satisfaction will destroy the effect of the most killing charms. "Not I did it, it was an answer to prayer," is a sentence which, when uttered sincerely, about worldly success, will win the respect and trust of the hearer. Its utterer is likely to be only one in ten thousand; such an one Mr. Mueller seems to be. What the complete Bible from Genesis to Exodus, and from Matthew to the Book of Revelation, is to him, what prayer is to him, they cannot well be to men of a different personality. The character of the man, the peculiar excellence of his work, and the rooted beliefs which are so dear to him, cannot be dis severed.

THE leading vernacular journals of Tōkyō unanimously publish a note with regard to the dissolution of the Nagasaki Conference. Judging from an obvious identity of language in certain parts of the announcement, and from its tone of assurance, we are disposed to think that it is entitled to exceptional credence. The following is its substance. The Conference had held thirty-nine meetings altogether up to November 13th, on which day the Japanese Commissioners proposed to produce witnesses rebutting the evidence of the Chinese in respect of the affair of August 13th. But the Chinese Commissioners refused to assent to this proposal, on the ground that the Japanese witnesses having been already examined, their re-examination would involve endless delay. At the same time the Chinese proposed that the number of witnesses to be called by both sides with reference to the fracas of the 15th August should be limited, and, further, that the time to be devoted to the investigation of the latter disturbance should be defined. The Japanese Commissioners, however, declined to agree to this, since it would, they maintained, be practically impossible to limit either the number of witnesses called or the number of days spent in examining them if the object of the investigation was really to elicit the truth. Thereupon both sides applied to their respective Governments for further instructions, and the Conference was temporarily suspended. Meanwhile, the

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs had several interviews with the Chinese Representative in Tōkyō, and a prospect of a satisfactory settlement had almost become discernible, when the Chinese Representative intimated the receipt of a request from his Government for the dissolution of the Conference, and announced that the further management of the affair had been entrusted to Li Chung-tang. The Conference was accordingly dissolved, and things reverted to their original position.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* discusses this phase of the complication in a moderate and sensible strain. It approves the proposal of the Japanese Commissioners to call rebutting testimony with respect to the affair of August 13th, since the trouble on that day was the proximate cause of the more serious fracas of the 15th, and it condemns as quite inconsistent with the ends of justice the proposal of the Chinese to limit the number of witnesses and of days. Our contemporary compares the conference to a law court without a judge, and is not surprised that the Governments of the two countries have seen the advisability of settling the matter otherwise. The public is warned against supposing that the complication has assumed an international character. "We have entire confidence," says the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, "that the course adopted by our Government will be proper and prudent. But should China seek to magnify the complication, and to thrust it, in defiance of usage and precedent, into the field of international politics, Japan will know how to proceed. Among all Oriental statesmen, however, Li Chung-tang entertains the most liberal and enlightened views. He is not likely to be betrayed into any ill-considered line of conduct. Our readers had better patiently observe China's behaviour and suspend judgment until the negotiations are concluded. It will not do for the Japanese nation to incur the ridicule of the world by expressing giddy opinions or exhibiting precipitate behaviour on an occasion of this sort."

It seems to us—*Japan Mail*—that the dissolution of the Conference is very far from being a matter of regret. We never could discern any possible good which was likely to be evolved from the deliberations of a body so anomalous and so powerless for practical purposes. The evidence collected by the Commissioners might have helped to enlighten the two Governments as to their real positions, but must have been virtually useless so far as concerned the ends of justice. There is no concealing the fact that the Japanese Government made a mistake in consenting to China's proposal for the appointment of commissioners, and seeing that Japan had everything to gain, the former may congratulate herself that she is able to revert to the original position, especially on the motion of China. It is also a fair inference that the relegation of the negotiations to the Viceroy Li means at least a willingness on the part of the Middle Kingdom to come to an amicable settlement. Japan asks for nothing beyond the justice which she is herself prepared to execute against such of her own people as may be shown to have been in the wrong. It should not be difficult to satisfy her.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of the 17th instant

considers with much careful detail the question of railway enterprise in this empire. Lines already constructed, or in process of construction, are reviewed before the case of those only projected is examined. In the first category we have the Tōkyō-Yokohama road, the Takasaki-Yokogawa, the Naoetsu-Seki-yama, the Kobe-Otsu, the Tsuruga-Ogaki, the Taketoyo-Kisogawa, the Ueno-Maebashi, the Omiya-Kuroiso, the Shinagawa-Akabane, and Osaka-Sakai; ten roads in all. In the category of lines now in process of construction, we have the Japan Railway Company's road from Kuroiso northward to Fukushima and Sendai; the extension of the Naoetsu-Seki-yama road towards Nago in Shinano, and thence eastward to the Usui Pass to connect at Yokogawa with the already completed portion of the original Nakasendo trunk-line. Among lines about to be undertaken we have the Ryōmō road, to connect Koyama on the Ueno-Utsunomiya line with Maebashi on the Ueno-Maebashi line; the Mito road, to bring the city of Mito in the province of Hitachi into communication with the Japan Railway Company's line at Koyama; the Hachijōji road, which is to connect Tōkyō with Hachijōji, and to form the basis of a road bringing the rich and populous province of Kōslu into railway contact with the capital; the Tōkaidō road, which is the only Governmental line in contemplation and, at the same time, the longest of all, covering a distance of about 209 miles along the general course of the present Tōkaidō; the Yokkaichi road, the prime purpose of which is to connect that port with Otsu in the province of Omi; the Nagahama-Otsu line, along the shores of Lake Biwa; an extension of the Osaka-Sakai road in the direction of Wakayama; the Yamato road, starting from Kyōto and running through the province of Yamato towards Wakayama; the Himeji line, between that place and Kobe; the Kiushu road, which is to start from Monji in Buzen and terminate at Kumamoto, via Hakata, with a branch via Saga to Nagasaki—or ten roads in all, nine of which owe their inception to private enterprise. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* justly infers from this record that public attention is actively turned in the direction of railway construction, and expresses a strong hope that a matter of such vital importance to the national prosperity will continue to occupy a large space in men's minds.

The *Fiji Shimpō* discusses the same topic, adopting, as is its wont, a resolute and vigorous tone, and addressing an emphatic warning to Japanese capitalists. The nature of this warning is conveyed very plainly in the title of the article:—"If no other course is feasible, the construction of Japanese railways must be entrusted to foreigners." The *Fiji* complains bitterly that capitalists have neither courage nor foresight. They obstinately continue to cling to public bonds as the safest and indeed the only form of investment. Another obstacle to railway construction, according to our contemporary, is the scarcity of engineers or men acquainted with work of that class, and it is suggested that the technical part of the task should be either left entirely to foreigners or undertaken by Japanese and foreigners in conjunction. By either method rapidity will be secured, and that is what Japan chiefly wants. In reply to the objection that it is extremely undesirable to let foreigners monopolise railway construction in Japan, it is pointed

out that, though foreigners be excluded from the work of construction they will inevitably acquire a large interest in the railways by purchasing shares, after mixed residence is allowed, should such investments look profitable. The *Yiji* therefore concludes that, if Japanese capitalists continue in their present mood, there should be no hesitation about enlisting foreign aid for this important purpose.

MANY of our readers are aware of the existence of certain charitable institutions maintained in Tōkyō by the priesthood for the benefit of poor children. The object of these establishments is to rescue from want and suffering the largest practicable number of destitute infants, and to carefully rear them until they reach an age when they may be adopted into respectable families. As a rule, the children thus brought up by the kindly priests are in constant demand, after they have reached the age of six or eight, by farmers and merchants of a humble class, who are without offspring of their own. It is to provide for their earlier and probably less attractive years that the self-constituted guardians apply themselves. With comparatively few resources, and, it must be admitted, without giving much time to economic calculations, the simple philanthropists throw open their doors as widely as they can, supply a home for as many as their dwellings can contain, and trust to bountiful chance for support in their undertakings. Their confidence does not often lead them into error. The citizens in their neighbourhood commonly take a warm interest in the establishments, and it happens not infrequently that signs of appreciation, together with evidences of a desire to coöperate in the generous work, are manifested in unexpectedly remote regions. It is the custom of one of the orphanages, the Fuku-den In, to place on record the names of persons who have materially aided its labours; and those who are curious in such matters might find subject for reflection in glancing over the list of foreigners who at various times have contributed to its revenues. The great globe seems to grow much smaller and more united, in a comfortable and friendly way, when it is seen that a modest charity in Tōkyō is recognized and encouraged by sympathizers beyond the seas, to whom this Eastern land might always have remained a strange unreality but for that genial touch of nature which makes the whole world kin.

CAPTAIN SENZO HATTORI, Imperial Japanese Navy (retired), whose death was recorded in our issue of the 17th instant, will be remembered by many Englishmen as an officer of singular promise. Belonging to an old *Shizoku* family in Chōfu, Yamaguchi Prefecture, he received his early education in Shimonoseki, applying himself from the first with remarkable diligence and aptitude to the study of English under the instruction of Mr. K. Endo, now Chief Commissioner of the Mint at Osaka. In the spring of 1867, he obtained permission to visit foreign countries, and was placed under the care of Captain J. M. James, who then commanded the *Varuna*, which had previously been a war-vessel of the Chief of Chōshū. The *Varuna* did not proceed farther than Hongkong. On board of her, however, Mr. Hattori had the fortune to make the acquaintance of Mr. T. B. Glover, then the leading merchant of Nagasaki. Mr. Glover, obeying one of those kindly instincts for which he is proverbial, offered to take

the bright, manly boy with him to England, and the generous proposal was gladly accepted. Soon after Mr. Hattori's arrival in London he was placed on board the *Worcester*, a training ship for the Mercantile Marine, where his sunny disposition and eager intelligence made him an universal favourite. In 1869, the exertions of several influential friends secured his admission to the British Navy as a cadet. He served in the *Defence*, and other English men-of-war, until 1873, by which time he had passed all the prescribed examinations and risen to the rank of sub-lieutenant. Towards the close of the same year, he accompanied Commander Douglas, R.N., the officer in charge of the Naval Mission, to Japan, and was subsequently attached for duty to the Imperial Naval College in Tōkyō. In 1874, he was appointed to the *Nisshin-Kan*, in which vessel he served during the Formosan campaign. In 1876, in the month of December, on a dark and boisterous night in the Kii Channel, while travelling as a passenger in the *Tsuruga Maru*, Mr. Hattori took charge of the life-boat, manned by a volunteer crew, and rescued five Japanese seamen from a sinking vessel. For this act of gallantry he received the public thanks of the Admiralty. In 1878, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and served in that capacity in the *Hiei-Kan* during her cruise round the coasts of India and the Persian Gulf. It was on this occasion that he met with an accident which disabled him from further active service. A fall down the companion ladder injured his spine, and in spite of the most careful treatment, the lower part of his body became completely paralysed. Placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain, he returned to his native place, and there gradually succumbed to the effects of his injury. Had Captain Hattori's life been spared, he would, in all human probability, have earned high distinction, and his untimely death is not less a loss to his country than a source of lasting sorrow to his many friends.

It is a pleasure to find an honest traveller who can record his impressions of China and the Chinese without that bigoted bias which generally disfigures all Orientalists in the eyes of an Occidental. The *Morning Post* publishes the following account of "China as it is," by "one who has been there":—

From the moment you first put foot in China you feel that you must discard and forget all that you have read of the country before. No land has been so grossly misrepresented, no people been more hideously caricatured. People who have only seen the little pigtailed coolies who flock into America, Canada, and Australia imagine the Celestial as a race to be small, insignificant men, ignorant of the fact that while the inhabitants of such tropical climates as the south and south-west of China are undersized and almost pigmy in stature, the men of the north of the Empire are tall, broad-shouldered fellows, running, on an average, larger than Europeans. Not that in point of hardness and physical strength even the small Chinamen are to be despised, for they will carry loads and undergo fatigues that would very considerably distress the bigger white men; but that their appearance is not imposing, and that as they are most frequently to be found outside of their own country, it is they who have gained for the whole of their race the appellation of "little yellow men." So, too, in all the modes of life, in the appearance of their cities and villages, the peculiarities of the country they inhabit, the style of their agricultural labour, and their methods of locomotion the widest possible differences exist in this wide-spreading country. In the south you find a terrain plentifully exhibiting bamboo as a great feature of the landscape; three days' journey inland from Shanghai in the direction of Hangchow you see the country covered with mulberry trees, while at Hankow you are in the centre of the great tea-growing district. In the south a horse is seldom seen, and journeys are made in various kinds of palanquins; in Hongkong and Shanghai the Japanese jinrikisha is the favourite mode of conveyance; while in the north you cannot travel a mile without seeing mounted men, and many wheeled carriages of different kinds are passed. The very

graveyards are altogether different, for while the practice in the south is to build a large circular mound of brickwork in which to place the deceased, in the north the coffins are scattered all over the land, many of them quite uncovered, many only partially earthed over, and all the places of interment of a most slovenly description. While in matter of language a native of Canton can no more understand a Chinaman of Peking than an Englishman can comprehend a Malay; still all are Chinamen, all are under the same Government, and all owe the sway of the Throne, a very substantial sway, too, by-the-by. How strong is the control exercised by the Central Government, indeed, may be judged from the notices which from time to time appear in the *Peking Gazette*. There is no doubt whatever, therefore, that the central authority in China is very real and effective, and the discovery of this dissipated one error which before my visit to the country had occupied my mind—namely, that China was one vast incongruous mass of provinces held together by some merely nominal authority at Peking, but practically almost independent of it, something after the fashion of the old German Bund prior to 1886. I found China to be a fairly well-organised monarchy, held well in hand by a central government, which had power to punish or reward, order and compel obedience, dispossess, or give authority in any part of its widely-extended regions. Another fallacy which was exploded before I had been in China many weeks was that they were dependent upon foreigners for instruments of war. I did not go over the arsenal at Fouchow, nor did I give more than a glance at that at Tientsin, which is the most important one, but I spent several hours in Shanghai Arsenal and small arms factory, and was amazed at the work which was being turned out there. I do not pretend to say that either Woolwich or Enfield was outvalued, but this I will assert, that the machinery, of which there was abundance, was of the very best, and in good working order, that the men seemed to understand their work, and that first rate weapons were being turned out in large quantities. Indeed, the field-pieces and rifles that I saw were wonderfully well made, and some heavy guns which were being finished were excellent specimens of workmanship. Of course, one must always allow for some exaggeration on the part of officials on visiting such places, and I do not, therefore, put any faith in the figures submitted to me as the output of the various arsenals. But rifles were being turned out in large quantities, that I could see; while a very respectable number of field pieces were there, either completed or nearly so. Then another point upon which I received a good deal of enlightenment was the condition of the troops in China. It is true that I saw a large number of rough-looking hordes of armed men called soldiers, and that these had the old banners, old-fashioned guns, and gongs. And for a time I thought that these men were the best China could put in the field. But on the way up the river from Shanghai to Hangchow I chanced to see a large number of men gathered together to give a passing salute to some great mandarin, who was shortly expected; and to my surprise saw quite a regiment of very excellently drilled infantry in rear of the banner bearers and gong carriers. I inquired how they came there, and was told that they are part of the forces which had been drilled by Europeans; and presently, when they moved, I was much struck by the get up of the men and the dressing of the ranks. No European save myself was present, but the Chinamen in command evidently knew their drill well enough to keep the men in hand, and to move them with ease. There was no doubt that the regiment was fit for service anywhere. It was armed with breech-loading rifles, was composed of steady, big men and was fairly well provided with all that it needed in the shape of accoutrements and ammunition. Of commissariat and medical stores, of course, it had none; they were hardly to be looked for. But the needful supplies of small arm ammunition were there, and I think that the regiment could have gone anywhere it was wanted at an hour's notice. At Tientsin I afterwards found that there were some 150,000 men of all arms, equally good; and that these again were not half of the drilled and disciplined men whom China could on any emergency put into the field. More than that, I learnt that Chinamen were by no means ignorant of the use of western modern firearms, as is generally supposed to be the case, for I was informed in Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai, as well as in other places, that thousands of breech-loading rifles were being bought by Chinamen, many of them from the far interior, and that they knew exactly the good and bad points of every weapon; so much so that muzzle-loading rifles would only sell in such places when it was difficult to get breech-loading ammunition. As a matter of fact, one day when I was out shooting on the river near Hangchow and my Winchester rifle got jammed owing to a defective cartridge, my Chinese boatman not only volunteered to set it right, but did so without any apparent difficulty, although he can only have seen such a weapon as a repeater once or twice in the course of his existence. And this kind of intelligence I found all over the country. Indeed, when one day I met a native near the Tientang river who was carrying a rifle, and asked to look at it with a view to seeing of what pattern it was, he laughingly said that it was rather old, for it had not a breech-loading arrangement nor a rebounding hammer. And he was several hundreds of miles from Shanghai, and said he had never yet seen the sea.

Mr. Gladstone is evidently biding his time. He has sufficient faith in his own popularity and in the natural cohesion of his party to believe that the recalcitrant Liberals will come back to the fold, uninvited, sooner or later. And yet it seems as though some of his lieutenants were working to widen the breach. The results of the Conference of the National Liberal Association at Leeds were at first made light of by Conservatives and Unionists alike. The resolutions passed by the Conference were declared to be merely a repetition of old-time shibboleths, overlaid by adulation of the Grand Old Man. But when the programme is examined more attentively, its tendency towards Radical supremacy over moderate Liberalism becomes very marked. The principle of church disestablishment is virtually affirmed by the demand of religious equality in relations between the State and all forms of belief. Further, the Conference decided that the Labourers' Allotment Bill must contain clauses empowering the compulsory purchase of land, and the creation of new county governments wholly by rate-paying electors. Then we have renewed pledges of adherence to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measures and a declaration against British intervention on the Continent. Such planks as these will not make the Radical platform easy of renewed access to Lord Hartington and his followers. If, as some assert, Mr. Morley was responsible for the new piece of political carpentering, there may be truth in the rumour that his purpose was to obtain from the Conference an admission of Radical supremacy in the Liberal Party. Many, indeed, go so far as to declare that Morley and Harcourt are manoeuvring for the continued secession of Hartington and Chamberlain, so that their own brilliancy may not suffer by association with these larger luminaries. The seceding Whigs are not averse, it is said, to remaining outside the fold, but the Radical Unionists grow more and more chagrined over their excommunication, and long to become orthodox again without having to surrender the first article of their apostate creed. Mr. Schnadhorst, the G.O.M.'s agent, has been approached, it is whispered, by several followers of Mr. Chamberlain, who want to know the best terms available to repentant exiles. But Mr. Chamberlain himself has not yet swallowed all his choler, and cannot persuade himself to forget the bitter things which he has said of his former leader. Mr. Gladstone forgets them, but there are not many men of Mr. Gladstone's magnanimity.

We referred in a recent issue to the immense advantage enjoyed by a London theatre in the fact that its audience is practically inexhaustible. As a corroboration of our statement, and for the sake of its general interest to the gentlemen who are now engaged in the work of stage reform in Japan, we reproduce from the *Pall Mall Budget* the following notes of an interview with Mr. Henry Irving:

"Faust," said Mr. Irving, "has been the greatest success we ever had at the Lyceum. Before we put this piece on the boards our greatest successes had been *Shakespeare*. 'Faust' is an exception to the rule. It has already run for a night, and all through the winter nights immediately before we closed the theatre, we could have filled the house twice every time we opened the doors. The anxiety on the part of the public to see the play has been immense, and there has been a constant stream of people some hundred deep."

"And your theatre holds, how many?"  
"Two thousand, so that at 1886, a person has already witnessed the performance. And, judging from the demand for places, there seems no cessation in its popularity; and there is no saying how long it will run. You see, when once a play makes a great hit, it can run for a year and

a-half before it exhausts the available theatre-going population of London. We arrive at this calculation in this fashion. In the metropolis it is calculated there are about eight hundred thousand men and women who go to the theatre more or less regularly. Supposing the theatre were filled to its utmost capacity every night, it would take a run of 400 consecutive performances before the London theatre-goers alone would be able to see the play without one of them witnessing the performance a second time. Add to this 200,000 which may be called the residential theatre-going population of London, the 20,000 persons who enter London every day with money in their pockets to see the sights of town and amuse themselves. A great number of these find their way to the theatre. Thus, if once a piece has established itself as one which every theatre-goer must see, there is no reason why it should be withdrawn for at least eighteen months. There is no place like London for continuous runs. This has its advantage in rendering it possible for the manager to recoup himself the expense necessary in mounting a play."

"Is that expense very heavy?"  
"It varies. But when a piece is invented as a work of art, complete in every detail—not in a showy or spectacular sense, but in a way fitted out so as to present the mind of the author as expressed in the play—the expense is necessarily heavy. 'Faust' is a case in point. Although there has not been a play in which the dresses are less expensive, for all the costumes are exceedingly simple and plain, the total expenditure over the play first and last will not fall much short of ten thousand pounds. Of that the dresses are a mere bagatelle, only some five or six hundred pounds—in fact, the whole of the costumes hardly cost as much as the peal of bells which ring in the belfry of Nuremberg cathedral."

"How long does it take to bring out a new play at the Lyceum Theatre?"

"That also varies. The shortest time in which a piece was ever produced was that of 'The Merchant of Venice,' which we brought out within four weeks after setting to work at it. 'Faust' took six months, that is to say, six months' preparation for its actual production. I had been discussing and thinking of it for many years before. Preparation is made for one piece while the other is running, and the whole of the work of arranging, planning, and carrying is going on in the daytime, independently of the action which goes on night after night."

"Do you concern yourself with all the details?"

"Certainly. In everything. We build up the whole play scene by scene, in order to produce a perfect work of art. We all help, and Miss Terry designs her own dresses. Each scene is like his picture to a painter. You have to consider the lines, group figures, and arrange the mounting. I am a general idea, I am by no means a fanatic of London life. I would prefer a beautiful anachronism to an ugly reproduction of original costume. The first duty of anyone who mounts a piece is to produce a beautiful and powerful effect. If he can do that with due regard to the practical conditions, well and good; if not, æsthetic logic must give place to beauty. No painter would disfigure his canvas by painting a bathos in a dress merely because he had seen such a costume. Neither would I introduce an ugly or ungraceful dress merely because the antiquarian would prove that such was the fashion in the year in which the action of the drama is supposed to take place. Better be out by a century in your dress than offend the eye of the spectator with a garish error out of harmony with its surroundings. But with that exception I endeavour to make everything as perfect and as lucid and real as possible."

"What share do you think upholstery has had in the runs of your pieces?"

"The finest upholstery will not run a piece for a week. It is the acting and the acting alone which enables the piece to occupy the boards. The accusation that my attempt to heighten the picturesque effect of the drama is contrary to the true spirit of our art is the familiar indictment which has been brought against every actor from Betterton to Garrick, and from Garrick down to our own day, who has endeavoured to make the illusion of the stage as complete as possible. But the only true principle in these matters is that the scenery and the properties should be strictly subordinated to the presentation of the drama. The moment the setting ceases to be the frame, and distracts attention from the picture it encloses, the limits passed within which the employment of painting, architecture, sculpture, &c., is legitimate."

REFERRING to the death of Madame Kusaka, which we briefly announced by telegraph last week, the *Nagasaki Express* of the 15th instant says:—"It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Madame Kusaka, the wife of the Governor of this *ken*, which occurred somewhat suddenly on Saturday morning last, after a short illness of about four days. Deceased was in apparent good health up to Tuesday, the 7th instant, on which day a large party of native and foreign friends were invited to the Governor's private residence, for the purpose of witnessing the *matsuri* processions, and during the course of the proceedings she was seized with sudden indisposition, from which she never recovered. The cause of her death is, we believe, attributed to heart disease. The funeral ceremony, which was of a very imposing nature, took place at the Katsji Temple, Teramachi, on the following afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of foreign and native residents. At the conclusion of the religious ceremony, the body

was cremated, in order that the remains could be taken to Tokio for interment. During her short residence here, the deceased lady had made herself deservedly popular amongst all classes, and her loss is deeply deplored by all who knew her. Great sympathy is felt for H.E. Governor Kusaka in his sad bereavement."

THE late storm on the English coast, which was attended with great loss of shipping and of human life, furnished a case very unusual in the records of British seamanship. A steel-built vessel called the *Tevoldale*, outward bound from Cardiff with a cargo of coals for Bombay, went ashore on a sandbank in Caermarthen Bay. A portion of the crew, including the captain, two of the officers, thirteen men, and three boys, crowded into the lifeboat, three other boats having been smashed. The lifeboat, however, was unable to cope with the heavy breakers, and only two of her occupants got safely on shore. The remaining seventeen were drowned, evidently including the captain, as the names of the survivors are not mentioned. A happier fate befel those who stuck to the vessel. The Ferryside lifeboat, a splendid craft, maintained and manned by the Royal Institution, succeeded with great difficulty in rescuing all the survivors, ten in number, one of them a boy. The captain in this case was one of the first to leave the vessel, but those whom he abandoned were saved.

MR. DONALD SPENCE, in his speech at the Shanghai St. Andrew's dinner, inculcated a very sound doctrine in a very pretty fashion. The charm of his method was that, while he seemed to be sitting with all humility at the feet of the commercial Gamaliels to whom he addressed himself, he was in reality rapping them over the knuckles with the ferule of a mentor. "You all look jovial and rubicund," he said in effect, "but your appearance somewhat belies your prosperity. How is this to be mended? Your leading representatives at home have been charging a part of your ill-success upon the shoulders of us, Consuls; and accordingly I, for one, bestirred myself in a manner which, though it elicited the approval of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office, was conclusively condemned by your local magnate, Mr. Peter Maclean. Of course Peter is right. Official interference can never make trade prosper permanently. The British Chambers of Commerce and other giddy bodies have been justly called over the coals by the critics of Shanghai, for entertaining the extravagant notion that you, you 'mercantile agents of the highest standing and capability with whom China swarms,' can possibly need assistance from anyone, above all from ignorant Consuls. You can judge what helpless, perfunctory people we Consuls are by this silly speech I am making, which you are nevertheless kind enough to cheer to the echo. Canny folks as you are, which of you would go to an undertaker for legal advice or to a barrister for a coffin? Then why do you come to Diplomats and Consuls for commercial aid? You don't come, you say. Of course you don't. It was only those aforesaid silly Chambers of Commerce and big firms in that benighted country, England, who dreamed that the observations and opinions of an ignorant Consul could be worth the paper they were written on. Out upon the inane documents! You won't have your revered grandmothers insulted by

upstarts who would instruct the sagacious dames in the art of sucking eggs, and you don't want any officials to come poking their clumsy, inexperienced fingers into your particular pies. Is that what you say, gentlemen? Chorus:—So say we all of us."

THE Pei-tang Cathedral, which has so long and so severely exercised the minds of Chinese officialdom, is to be at last removed. Certainly the decision has not come a minute too soon. It was simply an outrage that this Cathedral should remain within the Imperial precincts in despite of the repeatedly expressed wish of the Chinese Sovereign. Imagine a Buddhist temple planted beside the enclosure of Windsor Palace, and so constructed as to overlook the grounds of the Palace; and imagine the Chinese Government refusing to allow the Queen to remove the temple to a more convenient site at her own expense. Fancy refuses to be stretched so far. The patience of Orientals, however, is always assumed to be an illimitable quantity in their dealings with Occidentals. An Eastern monarch is far more despotic within his own dominions than a Western, and any direct defiance of his authority is a correspondingly greater humiliation to him. It would be difficult to conceive a more conspicuous defiance of the Chinese Emperor's authority than the case of the Pei-tang Cathedral, but no one appears to have taken the trouble of estimating the consequent humiliation. Of course the Christian character of the edifice was burlesqued by the contumacious obstinacy of its patrons, but there are many un-Christian sides to Christian propagandism in the Orient. We are sincerely glad that the French authorities have had the grace and sense to yield a point which could not be decently or safely maintained. Mr. G. Detring appears to have gained new laurels in connection with the negotiations. He is to have a Mandarin's button of the second rank, and we are persuaded that he fully deserves it. Mr. A. Michie, a gentleman well known in Japan, has also been instrumental in bringing about the happy solution, and he too is to be suitably rewarded. Père Favier and Mr. John Dunn are to have buttons and 2,000 taels each; which, in Père Favier's case, simply means that this high-minded and accomplished philanthropist will contribute two thousand taels to the mission which already owes him so much. It is a pity that the Chinese do not entrust the settlement of all their needless difficulties with Japan to some of these gentlemen who serve them so faithfully and so adroitly.

THE growing discontent of the agricultural classes has of late found frequent expression in the press and parliaments of Europe. In France the peasants are greatly dissatisfied, and petitions have been sent from the country districts to the metropolis, praying for a higher tariff on imported articles. The Freycinet Cabinet, divided within itself on the questions of free trade and protection, was able to avoid approaching the question practically, and at present the Chambers are too much occupied with the formation of another Government and pressing financial difficulties to give much time to a question which, more than any other, tends to exhibit the diverging views of the various Republican factions. In the meanwhile, the problem is being freely discussed, and many interesting facts are being brought to light. M. Grandeau, director of the agricultural station

of Eastern France, in a recent address before a scientific congress at Nancy, stated that, by a long series of painstaking inquiry and practical experiments, he had come to the conviction that the raising of cereals, despite falling prices and heavy competition from abroad, was still quite profitable, provided that old routine methods be abandoned and better methods more in harmony with the progress of science be substituted in their place. As an instance in point, he referred to an experiment of his own where, by the application of the proper fertilizers, six hectares of average soil had been made to yield 36-38 hectoliters of corn, instead of the usual 12-15 hectoliters, per hectare, and his neighbours, adopting the same methods, had also achieved the same success. M. Grandeau also cites the case of an Englishman, Mr. John Prout, in Swabridgeworth, who by the exclusive use of artificial fertilizers and by the general introduction of agricultural machines, was able to realize 3½ per cent. on the capital originally invested and 14 per cent on the capital annually employed, while the value of his estate, estimated at 500,000 francs in 1875, had, in 1884 risen to 780,000 francs. M. Grandeau refers also to similar instances in the south of France. Thus M. Grandeau, and with him many other Frenchmen, hold that the agricultural classes already possess the means of meeting the competition of American and Indian wheat, and, while he deprecates the raising of the French tariff on cereals, he claims that more rational methods in cultivating the soil will of themselves suffice to protect the peasants more effectually than the present duty of 3 francs. A general advance in the methods now employed and a progress of agriculture commensurate to what has been effected in other departments of human labour, appear to M. Grandeau the *conditio sine qua non* of a sound solution of the agrarian problem, satisfactory alike to producer and consumer.

THE writer, or writers, in the *Japan Herald* who so severely criticise the official documents on trade questions recently forwarded from Tôkyô to London, have thrown off the editorial disguise. They now speak as members of the mercantile body whose cause they profess to champion. "Solicitude for our welfare," they say, "is all very well, but a father would probably object strenuously if told by a small boy that he (the father) did not know how to conduct his business." The display of intolerance made by these critics seems more than ever surprising now that their identity is revealed. Upon that point, however, we have no desire to dwell. Neither shall we attempt to disturb their assertion that "not one of the facts stated" by them "has been controverted by the *Japan Mail*" although attention has been again and again called to them." Such a wholesale misrepresentation is too entertaining to be meddled with. As for the pretence that we are "fighting against the mercantile community and those who have endeavoured to defend the interests of trade against the animadversions of incapable critics," familiarity has blunted the sting of such rhetorical flights. No one is fighting against the mercantile community, nor is anyone attacking the interests of trade. We do not expect consistency from critics so very much piqued as the writers in the *Herald* seem to be, but it is really too much to ask us to follow an argument which declares

that the mercantile community and the interests of trade have to be defended against "the officials of the British Legation," and at the same time admits that "Ministers and Consuls are animated by a friendly desire to promote the merchant's prosperity." If Ministers and Consuls are animated by a friendly desire to promote the merchant's prosperity, neither the mercantile community nor the interests of trade require to be defended against them. That is pretty evident.

We are obliged to the critics, however, for so thoroughly justifying our remarks. It was precisely because they wrote as though every Minister or Consul who ventured to question the infallibility of their methods was an enemy in disguise, that we sought to recall attention to the real object of British officials; namely, to promote the prosperity of British trade. We should have hesitated long before directly attributing to the critics a delusion so foolish as that Ministers and Consuls are their enemies. Our comment went no farther than to point out that their methods exposed them to such an imputation. But they themselves are determined to put on the cap. Anyone, who "takes up the cudgels on behalf" of the Ministers and Consuls is "against the mercantile community," they assert, and "against those who have endeavoured to defend the interests of trade." If these gentlemen's mood is to be judged by their own description of it, their case is much worse than we had supposed.

"The lamentable gulf which separates British officials from British merchants is widening," it appears, and the "irritating and foolish strictures of the *Japan Mail*" have added to its width. No doubt the *Japan Mail* is gravely reprehensible. It was quite proper that the pretended champions of the mercantile community should level all sorts of insults at the heads of Ministers and Consuls; call them incompetent, ignorant, and inexperienced; bid them teach their grandams to suck eggs, and otherwise hold them up to public scorn. No "gulf" could have been dug by pleasantries of that sort, and if no one had ventured to say a word on the other side, the champions might have enjoyed a monopoly of raillery. In the plenitude of their satisfaction they might then have persuaded themselves to forgive the offending Ministers and Consuls, throw a bridge over the "gulf" and join hands all round. As for the feelings of the Ministers and Consuls, they were altogether secondary matters. The one vital point was that the "champions" should not be subjected to the impertinence of contradiction. The *Japan Mail* did very wrong in contradicting them. It dug a "lamentable gulf" by not adding its voice to the vote of censure.

Mr. Consul Spence is an enigma. He is one of that body of "ignorant and inexperienced" officials whose presumption in venturing to offer suggestions as to the conduct of trade has been so loudly condemned. In fact, he was one of the very first of the small boys who told their white-haired papas that they, the papas, did not know how to conduct their business. Yet the dictum of this same Mr. Consul Spence is accepted by the papas as conclusive, and paraded as a complete vindication of their contention, when that dictum happens to agree with their views. Can it be possible that Ministers and

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Consuls are "ignorant and inexperienced" only so long as they do not consent to admit the infallibility of the British merchant? We shall have a curious caricature of the latter before his champions cease to misrepresent him.

SOME idea of the magnitude of the British Museum Library may be gathered from a description of the work of printing the catalogue. Up to 1839 the librarians appear to have been quite satisfied with a catalogue in manuscript. But when it came to recording some three million titles by means of pen and ink, one can readily conceive that the labour not only of compiling, but also of consulting, the list grew stupendous. The question of space, too, arose. A certain amount of room is allowed in the Museum for stowing the catalogue, and the manuscript volumes threatened to overflow their quarters. Accordingly, in 1839, a volume containing the letter A was printed. But the plan contemplated, as well as the means available, being found quite insufficient, the undertaking was abandoned, to be revived again some ten years ago. A determined effort was made in 1880, the Treasury granting a liberal sum annually for the purpose; and now, after six years, the printing has been partially accomplished. A is finished; B and C are approaching completion, from the middle of V with which U is amalgamated—to the end of the alphabet is done. Dr. Garnett, the principal librarian, calculates that some fifteen years more will be required to finish the catalogue. As regards space, the pages are printed only in the inner half, leaving the outer half for additions, which are also printed; but, with half of each leaf a blank, a volume of the printed catalogue contains as many titles as six of the manuscript volumes. Taking three millions as the number of titles in the volumes of the manuscript, it will be seen that a printed catalogue, with half the page blank, which occupies the same space as the manuscript one, would contain eighteen million titles, or, with both halves of the page printed, thirty-six millions. Before such a number of titles is required the authorities of the British Museum will be more troubled to find space for the books than for the catalogue. Thus the effect of printing has been to render manageable the catalogue, which previously threatened to swamp the whole library, to introduce uniformity into the system of cataloguing, and especially to bring the treasures of the Museum home, as it were, to the doors of every student who spends a shilling or two on the special monographs, the publication of which is alone rendered possible by the application of printing to the general catalogue.

In a series of no less than thirteen articles the *Hochi Shimbun* makes a powerful appeal to the patriotism of the Japanese nation in respect of the condition of this country's navy. Our contemporary would have the people of Japan set before their eyes, as the unique object of the time, the necessity of raising the country to the position of a first-class naval power. At present the interval between this hope and its accomplishment is very long. A dispassionate review of the state of the navy reveals a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs. The *Hochi* undertakes such a review, prefacing it by a general enquiry into the relative superiority of different kinds of war vessels and torpedoes.

In order to give the review greater effect, it is put into the form of a comparison between the strengths of the Chinese and Japanese navies. The result is in every particular—excepting, of course, the morale of the men, which is an undefinable quantity—unfavourable to Japan. In the first place, China has four times as many torpedo boats as Japan, the numbers being twenty and five respectively. Coming to men-of-war, the ratio is nearly two to one, China possessing sixty ships against Japan's thirty-four. These figures include vessels now under construction. Numbers, however, as the *Hochi Shimbun* justly observes, are by no means an infallible test of strength. To arrive at a true idea, it is necessary to compare, one by one, the principal ships of the two countries, paying attention to tonnage, horse-power, speed, armament, and other particulars. Our contemporary undertakes the comparison, and finds the issue extremely disappointing to the Japanese, whose custom is to regard the Middle Kingdom's effective strength with contempt. The *Hochi Shimbun*, however, declares itself by no means disheartened, having full confidence in the skill and courage of Japanese officers and men. At the same time, the wars of the present day are not so much between men as between instruments. Let the Japanese be as brave as they may, no great reliance can be placed on that quality. Valour cannot avail in the long run against heavy guns and powerful ships. The *Tokyo* journal accordingly urges, in language which bespeaks only too plainly its sincerity and earnestness, the vital importance of increasing the strength of the Japanese navy without loss of time. But how is this to be done? War vessels, especially if they be good ships up to the mark of modern improvements, take about two years to build, and before two years have passed the country may be called on to put forth its strength in a struggle for life. Therefore the *Hochi* recommends that wherever efficient ships can be procured ready made, they should be purchased. There need be no question of money. There is the naval loan of seventeen millions to begin with, and if that does not suffice, the *Hochi* would draw upon the reserve funds in the Treasury. Unwelcome as such a sacrifice may seem at first sight, it sinks into complete insignificance when compared with the sufferings which a protracted struggle with China would entail. Our contemporary's thirteen articles have by no means exhausted its zeal. The subject is to be taken up again in future issues.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S "strong advice" to the Bulgarians to accept the Prince of Mingrelia means, of course, that the Bulgarians are to consider that they have no alternative. Bismarck has many reasons for desiring to stave off war. Perhaps the most cogent of them is a financial reason. If Russia fights she must have money, and to get money the only evidently feasible device is to suspend gold payments of her national debt. She would thus economise 130 millions of dollars annually. The plan is delightfully simple, but it would involve a terrible crash in Berlin, where Russian bonds are very largely held. A rumour has been lately circulated of late that the Czar is prepared to provide from two to three hundred millions of dollars out of his private fortune for warlike purposes, but the story is not seriously credited. The one thing which seems to be cer-

tain is that Russia is determined not to be taken unawares. Her preparations for a conflict are described as most active. The mobilization of the Seventh and Eighth Army Corps, under the command of Generals Aller and Rorberg has been completed; numbers of transports are collected at Odessa, Sebastopol, and Nicolaïff, where also troops are being massed; the roads leading to Erzeroum are undergoing rapid repairs; the garrisons at Batoum and Kars have been reinforced; new fortifications have been erected at Soukgaum and Kale, and heavy reinforcements of cavalry have been sent to the Roumanian and Galician frontiers. Yet it is impossible to believe that Russia wants to push her troops into Bulgaria. Should she take such a step, "she will," to quote the words of a recent writer, "have given hostages to fortune, or, more strictly speaking, to Prince Bismarck and his Austrian allies, which she has never placed within their reach for many a long day. Russia at present is practically invulnerable. Russia on the other side of the Danube is invulnerable no longer. \* \* \* Nor is this the only advantage that would accrue to Germany and Germany's ally, Austria, by Russia's false step. Hitherto Austria has found it only too difficult to keep Serbia from breaking away from Viennese influence. A Russian occupation of Bulgaria would correct all that. Serbia would perforce cling to the only Power that could save her from the fate of Bulgaria, and thus at a stroke Russia become weaker and Austria stronger without any effort on the part of the German Chancellor." On the whole, then, the policy for Germany would appear to be one directed towards gradually but peacefully allowing Russia to advance into Bulgaria if she pleases. There has been much talk of an offensive and defensive league between Serbia and Bulgaria, and an agreement to support these two States against Russian aggression on the part of Austria, England, and Italy. The prospect of such a league being formed makes it more than ever essential to avoid any immediate source of friction. When Russia sees a Prince virtually of her own choosing on the Bulgarian throne, she may be temporarily content with the achievement, whatever responsibilities it ultimately involves.

THE correspondent of *The Times* at Rome writes an able and striking letter on the Eastern Question and the attitudes of the Great Powers of Europe towards it and one another. England, Germany, and Austria are all shrugging their shoulders and saying "it is none of my business," but unless this correspondent's diagnosis is very faulty, two of three are labouring under a strong delusion:—

Russia aims at, and will never be content without, the control of all the South Slav States, and this means the final dissolution of Austria. With Russia in firm military possession of the western shores of the Black Sea, and ethical possession of the sympathy of the Slavonic races of the Balkans, which she now has, there is nothing but a general European combination and good luck which can prevent her from obtaining control of the entire peninsula, and the downfall of the Austrian Empire is a question of orders from St. Petersburg. If Bismarck is sure of the sufficient prolongation of his days and of the ability of Germany to meet the inevitable struggle which will follow, then Austrian destinies are to him only the objects of his platonic consideration. It is absolute nonsense to talk of compensations by "moving Austria forward on a parallel line to the *Aegean*," because when Russia and Austria are face to face in the Balkans the latter must be prepared to contest the possession of Herzegovina, Bosnia, and the whole Serb country. And whether, when this question is settled, another may not be raised which shall compel Germany to take up the gauntlet time only can tell with certainty.



I am not prepared to say that Bismarck is not really disposed to the partitioning of Austria, and therefore indifferent to the possession of Constantinople; but if he really sets store by the solidity of the Austrian Empire he cannot be indifferent to the partition of the Balkans. To say that, owing to complications and difficulties ahead, he consents to postpone the day of meeting the trouble until some compensation for the increase of the dangers comes, in the acquisition of new power with which to meet it, is very far from admitting that it is no interest or danger to Germany, or that it does not interfere with his plans. That the day of settlement with Germany will come before long one hears continually from Russian officials, and it is easy to see the reason why in the continual friction between Teutonic and Slavonic interests along the frontier and the isolated populations of either nationality calling for rescue. Pan-Slavists on one side and Panteutons on the other will raise questions which may be more remote but will not be less difficult to settle than that of the Bosphorus, and the "German interests that will not be affected by any movements in Roumelia and on the Bosphorus" may be more intimately reached by some on the Danube. Wherever there is a Slav population Russia will have or find a mission and a grievance, and the standing rivalry of Germany and Russia must one day have such a solution as the contiguity with an aggressive Empire will require. If Bismarck, looking forward to the remoteness of this collision, says "after me the deluge," he is more ambitious than patriotic—if, seeing it, he underestimates it as either temporary or trivial, or because over-confident, he does not agree with many of those about him.

All those forms of the questions are of problematical statement and solutions, though inevitably to be raised some day and in some form, and the settlement of this Bulgarian question is a step towards the raising of them. But that is no reason why England should assume the responsibility of it. If the danger to Germany is remote, that to England is remoter still. Beyond what she now holds in uncontested possession, England, I suppose, neither covets nor would accept any part of the Turkish Empire. Those Powers which are eager to become its inheritors are the only ones concerned in the fate of Bulgaria. The curious contention that Russia will be "relatively weaker to Germany and Austria" when she is at Constantinople entrenched and holding all entry to the Black Sea is quite as wise (if honestly held) as that she would be relatively weaker to Germany if she had possession of Denmark, or that she is weaker to England when she has got possession of Afghanistan. Constantinople is not the key of the Mediterranean, but of the Black Sea and the Lower Danube States, and when Russia has had time to fortify the Bosphorus and complete her naval preparations in the Euxine, all the power of Germany and Austria could only drive her out at the cost of an exhaustive war; while to prevent her getting to Constantinople now is a comparatively easy matter. "Relatively weaker" when she has the whole Black Sea littoral to ship her troops and supplies from to keep up the struggle, with no possibility of any interference with its free navigation! I wish England could look with equal equanimity at Russia being in Turkestan.

But I do not see how England can suffer any injury by Russia being at Constantinople, and it is earnestly to be desired that those who do see this should show it. I have the advantage of having no prejudice against the Russians to cloud my vision. I rather like them personally, and find campaigning with them very agreeable. They are charming, obliging, affable, camp companions, and so far as Constantinople is concerned all civilization should rejoice at their being there. That Germany and Austria may not think it worth while to contest its possession by Russia I must admit if they permit it, but has England any other reason to do so than the inveterate habit of imagining that any possession of value to any other nation must be of more value to England?

THE death of Mr. A. W. Glennie, which took place at his residence, No. 30, the forenoon of the 21st instant, has excited a feeling of sincere sorrow throughout the Settlement. His illness had been very short—only three days—and is understood to have been caused by his own unfortunate imprudence in exposing himself, without any adequate protection, to the cold night air in an open boat, last Friday. A severe attack of rheumatism—an old enemy—supervened, and, extending to the heart, proved speedily fatal. Mr. Glennie was an universal favourite. A more loyal friend and genial companion did not exist, and under happier circumstances the success which his high qualities deserved would certainly have fallen to his lot. He will be remembered, even by those outside the large circle of his intimate acquaintances, as a prominent figure in the little band of "old

residents" who never failed to meet adversity with a brave front, or forgot, even when times were hardest, to be true to the liberal instincts of a kindly heart.

ACCORDING to statistics compiled in the Home Department, and published in the *Official Gazette*, the total number of cholera patients and deaths throughout the country, from the first appearance of the disease until the 9th instant, was as follows:—

LOCALITY.	CASES.	DEATHS.	LOCALITY.	CASES.	DEATHS.
Tokyo	10,531	8,259	Miyagi	1,310	875
Tokyo, 1st urban division	10,531	7,439	Fukushima	273	195
Kyoto	3,110	2,494	Iwate	472	312
Kyoto, 2nd urban division	1,722	1,443	Aomori	577	255
Osaka	20,538	15,741	Yamagata	2,415	2,414
Osaka, 1st urban division	11,043	9,340	Akita	4,017	2,411
Kansai	6,053	5,745	Fukui	6,065	4,801
Yokohama division	13,075	10,015	Isikawa	4,479	3,317
Hokkaido	6,282	5,185	Toyama	10,211	10,093
Kobe division	12,017	1,749	Shimane	1,743	1,091
Nagasaki	2,384	2,551	Chugai	2,205	1,722
Nagasaki division	1,050	1,674	Hiroshima	7,500	5,108
Saga	0,102	5,154	Yamaguchi	3,079	2,432
Nagata division	591	441	Wakayama	3,672	2,190
Saitama	971	524	Tokushima	1,309	745
Chiba	3,474	1,153	Shiga	478	280
Ibaraki	804	530	Osaka	13	10
Gumma	313	271	Okazaki	910	661
Ishikawa	259	284			
Ishikawa	1,419	1,000	Head Office	930	654
Atsugi	1,128	820	Hakodate		
Shizuoka	735	492	branch	1,894	7,347
Yamanashi	1,150	589	Nemuro branch	0	3
Shiga	414	245			
Gifu	2,307	2,108			
Nagano	330	2,108			
			Total	154,373	105,695

THE *Fiji Shimo* publishes the following figures relating to the distribution of cholera cases in Tokyo, said to have been prepared by the authorities, on the 5th instant:—

LOCALITY.	CASES.	DEATHS.	LOCALITY.	CASES.	DEATHS.
Kojima	271	106	Shiga	503	310
Kanda	1,605	985	Utsunomiya	50	19
Nakano	2,318	1,606	Mitsunomori	90	40
Kojima	1,605	1,028	Kiyotsuma	255	121
Shiga	701	402	Mitsunomori	77	55
Azusa	147	141	Mitsunomori		
Akashi	68	45	Shiga	304	245
Yokohama	110	82			
Yokohama	100	68	Total	1,336	794
Kojima	107	115	Isikawa	82	10
Yokohama	457	314	Yokohama	10	10
Shiga	474	324	Koyama	83	15
Yokohama	643	977	Mitsunomori		
Yokohama	685	535	Total	105	26
Fukagawa	800	519			
			Grand total	12,034	8,259

THE *Tokyo Keizai Zasshi* has the following figures showing the quantity of tea exported, during the seven years from 1880 to 1886, from Yokohama to Europe and America:—

YEAR.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	AND THE WEST.	CANADA.	EUROPE.	TOTAL.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880...	11,465,192	2,797,215	2,047,056	1,400,364	31,305	17,630,132
1881...	10,377,094	2,593,404	2,300,055	1,043,121	150,705	16,464,379
1882...	10,029,142	2,430,312	2,271,809	1,280,053	50,706	16,061,222
1883...	9,311,830	2,702,718	2,483,301	2,223,820	50,352	17,771,431
1884...	8,911,528	3,245,487	2,414,204	2,277,093	18,400	16,977,712
1885...	9,090,204	4,143,090	2,893,045	3,282,594	12,714	19,760,649
1886...	8,140,974	3,392,292	3,577,000	5,517,340	20,745	21,668,411

THE *Fiji Shimo* has the following remarks under the heading "Our relations with China:—Incomprehensible as the Chinese people are to the rest of mankind, their thoughts and sentiments acquire importance in the event of their entering into closer intimacy with the civilized nations of the world. If they choose to content themselves with a state of entire seclusion, remaining indifferent to outside affairs, their thoughts and actions can possess but little interest for us. If, on the other hand, they elect to seek admission to the society of civilized nations, it is certainly advisable that they should cultivate more enlightened ideas, and make themselves acquainted with the usages of international intercourse. Without some such preparation for the position they propose to assume, there can be no guarantee that our solicitude for peace and amity may not be the very cause of our sustaining injury at their hands. China has from very earliest times held herself to

be the most enlightened and advanced nation in the world, regarding all others as unworthy of her notice or society. When, too, it became apparent that the principles of modern civilization were antagonistic to the teachings of her so-called sages, her contempt deepened into real hatred of the new order of things. But the march of enlightenment could not be stayed by any such hostility, and China soon found herself in the position of a solitary garrison surrounded on all sides by beleaguering forces. Then there came the dispute with France as to Annam and Tongking. French vessels of war swept the Chinese waters, and ere long the flower of the Chinese fleet met destruction at the hand of the invader. After wasting much time in dilatory operations peace was concluded, France being satisfied with the sovereignty of Annam, and the general result of the affair was a very considerable enhancement of China's prestige. Since then the latter has grown perceptibly in importance in the eyes of the world, and not less so in her own conceit. Her attitude towards America, Russia, and England, has certainly undergone considerable change. But the most noticeable alteration is in her conduct towards Japan. Here all the stolid mildness of former times has suddenly been merged in aggressive insolence. Every act in her policy concerning Korea has been distasteful and irritating to the Japanese. One of the most remarkable of these acts is, perhaps, the fact that she appointed, as her minister plenipotentiary to Korea, Yuen Shi-kai, the man who played so prominent a part in the Seoul trouble of 1884. Not contented with this, the Chinese Commodore Tei Jo-sho, with his fleet dropped anchor in the Bay of Nagasaki in August last, and while there, some of his men, who were in the habit of daily coming ashore and wandering about the town, created a drunken row on the night of the 13th of that month. On the night of the 15th, hundreds of the sailors accompanied by their officers, made disturbances in the town, injuring the persons and property of the inhabitants, and it was at great risk that the policemen and the citizens were at last enabled to quell the fracas. Our correspondence from Nagasaki informs us now that the Chinese have claimed and demanded what they ought not to have claimed or demanded, in the conference of the two Powers, so that the conference has had to be suspended. Though we are not sure that the matter has come to such a strait, at all events we cannot understand why a question so clear in all its bearings should be suffered to drag on for so long a period. We may fairly conclude that this is due chiefly to the obstructive attitude of the Chinese representatives. It is impossible to say why the Chinese have behaved so badly to us recently. It is easy to conjecture, however, that, hostile as they are to the principles of civilization, they have been considerably piqued by the progress which Japan has made. The result of her hostilities with the French has been so far satisfactory that China readily persuades herself that her success was due to her own efforts rather than to a peculiar combination of circumstances. Supposing themselves adequate to the task of coping with France, the Chinese conclude that they can easily deal with others who are inferior to the French. In future, say they, "we will punish unmercifully all who dare to behave disrespectfully towards us. And, by the way, we see that Japan, in consequence of her position as an in-

significant nation, has had the assurance to adopt Western civilization, and has even dared to insult us by her conduct in reference to Formosa, the Riukiu Islands, and Korea. Happily we are not now embarrassed by any complications with Russia or France, while England is distinctly friendly towards us. Let us take the present opportunity then, and teach Japan a lesson or two as to her behaviour. It may possibly be owing to these ideas that China has treated us recently with so much hauteur and inconsiderateness. Of course this is mere conjecture, but, if there be any truth in it, then Japan is likely to have a busy and trying future. Judging from the past, we are hardly entitled to expect from China either reason or justice, and in the absence of any such qualities as these to regulate her conduct we cannot be sure about the future. If it contains such possibilities as a refusal to allow blame to rest on the authors of the drunken outrage at Nagasaki, and the vilification of those who acted in the interests of order; the ignoring of pledges, promises, and avowals, and the final rupture of intercourse, surely it behoves us to be vigilant and prudent in our relations with China.

THE telegram which we publish elsewhere with regard to Port Hamilton disposes, for the present at all events, of a question which has naturally excited no little interest in the Far East. The cession of the Namhow Group by Great Britain to China is not in contemplation at all. Where Reuter obtained the information which he sent across the wires, the other day, with such an air of assurance, it is difficult to say. One can scarcely believe that there has been so much smoke without any spark of fire. Perhaps Her Majesty's Government are thinking of bringing the "temporary occupation" to an end and restoring the islands to their rightful owners. But we doubt it. Nothing is easier for a strong Power than to take places; nothing more difficult than to give them up. If the object with which Port Hamilton was occupied had ceased entirely to be effective, the evacuation would be conceivable. But who can pretend to say that the contingencies which looked so imminent in the spring of 1884 may not be equally discernible in the spring of 1887?

H.I.H. PRINCE ARISUGAWA has been ordered to attend their Imperial Majesties the Emperor, Empress, and Empress-Dowager on their visit to Kyôto in January next. The following officers of the Imperial Household will form the suites of their Imperial Majesties:—Prince Sanjo, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain; Mr. Sugi, High Chamberlain of H.I.M., the Empress Dowager; Mr. Kodama, High Chamberlain of H.I.M. the Empress; Viscounts Horikawa, Hôjô, and Tanuma, and Messrs. Yoneta, Kataoka, and Mori, Chamberlains; Mr. Hirohata, Assistant Chamberlain; Messrs. Sakurai and Yamaguchi, Secretaries of the Imperial Household; Drs. Ito, Takenouchi, and Oka, Court Physicians; Viscount Takeya and Mr. Iwakura, Rewards Office; Dr. Hirano Imperial Physician, and seventeen court ladies.—*Official Gazette.*

THE subject of corporal punishment in schools has been discussed with no little heat at the first general meeting of the German-Austrian Teachers' Union. This association, which has a membership of 10,000, may be considered representative. The Committee had passed the

following three resolutions on the subject, and asked the Union to adopt or reject them:—I. That the school cannot entirely dispense with the right of corporal punishment. II. That this right, the exercise of which must be strictly limited, be used as a last resort in cases of malicious wantonness, obstinate defiance, disobedience, falsehood, or dishonesty. III. That the decision of the legislative ordinance be carried out in accordance with the opinion of the medical authorities. The vote taken at the end of the discussion gave 187 for the resolution and 168 against. The Austrian press condemns the decision of the Union as reactionary. Some years back corporal punishment was simultaneously abolished in the schools and the army of the empire.

SOME anxiety is felt about the *Unebi Kan*. This vessel which, our readers are doubtless aware, is on her way to Japan from France, where she was built to the order of the Japanese Government, is now fully seven days over-due, having been twenty days out from Singapore. She is officered and manned entirely by Frenchmen, who have contracted to bring her out. Of course the strong winds generally prevailing at this season may be sufficient to account for the delay, but when we remember that the *Tokachiho Kan*, under the command of Captain J. M. James, made the voyage from Singapore in a little over ten days, and arrived in Yokohama punctually on the day and at the hour telegraphed by her commander, it is easy to understand that the very different performance of the *Unebi Kan* causes uneasiness.

ABOVE the joint signatures of Mr. Izawa Shûji, and Professors Sakurai, Yatabe, Toyama, Hozumi, Muraoka, Mitsukuri, and Kikuchi (Dairoku,) a memorial has been presented to Mr. Mori, Minister of State for Education, pointing out the necessity of establishing a musical school. The memorialists observe that true progress and civilization cannot be attained by a country when the nobler sentiments of its people are left uncultivated and inactive. The fine arts purify the taste and thus develop noble thought. The educational system of Japan which is nearly complete in other respects, is defective on this point. They therefore urge on the Minister the necessity of establishing at once a school of music in order to educate artists and to promote and disseminate musical culture.

THE competitive examination for judicial appointments lately held by the Department of Justice has resulted in the bestowal of certificates upon thirty-five successful candidates. The examination was conducted first in writing, and those who passed this stage satisfactorily were afterward examined orally. The successful candidates come in most cases from the five principal private law schools, which have recently been placed under the special superintendence of the President of the Imperial University.

WITH reference to a paragraph which we recently reproduced as a translation from the *Mainichi Shimbun*, which said that Mr. Drummond would not return to Shanghai till the Nagasaki affair is settled, we are requested to say that the statement is incorrect. Mr. Drummond is now on a visit to this part of the country for his own pleasure only, having ceased to have any connection with the Naga-

saki affair or with the interests of the Chinese Government in Japan.

ON Friday week, about six o'clock, Mr. E. A. Bird, No. 66, was robbed of his cash-box, which was taken away from his bedroom. The box contained some important papers, but only forty to fifty dollars. Mr. Bird's house-boy, who has been in his employment for over two years, had disappeared. The matter was placed in the hands of the police, who soon got on the young man's track, and following up the clue, laid the delinquent by the heels at the town of Shidzuoka, where he was found in the company of a young woman and in possession of the cash-box.

A LETTER, received in the capital from one of the suite of Count Saigo, states that his Excellency and party, who went to Europe some time ago to report on the military systems of foreign countries, are at present in France, and it is proposed to investigate the organization of the French naval system. His Excellency will return to Japan in March next, instead of May as previously arranged.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

THE Proceedings of the Educational Society of Japan for December, 1886, state that instructors of various kinds are now much in demand. Englishmen or Americans to teach English in Ordinary Middle Schools are required. Candidates are requested to make application to the Society, in accordance with the forms prescribed by it. The address of the Society is:—No. 21, Hitotsu-bashi-dôri-cho, Kanda Ku, Tôkyô.

THE dress reform is progressing rapidly. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the demand for *yôfuku* has become so general in the provinces that the tailors of Tôkyô and Yokohama are very busy. Many of them have engaged Chinese from Shanghai, and thirty or forty hands arrived by the *Tôkyô Maru*.

THE survey of the main line of the Tokaido railway will be completed before the end of this month, and work will be commenced in February next. The whole line will be finished in January, 1889.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

THE Hon. Lady Plunkett, and the Misses Plunkett, accompanied by Mr. R. de B. Layard, left Tôkyô for Miyanoshta the morning of the 21st, and were followed on Thursday by the Hon. Sir Francis Plunkett. They are expected to return to the capital the 30th instant.

THE British bark *Anamba*, 1,109 tons, Captain Mezies, was loading lumber at Burrard Inlet on the 30th October, for Yokohama; the *Hygia* was loading for Shanghai at Blakely, and the *Carrie Delap* had found employment for Buenos Ayres.

THE Rev. George Müller will preach on Sunday next at the Tsukiji Church at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., also at the same place at 4 p.m. on Monday.

THE American ship *Republic*, Captain Smith, has been chartered to load here and at Kobe for New York.

THE British ship *Ventura* arrived at Sourabaya on the 21st November last to load sugar on charterer's account.

“SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.”

THE Consuls' mercantile critics are not pleased with the *Japan Mail* because it ventured to suggest that they are not infallible. In fact they appear to be very much displeased. Instead of attempting to controvert our views, they fall back upon the severe but somewhat hacknied device of telling us that we know nothing about the subjects we undertake to discuss. It has been taught by all experience that persons who possess fullest knowledge are most tolerant and least self-confident. Some philosophers even go so far as to assert that the converse is also true, and that the case of men wise in their own conceit is as hopeless as SOLOMON declares it to be in his celebrated simile. We should be sorry to suggest anything so discourteous or irreverent in the present instance. At the same time, the critics will do well to remember that, if they go on calling everyone who differs from them an ignoramus, they will surely end by establishing their title to the epithet of the Proverbs. For the rest, their manner of reasoning does not quite justify the claim they advance to a monopoly of knowledge. For example, what connection can possibly be shown to exist between the programme of a student-interpreter's entrance examination and the trade report of a Consul after fifteen or twenty years' service? The only initial difference between a student-interpreter and a merchant's clerk is that the former has afforded evidence of his abilities and education by a competitive test and that the latter has done nothing of the sort. The youthful merchant may be a genius *in petto*, but so far as ordinary attainments are concerned he is not obliged to give any such proofs as those required of the future Consul. Considering the subsequent careers of the two, the merchant can unquestionably claim an expert acquaintance with affairs of which the Consul has only a theoretical knowledge. But the Consul—and this is especially true of Japan under existing circumstances—has an immense advantage in the greater intimacy of his relations with the people of the country. A Consul in Tôkyô enjoys constant access, not only to the official classes, but also to the leading native merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of the capital. He need not be skilled in calculating the par of exchange, in drafting invoices, or in testing samples. It is enough that he should know the vernacular, possess common sense, and keep his ears open. He will then be able to write in his reports not the results of his own cogitations in the privacy of his Consular Office or of the Legation Chancellerie, but what the mercantile classes of the country say and think. Is this sort of information wholly useless to British merchants? And if, when collected and recorded, it differs somewhat from their preconceived ideas, or suggests the inference that their methods

are capable of improvement, why should they forthwith attack the Consul as though he had sought to do them a malicious injury, or as though he had compiled his report with the sole object of assailing their reputation? We, who endeavour to suggest that the Consul is working uniquely in the interests of his country's trade, and that his only aim is to promote the prosperity of British merchants, are charged with “bespattering everything and everybody indiscriminately with praise, always excepting, be it understood, the British merchant, against whom we take up our parable.” Is not this kind of writing very silly and very school-boyish? If it really represents the mood of the British merchant, then indeed he is in a much worse plight than his greatest detractor has ever suggested. To be so conservative that any hint of reform is presumption; so intolerant that every contrary opinion is the result of ignorance and inexperience; so thin-skinned that friendly advice assumes the complexion of impertinent abuse—that is decidedly an unwholesome frame of mind. Any one who knows what the British merchant really is, can only be amused by the extravagant caricature which his self-constituted champions present to the public as his true portrait. We, at any rate, are not a bit disturbed by the false position of enmity into which his champions seek to thrust us. Silence would be the line of genuine ill-will. We shall continue to write exactly what we think, indifferent whether it be twisted into “bespattering” adulation or “parabled” animosity. HER MAJESTY'S Consuls, we imagine, will follow a similar course. And as for the British merchant, what he will do, unless we greatly mistake him, will be to scrutinize, very quietly and dispassionately, whatever is submitted for his examination. If he finds there any suggestion which seems to be of a practical and useful nature, he will act upon it. If he finds anything which his experience plainly tells him is exaggerated or extravagant, he will simply put it aside. And if he finds anything which sounds captious, or even unfair, he will remember that Ministers, Consuls, and journalists are all animated by a friendly desire to promote his prosperity, in which the prosperity of their country is finally involved. The nature of their intention, at all events, cannot be questioned. That is how the English merchant will proceed; a much more English manner than to call advice abuse and to dub every formulator of fresh opinions an ignoramus.

One word more, before we dismiss this now threadbare subject. We stated that the Report of H.B.M.'s Consul in Tôkyô had been prepared under special instructions for special purposes. This fact, already known to everyone who had read the London journals and followed the course of the correspondence between the Foreign Office and the various Chambers of Commerce, was mentioned by us incidentally in order

to explain why the document had been treated in a manner somewhat different from that usually pursued with regard to Consular Reports. Observe what the critics say now:—“Perhaps the Editor of the *Mail*, who seems to be so strangely favored with the confidence of the British Legation, can tell the public whether a circular despatch has been sent out by the Foreign Office in London, asking to be furnished with such information as to merchants' doings, as would enable the officials of that department of the public service who have been put on their mettle by the complaints made of their inefficiency to promote trade abroad, to retort upon their accuser, that the languishing of trade is owing to the latter not pursuing the proper courses to maintain and extend it.” Is not this excellent? First, HER MAJESTY'S Minister in Tôkyô is vilipended for suggesting that trade might advantageously take a less stereotyped departure. Then HER MAJESTY'S Consul in Tôkyô is held up to public derision as an “ignorant, inexperienced” *quondam* student interpreter, because he ascribes a part of the decline of British commerce to the conservatism of British merchants. And now the Foreign Office is included in the conspiracy. It has sent out a circular despatch calling for such information as may enable its officials to prefer a charge of ineptitude against the British merchant. The fortunate merchant! He is the victim of a fell plot to slander his reputation; a plot in which the QUEEN'S Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is the chief schemer, and the QUEEN'S Representatives and Consuls all over the world are active CATILINES. It is bad for the merchant. But what is worse, far worse, for him, is to be depicted in the intolerant, self-opiniated, and silly suspicious character which his champions falsely ascribe to him.

WOOLWICH AND ELSWICK.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, speaking as chairman at the annual meeting of the great Elswick Company, has completely refuted the charges recently preferred against himself and other members of his firm. The gist of these charges, it will be remembered, was that venal collusion existed between the Woolwich authorities and the Elswick Firm, and that the latter had thus secured large orders which, were merit and economy alone consulted, would have gone elsewhere. Great excitement was caused by the so-called revelations. It had been a special boast of the British public that their administration was free from such venality, and to be assured, on apparently trustworthy authority, that they were living in a fool's paradise, was an exceedingly disagreeable shock. At this end of the world, too, the story could not pass unnoticed. The Japanese Government, though, on the

whole, firm in their allegiance to KRUPP as a manufacturer of ordnance, have gone to Elswick for guns occasionally, and for ships comparatively often. We believe we are justified in saying that they are satisfied with their bargains, though it is very doubtful whether the ARMSTRONG guns have ever been given a fair trial as against their Essen rivals. But anyone, whether he be an expert or not, who is acquainted with the great difficulty of conducting comparative tests so as to decide conclusively the relative merits of different weapons, will easily understand that a Power which imports its guns from Europe, instead of making them at home, must always be largely influenced in its choice by the official verdict of the country where it makes its purchases. If, for example, the ordnance manufactured at Essen ceased to be used in the German service, KRUPP'S reputation would immediately decline; and, similarly, if the Elswick works were not more or less patronized by the Woolwich authorities, the ARMSTRONG weapon would find much fewer patrons abroad. It becomes, therefore, a matter of no small importance to determine whether the connection between Elswick and Woolwich is based wholly on considerations of merits, since any suspicion to the contrary would virtually deprive the ARMSTRONG guns of the *cachet* of official approval. Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG has effectually settled the question. He adopts the most thorough and straightforward method by giving an accurate history of the relations that have existed between his firm and the British Government from the days when Elswick first became a manufactory of ordnance until the present time. We shall epitomise the story, not alone for the reasons just mentioned, but also because it sheds an interesting light on the whole history of artillery construction in England.

Breech-loading ordnance was not used by any Power in Europe until the gun designed by Sir WILLIAM—then Mr.—ARMSTRONG received the approval of British artillerymen in 1857. So great was the applause deservedly won by this weapon that HER MAJESTY'S Government asked the Elswick Company to enter into an agreement binding the former to manufacture exclusively for the British service. The Company consented, on condition that the Treasury provided money for the necessary extension of their plant, the plant so extended to be taken over by the Company at an arbitrated valuation in the event of the agreement being terminated. Under this arrangement the manufacture proceeded. Very soon, however, troubles arose. The Navy wanted a rifled gun, but did not want a breech-loader. There was no denying the immeasurable superiority of the wrought-iron rifled cannon over the old cast-iron smooth-bore. But the notion of employing a new-fangled mechanism which had not received the

approval of NELSON or any other naval hero, and which demanded an altogether new style of drill, shocked the conservatism of the British sailor. A decision, to be for ever regretted, was arrived at. Short rifled, muzzle-loading guns were adopted for the Navy, and England abandoned a system which, had she pursued it steadily, would have long ago given her a well tried breech-loading armament. Before this happened the agreement between the Government and Elswick had terminated. Under Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S personal superintendence Woolwich Arsenal had been put into a condition for the manufacture of rifled ordnance in general, and in 1863, the Elswick Company was obliged to take over the specially enlarged plant, as agreed, and endeavour to become an independent enterprise. What the Company had thenceforth to look for, almost wholly, was foreign custom. During the long space of fifteen years, 1863-78, they only received from the British Government orders for guns aggregating £24,804; or £1,654 per annum. They were the sole licensees of the PALISSER weapon, of which the Government bought £40,810 worth in the same time. But that was an exceptional matter, which does not effect the fact that the voluntary purchases of the authorities did not aggregate eight thousand dollars annually, and were chiefly purchases of guns of a special or experimental nature. Nevertheless, the genius of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG carried the firm over all its difficulties and ultimately raised it to the position of one of the greatest establishments of the kind in the world. Meanwhile, all enterprise at Woolwich in the direction of breech-loading ceased, and a stereotyped pattern of muzzle-loading guns was persistently followed. "The prestige of the British Navy," says Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, "throughout the world was then so great that the Governments of those countries with which Elswick had its principal dealings insisted upon an adherence to the established patterns of English naval guns, and for a time we were compelled to follow suit with Woolwich; but this preference for English muzzle-loading guns gradually diminished, and we found ourselves forced to strike out anew in the field of breech-loading. Taking the principle of the divided screw adopted by the French, we succeeded in placing ourselves in a position to supply our foreign customers with the breech-loading guns as well as muzzle-loaders. We also greatly increased the ballistic effects of both forms of guns by adaptations which enabled them to be used with charges previously deemed to be impracticable. In 1877, after incurring great cost in experiments, we had produced a 6-inch gun which was not only an efficient breech-loader, but which for its weight gave a far higher energy than had been obtained in any previously recorded

instance either in this country or abroad. We are now told by our critics that English guns have steadily dropped behind those of foreign countries; but I point to the production of this gun in 1877—perhaps the most important step since the introduction of rifled ordnance—as a proof of our superiority at that time, and I confidently assert that this superiority has been maintained. Elswick has produced the most powerful artillery in the world, and if the number of accidents with guns of Elswick pattern be taken in relation to the number made, the proportion is exceedingly small. The results obtained with this new 6-inch breech-loader were promptly communicated to the Government, and in May, 1878, we lent it to the War Department for trial; we also lent them, about the same time, an 8-inch gun, with which we had obtained equally remarkable results. The trial of these guns having verified our representations concerning them, the Government ordered, in October, 1879, three 6-inch breech-loading guns of the same pattern. These were placed in the hands of a committee for experiment, and all that has since been done at Woolwich in breech-loading construction and high velocity guns dates from that period, and is based upon the guns thus supplied by us."

We now arrive at the events which constituted the chief ground of the charges referred to above. In 1878 a new Ordnance Committee was appointed consisting of eminent scientists, both naval, military, and civil. With this Committee the Elswick firm had no connection at first. By and by, however, certain accidents having occurred to guns, the Secretary of State for War asked Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Captain NOBLE, and Mr. LEECE (of Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH & Co.) to allow themselves to be temporarily associated with the Committee that the War Office might have the benefit of their experience. They consented, and the Committee was at the same time strengthened by the addition of Sir FRED. ABEL and Colonel MAITLAND. Within a few months the special purposes for which the services of these gentlemen had been enlisted were accomplished, and they ceased to belong to the Committee. "Our connexion with it," says Sir WILLIAM, "terminated with the presentation of its report, and was, I need scarcely add, for purely technical purposes, not having the remotest connexion with our obtaining Government contracts. The Committee, in fact, neither had nor has anything to do with the giving of orders; could not have exercised any influence in the matter, and would not if they could." The Government, being now sorely pressed for a supply of the new guns, was obliged to have recourse to the Elswick Firm and to that of Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH. The former were then so much engaged on foreign contracts that they could not

undertake the order of the War Office without extending their plant; a risk which they incurred after much hesitation, foreseeing that when the urgent needs of the Government were satisfied, no more contracts for outsiders would be forthcoming. We speak, it will be understood, only of guns. In respect of hydraulic machinery for gun-carriages, the Elswick works have always showed the way to the manufacturers of the world, and for this class of material the War Office had no choice but to go to the Armstrong Company. Finally, with regard to the transfer of Mr. WHITE from Elswick to the Admiralty, Sir WILLIAM says:—"No one who is acquainted with Mr. WHITE's abilities will dispute that the transfer of his services from Elswick to the Admiralty was a great loss to us and a great gain to the country. All pecuniary relations between Mr. WHITE and ourselves ceased when he left us, even to his parting with his shares in the Company. We have been charged with corrupt motives for making this sacrifice; but you may be assured that had we taken the opposite and more selfish course, we should not have escaped equally virulent criticism from those who seek to disparage our Company." Having thus effectually disposed of the slanders circulated against the fair fame of his firm and that of the War Office, Sir WILLIAM adds the following interesting remarks on breech-loading systems of artillery:—"In its leading features the present English system agrees with that which the French have adopted; Italy also, the most enterprising State with regard to gunnery, has, after lengthened trials, adopted the same system for her navy. Scientific committees have sat in France and in Italy, just as they have done in England, and have come substantially to the same conclusions. Germany, Austria, and Russia have adopted the KRUPP system, but have not escaped accidents more than any other nation, and though KRUPP's breech-loading arrangement differs from that adopted in the other countries, his mode of gun construction is now practically the same. You will thus see that, as regards the main principles of construction, the whole of the Powers I have named are practically agreed, while, with respect to breech-loading, the judgment of the three greatest maritime Powers is in favour of our system, which, being thus accredited, ought not to be lightly rejected. But passing from the question of system to that of pattern, there may be much diversity of opinion upon points of detail. Though Elswick and Woolwich are pursuing the same system, the Elswick pattern has always differed from that of Woolwich, and even now is not identical with it; although the free interchange of opinion which has latterly taken place on the Technical Committee, which some of us have been abused for joining, has brought about to the advantage of the nation a

nearer approach to uniformity than formerly existed. As to the accidents which have occurred, they are due to perfectly remedial causes, such as are almost inseparable from early stages of production. But there is another source of accident which cannot be viewed with indifference. Mechanism formerly so distasteful to the navy is now acknowledged to be necessary, and the whole armament of a modern war-ship is a collection of machinery, requiring skilful handling. But the great body of our sailors have not yet had the opportunity of receiving the instruction required to enable them to conform to the altered conditions of modern warfare. Sails in warships are rapidly going out of use; yet sailing drill, which causes immensely more accidents to life and limb than arise from the practice of gunnery, is still treated as a thing of greater importance than mechanical training. Accidents have already occurred with the new weapons, and injuries have been done to them by mismanagement, arising from want of sufficient practice and instruction, and more may be expected to follow, until the training of sailors in a mechanical line has become more general."

#### JAPAN'S ARMAMENT.

WE are glad to see a paper of the *Hōchi Shimbun's* standing and influence take up with genuine earnestness the subject of Japan's naval strength. The days are past, we presume, when any section of the public could patiently listen to sententious preachers who deemed it a sin on Japan's part to buy an ironclad or a battery. Curious, indeed, is it to recall the homilies that used to be ventilated on this subject a few years ago in the columns of the local foreign press. Europe was then armed to the teeth and still arming. The panoply of mediæval times which weighed so much that if a man wearing it fell to the ground he was unable to rise without aid, looks like the toy-guns and tin swords of a child when compared with modern armaments which threaten to pull down whole nations by their burthen. The preachers did not tell Japan that the example of their own countries was evil and should not be followed. That would have been humiliating to themselves. But they did tell her that she had nothing to fear from those big Western Powers, bristling with steel to the teeth; and sometimes they added that, if cause for fear should haply arise, submission at discretion was the only way to safety. Perhaps among all the counsels ever tendered to Japan, this was the hardest to follow. It required too much faith in the forbearance of others and too little in her own capacity. To assure her that she could depend implicitly on the gentleness of big States which had hitherto thrust force into the forefront of their dealings with her, was very like a

cruel mockery. Fresh from the memory of Shimonoseki, of Kagoshima, of the fleet that went to Ilyōgo to negotiate a new tariff, of the perpetual *notes identiques* that softly recommended this or that extension of friendly commerce as the alternative of being hammered with iron and blackened with gunpowder—fresh from the memory of these episodes, was it not a little inept to assure Japan that henceforth to her the mailed hand should always be offered in a silken glove? Nations claiming to have climbed to the pinnacle of civilization, yet confessing in practice that to repel one another's violence they must stand perpetually sword in hand, might have appreciated the inconsistency of essaying to persuade a country which they called semi-barbarous that the duty of statesmen is to rely wholly on high dictates of international morality. Japan probably never believed in these professions. If she did, her credulity must have been gravely shaken when she found that one of her advisers had openly set about acquiring an estate for its posterity at the expense of Eastern territory, and that others had agreed to take the Orient as a safety valve for the discharge of their truculent propensities. And putting aside danger from the direction of Europe, there was China to be considered. It has been held that even to hint at the chance of an armed struggle between China and Japan is unwise and mischievous, since war is a catastrophe the approach of which may easily be hastened by admitting the possibility of its advent. Certainly the subject is one which all of us would gladly avoid. But it is not to be avoided. Whatever may be the disposition of Chinese and Japanese statesmen, there is perpetual danger in the fact that the civilizations of the two empires run in different grooves, and that their relations have many unavoidable points of contact. Imagine China located between the Pyrenees and the Seine. How long would her intercourse with England be of a peaceful character? And the hypothesis does not exceed the facts of the case, for in everything that could render such a proximity perilous the contrast between Great Britain's ways and China's ways would not be stronger than is the actual contrast between the aspirations and policies of the two neighbouring Oriental empires. They are like inhabitants of the same house who differ so radically in habits of mind and body that their constant aim is to avoid one another's society. China is jealous of Japan. It is not the jealousy that prompts imitation, but the jealousy that begets dislike. She feels towards her little neighbour much as a man might feel towards a relative who had left the family circle, apostasized from the family creed, spurned the family traditions, and by making wholesale adoption of material and moral furniture pertaining to a hereditarily hostile house, brought himself into temporary and un-



enviable notoriety. And Japan, believing firmly that she has chosen the better path, ridicules her neighbour's stolidity and underrates her capacity. These are dangerous moods, especially when events that tend to accentuate them are of frequent occurrence. It will assuredly be the constant and loyal endeavour of those that direct Japan's policy to exhaust every possible means of bringing about a sincere and lasting friendship between the two nations. But they cannot control accidents, and it is their duty, in the interests of peace as well as for the sake of their country's safety, to be fully prepared for every emergency. According to the *Hochi Shimbun's* estimate, they are not by any means fully prepared. Japan should be ready to muster at any point of her coasts a squadron of at least twenty ships, thoroughly equipped and well up to the standard of modern efficiency. Were she in a position to do that, she would have secured a powerful guarantee for the maintenance of tranquillity. The effort may involve some sacrifices, but we are firmly persuaded that only her enemies will counsel her to shrink from making them.

#### "WAYS THAT ARE DARK."

OVER the signature "O.," the following letter appears in *The Times* of October 18th:—

In an article in *The Times* of Tuesday upon the recently published consular reports, criticizing the system upon which our merchants carry on their trade in foreign parts, you point out certain particulars in which the methods of our merchants appear to be wanting; as, for instance, that they do not adapt their goods to the taste of the customer and do not send out competent travellers. No doubt there are real defects of method such as you enumerate, but I venture to think that these do not constitute all or, indeed, the principal obstacles to our success in competing with French, and especially German, merchants abroad. Speaking from such information as one may pick up in the course of a residence of some years in the Far East, I should be inclined to suggest that there are two circumstances which in China, at all events, handicap the British merchant more heavily than those which you mention—viz. (1) that they decline as a body to resort to the frauds which enter largely into German trade, and (2) that they will not avail themselves of the services of the class of low, unprincipled, dishonest go-betweens who are forcing themselves into the trade of the East and raising up a great impediment to honest dealing. I have heard British merchants repeatedly complain of the mischief which these two influences are working. There is hardly a single article in the range of English manufacture from soap to cotton, and from lucifer matches to Keating's lozenges, which is not promptly and cleverly counterfeited in Hamburg, and exported to China for sale by German merchants in any market in which they can get a footing by dogging our footsteps. On the other hand, there is the system of go-betweens. The European merchant and the Chinese merchant seem to find a difficulty in getting at each other direct. The Chinaman has great faith in occult influences and in diplomacy, particularly the diplomacy of amateurs, and he somehow generally seems to fall into the hands of the half-broker, half-blackleg, half-jockey, who is always roaming about in the ports and coasts of China seeking whom and what he may devour. The Chinese agent, or go-between, is sure to be a thief, who lives by squeezing his principal, and he requires a European agent who will connive at and assist his theft, and who must, therefore, also be a thief. And then comes the mischief, that this European thief can get business from Germans when English firms will not condescend to have anything to do with him. I have always been told, and I think I have seen some striking cases myself, showing that this is where

the shoe pinches, and that this is the kind of thing that is helping the Germans in their endeavour to beat us in at least one field of foreign trade.

We suspect that there is much truth in this letter, even as regards Japan. It would be mere affectation to pretend that the conduct of trade in this country is not disfigured by parasites such as the correspondent of *The Times* describes. We have never had much faith—and our scepticism is entirely supported by the experience of those who are in a position to know—in the theory so glibly advanced by many foreigners that every lock in Japan may be picked with a golden key. Money goes no farther here in occult directions than it goes in many of the most highly civilized parts of the world. There exists, indeed, from very ancient times, a system of gift-giving, which, like the tribute paid to the Middle Kingdom, nominally signifies nothing more than an interchange of neighbourly civilities, but in reality exercises a very sensible influence on the even course of business. A box of eggs or a roll of silk, though of little intrinsic value, may introduce a decidedly unwholesome element into the relations between employer and employed or workman and overseer. The custom is said to be going out of fashion and we are glad to hear it. Meanwhile, the restrictions imposed upon trade between foreigners and Japanese open a special door for such abuses. Take an easily conceivable case. A foreign firm desires to obtain Japanese orders—official orders or private orders, never mind which—but sees that the marked and natural inclination of the Japanese is to employ their own countrymen. Obviously, under such circumstances, the only route to success is to secure the coöperation of a native merchant. That, however, cannot be done openly. The Treaties do not allow it. What is to be done then? Simply to enlist the services of a Japanese, who, in return for a handsome monthly or yearly stipend and liberal commissions, will play the rôle of tout. So far there is nothing illegitimate. But the tout has to ingratiate himself in quarters whence custom is likely to come; and being unscrupulous—a hypothesis involved in the premisses—he is tolerably sure to pave his way with whatever promises to make the route most easy. There are a thousand devices at command for whipping the devil round the post, and the ultimate condition of the tout's pocket depends on his adroitness in making selections. If his principal is a bold player, a substantial stake can always be put up, and the game proceeds with the utmost smoothness and pleasantness. Sometimes the stake need not be enclosed in any envelope whatsoever. Then everything is the plainest sailing. But generally it is necessary to find an envelope which will practically conceal the real nature of its contents without destroying their efficacy. If A, for example, being a great fancier of horse-

flesh, received a handsome team from an open-handed acquaintance, the latter, without any flagrant appearance of impropriety, might fairly expect to see A's interest exerted on his behalf in connection with this or that contract. Which of us is without a fancy capable of being skilfully tickled? There is a story told about a Kyoto Judge in old times who, immediately after assuming office, was required to adjudicate between two persons claiming the same plot of land. Three days before the case came up for decision, the occupier of the land sent a quantity of its produce to the Judge, and being politely thanked, counted his cause secure. When the court was opened, the Judge publicly repeated his thanks for the handsome present, and then pronounced in favour of the other petitioner. How pleasant it would be for English firms if the liberality of their Continental competitors produced a similar result! But it doesn't: there's the trouble. We have heard the head of a leading firm in Yokohama declare that business on such terms would be impossible to him. Probably such terms enter more or less into the conduct of business everywhere, but it seems to us that so long as tradal associations between Japanese and foreigners are forbidden by law, special facilities will be offered for, and a special premium put upon, the practice of unscrupulous devices. Of course we do not pretend that to remove existing restrictions would raise everything to an honest level. What we believe is that, speaking broadly, secrecy encourages chicanery, and by secret routes only can a foreign merchant emerge from the narrow groove prescribed by the treaties. As for Continental counterfeits of British goods, or Continental substitutes, we should be disposed to give them full swing. Rope enough is all they need to hang themselves. Go into a mercer's shop in Tôkyô and ask him how he likes German flannel, for example. *Yasukarô warukaro* will be his inevitable answer. He will come back to the British stuff in the end, if the latter does but escape the contamination of competition.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to a notice in your issue of to-day of a Report by Mr. Shiga upon the opportunities for trade with Australia, and his observations regarding the price at which coal might be laid down in Japan, based, I observe, upon an allowance of one dollar (\$1) per ton for freight from Australia to Japan, I should like to ask him if he thinks it would be good for Japan to use imported coal instead of her own; and why he estimates \$1 per ton freight from Australia, whilst the Government supported Nippon Yusen Kaisha charges about \$3 per ton from Nagasaki to Yokohama?

The best advice Mr. Shiga can give is, to promote cheap transport for Japanese coal, and so exclude from Japan the Australian coal which

already comes here, although Mr. Shiga does not seem aware of it. Subsidizing a monopoly to maintain high rates of transport, and so permit the competition of foreign coal, is not the way to promote the mining industry of Japan.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

TSUJIN.

Yokohama, December 17th, 1886.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to amendments of, and additions to, the Conscription Law, and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 30th day of the 11th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) Count ITO HIROBUMI,

Minister President of State.

Count OYAMA IWAO,

Minister of State for War.

Count OYAMA IWAO,

Minister of State for the Navy.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. LXXXIII.

The following amendments and additions have been made in the Conscription Law set forth by Imperial Proclamation No. XLVI. of the 12th month of the 16th year of Meiji, and will come into operation on and after the 1st day of the 4th month of the 20th year of Meiji, with the exception of the additions in Art. VIII., which will at once come in force:—

To the second clause in Art. VIII., is added the following clause:—

"On islands where Insular Militia may be stationed, every young man of age shall enlist in such force and remain in active service for a period of not more than one year in any one locality."

To Art. XI., Art. XII., Art. XVIII. (second clause), Art. XIX. (following "except primary schools"), and Art. XX. (third clause and fifth clause, following "educational institutions") are added the following nineteen words:—"And those institutions which the Minister of State for Education recognizes to be of the same standing."

In Art. XXIII., "the 16th day of the 9th month" is changed to read "the 16th day of the 4th month."

In Art. XXIV., following the words "a division shall be established," are added these twenty words, "and on islands where Insular Militia may be stationed, a separate division shall be established in each and every case."

In Art. XXXIV., "the 1st day of the 9th month" is changed to read "the 1st day of the 4th month."

In Art. XXXV., "the 1st day of the 9th month" is changed to read "the 1st day of the 4th month."

In the same Article, "the 10th day of the 4th month of the following year" is changed to read "the 20th day of the 11th month."

In Art. XXXVI., "The 1st day of the 9th month of the same year" is changed to read "the 1st day of the 4th month of the same year; but in case such date shall fall between the 21st day of the 11th month and the 31st day of the 12th month, the 1st day of the 4th month of the following year."

In the same Article, "after the 16th day of the 9th month and before the 10th day of the 4th month of the following year" is changed to read "after the 16th day of the 4th month and before the 20th day of the 11th month."

In Art. XXXVII., "the 15th day of the 8th month" is changed to read "the 15th day of the 3rd month."

In Art. XL., "the 1st day of the 9th month of

the same year" is changed to read "the 1st day of the 4th month of the following year."

In Art. XLII., "the 20th day of the 4th month" is changed to read "the 1st day of the 12th month."

### THE DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to additions to the Disciplinary Regulations, and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 30th day of the 11th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) Count ITO HIROBUMI,

Minister President of State.

Count YAMAGATA ARITOMO,

Minister of State for Home Affairs.

Count OYAMA IWAO,

Minister of State for War.

Count OYAMA IWAO,

Minister of State for the Navy.

Count YAMADA AKIYOSHI,

Minister of State for Justice.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. LXXIV.

In Art. VI. of the Disciplinary Regulations set forth by Imperial Proclamation No. XXXVI., of the 8th month of the 15th year of Meiji, following the words, "the commanders of important fortresses," are added these words: "the commanders of Insular Militia or the captains of detached companies."

### INSULAR MILITIA.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the Insular Militia Regulations and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 30th day of the 11th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) Count ITO HIROBUMI,

Minister President of State.

Count OYAMA IWAO,

Minister of State for War.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. LXXV.—INSULAR MILITIA REGULATIONS.

##### I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. I.—In connection with the Detached Garrisons on the Islands of Ogasawara, Sado, Oki, Ōshima, Okinawa, and Tsushima, there shall be stationed Insular Militia.

Art. II.—Insular Militia will be under the control of the Commanders of Detached Garrisons (*Bun ei*), but in all matters relating to command, supply, etc., Commanders of Garrisons (*Chindai*) shall have immediate superintendence.

Art. III.—Insular Militia will be recruited from the young men of conscription age on each island, and will be enrolled on two occasions in each year, being divided into two equal contingents. After remaining in active service for a period of one year, they will be allowed to return home.

Those, however, who have attained proficiency in military work, and have a good moral record, may be permitted to return to their homes before the period of one year is completed.

Art. IV.—First-class soldiers of Insular Militia will, like ordinary soldiers, be permitted to return home after remaining in active service for a period of one year, but those who wish may be allowed to remain in active service for another year.

Art. V.—Subordinate officers of Insular Militia will be appointed from among the soldiers of the first class, selecting those who are most competent; but when necessary, they may be appointed from amongst subordinate officers of other forces.

##### II.—THE PROPER FUNCTIONS AND LIMITS OF THE POWERS OF COMMANDERS.

Art. VI.—Commanders of Insular Militia shall

have charge of the organization; discipline, conduct, education, and drill of the soldiers, and shall be held responsible for the safe guarding and protection of the locality under their control.

Art. VII.—Commanders of Insular Militia will have charge of all business connected with the enlistment of recruits, with reserve forces, and with the officers and men of the second reserve.

Art. VIII.—Should disturbances arise in the localities under their control, Commanders of Insular Militia will report the circumstances to Commanders of Garrisons (*Chindai*) and await their directions. But if the case be urgent and application is made by the chief of the local authorities for the mobilization of the forces, Commanders of Insular Militia will comply with such application and report at once the circumstances to Commanders of Garrisons (*Chindai*). When the affair is connected with a foreign country or countries, mobilization may take place, but a defensive attitude must be maintained.

Art. IX.—Should application be made by a chief local authority for the despatch of troops on account of ceremonies, occasions of rejoicing, or calamitous circumstances in any locality, for purposes of guarding and protection, accompanied by a statement of the reasons, the orders of the Commander of the Garrison should be applied for. When the case is urgent and there is not time to make such application, the application of such chief local authority should be complied with, and the circumstances afterwards reported.

Art. X.—In order that preparations for mobilization may be carried out in proper form and without miscalculation, proper arrangements ought always to be in train for the summoning of men and horses, and the purchase, transportation, etc., of articles. Arms, powder, clothing, camp equipments, tools, materials, etc., to be supplied to reserve forces should be provided; and special officers should be entrusted with the charge of their storage and preservation.

Art. XI.—With reference to the personal affairs of subordinate officers and soldiers in the locality under his control, each Commander of Insular Militia will receive information from the local authorities; and in matters for which there are definite provisions, these should be dealt with at once. When no such provisions exist, application should be made for the opinion of the Commander of the Garrison.

### TEMPORARY FORTIFICATION BOARD.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the Organization of the Temporary Board for the Construction of Fortresses, and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

Dated the 30th day of the 11th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

(Countersigned) Count ITO HIROBUMI,

Minister President of State.

Count OYAMA IWAO,

Minister of State for War.

#### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. LXXVI.

##### ORGANIZATION OF THE TEMPORARY BOARD FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FORTRESSES.

Art. I.—The Temporary Board for the Construction of Fortresses will be situated in Tōkyō, under the Department of State for War, and will have in charge the construction of fortresses at important places throughout the country.

Art. II.—The following officials will be appointed to the Temporary Board for the Construction of Fortresses:—

Director .....	1	Assistant Engineer ...	Several
Managers .....	Several	Clerks .....	Several
Engineers .....	Several		

Art. III.—The Director will be appointed from among military officers of the rank of General; Managers from among military commissioned

officers; and clerks from among military subordinate officers and clerks.

Art. IV.—The Director will have supreme control over the work of constructing fortresses.

Art. V.—Managers will discharge duties under the control of the Director; and Clerks will be engaged under the direction of the Managers.

Art. VI.—Engineers and Assistant Engineers will have charge of technical subjects, and will engage in engineering work in the various departments.

Art. VII.—The position of fortresses to be constructed, style of construction, important points of military defence, etc., will be determined by the Minister of State for War and the Chief of the General Staff Office, and will be transmitted to the Temporary Board for the Construction of Fortresses, in order to the execution of the engineering works.

Art. VIII.—Engineering corps will, in connection with the construction of fortresses, be attached to the Temporary Board for the Construction of Fortresses, and will be under the control of the Director.

Art. IX.—All correspondence addressed to Local Governments and others with reference to business connected with the construction of fortresses, will be in the name of the Director of the Temporary Board for the Construction of Fortresses.

#### INSULAR MILITIA FOR TSUSHIMA.

##### CABINET ORDINANCE No. XXXII.

It is hereby notified that Insular Militia will be stationed in the Province of Tsushima, according to Art. I. of the Insular Militia Regulations set forth by Imperial Ordinance No. LXXV.

(Signed) Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of State.

Dated the 10th day of the 11th month of the 19th year of Meiji.

#### SEAL AND OTTER CATCHING.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the Regulations for catching Seals and Sea-otters and for the Sale and Importation of their Raw Skins, and order the same to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]  
[Privy Seal.]

The 10th day of the 12th month, 19th year of Meiji.

Countersigned by Count ITO HIROBUMI,  
Minister President of the Cabinet.  
Count YAMAGATA ARITOMO,  
Minister of State for Home Affairs.  
Count MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI,  
Minister of State for Finance.  
Count YAMAGATA ARITOMO,  
Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.

##### IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 80, REGULATIONS FOR CATCHING SEALS AND SEA-OTTERS, AND FOR THE SALE AND IMPORTATION OF THEIR RAW SKINS.

Art. I.—Persons who have obtained the special permission of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, in accordance with the second paragraph of Decree No. 16 of the 17th year of Meiji, may engage in catching seals and sea-otters during the term, and within the limits of the places, specified for the purpose by the Hokkaido Local Government.

Every person catching seals and sea-otters shall at all times carry a certificate of such permission, and whenever, whether at sea or on shore, any officer supervising seal and sea-otter catching, or any police officer, demands to inspect the certificate, the same shall be immediately produced.

Art. II.—Any person engaging in catching seals and sea-otters shall, on arrival in Hokkaido, report the name and tonnage of the vessel and the names of her crew to an officer designated by the Hokkaido Local Government Office for that pur-

pose, and shall at all times exhibit, on the mast or in some other conspicuous position in the vessel, a signal specially adopted by the Hokkaido Local Government Office for vessels engaging in catching seals and sea-otters.

Art. III.—Any person desiring to sell the raw skins of seals and sea-otters shall produce the same to the officer mentioned in Article II. hereof, and shall have the seal (a brand may be used instead of a seal) of the said officer stamped thereon. No person shall be permitted to sell skins not bearing such stamp.

Art. IV.—Whenever it is found that any person is importing the skins of seals and sea-otters not stamped by the officer, as provided in the preceding Article, into any port of the Empire, or is staying in any port of the Empire with such skins laden on board a vessel, or is selling or attempting to sell such skins in the market, the Customs or Police Officers shall seize the same and shall immediately make complaint to the competent authorities.

But the raw skins of seals and sea-otters caught within the territory of Russia or of the United States of America with the permission of the Governments of those countries, respectively, may be imported into the Empire, provided the owner or master of the vessel first produces a certificate issued by a competent authority of Russia or the United States, or by a Russian or United States Consul residing in Japan.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting was held in the Library, No. 33, Tsukiji, Tôkyô, on Wednesday, December 15th, 1886, at 4 p.m., Dr. E. Divers, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting, having been published in the *Japan Mail*, were taken as read.

A paper "On the Connection of Japanese with the adjacent Continental Languages," by the Rev. Dr. Edkins, Peking, was, in the absence of the author, presented to the meeting by the Recording Secretary. The paper consisted of two parts, the first being a list of some forty Japanese words, philologically compared with Korean, Mongolian, and Chinese words, and the second a statement of some of the rules used in instituting this comparison. The author concluded that there is distinct affinity between Chinese and Japanese roots, pointing to a genetic connection in addition to the historical borrowing of the latter language from the former.

Two papers, by E. H. Parker, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Chemulpo, Korea, on "The Manchus" and on "The Manchu Relations with Korea," were, in the absence of the author, read by the Corresponding Secretary. The first paper was a historical sketch of the rise of the Manchus up to their conquest of the Mings in 1644. Previous to the 16th century, when the Manchus first appear as an aggressive power, the region around Kirin and Ninguta was dominated by the Kitans, a race once powerful enough to be on a footing of equality with the Sung dynasty of China. The descendants of the Kitans ultimately broke up into rival groups of principalities, of which the Hurun group, embracing the tribes named after the rivers Ula and Khiuga (tributaries of the Sungari), Hata and Yehé (tributaries of the Liao), proved the most powerful. In 1593, the steady consolidation of the Manchus led to a hostile combination of the Hurun with certain neighbouring Mongol tribes. In the struggle which ensued, T'ai-tse, the Duke of Manchu, was victorious. Up to this point the Manchus had been regarded favourably by the Mings; but, getting involved in the disputes which sprang up amongst the Hurun tribes in 1599 and subsequently, the two powers soon came into rivalry. Accordingly in 1616, the Manchu Duke swore vengeance against China, and marched south to the attack of the Yehé and their Chinese allies. Having now accomplished the defeat

of all the four Hurun tribes, he resolved to attack the three Tungghai tribes near Korea and modern Vladivostok. The Manchus seem to have pursued a policy of conciliation with certain of the tribes, especially with those having the same language and customs; and, throughout their preparations for the conquest of China, their principle was, first to weld into one all those speaking the same tongue and having the same customs, and then to effect a union with those having similar customs but not speaking the same tongue. According to themselves, one Manchu was worth ten Mongols, and one Mongol worth ten Koreans. The paper ended with a brief description of the present condition of the inhabitants of Manchuria, including some glimpses at customs and trade. A list of proper names in character formed a valuable appendix.

The second paper was very brief. It gave first an account of the correspondence between the Manchu Duke and the King of Korea, after the defeat in 1619 of the latter's troops, which had been sent to the aid of the Mings. Notwithstanding his defeat, the King remained steadfast in his allegiance; so that in 1627 the Manchus, crossing the Yalu on the ice, marched into Korea and finally forced the King to take refuge with his family on the island of Kwang-hua near Chemulpo. From lack of boats the Manchus could not pursue their advantage, and the King, still refusing to fight against China, was able to conclude a treaty. In 1636, however, the Manchus, with the co-operation of the Mongols, again invaded Korea, captured the King, and compelled him to give up the insignia of office which he held from the Mings, re-instating him however on the same footing, and treating him generally with great magnanimity. In 1641 the Koreans were made to coöperate with the Manchus against China, more especially by supplying them with grain, which was brought by sea. Since 1644, the annual tribute paid by Korea has been gradually reduced, so that now it is only one-tenth of what was first ordained by treaty.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Society to the authors of the papers that had been presented.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### STAGE REFORM.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

As our readers may remember, we have repeatedly pointed out in these columns the necessity of introducing reforms in the Japanese stage. We seem, however, to have been before the times, and our suggestions received little or no attention from the public. But popular feeling has now changed, and, simultaneously with the general prevalence of ideas on social reform, the question of stage reform has become a general topic of discussion. An association has recently been started by high officials of State, scholars, private gentlemen and others, and a step has thus been made towards the practical carrying out of the scheme of improvement. Especially of late, Professor Toyama's pamphlet on the question and Mr. Suematsu's speech have done much to draw the attention of the public to the new movement, and conversation in society is everywhere largely devoted to this one topic. If there is any failure to utilize such a splendid opportunity of accomplishing the object in view, we fear that the time will never again be so opportune.

The object of stage reform is to improve the character of our theatres so as to make them centres of literature and the arts, and it goes without saying that the reform consists in the improvement of dramatic pieces and the art of representing them. It is, however, a general rule that it is far more difficult to elevate the position of anything than to lower it, and it must, therefore,

be borne in mind, that no very radical improvement in the character of our actors can be expected at present. Of dramatic representations, there are two kinds in this country, namely *sarugaku* (*no*) and *kabuki* (ordinary theatrical representations). In point of quality, the *sarugaku* is far superior to the *kabuki*; for, while the former has been devoted to the amusement of the upper classes from the middle of the Ashikaga period down to the last days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the latter has always conformed to the taste of the lower orders of society. Compare, for instance, the *utai* (explanatory songs) of the one with the dramatic pieces of the other, the stage business of the one with that of the other, or the character of the *no* actors with that of the *shibai* performers, and say which is the more refined and which the more vulgar. The public will require little reflection to decide this point. It might thus appear a more reasonable course of procedure to reform the *sarugaku* than to endeavour to elevate the character of the *shibai*. Indeed, some such opinion as this is sometimes expressed, and without saying that it is a mistaken one, we shall proceed to enquire how the *no* can be improved, and whether its improvement is likely or not to satisfy the object of dramatic reformers. We profess nothing more than the knowledge of a mere novice in regard to the *no*, and our views may, therefore, be superficial and incomplete. But this much we can safely assert that the *no* is a form of representation adapted to ancient, and not to modern, society; that the plot is always uniform and admits of little change; that the language uttered in representation is mostly poetry; that there is little or no attempt at scenic representation; and that the music is entirely out of harmony. It is owing to these circumstances that while the *no* affords much enjoyment to the few who are versed in poetry or in dancing, very little amusement is given to the public in general. Now, in order to improve it so as to give satisfaction, it is necessary in the first place to change entirely the unaccommodating character of the plan of the plays; secondly, to use entirely different kinds of music and language; and, thirdly, to introduce more vivacity and variety into the action of the actors, to improve the costumes used, and to resort to scenic representation. Proceeding in this way, plays of a very high order indeed will no doubt be produced. But this is no reform at all, but the creation of an entirely new kind of *no*, which may be compared to the representations of the kind presented some years ago by a certain personage, under the name of *asuna-kyogen*. The result will be far from consistent with the objects of stage reform. Moreover, it will probably be more difficult to make the *no* actors accommodate themselves to the requirements of the new order, than to make the *shibai* players do so. We must, therefore, put out of sight, in speaking of stage reform, all questions relating to the *no*, and restrict our view to what is commonly called *shibai*. The *no* may be either left to run its own course, or it may be made use of in originating opera. It is no doubt a difficult task to improve the present debased condition of our stage, but as there is no other method of effecting the reform, we must face the difficulties, of whatever magnitude, of reforming the ordinary theatre.

Of the various points of reform proposed by the Stage Reform Association, the one that is most important and requires most careful attention, is the reform of the plays. Unless these are improved, it will be of little value to erect fine buildings for new theatres. The reform of dramatic pieces may appear to be a very simple affair, but in practice it is exactly the opposite. As we once before remarked, those forms of amusement which go by the name of *joruri* and *kabuki* have been viewed with contempt since the middle of the regime of the Tokugawa Government, and the writers of plays have accordingly been assigned to the same disgraceful position as

players themselves. It is not surprising, therefore, that there has rarely been produced any dramatist of high order. Dramatic geniuses, however, have not been entirely wanting; witness for instance, Chikamatsu Monzaemon and Fukuuchi Kigai (properly Hiraga Gennai), among whose productions there are not a few pieces of high merit. But the works of these true geniuses are too elevated in character to find favour with the patrons of theatres in this country, and the consequence is that, out of the numerous pieces written by them, the only ones still produced on the stage are the "Kokuseiya," "Terjinki," and "Yamauba," of the former, and "Shinori Yaguchi Watashi" of the latter. From these circumstances, we may learn something of the effect of the corrupted taste of illiterate people upon the character of playwrights.

In order to improve the present degraded condition of our stage, it is necessary first of all to produce plays of a higher standard, and in effecting this improvement, the taste of the higher classes alone should be consulted, leaving entirely out of view all considerations as to the lower grades of society. At present it is the general rule to reproduce historical plays (*jidai mono*) in the first part of the performance, and to conclude the day with what are called *sewa-mono* (plays which may be tragedies or comedies but are not historical). The object aimed at by this arrangement of the programme is to attract spectators of the higher orders by the historical plays, and to bid for the lower classes by the *sewa-mono*. But the spectators are not in favour of this sort of arrangement, and moreover, it will become necessary, when the time of representation is shortened and confined to the evening, to diminish the number of acts and to abolish the present system of producing two kinds of plays in the course of the same day. Whether in writing historical or other pieces, the author must make it his object to adapt the character of his work to the taste of the upper classes.

In writing plays, it must be decided before every thing else, whether the present system of interrupting the action by *joruri* is to be continued, or whether it is to be done away with. Until this question is settled, play writers will be at a loss to know how to proceed. Our present *shibai* is a mixture of the puppet-show and *kyogen* (a kind of farce), constructed on the model of *sarugaku* (*no*). *Joruri* date from the time of an author named Ono-no Otsu, who composed a text-book of *joruri* under the title of "Genji Jūidan." *Joruri* were then sung separately, and had nothing to do with dramatic pieces. After passing through various stages, however, marked by the use of such new styles as *sekkei*, *saimon*, and *tosabushi*, *joruri* at last became developed with the rise of the style called *gidayū*. Even at that period, however, *joruri* were still distinct from the *shibai*, as is evident beyond question by several facts. About this time, a certain person first had the idea of working puppets to the singing of *joruri*. As this plan was very successful and received the applause of the spectators, *joruri* and *ningyō* (puppets) have since been looked upon as inseparable accompaniments of each other. On the other hand, *kabuki* or the ordinary drama, originated in the *kyogen* (farce), and after some time performances of this sort came to be associated with singing and music. But *kabuki* was very different from its present condition until about two hundred years ago, when some one first adopted the plan of introducing *joruri* into *shibai*, making the actors perform to the singing of *joruri*, or *gidayū katari* as they are popularly called. The introduction of this idea formed an epoch in the history of the drama in this country, and we are indebted to this change for the form of histrionic art we now possess. Such popular pieces as the "Chō-shin-gura," "Sembazakura," "Kawanaka-jimi," "Inoseyama," "Taikōki," "Futaba-gumki," "Nijushūko," "Goshogunma," etc., were originally intended for

the *joruri* alone, but have since been adapted to the stage, by making the players speak part or the whole of the dialogue contained in them, and singing the rest while the performance is going on. The ridiculous effect of the association of these two foreign elements is plainly observable, when every trifling action performed on the stage is explained at length by the singing of the *joruri*. But, ridiculous as this system appears to us, it has obtained such a powerful hold on our stage, that all subsequent plays have been expressly written for the purposes of this system. It is, therefore, an important question whether one ought to do away with the *joruri* or not. So far as we can see, it appears advisable to dispense with it, but whether it will have to be entirely abolished or not, is a point upon which we are not yet prepared to pronounce any decisive opinion.

As we have just remarked, the question whether the *joruri* system is to be retained or not, must be settled with caution and judgment. If it be not practicable to entirely abolish it at once, it will still be necessary to introduce as much change in the present system as will enable the stage to become the centre of literature and the fine arts. Whatever may be the case in future, it is to be apprehended at least for the present, that the entire abolition of the *joruri* might prove too radical a change for the taste of our countrymen. Besides, it is a fact that the interest of the performances is very much enhanced in certain cases by the singing of *joruri*. It may, therefore, be wiser to retain and use it as a means of reforming the stage.

In speaking of the improvement of plays, it is important to ask who are to write our new dramas. Having taken upon themselves the task of effecting the reform of our stage, the members of the Stage Reform Association are morally bound to produce plays of the standard they advocate. It may be maintained by some that the task should be assigned to the playwrights of the present day. But this is more easily said than carried out; for professional dramatists are as a rule ignorant and illiterate, with little originality of conception, so that they are not the sort of persons from whom anything like well conceived pieces on the new lines of reform can be expected. The utter poverty of their workmanship may be seen from what is produced on the stages of this city. It will not do to provide them with a good plot and sufficient materials to carry it out, for they will be unable to turn to good account the materials supplied them. To expect a good play from the professional play-writers of the present day, would be as reasonable as to expect an artistic building from the hands of ordinary carpenters or a fine dinner from a country cook. It goes without saying that the result in such a case would be highly disappointing. There are not wanting among the members of the Stage Reform Association, men who are celebrated for their proficiency in literary attainments; and it thus seems the best plan to induce such persons to write new plays. Indeed, we have been informed that Mr. Yoda Hyakusen has completed his new drama, and moreover that it has already been submitted to criticism. We cannot help admiring Mr. Yoda's conduct. That it is now a lingering feudal idea to suppose that novels and plays are unworthy of a great scholar, has fairly come to be understood by the public. Of late our authors have begun to write novels and romances, and why should they not try their hands on dramas? Mr. Yoda has courageously set an example, and we believe that it will be followed by other literary men.

As Professor Toyama has exhaustively shown in his late essay on this subject, our play writers do not fully understand the distinction between novels and dramas, and the effect of dramatic prices is in many cases marred by the employment of the principles of novel writing. It is impossible to produce a play of high merit by pursuing

any such method, and those who propose to try their hands in writing new plays must bear this circumstance in mind before everything else. It is next important for them to always keep in view the stage on which the piece is to be produced. If this point is not attended to, the play will be valueless. We remember a story told us once that a certain number of prominent scholars, lamenting the imperfections of our plays, set themselves to the work of writing new ones. But when these were finished it was observed by a critic, that in one of the pieces a messenger from some feudal lord, who had visited a family, did not either stir from his seat or attempt to leave the house until the scene was ended. In another piece, consisting of nine acts in all, female characters were introduced into only two of the acts, and then only in the persons of a lady and two attendants. In the third play, there was a scene in which five *samurai* sat down to hold a conference, but only two of them spoke, one for a space of more than 50 minutes and the other for 20 minutes, the remaining three characters uttering not a syllable during the whole scene. We do not vouch for the truth of this story, but it is highly probable that such errors will be made by play writers who do not keep in their minds the conditions under which their pieces are to be produced. We may, by the way, remark that the same is true of musical composers. Of late, we have had enough songs and poems composed by amateurs. They are excellent in conception, but we are told by professional musicians that these new productions do not in many cases harmonize with musical instruments, because their authors know little about music. Or look at the old songs that are most popular at present; they owe their popularity not to the merit of the ideas contained in them, but to the sweetness and rhythm. It is thus necessary for those engaged in the work of writing new plays to consult professional play writers and actors in matters relating to the technical branch of their art.

The difficulties of producing good plays have already been touched upon. There is another point calling for the attention of playwrights, and that is the difference in the tastes prevailing in the East and West. It appears that, among enthusiastic reformers of the stage, there are many who, as a consequence of indiscriminate bias towards the Western stage, desire to substitute translations of Western plays for our own. Those people have not seen much of our plays; but, having visited some of the theatres in Europe or America, they have come back with a strong prejudice against our drama and now zealously advocate the improvement of our stage. That European and American plays are incomparably superior in conception to, and richer in expression than, our own, we are fully aware. But considering the present condition of our society and customs, it does not appear possible to adopt on our stage all the plays of the West. We entirely agree with a certain distinguished personage (Count Ito), who cautioned stage reformers against precipitancy, by observing that, while at one time it was proposed to adopt Western styles of painting in the place of our own, it has now become the fashion to set high values on Japanese pictures. For example, such plays of Shakespeare, as "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Julius Cæsar," "Romeo and Juliet," and the "Merchant of Venice" may be directly reproduced with success on our stage; but it is doubtful whether translations of such pieces as "Henry VII.," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "The Tempest," etc., would succeed. As to those plays which are constructed on circumstances peculiar to Western life, it is certain that their reproduction on our stage would be an utter failure. Dramatists may be compared to painters. An artist looks about on the mountains, rivers, and seas of the world, and selecting such as suit his purpose, draws them as they stand in nature or weaves them into the threads of his own imagination. So a dramatist searches about in the history of

human experience to find out materials for his play. But if he adheres too closely to real history, he will be in danger of marring the artistic beauty of his production. Those who intend to write plays ought, therefore, to study thoroughly the dramatic literature of their country. The new plays or *daichô* are in eight to nine cases out of every ten miserable in conception; but out of them, even, some materials may be extracted. When we come to the *gidayû-bon* (old plays), there are plenty of pieces deserving of careful study. The total number of *gidayû-bon* exceeds a thousand, of which about five or six hundred are still extant. Of these, it is universally admitted that the productions of Chikamatsu Monzaemon are far above the rest, being in many respects like those of Shakespeare. Besides Chikamatsu Monzaemon, the most noted dramatic writers (or more properly writers of *jôkyû-bon*) have been Takeda Izumo, Miyoshi Shôroku, Tamenaga Tarobei, Namiki Shôzô, Ki Kai-on, Chikamatsu Kanzô, Chikamatsu Kohanji, and Fukunishi Kigai. Among their productions there are doubtless not a few pieces which may be too crude for reproduction in present times, but there are plenty the plan of which would be well worth adopting. In the next place, it will be important to study the most celebrated plays of the West. As already stated, these are the productions of renowned scholars, and are therefore excellent in conception as well as in language. It is evident that their study will furnish us with valuable material. If we keep before us the dramatic literature both of this country and of the West, in ancient and modern times, there will be no room for complaint as to the scarcity of materials.

There remains another point to which we wish to call the attention of our dramatic authors. While on one hand it will be possible to obtain very good plays by selecting suitable pieces from the old *gidayû-bon* and introducing necessary changes in them, it will, on the other hand, be advisable to translate foreign dramas and adapt them to our manners and customs. If the translation be executed with skill, there need be no difficulty in making foreign plays popular among our countrymen. It will be easier as well as nearer the accomplishment of the object of stage reform, to proceed by this method for the present than to attempt to produce original plays. It will of course be important to aim at original works, but that must necessarily be a slow process. Following this principle, it may be possible to see the histrionic art of Japan fully developed, with all its characteristic Oriental qualities.

#### YOKOHAMA PUBLIC HALL.

##### "LE JOUR ET LA NUIT."

Opéra Comique en trois actes, paroles de Leténier et Vanloo, musique de Ch. Lecocq.

Les artistes français nous ont donné Samedi soir, pour leur troisième représentation, *Le Jour et la Nuit*, encore une œuvre de Lecocq.

Voilà un charmant opéra-comique, (peut être conviendrait-il mieux de dire une charmante opérette-bouffe, car, comme libretto et comme musique, *Le Jour et la Nuit* appartiennent plutôt à ce dernier genre). Mais, opéra-comique ou opérette-bouffe, c'est gai et amusant au possible, et le succès, qui a été complet, a répondu pleinement à l'attente générale.

L'intrigue est originale et d'un plaisant achevé. Cette fois, ce ne sont pas les situations qui manquent; il y en a de bien drôles, parfois même un peu... corsées. Mais tout cela est plein d'esprit, et d'un esprit de bon aloi, en même temps que comique; rien de choquant ni d'inconvenant dans les scènes les plus osées. En fin de compte, on peut dire que la pièce n'est, d'un bout à l'autre,

qu'un long et franc éclat de rire. Essayons en l'analyse:

Dom Brasero, gouverneur d'une des provinces du Portugal, veut pour la deuxième ou troisième fois (nous ne nous rappelons plus au juste) vient de convoler de rechef. Mais, comme ses grandes occupations militaires, politiques, et administratives ne lui permettent pas de s'absenter, il a l'habitude de se marier par procuration. Son cousin Dégomez, qu'il a chargé comme d'ordinaire de cette mission, est attendu, amenant la nouvelle épouse que Braserio n'a jamais vue et ne connaît que de nom. Mais voici qu'arrive avant eux, fuyant les poursuites du premier ministre, Dom Calabazas, et venant se réfugier auprès de son fiancé, Miguel, secrétaire du gouverneur, une jeune et jolie fille, Manola, que la fougueuse Excellence a voulu enlever. Les deux amants très inquiets, ont l'idée d'une substitution qui doit, momentanément, sauver la situation. La nouvelle baronne n'est pas encore arrivée: Manola prendra sa place pour Braserio comme pour Calabazas, jusqu'au départ de ce dernier, qui vient de faire irruption chez le gouverneur, et a retrouvé dans la pseudo-baronne la jeune fille qui lui a échappé. Les convenances lui font un devoir de respecter la femme du gouverneur, ce dont il enrage, tout en s'y résignant. Braserio trouve sa femme charmante, et se félicite du choix de son cousin. Mais, pendant qu'il donne des ordres, survient ce dernier avec la vraie baronne, qui retrouve en Manola une compagne d'enfance. Manola et Miguel lui expliquent leur embarras, et implorent son aide. Mais que faire, et comment sortir de là? La nuit approche: l'impatient gouverneur, à qui l'on a présenté Béatrix, la nouvelle arrivée, comme la demoiselle de compagnie de sa femme, ne fait pas attention à elle. Il n'a d'yeux que pour Manola, et soupire après l'heure du berger. La situation devient critique. Les deux amants et Béatrix conviennent que Manola jouera son rôle jusqu'à l'entrée de Braserio dans la chambre nuptiale, où Manola pénétrera voilée, et où régnera l'obscurité la plus complète. Dès qu'il en aura franchi le seuil, la jeune fille s'échappera par un panneau mobile que masque un grand tableau de St. Michel, et la vraie baronne reprendra auprès de son époux la place qui lui appartient. Braserio a bien trouvé étranges de la part d'une veuve (car la baronne est veuve) cette réserve, cette pudeur insolites; mais il est amoureux, et accepte ces conditions. Tout marche à souhait, et le bouillant gouverneur passe la nuit auprès de Béatrix, sa vraie femme. Donc, *honi soit qui mal y pense!*

On voit d'ici la série de qui proquo auxquels va donner lieu l'aventure. Le lendemain, Braserio se retrouve avec Manola, qu'il continue naturellement à prendre pour sa femme, et auprès de qui il croit avoir passé des heures délicieuses. Manola, très naïve du reste, ne sait quelle contenance tenir quand il lui rappelle ces instants trop tôt écoulés. Il y a là une série de *Et après, Et après*, vraiment très plaisants. Mais, nous le répétons, rien de choquant, rien de malséant. La situation est drôle, mais les auteurs en ont sauvé avec beaucoup de tact et de bon goût le côté un peu gaulois.

Ma foi, pour résumer le reste de la pièce, cela nous demanderait encore beaucoup de place, et nous nous apercevons que nous avons déjà peut-être un peu abusé de l'hospitalité que nous accorde le *Japan Mail*. Au surplus, nous sommes convaincu que ce qui précède suffira à affriander les amateurs. Il va sans dire que tout s'explique à la fin; Braserio s'en tient à sa vraie femme, qu'il trouve charmante, (c'est son habitude) et il a d'ailleurs des raisons pour cela: Miguel épouse Manola, et Dom Calabazas est destitué pour avoir, en courant la prélatine, négligé les affaires de l'Etat.

Sur ces données fantaisistes et fantasques, Lecocq a écrit une musique vraiment ravissante, vive, gaie, pleine d'entrain et de verve. Ce n'est plus du tout celle du *Petit Duc*; mais sans rien enlever de son mérite à celle dernière, nous avouons pré-



férer de beaucoup *Le Jour et la Nuit*. Et le public a paru être entièrement de notre avis.

Si nous voulions citer tout ce qu'il y a de remarquable dans l'œuvre, il faudrait énumérer tous les morceaux les uns après les autres, car tout est charmant. Mais nous avons noté surtout : Au premier acte, la romance du ténor : *Sous le regard de deux grands yeux*; l'entrée de Manola : *Comme l'oiseau qui fuit effarouché*; l'air de Calabazas : *Les femmes, ne m'en parlez pas !* et le duo de Manola et de Miguel : *Tuons-nous, tuons-nous*; au deuxième acte, le rondone : *Y avait un fois un militaire* (Manola); le duo de la fauvette (Manola et Béatrix); l'air : *Les Portugais sont toujours gais* (Calabazas) et la chanson Indienne, un vrai bijou (Manola); au troisième acte, l'air de Brasseur : *Répétez-le, répétez-le*; le duo : *Nous sommes deux amoureux*, délicieusement chanté par Mlle. Ida Delaroché et Mr. Henriot; et enfin les couplets du *Jour et de la Nuit*.

L'interprétation a été excellente, comme nous nous y attendions. Mlle. Ida Delaroché, charmante déjà dans *la Pêcholine* et dans *Le Petit Duc*, a fait bien plus de plaisir encore dans *Le Jour et la Nuit*. C'est, du reste, à ce que l'on nous assure, un de ses meilleurs rôles. Nous venons de citer les morceaux où elle a été le plus applaudie; mais mieux vaut dire que d'un bout à l'autre elle a été parfaite; et ce n'est point seulement une chanteuse, c'est aussi une vraie comédienne.

Mr. Henriot (Miguel) a eu sa bonne part des bravos : lui aussi a plu bien davantage que dans *le Petit Duc*. Il a chanté avec un goût et un sentiment exquis la romance du premier acte dont nous avons parlé déjà : *Sous le regard de deux grands yeux*, et sa partie du duo : *Nous sommes deux amoureux*. Mr. Legros est toujours étourdissant de verve et de drôlerie, et il a dit son air : *Répétez-le de la façon la plus plaisante*. Quant à M. Batréau, il est tout simplement superbe de cocasserie dans le personnage de Calabazas. Mlle. Armandini et Esther ont joué et chanté très gentiment les rôles de la baronne et de Sanchette. — Mercredi prochain, *La Mascotte*. — (Communiqué.)

#### SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF LADIES' EDUCATION.

The following is the Prospectus of the Society whose aims were recently discussed in these columns:—

##### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

If we glance back on the past history of education in Japan, we cannot but be struck by the vast efforts that have been made, by the solid results that have been achieved, since the Revolution of 1868. And yet, on closer inspection, what flaws do we not discover even in the present state of affairs! Of these flaws, the backward state of female education is the chief.

Society is composed of the two sexes, of men and of women. Hence the true prosperity of any country is an unattainable desideratum, unless the two sexes unite their efforts and labour in common for the common weal. Now, woman has three chief positions to fill; and that she should know how to fill these positions with success, is of the last importance. These positions are, of course, the position of a wife, the position of the manager of a household, and the position of a mother. Each and all of these positions can be properly filled by her alone who has been well brought up; or, if there are any exceptions to the general rule, they are few and far between. To the woman on whom devolves the management of a household, a thorough acquaintance with the principles of such management, with those of economy, with those of hygiene is indispensable; and that this indispensable acquaintance can be acquired through education only, is an assertion which none surely will venture to dispute. But of all the positions in which the need of proper instruction makes itself felt, the chief one is when the woman becomes a mother. Her child's education does not wait to be begun until the boy or girl is old enough to go to school and obtain book learning. Far from that, it commences at the very moment when the little creature first breathes the air, first sees the light of day. But the point which calls for special notice from our point of view is that from that moment until

such time as it is to go to school, the entire training of its awakening faculties rests with its mother, on whose influence for good or for evil, more than on any other factor, depends the tenour of the child's conduct in after years, his choice of the right path or of the wrong. For, just as plants can be best trained into different shapes while young and tender, so is it with human beings. Childhood alone is pliable. Therefore, though nothing shall be further from our minds than the wish to underrate the importance of that portion of a human being's education which takes place at school and college, still it may be presumed that any child who has not begun by receiving lessons of virtue at its mother's knees, runs a sad risk, when suddenly removed to school, of exemplifying the proverb of the house which was built upon the sand. If, then, a child's school education is to be crowned with success, the child must have a mother capable of training it aright.

This is, so to say, an ulterior reason, for the higher education of women. But it is not the only one that presses itself on our consideration at the present day. There is a Japanese proverb which says: "Difference is the beginning of division." And it is certain that, in marriage, that thing to be chiefly sought after is compatibility of character and of intellect. In the absence of such compatibility, estrangement cannot but develop itself after a short time, and soon affection melts into thin air. Then, as an inevitable result there follows, not only the loss of that domestic bliss for which human beings are created, but many an obstacle to the proper training of the children, and hence many an obstacle to the progress and prosperity of the state.

A consideration of the conditions of society in Japan at the present day does actually (strange though it may seem) point to an ever-increasing widening of that lamentable breach between the male and the female halves of society, which it should be our desire to see filled up as speedily as possible. Why should matters stand thus? It is because the education of women remains, as heretofore, scarcely one whit improved since the old days of feudalism and darkness, whereas, in the case of the men, not a year, not a month has passed by without witnessing some educational reform. In such a state of things, the contrast between the ever rising intellectual standard of the men and the stagnation of the women tends more and more to estrange the sexes from each other. The proverbial "difference which is the beginning of division" makes itself more and more sharply felt, social intercourse between men and women becomes rarer, love between husbands and wives becomes more evanescent. If this is the state of society, with what assurance can we look forward to the prosperity of the country? Therefore, say we, let the women be educated, let their training be placed on a par with that of the men, let them share in that increase of knowledge and intellectuality which has fallen to the men's lot, let the balance, which has been so rudely disturbed, be restored!

Such are the considerations which lead us to consider female education the most urgent question of the day. Such are the motives which have induced us to found this Society, whose aim is the higher culture of women. Our hope now is that we may find many others, both Japanese and foreigners, of like mind with ourselves; that, by our joint efforts, the cause of the higher education of women may in effect be furthered; that we may thus accelerate the attainment both by women and by men of that happiness which is their birthright; and that so we may contribute our share towards the regeneration of society and the progress of the country at large. In conclusion, we venture to solicit the aid,—the active aid, as helpers and workers,—of all those to whose judgment our cause commends itself.

##### CONSTITUTION.

###### OBJECT.

I.—The object of the Society is to provide for Japanese ladies an education, culture, and home-training of equal excellence with that enjoyed by the ladies of Europe and America.

###### METHODS.

II.—The Society shall, with the view of carrying out the above object, establish in Tōkyō an Institute for the higher education of women; and encourage in every way the establishment of similar Institutes in other parts of the Empire.

###### FUNDS.

III.—The necessary funds for the purposes of the Society shall be raised by the issue of shares up to the required amount.

###### MEMBERSHIP.

IV.—The possession of a share shall constitute membership in the Society, but no share shall be

sold without permission in each case from the Council.

###### OFFICERS.

V.—The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Chairman of Council, Trustees, two or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and fifteen ordinary Members of Council.

###### PRESIDENT.

VI.—The President shall be elected by the Council. He shall have the general control of the affairs of the Society.

###### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

VII.—Vice-Presidents shall be ladies of rank, and shall be elected by the Council. They shall assist the President in promoting the interests of the Society.

###### CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.

VIII.—The Chairman of Council is the chief executive officer of the Society, and shall be elected by the Members. He shall preside at meetings of Council, shall superintend its business, and shall see that the object of the Society is properly carried out.

###### TRUSTEES.

IX.—Trustees shall be elected by the members. They shall have charge of the funds and property of the Society. They are *ex officio* Members of Council.

###### SECRETARIES.

X.—The Secretaries shall be elected by the members. They shall have charge of the records and correspondence of the Society. They are *ex officio* Members of Council.

###### TREASURER.

XI.—The Treasurer shall be elected by the members. He shall have charge of the finances of the Society. He is *ex officio* a Member of Council.

###### MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

XII.—The ordinary Members of Council shall be elected at a General Meeting of the Society. They shall hold their office for a term of one year. In cases where a vacancy occurs during their term of office, it shall be filled up by the Council. They shall assist the Chairman of Council, the Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Trustees in managing the business of the Society, under the direction of the Chairman of Council.

###### PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

XIII.—Members shall have the following privileges:—

- Use by the ladies of their families of the room and gardens of the Institutes of the Society.
- Admission to social gatherings connected with the Institutes.
- Prior right of admission for the ladies of their families to all the classes of the Institutes.
- Prior right of admission of the same as boarders at the Institutes.

NOTE.—In cases where the number of applicants for admission under (c) (d) exceeds the number of vacancies, the places shall be filled up by ballot, each member having a vote for each of the shares which he holds. Should he obtain the right to more places than he can use for his own family, he may transfer his right to another member.

###### TRANSFER OF SHARES.

XIV.—The shares of the Society shall not be transferred without previous consent of the Council.

###### VOTING.

XV.—At all general meetings of the Society each member shall have a single vote, irrespective of the number of shares which he holds.

###### GENERAL MEETING.

XVI.—A general meeting of the Society shall be held once a year. The Council shall have the right of calling special meetings when they shall deem it necessary. They shall also call special meetings when requested by fifteen or more members.

###### ALTERATION OF RULES.

XVII.—No alteration in the Constitution of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the members present at any general meeting, and notice of proposed amendments must be given in to the Secretaries at least one month previous to their discussion. It shall be the duty of the Secretaries to inform members of the proposed amendments at least one week before the General Meetings when such amendments shall be discussed and voted upon.

#### PROSPECTUS OF THE TŌKYŌ INSTITUTE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF LADIES' EDUCATION.

##### OBJECT.

I.—The Institute shall have for its object to provide a centre of European life and culture in Tōkyō

for the ladies of Japan, where instruction shall be afforded in the subjects of a general education, in ethics, in manners, in dress, in housekeeping, and in nursing the sick.

#### USES.

II.—The Institute shall be used as a club or meeting place for ladies, and have grounds suitable for all kinds of out-door recreation.

#### BUILDINGS.

III.—An Institute building shall be constructed containing (1) a ground suite of rooms consisting of reading, recitation, dining, and reception rooms, and kitchen accommodation, and (2) an upper story or stories with accommodation for three resident lady teachers from abroad and twelve resident pupils.

#### LECTURES.

IV.—The assistance of University Professors shall be invited for the imparting of the higher learning.

#### LANGUAGE.

V.—The English language shall be used as the medium of instruction, and special importance shall be attached to the acquisition of that language.

#### FUNDS.

VI.—The funds necessary for founding the Tōkyō Institute shall be raised by the issue of 2,000 shares of 30 yen each.

#### MANAGEMENT.

VII.—The whole management shall in the first instance be vested in an Executive Committee elected by the original promoters. This Committee shall possess during the time of its existence all the powers to be exercised by the Council of the Society.

#### DURATION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

VIII.—As soon as two-thirds of the shares have been subscribed, the Committee shall convene a meeting of the members for the election of Officers in accordance with the Constitution of the Society; and on the election of these the Committee shall cease to exist.

On behalf of the Original Promoters,

MANAKAZU TOYAMA, } Hon. Secretaries.  
JAMES MAIN DIXON, }

### LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

San Francisco, December 1st.

Congress meets next Monday, and the President is giving the finishing touches to his message. It is rumoured that he intends to take strong ground on the question of protection, and will indicate that as the distinguishing line between Democrat and Republican. There are those who doubt whether he has the courage to do so. But others again claim that he has realized that Pennsylvania and Ohio are lost to the democracy any way, and that he might just as well "give them something to cry for." Colonel Morrison will make a final effort to take the sense of the house on his tariff bill some time in the course of the winter; there is no reason to suppose that there has been any change since last June. Blaine and other Protectionists present the issue to workmen as a struggle between well paid American labour, and low-priced European labour, and assure them that a revenue tariff means reduced wages. This reasoning answers very well in communities where ignorance is the rule, and intelligence the exception. The boat will be found on the other leg when the curtailment of our export trade caused by the impossibility of our competing with Great Britain causes factories to be closed and workmen to be thrown out of employment.

The leading event of the week has been the award by the Navy Department of contracts for the construction of three steel cruisers and four gunboats. One of the cruisers is to be built here, at the Union Iron Works. That a San Francisco firm, operating in a State which does not produce a pound of iron, should compete successfully against the iron ship-builders of Pennsylvania, is a marvellous event; and that it should do so in spite of a difference of from 50 to 100 per cent. in wages, is still more marvellous. Irving M. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, accounts for his ability to compete by alleging that the equable climate of San Francisco enables him to get more work and better work out of his men than builders who have to

work through the heats of a torrid summer and the bitter cold of a frigid winter can get out of theirs. However this may be, his company have got their contract, and they are bound to fulfil it in 18 months. The three cruisers will make a respectable figure in foreign ports; you will probably see one of them at Yokohama sometime about 1889. Our American navy has been a long time coming, but it seems to be coming at last.

It may be needed. Matters at the Sandwich Islands are in parlous condition. The King is drinking himself to death. He has dismissed all his white ministers but one, and he is little better than Kanaka—if so good. His Parliament has first passed a statute authorizing the negotiation of a two millions dollars loan in London; he is informed that the money can be got. He has laid hands upon all the loose money in the islands. He has looted the Savings Bank. He has appropriated the \$4 head-money due to the Japanese Government for emigrants from that empire. He has spent the leper fund. Finding a trifle of \$15,000 in the Treasury, he laid hands on that. His habits require the expenditure of a great deal of money. He has just celebrated his 50th birthday with a grand jamboree; an American supercargo writes to his owners here that he had to stop unloading his vessel because every one on the islands was drunk. His Majesty assures visitors that with the first proceeds of the \$2,000,000 loan, he proposes to buy a steam yacht in England, in which he will visit his friend the Prince of Wales when he goes next year to Australia.

Of course all this may involve complications. If a simple revolution takes place, and King Kalakaua makes way for some other King, or for a Republic, outsiders would not interfere. But if the King negotiates a two million loan in England, and afterwards gets the money, repudiates the bonds, there might be trouble. The Government of the United States lets it be known that it will not use its navy to collect debts due to its citizens. But Great Britain pursues a different rôle. The Government has not infrequently taken up the cases of citizens who were being swindled by foreign governments; and has occupied territory by way of security. There is no piece of territory anywhere which England would more willingly occupy than the Sandwich Islands. They would constitute a remarkably convenient half-way house between British Columbia and Australia. If Samoa were added to the chain, it would be perfect. If any such game were started, it would hardly be possible for this country to abstain from interference, and then the new cruisers might have a chance to show their mettle. They are supposed to be able to sail round the heavy ironclads which constitute the flower of the British navy.

A phenomenal revival of speculation in mining shares has broken out in this city. It began about a month ago, when the leading shares, which have long been neglected and despised, began to creep slowly upward. The basis for the movement was the alleged discovery of a new mineral body in the Con-Virginia. The existence of this body has been known for a long time, but no one has been able to find out anything about its dimensions or its grade. It is now declared that enough ore is in sight to supply dividends for fifteen months. This declaration was no sooner made public than the mercantile population of San Francisco fell to stock gambling with all their old intensity. In one week, \$11,000,000 were taken out of the Savings Banks to be invested in wild-cat mining shares. Con-Virginia which sold at 82 few weeks ago is now selling at \$40, and the contagion has spread to the whole list. Whenever you go, there is nothing talked of but mines and stocks. Everything is kiting—good, bad, and indifferent together. There is one mine called the Alpha, on which work was suspended seven or eight years ago; the shaft house, ore bins, and even the upper timbers have been burned up for lumber; the stock of this mine jumped up to \$4 yesterday.

The Knights of Labour continue to work on behalf of the condemned anarchists at Chicago, thus encouraging capitalists in the belief that both bodies are at heart alike. A secret circular issued yesterday by Master Workman Powderly reveals the fact that few responses were made to the recent appeal to members of the Order for funds to relieve men out on strike. Twenty-five cents a head was all that was asked for; but it was not forthcoming. Powderly observes that the Order has reached the most critical period in its history.

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BYWATER, PERRY & Co.) are agents for Residents abroad, Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Wholesale prices. Shipping and passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full descriptive Catalogue post free. Offices:—79, Queen Victoria Street, London. 2,000 References.—Advt. Dec. 25.

### THE WOES OF A KOREAN POLITICIAN.

Popular outbreaks in the capital of Korea have been so numerous during the past five or six years that ordinary English readers can hardly be expected to distinguish one from the other. It may therefore be well to recall the facts of the latest of these. One night towards the end of December, 1884, a number of Korean high officials were assembled at a banquet in the new post-office building at Seoul, the capital, when a cry was raised that the house was about to be attacked. Those inside fled into the darkness, only to find themselves surrounded. Several were killed on the spot, others were severely wounded, and the mob and their leaders marched to the palace to secure the person of the King. Here they found themselves confronted by the guard of the Japanese Legation, who had come up at the King's special request. The building was besieged, but the pluck and discipline of the handful of Japanese kept the mob at bay. While the battle was going on around the palace, Chinese troops came up from the camp outside the city, in search of the King, and instantly took sides against the Japanese, who nevertheless successfully held their own all through the night. When day broke it was found that the King had disappeared, and the Japanese had to fight their way to the coast, where their war vessels lay. With the subsequent settlement of this question between the three Governments concerned we have nothing to do here. Japanese and Chinese statesmen settled their differences amicably, and the frank interchange of ideas which then took place between them appears to have led to a strict definition of the respective spheres of action of both nations within the peninsula. The Korean Government escaped with the payment of a small indemnity to the families of the Japanese killed and wounded, and there, with the exception of one point, the matter ended.

The principal actor in this furious outbreak, the instigator of all the assassinations, if not the actual perpetrator of some of them, was a certain Kim-yokun, who had held the highest offices in Korea, and was jealous of the preponderance in the King's councils of the members of the Bin family. He hoped, apparently, after murdering his leading rivals, to seize power for himself and his adherents, and to retain it by playing the Chinese and Japanese off against each other. But, failing to secure the person of the King, he fled with some of his fellow-conspirators to Nagasaki, in Japan. Thence he went to Tōkyō, and there he awaited the turn of events. He alleges himself that he was assisted in his flight by Mr. Takezōye, the Japanese Minister at Seoul, but this is strenuously denied, although, even if it be true, Mr. Takezōye is not the first humane diplomatist who has assisted unlucky politicians in their escape from destruction. Kim and his companions had not been long in the Japanese capital when their retreat became known to the Chinese and Koreans, and determined efforts were made by the Governments of both to secure their extradition. A Korean mission, composed of the famous Herr von Möllendorff (who, by the way, is now teaching in a military academy in Tientsin) and another Korean Minister, was despatched to Japan in a Chinese man-of-war on business connected with the outbreak, and one part of their task was to get the Japanese to give up Kim and his fellows. In this they were assisted by the Chinese representatives at Tōkyō, and, it is understood, by Li Hung-chang. The Korean Embassy spent a long time in Japan in the vain endeavour to get the Japanese Government to hand over the refugees to their tender mercies. Ultimately they were forced to return, and Kim lived in peace in Tōkyō. Three of his companions, perhaps, doubting the power of the Japanese to withstand the solicitations of their neighbours, fled to San Francisco, but the leader and four of his associates remained in Japan, and, had they respected their asylum, they might have remained there in tolerable safety for the term of their natural lives. But Kim appears to be a daring, restless, and designing politician, and when in the summer of last year the plot of a number of harchained young Japanese to proceed in disguise to Seoul and there excite a riot in order to bring about a change of Government, was detected and frustrated by the Japanese police, it was generally suspected that Kim was at the bottom of the mischief. His precise share in the plot is doubtless known to the Government at Tōkyō, but no public step was taken in reference to his conduct on this occasion. He had been for more than a year undisturbed; but now that his power to create a disturbance while in Japan became apparent, the Chinese and Koreans renewed

their request for his extradition. This was again refused by the Japanese, the refusal being accompanied by a hint that if Eastern nations desired to be treated as equals by those of the West, they must act on the same principles as the latter. Political criminals, it was explained, were never extradited in Europe; besides which, there was no extradition treaty between Japan and Korea. It was seen to be useless to attempt to move the Japanese from their resolution, and according to the exceedingly circumstantial story of Kim and his associates, another method was taken.

The story which follows is so extraordinary that it may be well to say it rests only on the testimony of the refugees themselves. This, perhaps, is in the nature of things; whether the documents to which we shall presently allude have been examined, or with what result, we are not informed, but it is beyond any doubt that the persons incriminated were in Japan; that one of them was instantly recalled by the Korean Government on the complaint of Kim to the Japanese; and that Kim himself in two letters, one addressed to the King of Korea, the other to Li Hung-chang, referred to the incidents as well known to both and beyond any question. The alleged facts, then, are these:—In June, 1885, after the second refusal of the Japanese to deliver up the refugees, a Korean named Cho, who had resided for some time at Kobe, in Japan, and who was the brother of the favourite mistress of the King, returned to Seoul, where he appears to have had the confidence of high officials. It was either proposed to him, or he offered to undertake, to assassinate Kim, and in August he reached Japan for this purpose, having with him a considerable sum of money. But whether his courage oozed away on reaching Japan, or whether he never intended to commit the murder, he quietly settled down again at Kobe, 300 miles away from Kim, and never went near his intended victim at all. He had the money, and quietly spent it in enjoyment at that charming spot on the Inland Sea. Kim accordingly had a rest for some time from trouble; but the Koreans soon found that Cho had cheated them, and they cast about for some one else to undertake the task of this recreant. A new instrument appeared in the person of Chi, an official in the Seoul War Department, who was at one time an ardent disciple of the advanced views of Kim in the latter's palmy days, but who now served a Government of a different way of thinking, which Kim had done his best to exterminate. On February 23rd this year he left the Korean port of Ninsen in a Japanese steamer for Kobe, and travelling quietly overland, possibly to avoid notice, he reached Tôkyô on May 1 and took lodgings in an ordinary inn. The following morning he wrote to Kim announcing his arrival, and requesting an interview, which was refused. It was a case of diamond cut diamond, and the old assassin was to prove too sharp for the young one. Kim directed his friends to worm themselves into Chi's confidence, and one of them did so with considerable skill. He represented to Chi that the exiles were tired of their present life; that they sorely regretted their folly, and longed to be back in Korea. Kim, he said, had misled them; he was the cause of their present evil plight; would Chi intercede for them with the King and the Government? As for Kim, the exiles would cheerfully seize and carry him off if they could. Nay, they were so incensed at his conduct that they would murder him if the shedding of his blood and ridding the country of him would be the means of making their peace with their Sovereign. Kim, he said, was a very wary person, but his companions could baffle his suspicions to sleep as no one else could, and they would readily kill him to manifest their repentance. To these things, as might be expected, Chi seriously inclined; confidence begat confidence, and he said he was sent over by the King for the express purpose of assassinating Kim, and that he would pay a sum equivalent to one thousand pounds sterling to any one who would give him effective assistance in carrying out his task, or who would take him off for him. His interlocutor said that he was ready to do the work, but, as the affair was a perilous one, it behoved every one connected with it to walk circumspectly, and to be sure of every step. Suppose, for instance, Chi had never got a commission from the King, then any one killing Kim would be seized by the Japanese and would be repudiated by the Koreans. Chi was ready for this objection; he produced, first, a large Korean dagger which he said was given him by the King for the purpose of slaying Kim, and he further exhibited the following note, dated, to which it is alleged the Royal Seal was affixed:

"We hereby commission you to cross the sea and apprehend the rebel, to accomplish which object you shall have full power to act according to circumstances, using due caution not to make fruitless attempts."

The *soi-disant* confederate furthermore requested the promise of a money reward to be put in writing, which was done by the misapprehending Chi. Armed with these documents, which Kim at once laid before the Japanese Government, he demanded protection. A demand for an explanation was immediately telegraphed to Seoul, where, naturally, the whole plot was denied, and Chi was ordered to return home instantly, which he did. We have already mentioned some facts which appear to corroborate the story. It would obviously be absurd to apply rules of morality which prevail in western countries to the conduct of the Korean Government, and to argue that the story is incredible on the face of it. Kim himself was a leading Korean statesman, and he did indisputably either assassinate with his own hands or cause the assassination of several of his rivals. There is therefore, nothing *prima facie* improbable in the story of his enemies endeavouring to remove him by a similar method—a method, it may be added, which has been employed elsewhere in the East within the memory of the present generation.

To return, however, to the fortunes of Kim. The Japanese appear to have made up their minds that he was a source of trouble and danger in the country. Their resolution not to hand him over to the Chinese or Koreans was unchanged, and, to the credit of the Japanese Press be it said, this course met with the warmest approval from journals of all shades of opinion. On June 12 an order was made by the Home Minister directing him to leave the country by the 27th of the same month, on the ground that his presence in it tended "to endanger the peace, tranquillity, and external safety of the Empire," and was, moreover, "prejudicial to the existing Government of Korea, with which His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government are on terms of friendship and good relations." At his own request the date of his departure was further extended to July 13th. As he appeared to make no preparations for this event, it was assumed that he had resigned himself to his fate, and would simply remain passive in the hands of the Japanese authorities. But Kim thought he knew a trick worth two of that; he had heard something of the extra-territorial privileges of Europeans in Japan, and he knew enough to be aware that the Japanese police cannot enter the house of a foreigner within the foreign settlements in that country. When July 13th arrived, the interesting exile had fled to a French hotel in Yokohama, where for the moment he was safe from the Japanese. It is impossible to say what advantage he expected to derive from this; he may have heard of political refugees being received with open arms elsewhere, and he may have thought he could induce the French to take him under their wing. However this may be, after a little negotiation the Japanese police were able to obtain the French Consul's endorsement on their warrant, and Kim was conveyed to one of the suburbs of Yokohama, where a house was specially prepared for his reception, and there he was kept for a few weeks in a state of honourable captivity. The question now was, what was best to be done with him? He could not be sent to Shanghai for this would be certain death at the hands of the Chinese; Vladivostok was out of the question for the best of all political reasons. San Francisco was proposed, and it certainly appeared that he could do little harm there; but, on the other hand, as he had no means whatever, it was feared he would starve there even in the midst of plenty. Meantime, while his destination was still undecided, the exile addressed letters to the King of Korea and to the Viceroy, Li Hung-chang. In the first he chides his Sovereign gently for stooping to assassination, and points out that this is an undignified expedient for settling political differences. However, he says, probably the scheme to assassinate him "was that of your Majesty's ruthless servants" and not of the King himself. He then proceeds to give his Sovereign some political counsel, which is worth noticing, inasmuch as Kim's party is still a powerful one in the country, and in the whiffing of time, which brings its revenges to so many, the exile himself may be Prime Minister of Korea. After referring to the occupation of Port Hamilton by Great Britain as an example of the dangers to which the country is now liable, he asks what has China, which pretends to protect Korea, done to restore Port Hamilton. In fact China has done nothing except send an Envoy to Seoul who is an ignorant intriguer, and who has induced the Korean Government to soil its hands with assassination. Korea cannot rely on either China or Japan, for both have enough to do to maintain their own independence. What, then, is the true Korean policy? It is to be on friendly terms with all western countries, to introduce internal reforms, to educate the people, and to encourage trade and industry. England should be forced to quit Port

Hamilton, and other Powers should be induced to give up their designs on the peninsula. Mines should be worked, class privileges abolished, and finally, Kim himself and his friends now wandering in foreign countries should be recalled, for they are men of experience who have the true interests of the country at heart. To Li Hung-chang this tone is one of serious expostulation. He refuses, he says, to believe the statement, for which, however, he has some documentary evidence, that the Viceroy advised the Koreans to send some trusty person to assassinate him; the childish plot no doubt emanated from the Chinese Envoy at Seoul, against whom he appears to be particularly exasperated. If it really came from the Viceroy, "it is a disgrace to the whole of Eastern Asia." He defends himself from the charge of inciting the troubles in 1884; this sin he lays at the door of the Chinese Minister in Korea, and he hints broadly that Li's animosity against him is due to the favour which he showed the Japanese when in power. After representing the situation of Korea in a very dark light, comparing it to an egg suspended by a hair, he asks what the Viceroy is doing to remedy this. He urges that China should be the first to step out and give Korea complete independence. If Korea is allowed to walk alone, all will be well. "Being an uneducated wanderer in the world, I do not like to discuss political matters; but, reflecting on my original motives, I have been unconsciously led to write at this length."

After considerable deliberation, the Japanese Government decided that, for his own sake, it was undesirable to cast him loose on the world. He has no means whatever, and he would therefore probably starve abroad; to deport him to China would be equivalent to a sentence of death, and it was impossible to permit him to remain in Tokio, the centre of plots and intrigues against the Korean Government. Accordingly it was decided to send him to the Bonin Islands, a solitary group of islets far out in the Pacific, which was formally annexed a few years ago by Japan, and which up to that time was (as its name implies) uninhabited save by a few waifs and strays of the ocean—runaway sailors, retired pirates, and Kanakas thrown up by the sea. Here he will be supported at Japanese expense, and he will have a period of rest—long or short according to circumstances—in his strange and troubled career. In these sunny Pacific islands he will have time to meditate on political questions and on the mutability of fortune. The story of the last phase of his checkered life introduces us to the seamy side of Asiatic politics, where party manoeuvring, personal intrigues, and electioneering dodges are replaced by the primitive expedient of murder. Like others whose names are better known in contemporary history, Kim cries out in horror in the face of the whole world at the application to himself of the political methods which he brought into vogue, and used with considerable effect against his rivals. He protests with the lofty indignation of the good man struggling with adversity against the attempt to treat him as he has treated others. Human nature, even in politicians, is, one perceives, much the same all the world over.—*Times*.

Mr. Nakamura, an assistant teacher in the Imperial University, arrived at Yokohama the 22nd instant in the *Oceanic*, from San Francisco.

It is stated that Marquis Hachisuka, late Japanese Minister to France, will be appointed Chief Commissioner of a Bureau.

Count Yamada has intimated to the authorities that he will return to the capital the 26th instant.

All strategical officers in the various garrisons throughout the empire will meet in the capital in February next.—*Mainichi Shinbun*

Mr. Tanaka, Private Secretary of Prince Sanjô, has been ordered to accompany the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, during the Imperial visit to Kyôto.

The Agricultural and Commercial Department has presented a sum of yen 150 to the family of the late Mr. Inouye, superintendent of the Woollen Factory at Senju.

Mr. Kusino, Private Secretary of Admiral Enomoto, has been ordered to visit the Silk Rearing Establishment at Tomioka and the Spinning Factory at Shimizu, Jôshû.

Mr. Niino, Governor of Oshima, who lately arrived in the capital along with Mr. Watanabe, Governor of Kagoshima, was released from office the 21st instant, and degraded in rank the following day.

Mr. Taga, Yoshiyuki, Secretary of Kagoshima Prefecture, has received the additional appointment of Governor of Oshima.—*Official Gazette*.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, December 19th.

## IRISH CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris, and Sheehy have been arrested for a conspiracy to obstruct the payment of rent. The prisoners have been remanded, but admitted to bail.

London, December 20th.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

Arrangements have been made for widening the Suez Canal.

## FRENCH FINANCE.

The French Chambers have voted a temporary Budget.

## IRELAND.

Rigorous measures have been adopted in Ireland.

## THE GERMAN ARMY.

The German Parliament has adjourned without advancing the Army Bill another stage.

London, December 21st.

## BISMARCK AND BULGARIA

Bismarck has strongly advised the Bulgarians to accept the Prince of Mingrelia as their future ruler.

London, December 22nd.

## WAR RUMOURS IN EUROPE.

Numerous vague rumours are floating about Europe that preparations for war next spring are being made by Austria and Russia.

London, December 23rd.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lord Randolph Churchill) has resigned, declining to embody in the Budget the Army and Navy Estimates, as being excessive and not required.

[ "SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL." ]

London, December 21st.

## PORT HAMILTON.

There is no question of the cession of Port Hamilton to China by Great Britain.

[FROM THE "COURRIER D'HAIPHONG."]

## THE FRENCH BUDGET.

After debate, the Chamber of Deputies has voted by 269 against 245 a credit of 30 millions demanded by the Budget Commission and the Government for Tonquin.

The credits for Tunis were granted.

M. Blancsubé made a speech in support of the credits, but criticising the details of their distribution.

## LATER.

The Chamber of Deputies has disallowed the credit for the salaries of the sub-prefects by 262 votes against 249. In consequence of this vote, the Ministers have placed their collective resignation in the hands of the President of the Republic.

## GENERAL PITTIE.

General Pittie is sick. His condition causes grave anxiety.

A United Chamber of Commerce is to be established in Shanghai, representatives being appointed from among the various foreign merchants.

The seventeenth (and last for this year) conference on treaty revision was held the 22nd instant in the Foreign Office. All the foreign representatives were present. The eighteenth conference is fixed for 8th January next.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong, per O. & O. Co. Tuesday, Dec. 28th.\*  
From America, per P. M. Co. Friday, Dec. 31st.†  
From Shanghai, }  
Nagasaki, } per N. Y. K. Friday, Dec. 31st.  
Kobe, }  
From Hongkong, per P. & O. Co. Sunday, Jan. 2nd.‡

\* *San Pablo* left Hongkong on December 21st. The *Revalier* (with English mail) left Hongkong on December 18th, and is due on Saturday, December 25th. † *City of Rio de Janeiro* left San Francisco on December 11th. ‡ *Tokoro* left Hongkong on December 24th.

## THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Kobe, per N. Y. K. Monday, Dec. 27th.  
For Shanghai, }  
Kobe, and } per N. Y. K. Tuesday, Dec. 28th.  
Nagasaki, }  
For America, per O. & O. Co. Thursday, Dec. 30th.  
For Europe, via }  
Hongkong, per M. M. Co. Saturday, Jan. 1st.

## TIME TABLES AND STEAMERS.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKYO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA Station at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00† p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Shinjibashi) at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30,\* 10.30, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.00, 2.30, 4.00,\* 5.00, 6.15, 8.00, 9.15, and 11.00† p.m.

FARES—First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90.

Those marked with \* run through without stopping at Tammini, Kawasaki and Omori Stations. Those marked † are the same as above with the exception of stopping at Kawasaki Station.

## TOKYO-MAYEBASHI RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uyeno) at 6.00 and 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and MAYEBASHI at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.

FARES—First class (Separate Compartment), yen 1.80; Second class, yen 2.28; Third class, yen 1.14.

## TAKASAKI-YOKOKAWA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TAKASAKI at 6.50 and 9.55 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.10 p.m.; and YOKOKAWA at 8.15 and 11.30 a.m., and 2.25 and 5.50 p.m.

## TOKYO-UTSUNOMIYA RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE TOKYO (Uyeno) at 6.00 a.m., and 1.00 and 4.15 p.m.; and UTSUNOMIYA at 8.15 a.m. and 11.10 a.m., and 4.50 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 3.50; Second class, yen 2.10; Third class, yen 1.05.

## UTSUNOMIYA-NASU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE UTSUNOMIYA at 10.25 a.m. and 4.57 p.m.; and NASU at 6.40 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 1.10; Second class, yen 74; Third class, yen 37.

## NASU-KUROISO RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE NASU at 12.04 and 6.36 p.m.; and KUROISO at 6.15 a.m. and 2.50 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 30; Second class, yen 20; Third class, yen 10.

## SHINBASHI, SHINAGAWA, AND AKABANE JUNCTION.

TRAINS LEAVE SHINAGAWA at 9.19 a.m., and 12.34, 3.34, and 7.09 p.m.; and AKABANE at 10.33 a.m., and 1.34, 4.44, and 8.22 p.m.

FARES—First class, yen 70; Second class, yen 46; Third class, yen 23.

## KOBE-OTSU RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KOBE (up) at 5.55, 7.55, 9.55, and 11.55 a.m.; and 1.55, 3.55, 5.55, 7.55, and 9.55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (up) at 4.45, 7.6, 9.6, and 11.6 a.m.; and 1.6, 3.6, 5.6, 7.6, and 9.6 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (up) at 6.46, 8.46, and 10.46 a.m.; and 12.46, 2.46, 4.46, 6.46, and 8.46 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OTSU (down) at 5.45, 7.45, 9.45, and 11.45 a.m.; and 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE KYOTO (down) at 6.45, 8.45, and 10.45 a.m.; and 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, and 8.45 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE OSAKA (down) at 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 a.m.; and 12.25, 2.25, 4.25, 6.25, 8.25, and 10.25 p.m.

FARES—Kobe to Osaka: First Single, yen 1.00; Second do., yen 60; First Return, yen 1.50; Second do., yen 90. Kobe to Kyoto: First Single, yen 2.25; Second do., yen 1.40; First Return, yen 3.55; Second do., yen 2.10. Kobe to Otsu: First Single, yen 2.85; Second do., yen 1.70; First Return, yen 4.30; Second do., yen 2.55.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS.

STEAMERS LEAVE THE English Hatoba daily at 8.30 and 10.40 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.; and leave Yokosuka at 7.15 and 11.00 a.m., and 1.30 and 4.00 p.m.—Fare, yen 20.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*James Watt*, British steamer, 1,025, Petrie, 19th December,—Hongkong 6th December, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1,671, W. D. Mudie, 19th December,—Hongkong 10th December via Nagasaki and Kobe, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*City of Peking*, American steamer, 5,080, H. C. Dearborn, 20th December,—Hongkong 14th December, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Frank Stafford*, British bark, 1,143, Smith, 21st December,—New York 4th June, 43,602 cases Oil.—Delacamp, McGregor & Co.

*Oceanic*, British steamer, 3,107, H. Davison, 21st December,—San Francisco, 1st December. Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Wakamatsu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. Christensen, 21st December,—Kobe 20th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Volga*, French steamer, 1,583, Du Temple, 22nd December,—Hongkong 15th and Kobe 21st December, General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Kamichatha*, Russian steamer, 702, Ingman, 22nd December,—Otaru 19th December, Coal.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

*Omi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Swain, 22nd December,—Kobe 21st December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 634, Fukui, 22nd December,—Yokkaichi 21st December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Sass, 23rd December,—Kobe 22nd December, General.—Japanese.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,802, G. S. Burdis, 23rd December,—Yokkaichi 22nd December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sarah and Emma*, British bark, 1,097, Lewis, 23rd December,—Cardiff 4th June, Coal.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 23rd December,—Hakodate 20th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 24th December,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 24th December,—Yokkaichi 23rd December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Mark Lane*, British steamer, 1,354, K. Porter, 21st December,—Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

*Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Haswell, 21st December,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*City of Peking*, American steamer, 5,080, H. C. Dearborn, 20th December,—San Francisco, December, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Wakamatsu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,342, A. F. Christensen, 23rd December,—Hakodate, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 704, Okuma, 23rd December,—Ishihama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Æolus*, British ship, 1,600, Brown, 24th December,—San Francisco, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Oceanic*, British steamer, 3,107, H. Davison, 24th December,—Hongkong, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Elbe*, German steamer, 855, Sass, 24th December,—Kobe, General.—Japanese.

*Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,230, Brown, 24th December,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 596, Tokito, 24th December,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Thibet*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe: Miss May Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Jaffray, Mrs. Lee Hoy, Rev. and Mrs. Gibson and infant, Captain and Mrs. Dove, Messrs. De Russel, and J. Withers in cabin; and 17 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, from San Francisco: Rev. D. Eby and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashman, child, and nurse, Dr. D. B. Simmons and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kennedy, Mrs. A. Center, Messrs. R. E. Nelson, R. N., F. Nakamura, Seaton Karr, Shan Sop, and S. Mayers in cabin; and 2 Europeans in steerage. For Hongkong: Mrs. A. Rapalge and two sons, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Pratt, J. M.



Luquor, J. C. Tyler, and H. N. Palmer in cabin; and 1 European and 657 Chinese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. Colombo.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Count Yamada and suite, Countess Yamada and servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, Messrs. L. Filche, Awazuka, Sasaki, H. Orth, Hirohashi, Y. Yezuka, and A. Motomura in cabin; Mrs. Hosokawa, Mrs. Inouye, Messrs. Ota, Nakahara, Kido, and Saiyenji in second class; and 104 passengers in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong:—Mr. G. D. Fearon, Mrs. Miller, child, and infant, Mrs. J. Weston, 1 European, and 2 Chinese. For San Francisco: 140 Chinese.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. and Miss Kurimoto and two children, Miss Wynn, Mrs. Brackemidge, Miss Bowker, Rev. M. N. Wychoff, Rev. H. Harris, Rev. J. H. Ballough, Dr. Amermann, Messrs. A. B. Glover, W. Omme, Yamada, W. Eastlack, I. Oda, N. Soma, Uyeno, S. Mezenkoshi, and K. Haseyama in cabin; Mrs. Okada, Captain Hutchinson, Messrs. T. Hida and K. Miyake in second class; and 122 in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—Miss Hamislar, Messrs. G. F. Hut-ton, R. Isaacs, O. P. Noyes, S. F. Ralston, R. J. Travers, Thos. Stevens, O. A. Poole, and C. J. Carill in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, for Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. T. Nakae, Mrs. Murai, Messrs. Adolph Schultze, B. Munster, Williams, Y. Ito, B. Ichida, C. Niino, B. Okamura, S. Fujita, K. Kashiha, Y. Yamataka, A. Zei-ho, J. Hiroumi, and Tejo in cabin; and 120 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, for Hongkong:—Mrs. M. Leong Brown, Mrs. J. Weston, Messrs. C. H. Crawford and F. Naudin in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$12,550.00.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—

	TRA.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	62	11	1,029	1,102
Yokohama	—	443	1,861	3,304
Hongkong	959	1,433	1,488	3,880
Total	1,207	1,934	4,378	7,519

	TRA.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	325	—	325
Hongkong	—	180	—	180
Yokohama	—	575	—	575
Total	—	1,080	—	1,080

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Peking*, Captain H. C. Dearborn, reports:—Left Hongkong the 14th December, at 6.24 a.m.; had fresh monsoon to lat. 20°; thence to port light south westerly winds, smooth sea, and fine weather. Passed the City of Sydney the 18th December, at 10 a.m.

The British steamer *Thibet*, Captain W. D. Modie, reports:—Left Hongkong the 10th December, at 6 a.m.; had moderate to fresh winds from E.N.E. and fine weather until the 14th, at midnight; thence freshened to E. and S.E., and blew heavy gale which varied to South with heavy rain and S.W. to West with heavy sea. Arrived at Nagasaki the 14th, at 8 a.m. and left the 15th, at 4 p.m.; had strong N.W. winds and heavy passing squalls of wind and rain. Arrived at Kobe the 17th, at 6 a.m. and left at midnight; had moderate West and N.W. winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 19th December, at 5 a.m.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports pleasant weather and moderate winds throughout the passage.

The Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru* reports:—Left Shanghai the 17th December, at 2.50 p.m.; had various light winds and fine weather to Nagasaki where arrived the 19th, at 7 a.m. and left the 20th, at 4.25 p.m.; thence moderate south-westerly breeze and fine weather to Suimonosaki where arrived the 21st, at 6.25 a.m. and left the same day, at 8.25 a.m.; had moderate south-westerly breeze and fine weather to Kobe where arrived the 22nd, at 5.42 a.m. and left the same day, at 6.17 p.m.; thence had fresh north-westerly wind and overcast sky. Arrived at Yokohama at midnight. On the 18th, passed the steamer *Store Nordiska*, carrying telegraph cable; two Russian men-of-war (the flagship and a small ram), and two Japanese men-of-war at Nagasaki; and one small British gunboat at Kobe.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

The general tone of the Market has again improved, and a fairly large business has been done in Piece Goods, but prices have for the most part favoured buyers, whilst Yarns have remained quiet and rather difficult of sale at previous quotations.

YARNS.—About 250 bales English spinings have been sold during the week at former prices, and 150 bales Bombays at a further slight decline, but there is very little demand at present.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Sales comprise 1,500 pieces 7 lbs. T. Cloths, 5,000 pieces 9 lbs. Shirtings, 200 pieces White Shirtings, 200 pieces Turkey Reds, 2,000 pieces Prints, 1,500 pieces Velvets, and 400 pieces Victoria Lawns.

WOOLLENS.—10,000 pieces Mousseline de Laine, 2,300 pieces Italian Cloth, 100 pieces Figured Orleans, 150 pieces Silk Sains, and 2,400 Blankets have been reported as the sales.

## COTTON YARNS.

	PER PIECE.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$2.50 to 27.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium	28.00 to 28.75
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	29.00 to 29.75
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	30.00 to 31.00
Nos. 21/32, Ordinary	30.00 to 30.50
Nos. 21/32, Medium	31.00 to 31.50
Nos. 21/32, Good to Best	31.75 to 32.75
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	34.00 to 35.50
Nos. 38/42, Good to Best	32.50 to 33.50
No. 42/5, 10-fold	35.00 to 35.50
No. 20/5, Bombay	25.50 to 27.00
No. 16/5, Bombay	24.75 to 26.25
Nos. 10/14, Bombay	24.75 to 26.25

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds, 34 inches	\$1.70 to 2.05
Grey Shirtings—6 1/2 yds, 34 inches	2.00 to 2.40
T. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 34 inches	1.4 1/2 to 1.5 1/2
Indigo Shirting—12 yards, 44 inches	1.55 to 1.60
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 36 inches	1.70 to 2.10
Cotton—Indians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.07 to 0.14
Turkey Reds—1 1/2 to 2 1/2 yds, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.10 to 1.20
Turkey Reds—2 1/2 to 3 1/2 yds, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.25 to 1.40
Turkey Reds—3 1/2 to 4 1/2 yds, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.70 to 2.10
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.00 to 6.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.60 to 0.70
Taffetas, 12 yards, 43 inches	1.35 to 2.05

## WOOLLENS.

	PER PIECE.
Plain Orleans, 40-42 yards, 32 inches	\$4.00 to 5.50
Figured Orleans, 39-41 yards, 31 inches	3.75 to 4.00
Italian Cloth, 40 yards, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.14 to 0.15
Mousseline de Laine—Italian, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.20 to 0.24
Mousseline de Laine—Anzer, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.30 to 0.40
Cloths—Bibbs, 54 to 56 inches	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 0.60
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.40 to 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 6 to 4 1/2 yds	0.37 1/2 to 0.44

## METALS.

The same dull Market which has ruled for so long, and it is useless to expect any revival till next month, if then. Quotations are nominally unchanged; but trade in Iron is miserably feeble. Some enquiry for Wire Nails, but nothing would command a decent price unless it were of some exceptional quality and assortment.

	PER 100 LB.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$2.40 to 2.45
Flat Bars, 6 inch	2.50 to 2.60
Round and square up to 4 inch	2.45 to 2.60
Nailrod, assorted	2.40 to 2.50
Nailrod, small size	2.50 to 2.60
Wire Nails, assorted	4.80 to 5.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.30 to 5.50
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.17 1/2 to 1.20

## RIKORHNE.

Market firm but without much fresh business. Deliveries keep up well; at the same time buyers have plenty of uncleared purchases to work upon, and will not operate again till after New Year. They hope for further arrivals to weaken holders a bit. Only one vessel has arrived this week—the *Frank Stafford* with 43,000 cases from New York. Quotations unchanged.

	PER 100 LB.
Devon	\$1.80 to 1.85
Canal	1.75 to 1.78
Stella	1.70 to 1.74

## SUGAR.

Transactions in Sugar have not been so ex-

tensive during last week, but about 6,000 piculs, chiefly Brown descriptions, have been settled at unchanged prices. White sorts have been neglected.

	PER PICUL.
White Refined	\$5.10 to 7.00
Manila	3.60 to 3.80
Daitong and Swatow	3.40 to 3.50
Brown Takao	3.50 to 4.55

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 17th instant, since which date there have been a few daily doings, but these have been outweighed by heavy rejections, and our statistics give the anomalous position of a minus quantity of 250 piculs. The net Settlements are recorded as follows:—Hanks 15 piculs, *Nagahama* 35 piculs; the net rejections are *Filatures* and *Re-reels* 250 piculs, *Kakada* 100 piculs. Direct shipments count for 50 piculs, and the net result of the week's work is a negative quantity of 250 piculs as noted above.

The intelligence received by cable from all foreign marts is not very encouraging; still there are a few buyers in the field who are on the look-out for any weak holder. A falling exchange also helps exporters, and with the retrograde movement of the past week our Settlements to date are not much above those of the same time last season. True, prices are very much higher this year; but these do not seem to frighten our Lyons friends; and better news from consumers will doubtless come to hand after stock-taking at the end of this month. Sellers generally are firm, but here and there we find some one anxious to turn his goods into money for the end of the year.

Supplies continue, and fresh arrivals have combined with the wholesale rejections, of some leading buyers, to increase the stock, which now stands at 11,700 piculs.

There have again been two mail departures with Raw Silk this week. The M. M. steamship *Menzel* on the 18th instant carried 337 bales for Marseilles and beyond, while the P. M. S. S. *City of Peking*, which left port on the morning of the 22nd had 575 bales for the New York trade. These shipments bring the present Export up to 15,923 piculs, against 14,064 piculs last year and 13,820 at same date in 1884.

Hanks.—Very small business; dealers profess their willingness to meet buyers, but they want buyers to come about nine-tenths of the distance between them. The only transaction of the week has been in *Takasaki* at \$5.55, a price which shows only a nominal reduction upon last quotations.

Filatures.—Nothing done for Europe, and only a few straggling parcels for the United States on the following lines:—*Hakura* \$795, *Kaimaisha* \$790, *Kanayama* and *Kaishinsha* \$760, *Shunmeisha* \$750, *Tokosha* \$745.

Re-reels.—Rejections have been very heavy here, entirely swamping the few insignificant purchases made. Among the transactions actually put through are mentioned *Shinshu* at \$760, *Koriyama* \$740, *Chichibu* \$720. There has been so much demand the last two months for *Jeshu Re-reels* that they have been pushed up above their relative value. *Tortoise* is now said to be held for \$770 (\$765 refused), and other good marks are in the same category.

Kakada.—Here all is reversed also, Silk travelling from the Settlement to the native town. Prices nominally strong, especially for high class fibre.

Nagahama continues in favour, but there is now very little stock.

## QUOTATIONS.

	Nom.
Hanks—No. 1	Nom.
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	\$650 to 660
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	670 to 680
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	670 to 680
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	670 to 680
Hanks—No. 3	670 to 680
Hanks—No. 3	670 to 680
Filatures—Extra	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	860 to 870
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/10 deniers	810 to 820
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/10 deniers	770 to 780
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/10 deniers	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 2, 10/13 deniers	Nom.
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	700 to 710
Re-reels—(Shinshu and Oshu) Best No. 1	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/10 deniers	750 to 760
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/10 deniers	730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	710 to 720
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 690
Kakadas—Extra	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 1	760 to 780
Kakadas—No. 1	740 to 750
Kakadas—No. 2	720 to 730
Kakadas—No. 2	700 to 710
Kakadas—No. 3	—
Kakadas—No. 3	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 1, 2	640 to 650
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4	570 to 590
Sulai—No. 2	—



Export Tables, Raw Silk, to 24th Dec., 1886:—			
	SEASON 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Europe .....	8,070	5,821	7,125
America .....	7,880	8,603	7,759

Total .....			
	{ Bales 15,950	14,424	14,884
	{ Piculs 15,923	14,064	13,820

Settlements and Direct .....			
	PICULS.	PICULS.	PICULS.
Export from 1st July .....	17,250	16,850	15,450
Stock, 24th December .....	11,700	5,650	6,700

Available supplies to date .....			
	28,950	22,500	22,150

## WASTE SILK.

The demand for Europe continues, and the business of the week totals 1,000 piculs, divided thus:—Cocoons 200 piculs, *Noshi* 300 piculs, *Kibiso* 410 piculs, *Neri* 90 piculs. No Direct Export to be chronicled this week, although some is reported to be in preparation.

There has been a considerable daily trade at full rates. Some few sales of inferior or mixed quality are reported at a slight reduction, but prime quality is understood to be worth fully the prices in our quotations below. Supplies come freely, and the Stock in Yokohama cannot be less than 9,600 piculs.

No shipments per *City of Peking*, but the *Menzies* had 344 bales for Marseilles, Trieste, and Milan, bringing present Export up to 14,276 piculs against 9,147 piculs last year and 15,450 piculs in 1884.

*Cocoons*.—Again a fair business in *Tama* kinds, the few arrivals being immediately taken up at about \$67½ per picul.

*Noshi*.—Considerable business, principally *Foshu* "Assorted" at about \$120. A little *Mino* at \$162, and *Bushu* at \$157 complete the list.

*Kibiso*.—More done herein than for some time past. Medium *Filatures* and *Zaguri* have been first favourites at \$140 and below. *Foshu* sorts have also been dealt in to some extent at from \$80 to \$85.

*Mawata* a blank.

*Neri*.—About 100 piculs put through in the neighbourhood of \$30 uncleaned.

## QUOTATIONS.

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best .....	—	—	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best .....	\$180 to 190	160 to 170	140 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Good .....	140 to 150	120 to 130	100 to 110
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Medium .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	180 to 190	160 to 170	140 to 150
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	140 to 150	120 to 130	100 to 110
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	150 to 160	130 to 140	110 to 120
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	40 to 50	20 to 30	10 to 20
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	40 to 50	20 to 30	10 to 20
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	40 to 50	20 to 30	10 to 20
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	40 to 50	20 to 30	10 to 20
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	40 to 50	20 to 30	10 to 20
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	40 to 50	20 to 30	10 to 20
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	40 to 50	20 to 30	10 to 20
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	40 to 50	20 to 30	10 to 20
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	40 to 50	20 to 30	10 to 20
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	40 to 50	20 to 30	10 to 20
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	100 to 110	80 to 90	60 to 70
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Medium .....	80 to 90	60 to 70	40 to 50
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good .....	60 to 70	40 to 50	20 to 30
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<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
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<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best .....	120 to 130	100 to 110	80 to 90
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